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THE TIMES.

The reply of Sir John A. Macdonald at Ottawa to the deputation of workmen who made application to him for employment was scarcely more or less than was to have been expected. Like so many other questions in the Dominion this one has never had its fair share of discussion, and governments do not often act without some degree of sympathetic union with the public opinion outside. The question raised was one of political economy, a science upon which a government neither cares to originate nor to dictate. It is the social philosophers professing those sentiments of Christianity that form the ballast and safeguard of our politics who, on the labour question, are just now in arrear—because it really lies with them to define the true principles of action. Canada spends large sums every year in giving the same kind of assistance which the Ottawa deputation solicited in their very respectful petition to workingmen and their families from abroad. That is done expressly for the sake of setting up the country. But on a closer view, we find that the assistance afforded is now confined to those who can certify to an intention to make the cultivation of the soil their occupation. We used to assist the mechanics until our limited demand for that class of workmen became fully supplied. Now, the request of the workingmen was somewhat vague in its terms, and it would be interesting to ascertain to what extent the Ottawa men were willing to become farm labourers, and at the same time how many were physically fitted for the work. It goes without saying that it would be a real gain to the country to have all its work seekers fully employed. The very claim is pathetic—and to the extent to which it is left unanswered does an inconsistency seem to attach upon a new country seeking population from over-peopled lands.

The difficulties—for we all know there are difficulties—are chiefly in matters of detail. If we concede—as we may well do—that the country would not be doing wrong in making some effort to carry its men to their work, the same as it does in the case of the immigrant population, we have to ascertain, to begin with, what these men are who have placed themselves in the position of applicants, and whether they can serve the general purpose of the country, and we shall hardly ascertain this, except by some amount of organized enquiry. Then will come in the serious question of the location of responsibility, as regards the unemployed people. Sir John I believe is right in assuming that this is municipal in its essential nature. But it may also be assumed that the government of a country acts from a broader view and more systematically than any municipalities, and the conclusion might fairly be come to that the creation of facilities for ascertaining the fields of agricultural labour, where men are really wanted, and the providing railway and steamboat passes for suitable and properly certified men to those fields might devolve on the general government, and the entire expenses of the actual travel be afterwards charged by it upon the several municipal bodies from which, for their own benefit, the men were sent out. The question would be thus narrowed into something like practicable dimensions, and the enlightened treatment of it would become a material, as well as a moral gain for the community; for the men have to live in any case, and some one has to

provide for them, not because they can demand to live without working, but because, as a people, we have determined that our poor shall not starve. The municipalities would gain by the relief from a civic burden more than they would be called upon to contribute, and for the future of the country it will be better to make the required provision by obtaining work for them than by any arrangement that will leave them in idleness and its inevitable degradation.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Ottawa are taking a great interest in the unemployed of their city. They have made an appeal to Government, suggesting that the Rideau Canal be deepened at the Cut near the city. Of course everything depends upon the answer to the question: Is this work necessary? Government cannot create a demand for labour just that men may find work, but the men may fairly expect some sort of attention and help from us now that we have voted a round hundred thousand dollars to Ireland. It is pretty generally understood that "charity begins at home," and it is against every law of humanity that we should feed the far-off and neglect those who are at our very doors.

The Government could hardly do better than set to work and revise our whole system of immigration. By the policy now pursued the country is being filled up with just the thrifless class we do not want. The Government agent goes to large towns and cities, persuading the out-of-work, and generally, the lazy part of them, that they can emigrate to Canada for less than nothing, and find a poor man's Paradise when they arrive. In that way we get the very class of settlers we cannot do with. We want farmers; hardy and hard workingmen, who can rough it for a time and accept the chance of making money slowly. It does seem an anomaly that in a country possessing millions of acres of the very best farming land so many hundreds of men should be out of employ.

It seems to me that Mr. James Whyte has adopted a plan for settling people at Maccannamack which might well be followed by the Government, or by a private company on a large scale. He clears a plot of ground, builds a house upon it, furnishes the house—scantily, of course, but still enough to start upon—and gets a rent at so much per year until the whole is paid back with reasonable interest. The English Hodge can quite well understand emigrating—he is by no means passionately attached to his home—but the idea of going into a new country, where he will have to build a house with the wood he himself has cut down, clear the ground foot by foot and till it as he clears it, is what he cannot conceive. Let him have a house to go into—no matter how small, or how roughly constructed, or how limited the space he can at once use, it is enough to begin upon. There are many thousands of English and Scotch farmers—living, or trying to live on small farms at ruinous rents and decreasing crops, and farm labourers who would come at once, if they could be furnished with reliable information, and with reasonable promises. I wonder some of our leading commercial men who have an interest in the development of the country do not start a scheme of this kind. Let them form a company, get territories from the Government at a cheap rate, put up a house upon each farm, send some agents over to Great Britain who can be trusted to tell the truth, and see that the men to be helped to this country are really industrious people and not loafers. I am certain that this would tend to the advantage of the country, and to the personal gain of those forming the company.

Mr. Parnell is coming after all, it appears. From a re-
marks he made to a newspaper correspondent he is gra-
such entities as mayors and corporations. In truth he

of everything like manly truthfulness and a real care for the suffering poor of Ireland since the day he landed in New York. It has rarely been the evil fortune of a public man to work his way into the contempt of the public so quickly as Mr. Parnell has done. It is his own fault entirely. He has played the *role* of an agitator, has maligned the living and the dead, has flung criminations about in a reckless and vulgar fashion and forfeited the confidence of all reasonable people. He will receive welcome of a kind in Canada, but enthusiasm about him there is none. Nothing that he can now do or say will help him back to public favour.

M. Girouard's bill for the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister ought in all reason to be accepted. Why the English House of Lords should have been so determinedly opposed to it is a riddle to everybody outside the sacred precincts of Conservative ecclesiasticism. The bishops have an idea that they are bound to uphold all the laws and precepts which once pertained to Judaism. Anyone who has looked into the matter knows that the laws on the question contained in Leviticus have no bearing whatever upon the subject in these days. The Mosaic law relates to primeval marriage and regulates representation in the tribe. It never contemplates individual immortality in another world, only the perpetuation of the tribe. But if in this matter England is pledged to antique legislation, surely Canada need not also bind herself to what is so manifestly unreasonable. It is a practical question, and should be dealt with apart from mere sentiment. The interest of large numbers of children clearly demands that M. Girouard's bill be accepted by Parliament.

A certain Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, has written a letter to the Hon. George Brown in order to convey, as he says, "my deep sense of the need of a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of the commercial relations between your country and our own." It may be a good and valuable thing to get Mr. Barker's "deep sense" put into words, but it will occur to many to ask, Who is Mr. Barker? Whom does he represent? Why did he address Mr. Brown in particular? and did he or Mr. Brown, or some other man, get the letter printed and distributed throughout Canada? A letter in the Montreal *Herald* tells that he—Mr. Barker—"is one of the Executive of the International League of the United States, and a member of a large banking firm in Philadelphia." The latter is quite thinkable—even believable; but what is the International League of the United States? It may be that I shall appear to my readers as being profoundly ignorant of the leading institutions and men of the United States, but here is the honest confession: I never heard of this League of which Mr. Barker is so eminent a member. The proposals contained in the letter are so good and fair that one would like to know whether they may be taken as representing the opinion of any very considerable number of the influential men of the United States.

Mr. Barker argues a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty out of court as being impossible, and boldly declares for "a commercial union of the Dominion and the United States." Not a word of argument is needed, on the part of Canadians, to prove that such a union is the very thing of all others needed. Its advantages to the Dominion are so obvious, and the demand for it is so general, that American orators and letter-writers need waste no time in attempting to show us the benefits which Canada would derive from such an arrangement. The only question is, Will the States consent to it? We have asked and asked again, and can hardly be expected to ask once more, until there is reasonable prospect of getting a favourable answer. If we have lost confidence in the Government of the United States, that Government has itself to blame. We know that it may promise and never fulfil. The Legislature may say Yes, and the President ditto, and the Senate say a decisive No. The Government of Great Britain is understandable; when committed to a bargain with an outside party it may be depended upon for an honourable consummation. But in the United States there are so many grades of authority, and there is an unreliable supreme power, that we never can know when a matter is finally settled.

The Rev. Mr. Webster saw a ghost—or thought he did—which for his purposes amounted to about the same thing. Said ghost was moderately reasonable—for the second and third times it appeared at about the same hour, and sent forward certain premonitions of its appearance which the reverend watcher could not mistake. A little difficulty arose from the fact that the visitor from the spirit-land could only communicate its thoughts by means of signs in Greek—though why a spirit should make signs in Greek rather than in Latin or French or English is not very apparent; but the clerical awakist was equal to the emergency, and read off an unutterable message. That was the pity of it. The ghost was not reasonable. If it had said something which might be said again, by way of revelation, Mr. Webster might have had, at least, one large and paying audience. But an unrevealable communication is not worth very much in these days, and the sooner Mr. Webster gets back to his ordinary work and gives up the habit of taking supper the better for himself and friends. The audience of forty or fifty which greeted him at Montreal was not at all encouraging.

The matter of the leadership of the Liberals appears to be left in abeyance for a time. Mr. Mackenzie is nominally at the head of the Opposition, but Mr. Blake is in reality the mouthpiece of the party. A short time now must decide which of the two shall be first in name as well as in power. Nature and culture have already determined that Mr. Mackenzie must be second in any assembly where Mr. Blake has a seat; but, in trusting themselves to the leadership of Mr. Blake, the rank and file, as well as the prominent members of his party, feel that they may be called upon at any moment to support some most insupportable vagaries. He is a *doctrinaire*; a man with an unworkable policy; a man who will not allow himself to be influenced by any low and sordid motives, but is wanting in power to hold himself in calmness and make the best of things.

It is a pity that Mr. Blake is committed to our disastrous railway policy. A strong man at the head of the Liberal party in the House and the country, taking a firm, bold stand against the expenditure of more than a hundred millions for merely political purposes, would command a great and influential following. No one seems to know the why or the wherefore of this Pacific Railway—except that it will be a magnificent thing to have direct communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific—and the trade with China and Japan may amount to something more by and by—and there are fifteen thousand white settlers in British Columbia—but when the question is put, When will it pay?—is it an undertaking which can be justified upon anything like sound commercial principles?—can we afford this political luxury?—there is no answer but a shrug of the shoulders, or some equally deprecatory gesture. Had the Liberals been endowed with sufficient courage and common sense to renounce the whole mad-cap scheme on taking office, instead of being now a small, dispirited party, with a divided head, a lean body, and a broken tail, it would be, at least, a powerful Opposition, with a good deal down to its credit for having saved the Dominion from surrendering its commercial prosperity to a merely political policy. Perhaps it is not even yet too late, and if Mr. Blake could induce his party to reconsider their position, as to this railway matter, and repudiate it, so far as building it to British Columbia is concerned, they will regain their hold upon the respect and confidence of a large portion of the community.

The Witenagemote of Ontario are about to disperse. Why they did not do so earlier would puzzle any one outside the Assembly to discover. They have essayed the usual amount of political midwifery, and if the Provincial bantling is not a very handsome child, he is as good looking as his senior brothers. Two months have elapsed since the Provincial powder announced the presence of that forthfetched symbol of Royalty—the Lieutenant-Governor—in the Legislative Halls. He could not speak, because forsooth, they the Witenagemote had not elected a Speaker. He warned them of this great omission and retired. Then his faithful Commons—or what stands for a Commons—in order to preserve the British Constitution, did elect a Speaker who on the following day, made his obeisance to the Provincial king,

and prayed his forgiveness for the sins of the Assembly. That was a timely prayer. "Do our readers follow us?" Then the Lieutenant-Governor, with profound solemnity, read his speech—which every one knew was not his speech—made a triangular bow and quitted the Legislative ranch, only to return two months afterwards to congratulate the House on its labours and on its generosity—the last especially, for he remembers the march of the Bath-towel Brigade. The labours of the brief session I had almost forgotten; and I might have forgotten them without much chagrin for original sin; but still, judging them by the cost, they are very dear to the Province. The courts—more law—have had a large share of attention; the forest has acquired new terrors for the settler; and just as the pest curse—the Insolvency Act—is about to be removed from the Dominion, a junior bantling of the same kin is to be foisted on the Province. I had almost forgotten, too, to speak of money. Ontario does not make ends meet now. The days of frugality departed with the premature death of John Sandfield Macdonald, and another million has been detached from the surplus, for aid to railways that do eat railways, and to provide a proper mansion for Ontario's legislators.

SIR,—“Euphrosyne,” in your last paper, is puzzled to know “the reason why so many of our wealthy people send their daughters to the old country to be educated.” One of the principal reasons I believe to be, that it is impossible to find a school in Canada where pupils can be taught to speak or read the English language with propriety. This, I think, is caused by the Council of public instruction for Ontario giving a preference for teachers of Irish origin or descent for their public schools, whereby a distinct Canadian-Irish brogue has been taught over the length and breadth of the Dominion. The consequence is that you can find no children of English or Scottish parentage who have attended our Ontario public schools who can speak or pronounce the same as their parents. I write feelingly on this subject. For years I have tried hard to break my children from speaking or reading in this Canadian-Irish pronunciation, but I find it impossible so long as Irishmen, or teachers of Irish descent, or pupil teachers who have been taught by Irish schoolmasters, are allowed to be schoolmasters in the leading province of the Dominion of Canada. I hear it and see it with sorrow that the language of my children—the language of the country of adoption—is fast becoming blurred and disfigured with this abominable Canadian-Irish brogue. Such a reflection at this time is peculiarly humiliating when Ireland and Irish affairs are so disagreeably brought before the world. Now for a few of the examples. I should be glad to hear from “Euphrosyne” or “A. H.” the name of any school, public or private, from Montreal to Sarnia or from Niagara to Ottawa, where the teachers or the pupils do not pronounce “Cow” ka-ow, “now” na-ow, “her” hur. Your genuine Paddy from Cork will pronounce “Cork” kark; your Canadian Paddy school-teacher, or his pupil, will pronounce “Cork” ko-ark. On a recent visit I made to Sarnia I heard a fourteen-year-old girl there call to her companion, “Mary, kum hee-ar,” which was her mode of pronouncing “Mary, come here.” I hope “Euphrosyne” and “A. H.” will not let this matter of Canadian education go to sleep; it needs considerable ventilation. I should like to hear further from your correspondent “H. G. Paull,” he evidently thinks this Ontario system of education is none of the best—not what it is cracked up to be; in my opinion a monstrous system of cram and pedantry, all very well for pupils up to eight or nine years of age; after that period nine-tenths of what they are forced to commit to memory or practise is absolutely useless, not of any value to them in after life, nor worth remembering.

Yours respectfully,

Pater Familias.

The Quebec Board of Trade got rather interested in the Pacific scheme of a late earnest *entrepreneur*, but it might now see how much more important to the immediate interests of all the great commercial centres is the question that Mr. Cockburn, M.P., is now raising at Ottawa upon the suspension of the works on the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

That the Sault St. Mary port—if the harbour be sufficient, or can be made so—will become, in the future, a magnificent centre of commercial activity, none who consider the subject will doubt, but neither fully takes the place of the location on the Georgian Bay, nor can it possibly be connected by railway with all the East in time to avoid losing several seasons' communication between the East and the North-west. This forms a very grave question for the commercial world as we may be well assured,

Dawson Bros. have sent me Canon Farrar's "Life of St. Paul." It is an American edition of the work—a thick volume—a little too thick, perhaps—and the print is a little too small, but its marvellous clearness almost meets the objection, and altogether it is wonderfully well got up. The publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., deserve credit for their work.

Canon Farrar is well known as a preacher at once eloquent, learned and liberal. His eloquence is of the ornate kind, and at times tends to draw the minds of his hearers away from the real and practical teachings of his discourse; but his liberalism in theology is of the most advanced school. In his book on the "Life of Christ" he dealt with some of the records of miracles in a marvellously free and easy manner; the most confirmed rationalist would accept the Canon's reading of the narratives. In this book on "The Life and Work of St. Paul" there is ample evidence that he has lost none of his brilliancy, and has not failed in most careful reading and research; and also, is as bold to guess and speculate and dash off conclusions as ever. The Canon does not hesitate to say that the vision Saul had on his way to Damascus, in all its essential revelation, was subjective and not objective as we have been generally taught. Most of us had learnt to regard the great apostle as something of a cynic in the matter of women, but Canon Farrar thinks he was a married man, and through the period of his great trials was sustained and cheered by the love of a wife. At any rate this is a good book, brilliant, learned, but not heavy, and one that will help any reader to a better understanding of the life and work of St. Paul.

I was wrong—in part, at least—when a week or two ago I said that the Conservatives had carried the election at Southwark because two Liberals tried for the one seat. The Conservative candidate polled more votes than both Liberals. But none the less were the Liberals beaten because they were divided. Neither candidate was the right man, and many refused to record their votes. Southwark is a Radical borough, but local divisions have given the representation to the Conservatives for the last three elections—so that the return of a Conservative has indicated nothing as to the state of public opinion, but has shown clearly enough that if the Liberals mean to win in the contest they must organize, and not throw away a single chance that can be made to tell in their favour.

The following remarks from the *London World* fully bear out what I said a fortnight ago about the brightening prospects of the Grand Trunk:—

ANOTHER "BULL" ACCOUNT.—The fortnightly account which was arranged on Friday was of yet larger dimensions than its immediate predecessor, and was as much of a "bull" character as that was. There have been signs that the rise has for the present reached its term. Not a few speculators had hard work in arranging to have their transactions carried over for another fortnight; and although money is plentiful enough, very stiff terms were charged in some instances. When there is a weak class of buyers who are not able to take up their stocks when they are offered them, and must therefore part with them at whatever prices they can get, of course market-values must drop. This was the main reason for the fall last week in all home railways except Great Western and the Scotch lines, which have not declared their dividends yet. The speculation in Caledonian and North British and in Great Western, therefore, still continues buoyant, but they were exceptions to the general rule. One of the curiosities of the market was the decline in Grand Trunk of Canada securities, in face of the announcement of a 4 per cent. dividend on the First Preference Stock, on which only at the rate of 1 per cent. was paid last year. It was alleged that more than 4 per cent. was expected; and indeed the directors had enough to pay at the rate of 5 per cent., but they wisely resolved not to divide to their last shilling. In reality, Grand Trunks were driven back by the "bears" acting on and through weak "bulls." Although a large amount of Grand Trunk stock was taken up, many of the latter class were forced to sell, under the threat of not being allowed to "carry over;" and as the market was very sensitive at the time, prices were forced down. This suited the "bears" exactly; so they have triumphed for the moment. It can only be for a short time. The prospects of the Grand Trunk, now that it has opened its Chicago extension, are very bright. The amount standing between the holders of the Third Preferences—the largest of the whole—and a dividend is only £150,000 of profit, which will soon be made up if the recent rate of increase in the traffic is maintained. We are likely, therefore, to see a further rise in the securities of this company.

EDITOR.

PARTY LEGISLATION.

People who think for themselves—there are not many of them, but specimens are to be found—must often question the wisdom of government by party. We are so used to it that it sounds like heresy to express a doubt upon the subject; but then we are used to a good many things, and cherish a good many things as infinitely precious, which would hardly bear the test of pure reason.

The glorious "British Constitution" itself,—the Charter of our Land," and all that sort of thing—exists in its infinite perfection only in the dreams of visionaries, and were we to analyze many of the benefits conferred by it, they would be found to consist more in sound than in substance, and to possess a traditional rather than a real vitality. It is expedient, therefore, to take this matter of party rule, and look at it in one or two lights with a view of ascertaining whether it is worthy the confidence we repose in it,—whether, indeed, it is anything more than a relic of barbarous days, quite incompatible with the needs of an advanced civilization.

I have always protested against the absurdity of a form of representative government which practically sets men above measures, and, the exigencies of party above the requirements of the nation. Of course, if a nation chooses to let those at the head of affairs look to their own interests before those of the people, and consents to a system by which the struggle for power is allowed to override every other consideration, well and good. Only do not let us cry up this sort of thing as wise or salutary; and, above all, let us disabuse our minds of the idea that it is inevitable. The perfection of representative government would clearly be attained if every measure submitted to Parliament could receive the full, free, unbiassed consideration of every member and be disposed of on the lines of individual judgment. Our system is unfortunately, almost the reverse of this. The House is divided into two great parties, and its business is transacted on the strange principle that whatever is proposed by one side shall be resisted by the other, the object in view being not to benefit the community, but to strengthen the position of one or other of the factions to whom the community entrusts the responsibility of dealing with its interests. An onlooker, amused at this strange spectacle, years ago defined party as the madness of the many for the gain of the few, and that is the best definition yet. Unfortunately, there is a prevalent idea that bad as party rule may be, it has become absolutely necessary, and that we could not at this period get rid of it, lest a worse thing befall us.

The question has received the attention of a writer in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, and many of the writer's conclusions are so much my own, that no apology is necessary for briefly indicating the nature of them. Representative government, we are reminded, means that the feelings of the country shall be reflected in Parliament, and that the government shall be carried on in accordance with the national will. But is this realized when members who represent constituencies of all shades, views, and requirements, yield up themselves and representative trust to the leaders of the Ministry of the hour, or of the Opposition, and submit to an organization which dictates not only how they shall vote, but when and on what points they shall speak, if indeed they are permitted to give expressions to their opinion at all in the course of any given debate.

The sham representation to which we have grown accustomed, but which is none the better on that account, has led to gross misconception as to the character and importance of the Ministry. They are not, properly, the masters but the servants of Parliament. It virtually appoints them, and with what view? Simply that they may *Minister* to its requirements. The Ministers are its servants, and it is only by an abuse of the Constitution that they figure as its masters.

"That they should give themselves the airs of Directors would, had not long habit familiarized us with the practice, appear even more preposterous than that a coachman should insist upon taking one road while his master wanted to go another." This being the true state of the case, the member who gives a party vote against his own convictions, rather than risk bringing about a change of Ministry, has no just ground for doing so. The notion that Ministers are bound to resign on defeat upon any question is based on an utter misconception of the true character of their functions. Why should the coachman strike because his master insisted on his going the road the master wanted to take? The nearest thing to this absurdity is found in the story of Lord Sefton's French cook, who resigned the Premiership of his kitchen, on being told that his lordship at table had been observed to put salt into his soup,—though it is not recorded that even then, all the under-cooks and scullions followed the example of their chief and threw up their appointments in a body.

How, it will be asked, did the absurdity of our present system come to prevail? Mr. Thornton rightly looks for its origin to a time when the House of Commons was not in any sense representative, so far as the nation was concerned, when, in fact, it only represented a certain class. Members of Parliament were mere nominees of territorial magnates with whom personal interest was the first consideration, and patriotism, at best, the second. The lords and gentlemen who allowed humbler folk to go into the House to represent them,

had each and all objects and interests of their own. These they were careful to explain to their nominees, and to impress upon them the paramount obligation of collective action, of presenting a compact front, and of voting black white, rather than losing objects they were sent to obtain. The faithful Commons had their reward in the sweets of office, and the "crumbs" which, so to speak, fell from the tables of their masters. This state of things has, in a measure, passed away, and members returned by independent constituencies might, if they chose, act independently and conscientiously. But the traditions of former days have hitherto been too strong for any approach to so salutary a change. Party spirit is still supreme, and still exercises a universal fascination.

That fascination extends even to the public who suffer by it. They take sides with feverish avidity, and have in truth no idea of politics except taking sides. Moreover, it may be questioned whether from ignorance of any higher form of political development they would tolerate at first a change which would be directly to their own interest. Would they grasp the idea of a Minister who acted on the principle that the best way of serving his country, as well as of retaining his hold of office, was to devote himself assiduously to the duties of his department, to which he could give his whole time when freed from the incessant interpellations with which he is now pestered, and from the incessant and absorbing lobby-work now incumbent upon him, in order to preserve or recruit a majority ever on the point of melting away?

Could they be brought to understand individual responsibility in place of that collective onus which offers no fair front to criticism, but shifts and changes at every touch, always seeking refuge in the recesses of intangible Party? It would be a wrench from the old lines—a new departure not at first easy to realize—yet it would undoubtedly have many advantages.

Mr. Thornton has pointed out one in the facility which it would afford for the representation of minorities. The object of such representation is not to enable a minority to rule, but simply to enable it to obtain a hearing, to which, under any reasonable form of representative government, it is certainly entitled. Now, there is probably not a shade of popular opinion which has not its representative in our House of Commons at Ottawa. Every shade should find expression, and if partisanship had ceased to enjoin silence, such expression would be obtained as often as fitting opportunity offered. We should thus get the sense of the entire people, and whatever opinions found utterance, would at least have the opportunity of supplanting those which at present dominate the political world. When we see how the majorities are made up, upon how few figures they often depend, and how these are obtained, it must be clear that the claims of minorities are at present unduly ignored.

A vicious old relic of the past, this legislation by party survives as an anomaly, incongruous, out of keeping with the interests and intelligence of the age, an impediment to progress, a reflection on civilization, and an evil insidiously undermining the fabric of popular representation.

Quædo Redivivus.

IRISH LAND LAWS.

To Mr. Hiram B. Stephens many people are, doubtless, indebted for their acquaintance with what may be assumed as a fact: "That the Scottish Courts of Law have held that when the produce does not equal more than the cost of the seed and labour expended no rent is due."

Fulfilment of contract is a habit of the people of Scotland, and when in that country a landlord and tenant enter into an agreement with the knowledge that it is subordinate to the above-mentioned contingency, such cannot be considered as in any sense inconsistent with the fact that a bargain is a bargain. That in the event of certain occurrences a bargain may cease to be a bargain, neither admits of dispute nor a place amongst recent discoveries.

With the possible destruction of a farm by a land-slide, by an earthquake, by encroachment of the sea, or by any conceivable disaster, the force of the contract under which it was held would assuredly disappear; and there are other and less permanent causes which would be equally potent to annul an agreement. Land is commonly leased by its owners, and hired by tenants for the purpose of procuring from it crops of various and suitable descriptions. If by any act or by reason of neglect on the part of the proprietor that purpose should either be defeated or imperfectly carried out, it would seem only just to abrogate the bargain and compensate the tenant for the vexation and loss. But the equity of transferring from the tenant to the landlord loss arising from temporary causes beyond the control of either is a question that appears fairly open to discussion.

Landed estates, usually too extensive to admit of convenient cultivation by the owners, are divided amongst tenants, who, in consideration of the privilege of cultivating with a view to profit, agree to pay rent. The landlords, in consideration of being enabled to avoid the vexations, troubles, anxieties, and uncertainties which they would necessarily incur in attempting to work a vast area of land, accept this rent, which, although in many instances large in the aggregate, is found to be a very moderate return indeed from the capital invested. For many years the demand for land in the British Islands has been so

much in excess of the supply as to place the fixing of rent practically in the hands of candidates for occupation, amongst whom competition was so active that in many instances it ran the rent up to a figure which rendered adequate provision for reverses either problematical or impossible. In tendering for land the calculations should include provision for unfavourable and disastrous seasons that are certain to occur. These calculations devolve upon the intending tenant, who of all men should be able to arrive at a close approximate, if not an accurate average of expected results; but if from his neglect, or from competition amongst his fellows, inadequate or no provision at all is made to meet losses that are inevitable, he, and not his landlord, should in equity be chargeable therewith. It may be argued that in accepting a rent which precludes the possibility of providing against disaster, the landlord accepts unconsciously or otherwise moral responsibility therefor; but, as the tenant in tendering a rent well knew he was voluntarily incurring all risks, the loss would seem fairly to be his.

However this may be, the landlords generally have acted as if the loss was theirs, and for a long time it has been their custom to grant liberal abatements of rent in consideration of seasons exceptionally bad; but instances are exceedingly rare in which these abatements, or a portion thereof, were ever restored in consideration of seasons exceptionally good.

With regard to the evictions in Ireland, enlarged acquaintance with the conditions of that country and the character of its inhabitants is essential to the formation of any opinion, in respect thereof, intended to have force. The peculiarities of the Hibernian race,—a race which, if possessed of “some virtues, possesses the counterfeits of a hundred more,”—constitute a study that cannot be pursued with success through the medium of newspaper reports. For the purpose of inciting them against their landlords, advantage has been taken of widespread distress, fictitious and real, amongst an excitable people, whose moral perceptions are slow to recognise mutual obligations. They were publicly counselled not only not to pay rent, but to retain “a firm grip of the land.” That “the labourer” is not called on to give “the result of his labour to the landlord” is perfectly true; but it is equally true that the landlord is under no obligation to give his land to the labourer. The landlords, seriously embarrassed, have two kinds of tenants to deal with,—namely, a very large number who cannot pay, and a very large number who will not pay, rent. To evict both is clearly their right. The results are, doubtless, lamentable; but that “agrarian outrages are the necessary outcome of such a course,” is a theory that may best be explained by Mr. Hiram B. Stephens.

To say that an Irishman is always opposed to Government is not only to follow a fashion, but it is to utter a fact. “The moment he steps upon the shores of a country he may be reckoned as a gain to the Opposition”; and so long as he can assume an attitude of defiance to constituted authority of some kind, he is not greatly concerned as to what particular Government it may be. To be “agin the Government” appertains to his normal condition, and in his peculiar form of antagonism he does not seem to be quite destitute of sympathy. Mr. Stephens does not seem to be satisfied with the people he calls English-Canadians; he accuses them of expressing their opinions “in the most violent manner about Irish Obstructionists” and then refusing “to express an opinion on the land laws of Ireland.” Violence of any kind is not characteristic of Canadians, and it would seem commendable in them to refrain from expressing any opinion on land laws until some one tells them what the land laws are; nor is it true of them that their “loyalty to England”—which ere now has shot into a blaze from Penetanguishene to Gaspé—“is liable to be rudely torn up at any moment.”

Revolutionary changes are, fortunately, not the work of a day; and the attachment of Canadians to a connection which they well know to be in their power to dissolve, peaceably and honourably, must have a deeper and more solid foundation than that assigned to it by a feeble minority of their countrymen, or to mere inability “to see anything wrong in British institutions.” Their sympathy with the South, in the civil war over the border, was of a kind to be expected from a people capable of appreciating chivalrous deeds, skill in warfare of a high order, and an heroic devotion to a cause which, if held by some to be “corrupt,” was believed by millions to have been sacred. Unaided by an active imagination, it is difficult to discern any analogy between that memorable struggle and the seditious discontent prevailing amongst the starving paupers of Ireland. For the communistic theories of designing demagogues the people of Canada have small admiration; but for the grievous distress in the Emerald Isle, the noble gift of \$100,000 in gold tells the tale of their sympathy. When Ireland is mentioned as “over-populated” and “over-taxed,” it seems to be forgotten that it is a boast of its political leaders that the island is capable of sustaining a number of people much greater than its present population; and as to that country being over-taxed, the reverse would appear to be a more reasonable assertion. The tax per head of the population in England is £2 1s. 6d.; in Ireland it is £1 4s. 1d. It may be said that England being the richer country, her people pay relatively as little as the people of Ireland; but when it is found that Scotland pays £2 3s. 3d. per head of its population, that argument scarcely holds good. The land laws of the United Kingdom are much spoken of and apparently little known. It

is not pretended to estimate the extent of Mr. Stephens's knowledge of these laws, but when he states that the landlords have had everything their own way, it may be suggested that there are some things in connection therewith which seem to have escaped his attention. The right of any man, or any body of men, to discuss the justice of laws is beyond question; nor can systems of government be considered in any sense outside of that right. But until somebody tells us something more about the land laws than at present appears to be generally known, the appeals said to have been made by “British officials” for help for Irish distress would hardly justify any expression of opinion respecting, much less denouncing, what is inconsiderately designated “the pernicious land system.”

With respect to Mr. Parnell, he may be, by some people, looked upon as “a fearless exponent” of what he considers the “evils of the land system,” but it is impossible not to regard him as a reckless slanderer of his sovereign, and the false traducer of the beautiful and virtuous first Duchess of Marlborough.

Such need not enter into discussion of Land Laws; but men have some regard for the character of their would-be mentors, and, if they have a choice, would probably not care to listen to those guilty of falsehood and slander.

Saxon.

CITY GIRLS.

I would at the very outset disclaim any intention of misrepresenting the young ladies of Montreal. I merely wish to jot down here a few thoughts on the most salient points of city life as they have appeared to me.

Having spent most of my life in the country, my impression had always been that the city girls were infinitely superior to the country lasses in beauty, intellect, and all else that makes woman worthy of love and reverence. But I have now found out under how great a mistake I had been labouring. In conversational ability the average city girl is sadly deficient. I have met but few who could sustain a conversation on any other subject than the weather, the last party, Miss A's dress, Mr. B's sweetheart, or like congenial topics. Perhaps it has been my own obtuseness, but really the weather has been the staple theme of conversation during many of my calls; we would talk of weather past, weather present, weather to come, weather in this country, weather in Europe, weather everywhere, until at last, being unable to weather such a continued dissertation on one subject, I would bow myself out. Now I doubt not that this really showed the ingenuity of the young ladies, because every time I would try to turn the conversation into some other channel of thought, they, with marvellous skill, would by the association of ideas return to the same subject.

Another favourite topic among the young ladies of the city, is the discussion of how Mr. Blank likes Miss X. If Blank goes to see Miss X. once, they say he is in love with her; if he takes her to church, they are engaged; and if he should happen to go out driving with her, why, they are soon to enter the blissful state of matrimony. The gossiping faculty is very well developed among most of the fair sex in the city. Of course they discuss and dilate on the faults and frailties of others in order that the hearers may take warning and not do likewise. They drag the dress, manners, affairs and character of their associates out for inspection, because they are admirers of Pope, and believe that “the proper study of mankind is man.” They say little and care less for anything of a serious nature. Speak to them of Shelley, that most emotional and rythmical of English poets, and they ask you was he a historian or a statesman. Mention the “Raven,” and dwell lovingly on that bright genius, its author, and they enquire whether you attended the last “Pinafore.” Talk to them of music, of art, and of literature, and they vote you a detestable bore.

Many of them have very peculiar ideas of excellence, beauty, and greatness. They would think several thousand volumes of Patent office reports a good library. Anything that looks big and makes a show is, with them, worthy of all admiration. They consider a man great and deserving of praise in proportion to the noise he makes, and care not whether he possesses real intellect and genius, or not. They reckon a young lady's loveliness by the length of her father's purse and the brilliancy of her attire, and take no account of the tender, melting eye, the blushing cheek, and the arched eyebrow. They measure the worth of a painting by the gaudiness of the colours, and take no cognizance of those softer tints which gradually steal upon one and constitute true beauty in art.

But probably the most prominent characteristic of a certain class of city girls is their sarcasm—real and attempted. Some of them are really quite skilful in the use of this most dangerous weapon, and they make one feel all the time afraid lest his turn will come next. The use of irony and sarcasm is almost always of doubtful propriety. They are seldom used without hurting somebody's feelings. While they may excite laughter, may look brilliant and smart, still the object of their attack is often writhing under their lashes and vowing eternal hatred. A sarcastic man may be admired, his sallies of wit may be wondered at, but he is never liked, and never regarded with love and

affection. Much more is this true of young ladies. Their tongues are sometimes as stinging as daggers, and inflict wounds which rankle in the breasts of the victims, but the spirit of true manliness and gallantry, of course, restrains them from replying.

A young lady who habitually attempts to be sarcastic will soon have her character warped and distorted—will be shunned and avoided by all, and will never have those in whom she may confide and trust:

“Lesbia hath a wit refined,
But when its points are gleaming round us,
Who can tell if they're designed,
To dazzle merely, or to wound us.”

While speaking of the fair sex, I must say a few words about some country girls I have met. They possess in an eminent degree that quality without which woman is bereft of her highest glory—modesty. They are truthful, not given to gossiping or backbiting. There is nothing artificial or “make-up” about them. They are what they are, and nothing else. They have, generally, higher aims in life than to become the leaders of fashion and the images on which are placed showy dresses and fantastic jewellery. In my “mind's eye” I see several true types of this class whom I have met.

It would be difficult for my pen to do justice to the country girl. With cheeks like summer's roses, with eyes sparkling with mischief and brightness, in form as graceful as the gazelle, and possessing an intellect as clear, as her appearance is bewitching, she might well pass as the original of Wordsworth's charming picture of a model woman—

“Her eyes as stars of twilight fair,
Like twilight's too, her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful dawn;
A dancing shape, and image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and waylay.”

One quality the country girl frequently possesses, viz., she looks far more beautiful in a cotton dress than when bedecked in silks and fine apparel.

While many of the city girls are marred by some of the not very pleasant traits mentioned, still there are, of course, some whose minds are not made up of such ignoble stuff. It will be well to remind them of the influence they exert over young men; and the power for good they may wield. Many a young man thrown in a great city, without dear ones to comfort and cheer him, has been led onward to high and noble action by the inspiring words of some pure, young woman; or has been blighted and ruined for life by the careless advice of some devotee of fashion and world pleasure.

That women can still set examples of noble daring and heroism was well shown during the yellow fever scourge at New Orleans. When Death held carnival in that ill-fated city; when men, women and children were dying hourly, and when despair seemed to have settled upon the place; tender, delicate women stayed there, and, like angels of peace, soothed the dying and gave solace to the sick. Strong, healthy men fled affrighted and terror-stricken; and yet finely-strung, timid women, risking their lives and sacrificing all, remained in New Orleans and set a glorious example of womanly courage and heroic self-denial.

While all city girls may not be able to immortalize themselves by such deeds as these, they have still a wide field of usefulness if they will but enter it. Let them tell young men over whom they exert so much influence that real manhood and true chivalry lies in striving and battling for worthy objects—in vindicating the right and just, and endeavouring in this little life of ours to do something for the benefit of humanity. Let them give us high and lofty ideals of moral courage and unflinching integrity. Let them picture the heights we may attain and the Alps we may surmount by pursuing the paths of temperance, honour, and morality.

THE CONCEIT OF TORONTO.

WITH THE VIEW THAT OTHER CITIES MAY KNOW.

No. III.

There can be no two ways about it, unquestionably conceit is at a discount in Toronto. By payment of a nominal fee you may become a member of the most self-contained Society of the sort in existence (with of course the qualification that the title of the Society suggests)—the Property Owners' Association—a Society that takes and apes to itself sufficient airs and conceits to stock a considerable Yankee town. This peculiar Society takes upon itself the dictation of the government of the whole city in a very insinuating manner, forgetful of the fact that the people's desires are not always the same as those of its members. The members of this important body seem to forget that the great majority of the good citizens are not property-holders, but nevertheless pay the taxes of the houses they rent. They fail to appreciate the fact that the mass of the property owners are unrepresented in their great Society, and altogether ignore the fact that the government of the city is invested in a Council who themselves were instrumental in a small measure in placing it in authority. With all the insolent arrogance that the knowledge of wealth brings, this Society as

a body will question every act, trivial or otherwise, that any city official or member of the Council may determine upon. With all the cunning of well-trained spies (so to speak) they manage to ferret out every trumpety grievance or difficulty that happens from time to time in matters municipal; and although the drowsiness of Toronto's City Council is proverbial, what else can be expected when their every action is constantly watched by the lynx eyes of the members of the Property Owners' Association? It is a matter for special wonder that good men can be found at all who will risk their reputation in the hands of such a body. As an instance of the watchful care of this Society, they very generously suggest that the Mayor's salary be abolished, “for we can get plenty of good men who will do the Mayor's work for nothing; let him have a few dollars to distribute in charity.” And in such summary and arbitrary manner they would like to deal with the salaries of all the officials of the city. If the rate-payers are called upon at any time to vote for a civic appropriation for railway bonus, exhibition, or such like, the Property Owners' Association cannot think of such a thing,—will never continue such reckless extravagance. Property owners who do not care to belong to this great “unwashed” are anti-Torontonians. What are the thousands of tenants, merchants, and professional gentlemen who are not lucky enough to own the dwellings, warehouses or offices they occupy, to do to put in their protest against extravagance? Must they have a society of spies also? and so have society watching society, and both playing spy on the Council. It is lamentable enough with one conceited society of spies in our midst; a second is a thing to be deprecated. It has been sneeringly said of some of the members of this great society that they are like one Vincentinus, of whom it is recorded by Marcus Donatus that he was so big in his own conceit, that though he was a very thin man, he imagined he could not possibly get through an ordinary doorway. To witness the pompous air of some of these men, the simile is very applicable.

The charities of Toronto are a subject of great interest to ourselves. Our charitable institutions are our boast. Speak of charity and you touch upon our weakness. We cannot help admitting that we are a trifle vain over our charity; indeed we never deny it. We cannot see the poor want—no, Sir-ee! We are going to give \$10,000 to the Irish—only we did not. We cannot bear to hear the term “suffering humanity,” it grates so upon our nerves. “Charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly,” and yet one of our so-called Charitable Societies lately appealed for aid through the medium of an extensive pamphlet containing a report of its benevolence, and an absurd list of donors and donations which ran something as follows:—

James McGrath.....	10 cents.
Wm. Briggs.....	10 cents.
Rev. D. W.....	call again.
Mrs. Brown.....	15 cents.
Sarah Jones.....	call again.

and so on. The above is from the report of the “Ladies' Aid Society.” If this is not ostentation without the grace and the spirit of charity, then truly the words of St. Paul are ambiguous.

We are in a quandary. We are led to suppose from certain sources that Toronto can boast of very little pauperism. There is, comparatively speaking, a minimum of distress in the city. Poverty is at a premium; but, really, *poverty* is not the word to use in respect of our poor. We positively do not know whether Toronto is blessed in being free from poverty, or whether she is cursed by a superabundance of real distress.

The *reliable* reports of our dozen or so Benevolent Societies proclaim in big words the amount of their giving. How many thousands did the St. George's Society relieve this last Christmas? And the St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's and Irish Protestant Benevolent Societies? What are the Houses of Providence and Industry doing? The Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Association, and Ladies' Aid Society are supposed to do a great deal for the poor, and yet there is no poverty in Toronto. One-third of the citizens are so ignorant of the poverty of Toronto that they would send \$10,000 away from the city, ignorant of the starving poor who remain behind. If the reports of our societies are not true, they certainly are well founded.

(ADVERTISEMENT).

SOMNAMBULISM.—According to the usual custom the Commissioners and Chief of Police, together with a large proportion of the city Council of Toronto, will fall into a deep sleep, commencing early in February and ending about the end of November, 1880.

There is every reason to believe the sleep will be as usual, apparently easy and comfortable, although in individual cases it is expected to vary at times from a somnolent incubus to a sort of drowsy lethargy.

The emolument that each somniloquist will receive will be according to his sleepy proficiency and garrulity.

The following programme will enliven the monotony of the proceedings:—

The mayor will frequently turn in his sleep.

The aldermen will snore in various sharps and flats to diversify the entertainment.

All the paid officials (including the city solicitor) will yawn frequently.

The various processes of stretching and spitting tobacco juice will obtain. All tax-paying citizens of Toronto have the privilege of witnessing this unparalleled (except to Toronto) spectacle free of charge.

N. B.—Friends of the sleepers must on no account pour strong drink down the throats of the sleepers. Nothing stronger than O'Keefe's lager beer or (Toronto *water*) will be allowed.

Herbert G. Paull.

FOOD AS A BRAIN-POWER.

We know not whether it is possible to discover the causes which produce the great intellects of the world, but we think that, by investigation and allowing that certain physical and mental qualities are hereditary, we can arrive at a reasonable solution. No one will deny that in almost every family there are characteristics peculiar to that particular family, just as there are in nations certain national characteristics. In a family some of its members will very much resemble each other, having the same dispositions, tastes, mental qualities and physical appearance, while others will have opposite dispositions, tastes, &c., though usually retaining some little peculiarity of expression or manner which at once shows them to be members of that family. These differences in members of the same family are to be attributed to physical causes and natural laws, so that we must admit the great importance of properly understanding them. It is the purpose of the writer of this essay to consider the effect of diet upon the human intellect, and further to attempt to explain or account for the great "geniuses" of the world.

We all know the effect a warm climate has, both physically and mentally, upon the human system, inducing enervation, sensuousness, and a laxity of morals:—this at once shows the close connection between mode of life and intellect, we may therefore, state as a general rule that the improvement of the human race, both physically and intellectually, is entirely dependent upon human efforts. An apparent contradiction of this new rule may be found in the fact that some of the greatest intellects of the world have appeared when the public morals and intelligence were in a very low condition; but these intellectual giants are so few in number that their existence is to be attributed to a very happy union of physical and intellectual circumstances, and to the fact (in the majority of cases) that for years before the arrival of each one the world had been building up and preparing theories which only required enunciation in a condensed form by the hand of a master. We are justified in thinking that a great many reputations have been gained merely by the collection of theories of facts, and that the knowledge of many has been aggregated by a single individual, who in doing this has acquired the reputation of a genius: further, the material circumstances surrounding an intellect often influence it so that it gives expression in such a peculiarly striking way as to attract attention and gain a reputation. If we take the example of Shakespere, nearly every person will immediately settle the question of his genius by stating "wonderful intellect, mind and knowledge of human nature, he has never been equalled." Now, admitting that he possessed a wonderful intellect, we do not feel called upon to admit that he has never been equalled; he had the advantage of such peculiar circumstances in his worldly condition, that, when we consider them, we are perforce obliged to lower our estimate of his success. In his early youth he was thrown into contact with a class of people not in the habit of concealing their human cravings and faults, and further, during his whole life, the condition of all society was such that men took very little trouble to conceal their motives. To understand and describe human nature in a proper manner, we must be observant and live with and in the world; and a state of society but a little removed from barbarism is evidently calculated to afford the best field of observation, as there are but very few circumstances which will influence a mortal to conceal his feelings or motives, whereas in civilized society so many artificial restrictions abound, that it is extremely difficult to obtain a correct insight into human nature. While not wishing to detract from Shakespere's deserved reputation, we must say that as clever and intellectual observers of human nature existed before him, and have existed since; but he has the merit of being the first in the field and of being an excellent delimitator. Further, dramatic representation being the most speedy and pleasing manner of "holding the mirror up to nature," his reputation has been increased at the cost of others; again, no scenery being used in those days the author's mind was stimulated to present in word-paintings what was invisible to the eyes of the audience: therefore, in considering Shakespere's merit, we must take into consideration these surrounding circumstances and detract from the reputation of others;—we must also bear in mind his general ignorance on other subjects with exception of a smattering of law, as Lord Campbell proves: any ordinary school-boy of the present age has more general knowledge than Shakespere had,—who kept his mind and thoughts in one particular groove, in which, however he is equalled by few.

But we have digressed enough—*revenons à nos moutons*. The human intellect is controlled by physical laws. We find as a rule, clever children born of clever parents; of stupid parents, stupid children—though in some cases appear contradictions, which however we can always ascribe to antecedent

causes—as in the case of a stupid child being born whilst the others are intelligent, this is always due to the weakness, crime or negligence of the parent or parents. To continue, the physical and mental treatment of the child, *its diet*, social position, the country in which it is born, all influence the intellect of the child for better or for worse. Through the sin or failings of the parents, the child is born idiotic; through their negligence another child grows up a bad member of society—so that when we see an idiotic or deformed child we are warranted in condemning either the sin or ignorance of its parents.

A great deal of ridicule has been cast upon enthusiastic persons who, upon a *menu* of tripe, fish, &c., have endeavoured to at once produce a great intellect and to supply the waste of brain-power. That the condition of the brain is dependent upon physical causes is indisputable; the question is to place these causes upon a common-sense basis. Let us consider for a moment the influence of diet upon the human frame—the effect of phosphatic food upon the human frame is well exemplified in the Scotch nationality; but we cannot necessarily conclude that a small-boned person should have a diet of oatmeal. In the first place, his boney framework may be suited to his stature and weight. Secondly, it may not be an agreeable diet; it may produce what a punnist calls "Hunt on the skin," or may produce exostosis. Further, where a great variety of food is partaken of, the quantity of phosphates may be sufficient to supply the waste; but where, as in the case of the poor man, there is but little variety or choice of food, it is fully as important that he should buy the food containing the constituents necessary to take the place of the effete substances as it is that he should be able to read and write. With regard to teeth, some families possess beautiful sets, whilst those of the members of other families rapidly decay, and have to be replaced by false ones. This is entirely due to the diet. If the food contains the materials necessary for the formation of teeth, they must naturally be good; if, on the contrary, the food contains none of the necessary elements, the teeth will inevitably decay and become worthless. Of course there are other circumstances which cause a loss of the teeth; but it is absolutely impossible to have good teeth unless proper attention is paid to the diet.

We trust that these few lines tend to show that the *physical* improvement of human beings is dependent upon human efforts. We now come to the question as to the dependency of intellectual improvement upon human efforts, more particularly with regard to its being affected by diet or mode of living.

The most evident and indisputable evidence we have of the effect of diet upon intellect is to be found in the use or abuse of alcohol. That the brain is affected by alcohol is evident, and the influence of alcohol is peculiar only in its immediateness and degree. Other elements affect the brain likewise, but as alcohol is immediately assimilated, its influence is more marked and immediate. We need only refer to over-indulgence in eating, which, as every one knows, induces mental inactivity and torpor. All foods are beneficial or injurious to the extent that they affect the blood which supplies the brain-food to supply the waste and the increased demand of a brain enlarged by mental exercise. Where nations are limited or confined to the use of inferior foods, or to an extremely small variety, the national intelligence will be found of a low order; but where the food partaken of is excellent in quality and great in variety, the national intellect is of a high order; therefore we will always find in extreme temperatures a low order of intellect. If, on the one hand, we look at the Esquimaux, we find that they are obliged to live upon very oily foods in order to supply animal heat; on the other hand, we find the Negro living upon roots, vegetables, and occasionally having a feast of putrid flesh, the reasonable conclusion therefore is that their diet has a very important effect upon their intellect. If we say that it is due to the climate, then we can say that according to the climate, so is the diet, bringing us back to the statement that the diet is the important cause. That the Negro or Esquimaux can not be elevated is not credible, but that it will require time is true; for centuries the diet and climatic influences have lowered the intellectual capacity and have produced cranial forms very different from the intellectual Caucasian type. That knowledge of intellect is to be deduced from cranial types is true. In the "Malay Archipelago," Wallace states "that the Australians have the smallest crania and the Polynesians the largest. . . . And this accords very well with what we know of their mental activity and capacity for civilization." He says, however, "It seems probable, therefore, that if we had a much more extensive series of crania, the averages might furnish tolerably reliable race-characters, although, owing to the large amount of individual variation, they would never be of any use in single examples, or even when moderate numbers only could be compared." Let us compare a few nations in order to see what are the differences in national characteristics and in mode of living, premising that, as other causes have a very important effect upon intellect (religion for example) we will compare those placed under conditions as nearly similar as possible, with the exception, of course, of diet. The Frenchman is gay, free-hearted, polite and intelligent, and lives upon a variety of food admirably cooked. The Spaniard is sullen, passionate and jealous upon a diet of garlic, olive oil and bread. The Englishman is thick-headed, obstinate,

honest and hospitable upon a diet of beer, beef and cheese. The German is slow, persevering and meditative upon beer, sausages and tobacco. The Irishman is volatile, careless and combative on potatoes and whiskey. The *habitant* of Lower Canada is stupid, unambitious and credulous on pea-soup and pork. The American is sanguine, "cute," nervous and assertive upon a diet of preserves, doughnuts and Johnnie-cake. We might extend the list, but without claiming that the above characteristics are *entirely* due to the diet, we believe we are warranted in claiming for it a very important influence. If we do not allow that the waste of brain-power is replaced by elements extracted from the diet, we are obliged to conclude that the brain increases in size and power supernaturally, and that it is not influenced by natural laws. As to the increase in size and power supernaturally, this has not been proved to be the case. On the contrary, we find material elements existing both in the food and in the brain, the natural conclusion is, that there must be a very close connection between the two, and further, if the brain did not depend upon material substances for its sustenance and growth, it would, of course, be independent of them, and no material substances, such as alcohol, would have any effect upon it. That it is uninfluenced by natural laws is untrue, otherwise we would have no hydrocephalus, brain-fever, or softening of the brain; these are sometimes aggravated by other causes.

It is unfortunate that the influence of diet as a remedy in physical and mental diseases should be so often overlooked by medical men. Amongst allopathists this is very common, their system consisting chiefly in the prescription of violent remedies. There are, of course, some cases in which the effects of diet are so palpable that the common-sense of the patient obliges him to pay attention to it; but in other cases, the medicine is prescribed to be taken at stated intervals, the further directions being, "take good care of yourself." This last direction being relative, often leads to serious mischief. To show the *rationale* of the mode of treatment by diet, we may state that in lung diseases the prescription of fatty foods, such as cod-liver oil, is sensible, as the lungs are composed chiefly of fat. The supply of fatty foods will sustain the lungs; then in some cases it is necessary to prescribe further some remedy to remove the destructive cause, if such there be. The prescription of this last remedy without the oil would, in many cases, have such a weakening effect as to cause the patient to succumb.

We proceed, however, to attempt to account for the appearance of the great intellects of the world, and in order to do this will be necessary for us to take one genius and examine the causes of his appearance. To consider some general facts will not be out of place. The majority of illustrious men have been born in the temperate zone, where the variety of food is greatest, and have generally appeared after periods of intellectual darkness or else have been made, so to speak, by the exigencies of the times. If we take Byron as an example, we find that he "strikingly combined in his own nature some of the best and perhaps some of the worst qualities that lie scattered through the various characters of his predecessors—the generosity, the love of enterprise, the high-mindedness of some of the better spirits of his race, with the irregular passions, the eccentricity and daring recklessness of the world's opinion that so much characterised others." Inheriting these qualities and following a mode of life of an exciting nature—whether dissipated or not in its character—and inheriting a sensitive mind, need we be at any loss to account for the morbidity of his intellect. In his ancestors diet and dissipation had done their fell work, and we find their dire effects produced in Byron; he fed his morbidity and increased its strength by over-indulgence followed by extreme fasts. Such a diet could not fail to exercise a terrible influence upon his brain-power, and allowing that such qualities are hereditary, his children would naturally be affected in a certain ratio proportionate to the maternal influence. This being the case with descendants, we are justified in stating that a great intellect is produced in a descendant when the lives of the ancestors have been proper and when all the requirements of the ancestors' mental powers have been amply supplied. It is further necessary that there should be a union of such qualities in the parents, or that a certain eccentricity in the one should be met with a counterbalancing quality in the other. We find in the case of great intellects that such is the case; in some cases the bad qualities being more or less apparent, as the paternal or maternal influence is greater or less for good or for evil. We must also take into consideration with this the fact that early training will make or mar an intellect.

Any observing person can form a just and correct estimate of the intellectual power of a nation, when he is informed as to the diet of the nation, and the same is true of individuals, we can at once form a tolerably correct opinion of a person's mental calibre when we know their mode and manner of dieting: when we see people devoting themselves entirely to the pleasures of the table and looking forward with greedy anticipation to some extravagant feast, we at once know that intellectuality is not causing them any uneasiness as to its development. It is to be hoped that more attention will be paid to this question of diet and that a system will be promulgated in such a manner that each and every one will know why they partake of certain foods; it is rather satirical that we should develop the Short-horn qualities and leave man's qualities to take care of themselves.

It is a beautiful dream, though it may appear Utopian to some, that a future period of the world's history, we will have so understood this question of diet and heredity that all mortals will be possessed of about the same intelligence and genius. It would be an interesting experiment for some medical man to take two children and give one food containing all the necessary elements for brain-sustenance and remove from the food of the other any element which is found as a constituent of the brain—and then to record the result. It would be better however to experiment upon the same child: it might be done for a stated time and the result would certainly be important.

H. B. S.

AUCTIONS, AUCTIONEERS AND AUCTION-GOERS.

(Concluded.)

The moral of this article is threefold. First, to those about to sell out: Do not be penny wise in the basement lest you find that you have been pound foolish when your fine furniture is being sold upstairs. Indeed in large establishments where there are a great many articles pertaining to kitchen departments which are too good to be given away, it would be better to send them to an auction-room, thus securing the best part of the day for the sale of the furniture; since no matter how anxious people may be to get bargains many will tire and drop away before a long day is over. Besides, the most indefatigable auctioneer must become exhausted sometime, and will naturally hurry through towards evening; thus all that has been gained in the basement may be more than lost upstairs.

Secondly, to auctioneers. Do not forget that politeness pays in every walk of life, and although you may feel greatly tempted to snub vacillating bidders and impudent talkers, try to keep your temper and if possible use nothing stronger than sarcastic politeness. A good auctioneer requires pleasant manners, good temper, native wit and ready repartee—in fact, he ought to be what we Canadians call "a smart man"; and we have some very good specimens in Montreal.

Thirdly, to auction-goers I may say a few words. Be sure you know the value of the articles you intend to buy, and if they are as good as new do not expect to get them at less than half-price. Never crowd up a room where there is nothing that you really require; and when you have finished bidding on an article do not make audible remarks as to its having "gone quite high enough"—remember that if it were your furniture that was being sold you would not think that people had any right to make disparaging remarks upon it, thus injuring your sale. To do unto others as we would they should do unto us is a very necessary maxim at an auction.

Montrealers seem to have a mania for making their own purchases, but in the old countries people generally choose the articles which they wish to buy, and then entrust the bidding to a furniture broker. Some fancy that they cannot buy as cheaply in this way, and that the brokers must necessarily wish to get all the bargains for themselves; but what may be a good bargain to one who requires the article, might be no bargain at all to a broker. I have had many purchases made for me through brokers, and have always found them honest and honourable, and quite willing to take a small but sure percentage rather than risk paying out large sums for furniture which may be left on their hands, and is not likely to be sought out at their shops by those requiring it. But doubtless there is a certain fascination about getting one's bargains for one's self, and when a lady's time is of little value she may as well spend it at a sale as anywhere else; but since there is such an easy way out of the difficulty, let her no longer declare that "it is so tiresome going to auctions."

In conclusion, let me describe an auction which I attended some time ago. The house was handsome, elegantly furnished, and situated in the most aristocratic part of the city. The audience was made up of wealthy and refined people. The auctioneer was *the* auctioneer of course, and from the time he took his stand in the dining-room he kept up a continual flow of witty sparkling remarks. No necessity to scold about loud talking here—well-bred people who respect themselves always respect the rights of others.

"Twenty-four dollars for this superb tea-set—crimson and gold—unique, chaste—going at twenty-four!" A voice in the distance: "Five!" "Five, of course—twenty-five! Six, for you Madame? Six, seven—twenty-seven—eight, nine, thirty! Thirty-one for you, Captain?" "No, thanks; let it go." "Ah, now, Captain, I never saw you beaten before. Say thirty-one?" "No more at present, thank you." "But remains yours truly; oh, Captain! Going! going! Gone! The name, please?" "English." "Mr. English! shure I thought you were Airish when you said *foive*."

"Now we will sell this large arm-chair with all its cont—, I beg pardon, Captain, I mean coverings." (A laugh from the occupants.) The chair in question containing the handsome Captain, his charming wife seated on one arm and another pretty lady on the other—rather valuable contents. The ladies disappear when attention is drawn to the chair, but the Captain, after allowing it to be shown, seats himself again, remarking: "Sell me well." "Ah, yes, I'll sell you well, if you'll bid," replies the auctioneer. "Thanks, much obliged." "Somebody touched my arm! Is that a bid?" The lady,

smilingly, shakes her head. "Then please don't touch me. I'm very susceptible—to bids. Every time you touch me means a dollar." "One dollar, or eight days," remarks a gentleman connected with the Police Court, who happens to be present. "Ah, come now, I never said anything of the kind. Those Police Court people are not accustomed to respectable society." "Don't say any more, I apologise!" cries the gentleman. "All right. Don't speak again, unless you bid—twenty cents each for these fine port wines—going at twenty—twenty-one, two, three," "Fo-ah!" from a tall Englishman. "Fo-ah! going at twenty-fo-ah! Gone! Mr. Newport. Oh, I fear you'll be drinking old-port out of these!" The dining-table is put up next and soon reaches fifty dollars—"Fifty dollars for this fine dining-table, going at fifty!" "One!" a loud voice from the hall. "One! that's right, speak up like a man." "O-n-e!" Gentleman in hall thinks he has not been heard and shouts back more loudly—"Y-e-e-s!" "What's the use of shouting at me? I was paying you a compliment." And so the ball of mirth is kept rolling. Of course the ladies' bids are made and taken more quietly. But it is at sales of real estate that the chaff flies most freely. "Thirty-three hundred and fifty for this beautiful cottage. Say thirty-four for you, sir?" addressing a gentleman with "Orburn" hair. "No, I think that's quite enough for it," replies he of the sanguinary locks. "Ah, now, is that your opinion. Isn't it a good thing we're not all of the same opinion in this world? Now you and I might go driving up and down St. James street, thinking that red whiskers were just the thing," spreading out his blonde whiskers, which are not at all red, or he would not be so ready to say so. "We might think them just the thing, but it wouldn't do if everybody else were of the same opinion. Why all the ladies would be falling in love with us, and some fellow would be after putting a bullet through one of us—perhaps spoiling our beauty for life—so you see it wouldn't do at all if we were all of the same opinion." Mr. Orburn hair does not make any further deprecatory remarks, and presently a villa with grounds is put up.

"This handsome villa has a beautiful orchard at the back as fine an as fine an orchard as you'd wish to be seen in"—"I was in an orchard once and I didn't wish to be seen in it at all," remarks Mr. Auctioneer's assistant sotto voce. "Ah, Tom! Tom! you shouldn't allude to such things now that you belong to a respectable establishment like this. Of course that was a many years ago when you were young and charming and your innocent, boyish soul soared no higher than the summit of the green apple tree," and so our good auctioneer runs on well knowing that there is nothing like plenty of fun and good humour to keep the bidding lively.

N. Clitheroe.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

MR. EDITOR,—In reading the papers last Saturday evening, I read the statement that it was proposed to form a Domestic Economy Club, one of the purposes of which was to be the training of servants; it is a very good proposition, and one to which no right-minded person will object. But there are serious difficulties in the way. In the first place, who is going to train the servants? Secondly, it is not admissible that all ladies, so-called, are competent teachers. Thirdly, it would be necessary to establish a training-school for ladies, so as to fit them for housekeeping duties. I have been in service twelve years in Montreal—eight years in one place and four years in my present situation. I have found that the duties required in each house were very different, and that the apportionment of household duties in this country is not at all understood; so it is very absurd for ladies of no experience to appoint themselves as trainers of servants.

The letter, of which we give this portion, is signed "An English Servant," and sensibly enough written, were it not that the writer looks at the subject from a mistaken point of view.

Montreal ladies have never dreamt of undertaking the public training of servants. Should we succeed in establishing these schools, they will be superintended by thoroughly competent instructors,—graduates of English or American training-schools. Of course a servant cannot be expected to be conversant with a fact of which most ladies are now cognizant,—*i. e.*, that training-schools have been for some years established in all the large cities of England, Scotland, and the United States. These schools are of various grades, and are not all for servants. Some are merely demonstration courses for ladies, such as we have already had in Montreal, through the energy and enterprise of our Ladies' Educational Association. It seems a pity that the interest which was last winter awakened on this subject, through Miss Corson's lectures, was allowed to die away without some permanent schools being established; but the ladies are again discussing matter, and it is to be hoped that larger results may be forthcoming. Even another demonstration course would be better than nothing; but what we really require is regular training-schools, both for ladies and servants, and if possible the introduction of cooking classes into all our schools.

Instruction in practical cookery is now a part of the new system in all the public schools of London, the School Board having assumed the responsibility of making domestic economy a part of the regular school course; lessons are given on food and its preparation in every girls' school, and for advanced classes there are twenty-one practice kitchens established in different parts of the city, presided over by skilful teachers of cookery. These teachers have been trained in the South Kensington National Training School for Cookery,

which was established in 1873 under the superintendence of Lady Barber. The object of this school is the training of teachers of cookery as well as the diffusion of general information on the subject. The lessons are now given by experienced cooks in accordance with the directions contained in the Official Handbook for the National Training School for Cookery, by Miss Rose Cole, the daughter of Sir Henry Cole, one of the most active of the founders and trustees.

If the Montreal ladies would club together it would not be at all too great an undertaking to secure the services of one of these South Kensington graduates, who could first give instruction to a number of ladies who would wish to become teachers, for it would be well that we should endeavour to employ local teachers, thus opening up a new avenue to reduced gentlewomen who would gladly undertake any respectable occupation.

We have other letters this week—for which we have not space—in which the writers state that they consider it quite as necessary that we should have training schools for ladies as for servants; but we do not quite agree with these correspondents. Indeed, if we had plenty of well-trained servants there are many ladies who have other occupations and would gladly give over their domestic duties to competent servants and housekeepers, and there is no reason that they should not do so in this country as well as they do in England. Of course, if our servants are to remain ignorant it is necessary that we should learn, so that we may instruct them. But that seems a roundabout way of doing business. We might as well tell the capitalist who wishes to establish a manufactory that he must first go to work and learn the business in which he is about to embark, and after spending a number of years in mastering the details of the trade he must take in a number of ignorant men and set to work to teach them. But this is no more absurd than it is to insist that a lady must learn all the petty details of housekeeping simply that she may be able to teach her servants, who will certainly give her more trouble than thanks in return—should they even accept her teaching at all. Surely it is more necessary that the cook should know how to make the dinner than her mistress. If the mistress takes pride or pleasure in learning, let her do so by all means, and if we can have our girls taught domestic economy in schools it will be well; but first of all let us have better trained servants, and they may rest assured their mistresses will appreciate them whether they be themselves competent housekeepers or not. However, we shall be pleased to publish any sensible remarks that may be sent us on the other side of the subject.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

THE FRIENDLINESS OF NATIONS.

The growing friendliness of the civilized world supplies one of the most admirable pages of the history of our country. Begun by a few illustrious savants, who held the interests of science superior to political and national antipathies, it has been aided by the rapidity and precision of communication by sea and land. The national expositions, which each country has held in turn, have given activity and distinctiveness to it. Pacific congresses open, and are periodically repeated for the study of the highest questions of general interest, literary, scientific, and administrative. The feeling of fraternal charity which leads us to relieve the sufferings of our fellows, could not be indifferent to this general intellectual sentiment. There has been concert and devotion to prevent or assuage the disasters of war. A scourge which falls upon a distant country is regarded as a domestic calamity. We shudder at the recital of the frightful sufferings which have befallen the population on the banks of the Theiss and the Segura. We hasten to collect for them assistance which can never equal their loss, but which at least assures them of our profound sympathy for their misery. May not the friends of peace take hope that this generous sentiment of our time may some day exert a more active influence on the fate of nations, under the conditions, however, that they remain masters of themselves, and do not surrender themselves to the capricious ambition or the dangerous proclivities of single assemblies.

WAS CROMWELL A BREWER.—Robert Cromwell owned certain lands around Huntingdon and farmed them himself, and the income was computed then to be about £300 a year, which (as Carlyle remarks) was a tolerable fortune in those times, perhaps somewhat like £1,000 (or even £1,200) now. After his father's death, from about 1620 to 1631, Oliver Cromwell lived in the same place and farmed the same lands, but afterwards removed, and acquired and farmed estates at St. Ives and Ely. On one or all of these estates Oliver may have done brewing for his own tenants and household, but that he ever had any regular trade as a brewer is most unlikely and improbable. There is no mystery about Oliver's method of life before he entered the army, and if he had really been a brewer (instead of being a country gentleman farming his own lands) it is impossible but that some authoritative evidence to that effect would have been preserved.—*Notes and Queries.*

CHARLES E. SMITHS appears at Baltimore. The *Danbury News* says: "This is a new phase of the name; one at a time, if you please."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR.—There is nothing in "Caroline's" letter in your last issue to which I wish to take exception on my own behalf; on the contrary, I am rather flattered in being classed with Messrs. Popham and King as an art critic—a position I never claimed. My part in the discussion was merely to rebuke impudence and personalities when indulged in by anonymous writers towards those who write over their own names. I find that Othello's occupation is not yet gone, as I am again called on to castigate, and this time the impudence is unparalleled, since "Caroline" takes it upon herself to state that "no one in Montreal will accept either Mr. Popham's or Mr. King's *ipse dixit*."

Indeed! but who constituted "Caroline" the mouthpiece for all Montreal? As usual with Caroline, the pith of her letter is in the postscript. Now, I do not know if "Caroline" is an artist—possibly being a Caroline she paints—but who will stand sponsor for her ability to pronounce upon the ignorance of others? Why not give her credentials in a footnote, as has already been done? But, no doubt, "Caroline" wrote as she did on the principle that a "cat may look at a king," and a "Caroline" may write about Messrs. Popham and King. O, ye gods and (very) little fishes! *Euphrosyne.*

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR.—The writer in the SPECTATOR of February 28th, signed "Caroline," appears anxious that some competent person "will inform the public as to whether the paintings, said to be from the brush of Rubens, Palma il Vecchio, and Correggio, are authentic or not."

To give an answer to this I firmly believe beyond the ability of any artist or connoisseur in our goodly city, and I might even venture to say in the Dominion; for, of all hard tasks, that of deciding upon the originality of a work of art like those in question is a most difficult one. And only men whose whole life under the most favourable opportunities has been spent in this direction (and even they are subject to be deceived) will attempt it with any degree of certainty. It is easy for any one who may have seen much of art to say this picture is in the style of Rubens, Correggio, or Rembrandt, as all eminent artists are recognized by what is called style. But then artists in their lifetime may change their method of working, as Turner, who had during his life three distinct styles, and even the great Raphael changed his after seeing the works of Michael Angelo. Yet there still remains a peculiar individuality about the works of all eminent artists by which their pictures are distinguished from those of every other painter.

The degree of perfection to which the art of copying pictures has been carried is astonishing. So many tricks are employed, and so much skill brought to bear upon the toning and imparting age, that unless something definite is known about the picture or pictures, it is next to impossible to detect a copy from an original; nor is the deception confined to the pictures. Plausible histories are manufactured, and pictures and histories are heralded to the public under the most favourable circumstances. Knowing these facts, many may have been led to believe the pictures belonging to Mr. Hill are not originals.

Now, let us look at the other side of the question. We find from time to time discoveries are made of valuable works of art supposed to be lost or destroyed. A writer in the *London Art Journal* gives a description of one found in a small town in Italy. The picture is supposed to belong to the best period of Greek art, and is spoken of as being beautiful, and also in a good state of preservation.

And not many years past (it may be fresh in the memory of some of your readers) an eminent writer upon art, and also an artist, J. J. Jarvis, secured what were considered a valuable collection of original pictures by some of the old masters. Mr. Jarvis sold them to Yale College for, I think, forty thousand dollars and few who have read the works of this author but will admit that he is not one who could easily be deceived.

"Caroline," I hope, will see by this how hard it is to decide, and it is sometimes dangerous—if we think of the anecdote related by Passavant—(when making a tour of the English galleries before publishing his work) he states "that he met a gentlemen who requested him to come and give his unbiassed opinion upon an original picture and gravely informed him, that a person had pronounced it a copy, and he had kicked the scoundrel down stairs." Nor must "Caroline" blame any one if they do not come forward and follow the example of the writers mentioned in her letter, they were both busy in their judgment; had their experience been greater they would not have touched the subject, and I think Mr. Hill would have been better pleased had they not. I am afraid "Caroline" must be content to leave the question open, unless Mr. Hill can enlighten her. For it amounts to this, as far as the judgment of any one amongst us present in art matters is concerned, that it is just possible that Mr. Hill may have been deceived; and again it is not impossible that he may have been fortunate enough to secure a number of original works, and if he possesses the proof of their originality it is to his advantage, and I for one am thankful to the council and Mr. Hill for the opportunity of viewing the pictures and will endeavour to see their beauties and defects regardless of the opinions expressed by the writers named by "Caroline."

Yours truly,

J. W. Gray.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.			1879.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express.	Freight.	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
*Grand Trunk.....	Week Feb. 28	\$ 41,317	\$ 159,423	\$ 200,740	\$ 167,354	\$ 33,386	\$	9 w'ks	\$ 118,920	\$
Great Western.....	" 20	28,282	57,936	86,218	89,786	.....	3,568	8 "	35,421	.....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 22	5,474	11,174	16,588	13,970	2,618	.....	7 "	7,532	.....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 21	1,278	2,202	3,480	2,383	597	.....	7 "	10,331	.....
Midland.....	" 14	1,381	1,887	3,268	2,816	452	.....	6 "	3,198	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 21	1,347	1,299	2,646	2,646	.....	.....	fm Jan. 1	2,505	.....
Whitby, Pt Perry & L.	" 11	552	903	1,455	1,359	96	.....	.....	2,452	.....
Canada Central.....	" 14	1,742	2,148	3,890	3,455	435	.....	6 w'ks	4,769	.....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	" 21	2,128	3,710	5,838	4,641	1,197	.....	7 "	6,080	.....
Q. M. O. & O. West. D.	" 23	3,161	3,280	6,441	6,028	413	.....	7 "	3,650	.....
" " East. D.	" 14	3,223	4,312	7,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month Jan.	36,512	77,401	113,913	80,866	33,047	.....	1 m'nth	33,047	.....

*NOTE TO GRAND TRUNK.—The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$37,586, aggregate increase \$156,720 for 9 weeks.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Rest.	Price per \$100 March 3, 1880.	Price per \$100 March 3, 1879.	Two last 1/2-yearly Dividends.	Equivalent of Dividend based on price of Stock.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$141	\$132	10	7 3/4
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,996,000	100,000	72 1/2	57 1/2	6	8 1/2
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	85	80	6	7 1/2
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	124	115	7	6 1/2
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	55,000	60	28 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/4
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,511,040	475,000	94 1/2	76 1/2	6	6 1/4
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,381,989	200,000	99	95	7	7
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	.....	.....	6	.....
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	118 1/2	100	8	6 1/4
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	92 1/2	100	7	7 1/2
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	.....	37 1/2	41	4 1/2	12
City Passenger Railway.....	50	.....	600,000	163,000	93 1/2	70	5	5 1/2
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	.....	116	107	10	8 1/2

*Contingent Fund. †Reconstruction Reserve Fund.

From April 1st to February 14th the Exchequer receipts of Great Britain amounted to £68,465,516, as compared with £70,205,135 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure has been £71,914,185.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Midland Railway Company on Tuesday, 17th ult., the shareholders, in recognition of Mr. Allport's long services as general manager, made him a grant of £10,000, and placed him on the directorate in the place of the late chairman, Mr. Ellis.

*THE FARMERS' DELIVERIES of home-grown Grain in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended February 7th, 1880, and for the corresponding weeks of the previous nine years and the weekly average prices:—

	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.
1880.....	37,315	44s 2d	63,354	36s 10d	7,181	21s 3d
1879.....	63,733	38s 1d	59,887	35s 7d	5,127	20s 0d
1878.....	39,717	51s 5d	56,524	44s 3d	6,594	24s 10d
1877.....	44,764	52s 2d	59,072	40s 3d	6,011	25s 4d
1876.....	46,362	43s 2d	87,673	33s 7d	4,556	24s 5d
1875.....	58,983	41s 11d	49,623	44s 5d	4,589	29s 6d
1874.....	43,016	63s 2d	54,520	48s 9d	5,665	28s 1d
1873.....	50,989	56s 8d	46,965	49s 6d	6,197	22s 8d
1872.....	45,746	55s 7d	57,504	38s 8d	5,216	22s 0d
1871.....	77,992	53s 7d	57,511	35s 8d	7,237	23s 9d
Average 10 years.....	59,862	49s 9d	59,270	39s 10d	5,837	24s 3d

*The receipts of Live Stock at New York for the last four weeks have been as follows:—

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
February 23.....	9,592	166	770	22,636	25,626
February 16.....	11,122	213	800	25,626	36,627
February 9.....	11,494	185	860	30,672	37,227
February 2.....	12,462	169	1,138	36,580	32,715
Total 4 weeks.....	44,670	733	3,568	115,514	132,195
Corresponding 4 weeks 1879.....	40,636	332	3,140	96,941	147,453
Corresponding week 1879.....	10,870	74	760	20,628	39,809
Weekly average, 1879.....	10,933	142	2,998	29,005	33,089
Corresponding week 1878.....	9,333	88	732	23,854	36,370

*Summary of exports for week ending February 21st, 1880:—

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Pease, bush.
New York.....	69,697	772,333	755,402	6,189	9,499	1,466
Boston.....	11,398	182,990	48,269	20	.....	.....
Portland.....	1,300	21,200	.....	11,795	.....	10,000
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	6,270	3,001	395,721	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	10,662	315,542	292,839	150	.....	.....
Total per week.....	99,327	1,295,066	1,494,231	18,154	9,499	11,466
Corresponding week of '79.....	111,807	1,396,314	1,995,919	4,617	105,313	42,371

*18,133 bushels Barley. †1,810 bushels Barley.

*From New York Produce Exchange.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Agency of this Company has been placed in the hands of Mr. Thos. Simpson (late of the firm of Simpson and Bethune). A better appointment could not have been made, Mr. Simpson has been known for 20 years as a successful Insurance agent. The Company is well known, too, at home and in Canada, for prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

Chess.

All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the
CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, March 6th, 1880.

THE STORY OF THE FIFTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

The Fifth American Chess Congress has been brought to a termination, except as respects the Problem Tourney, and we may now sum up the results and venture our own impressions accordingly. The First Congress was held in 1857, when Morphy made his *debut* and electrified the whole Chess World. For thirteen years subsequent to that date no move seems to have been made towards holding another Congress, but since 1870, no fewer than four have been held, and there will, no doubt, be another in 1883. We do not stay to enquire whether they were National or International. In Cleveland in 1870, Chicago in 1873, Philadelphia in 1877, New York in 1880 have Chess Congresses been held, and, in our opinion, this triennial arrangement does not conduce to the advancement of the game or the success of the meetings. Their frequency damps the enthusiasm.

The Congress just concluded originated in the spirited action of the Manhattan Club of New York, and their handsome donation to the fund, and the business-like arrangements and management of the whole affair stamp that Club as the finest and most enterprising organization on this Continent. When in New York, last summer, and the question was only being mooted, we ventured the hint that the time had not yet arrived for holding a Congress, and, to our thinking, the sequel supports the view we then expressed. The call for funds has not been liberally, or even generally responded to, several large cities contributing mere mites, and many others nothing at all. With the exception of Holyoke, which sent \$80, owing, we believe, to the indefatigable exertions of our friend Mr. R. H. Seymour, not a single city in the Union contributed anything like its proper quota. Not only this, but \$100 promised by the New York Club was withdrawn because some premature guarantee could not be given that the Congress would not assemble in the Manhattan Club-Room. This mean-spirited action on the part of the oldest Chess Club in New York has brought its own well-merited punishment, for most of its influential members have since resigned, and the Club now exists in little more than name. Undertakings started by any body of men are sure to excite jealousy in kindred societies, and especially if a superimportance is arrogated by the first promoters. All the hard things we have seen said of the Congress Committee have been dictated by this sentiment, and we have been unable to see a shadow of reason for it.

The entries for the Grand Tournament, also betokened a lack of unanimity and general enthusiasm. Ten players only entered for the Grand Prizes, of whom five, at least, belong to New York. Such strong players as Elson, Maurian, Hosmer, Orchard, Galbraith, Neill, Richmond, Reichhelm, were conspicuous by their absence. The Programme, as issued, limited the contestants to North American nationality, but at one time rumours were afloat that some strong players from Europe would visit New York, and we have no doubt the regulations would have been so far amended as to permit them to play in the Grand Tourney had they done so.

Play in the Grand Tournament commenced between the ten entrants punctually on January 6th, and was continued regularly, one game each player per day, according to the programme. Each player had to contest two games with every other player, thus making a total of ninety games, extending over eighteen days. Five prizes were offered, the 1st Prize being \$500 in cash and a Gold Medal, worth \$50. The 2nd Prize was \$300, the 3rd \$200, the 4th \$100, and the 5th \$50.

Great interest was raised in the contest, when, at the close of the second round, James Grundy was found to have defeated both Capt. McKenzie and Mr. Max Judd, who were considered the most formidable opponents on the list. He maintained his advantage to the end, ultimately tying with McKenzie for first prize, when in playing off the tie he was defeated. Grundy was a comparative stranger in New York chess circles, having only appeared there from Manchester in England last May, and when it is remembered that in the Manhattan Club Tourney, which had been concluded but a few days before his entering the Congress Tourney, he had been defeated by Capt. McKenzie two straight games at the odds of Pawn and move, scoring but 72.92 per cent. against Mr. McKenzie's 83.33 per cent., his success in the Grand Tourney may readily be understood as creating considerable astonishment. We believe Capt. McKenzie was suffering from indisposition and playing far below his strength, besides which we are led to think that, except in such Tourney encounters, the greater number of the Captain's games are contested at odds, and the variations of the even game so become less familiar until a little practice has rubbed off the rust. As respects the other contestants, the positions held by Mr. Max Judd, who just escaped losing a prize, and Mr. Delmar, who just escaped the reverse, are different to our opinions of their play before the Tourney commenced. We congratulate Mr. Möhle on his well-earned third prize, though he has our sincere sympathy that he failed to get the second.

One of the regulations of the Committee of Management prevented the publication of any of the games, which are retained as the property of the Committee, and are to be published in a Book of the Congress, to be issued when the Problem Tourney is decided. The advisability of this course may well be questioned. It is to be remembered that all subscribers of \$5 and upwards receive a copy of the book gratis, and we are led to believe that the issue will be limited to those subscribers only. In a few months much of the interest in the Congress will have abated and Chess Editors and others will feel little encouragement to publish games copied from a book, and which had been played many months before. Had a selection, or say a dozen games a week, been made public, we think much good would have resulted, both in continued interest in the Congress and in \$5 subscriptions. From the few published positions at critical points in some of the games, we believe that the play in the Grand Tourney has been of a very high order, and many of the games masterpieces of strategy and brilliancy, and the book will, no doubt, be a valuable *repertoire* for either reference or study.

The last game in the Tourney, between Grundy and Ware, was brought to a termination on the evening of Monday, Jan. 26th, and was won by Grundy. Immediately on its conclusion Ware preferred complaints to the Committee that Grundy had cheated him, and afterwards handed in a written statement to the effect that they had both agreed to draw the game, Grundy promising to pay Ware \$20 to do so, for if the former were defeated, which seemed probable, his chance of first prize would be gone and he might not even win third prize. It appears that on the previous day, Sunday, they had met and made a compact to move backwards and forwards and then propose a draw. This was carried out until Grundy, perceiving an opening, went in and won the game from Ware. The two men were called in and closely questioned in private by the Committee; but while the sullen, downcast demeanour of Grundy, lacking all that manly indignation which charges of such a character would rouse in any innocent man, left no moral doubt of his guilt, his persistent denial, pitted against Ware's assertion, placed the Committee in such a position that, without further corroboration on one side or the other, they had no alternative but to permit Grundy to play off the tie with Capt. McKenzie. The three lower prizes were paid to the winners at the banquet on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27th, and when it was discovered that such grave charges hung around any winner, we cannot absolve the Committee from severe censure for so precipitately permitting the tie to be played off and the prize money paid. This might have been indefinitely postponed till further developments rendered their course of action clear. Scarcely had the matter been settled when another case came to light, and it is now known that this same man Grundy had offered Mr. Ryan a money bribe to lose a game to him. All this, however, Grundy steadfastly denied, and it was not till he was threatened with expulsion from the Manhattan Club and had received his \$300, that he called on the chairman of the Committee, Mr. H. C. Allen, and fully confessed the truth of all that had been charged against him and the whole of his attempts to bribe the players, begging Mr. Allen at the same time not to expose him any further, as it would injure him in his business relations—though what these are no one seems clearly to understand—and he then and there wrote his resignation to the Manhattan Club. Having thus far mollified the chairman, this

man then returned to the Club, button-holed his one or two adherents, impressed them with the belief of his innocence and vilified Mr. Allen and the rest of the Committee, declaring he was "bull-dozed" into resigning from the Club or else he would not get his prize money. This behaviour at once absolved Mr. Allen from any reticence, and the whole of his machinations have now been published in *Turf, Field and Farm*. Grundy at once left New York, and we have no doubt has been ventilating his grievances during the past week throughout the chess clubs of Ontario. We expect his resignation to the Manhattan Club will not be accepted, but that he will be otherwise removed, and trust never again to hear his name coupled with American chess. In Grundy's extreme poverty alone can some palliation for his conduct be found, but even this is wanting in the case of Ware. How a man advanced in years, in a good social position and hitherto respected in chess circles could so far forget his duties to his own honour and the public as to barter them for \$20 baffles our comprehension. Mr. Ware, with an effrontery as difficult to understand as his conduct, coolly informs the public that he considered himself or any other player at perfect liberty to buy or sell a game in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, or in other words to play ducks and drakes with public subscriptions and divert them into any channel that inclination or cupidity might dictate. It is difficult to conceive what document would sufficiently bind Mr. Ware's conscience as to secure his best endeavours in a chess tourney. He must know that money is subscribed in these and similar cases to reward the best player, not the man with the easiest conscience or the longest purse, and that the public require and demand his utmost exertions to secure the highest position in the contest of which he is capable. Such principles as are avowed by Mr. Ware strike at the root of all competitive contests, and to them may be traced the disputes that have marred so many American matches in other departments. Ware avers in his letter to the *Boston Globe* that he reported Grundy to the Committee in order to see, as he himself expresses it, if they had any backbone. This is only arrant rubbish and impertinence. The truth seems to be that Mr. Ware considers it quite right for him to defraud the public, unless he is pledged not to do so, but he himself must not be so treated. Part of the business of the Congress was the establishment of the American Chess Association, and we are astounded to find this man admitted a member, while Mr. Grundy is not. True it is that a Committee has been appointed to thoroughly investigate this Ware-Grundy business, and we hope, for the honour of American chess and for the sake of the disavowal of such principles as Mr. Ware's, that a lasting example will be made by the Association and the whole chess atmosphere purified of these heresies. Nothing short of his expulsion from the Association will satisfy the chess world. We have every confidence in the gentlemen at the head of the Association, and the outspoken condemnation of both these men by the whole American Press should strengthen their determination to restore by every means in their power the good name of American chess. Unless they do so they will meet with their own condemnation in 1883. For our part we see little difference between Grundy and Ware, but of the two the latter is the worse, and he ought to retire from chess and never again obtrude his name before the Chess World.

A Minor Tourney was inaugurated after the termination of the First, the chief prize being \$100, contributed by Mr. Frank Queen, of the *New York Clipper*. There were fourteen entries, each player having to contest one game with every other. Mr. N. Gedalia proved the winner. Mr. Leon Bloch retired before the conclusion of the tourney, thereby bringing forward the complicated question of determining the score of a retiring player. This has been recently discussed by Mr. Steinitz in *The Field*, and by Mr. James Pierce in the *Brighton Herald*. Without needless labour, and yet with sufficient accuracy, the rule adopted by the Congress answers all purposes, namely, "that the games of the absentee stand generally, but are cancelled in comparing the scores of any pair, if one of the parties has not played with the defaulter." This, however, leaves the general score on paper very deceiving.

The American Chess Association was organized with Colonel Fellows as President, thirteen Vice-Presidents, being one each for as many States in the Union, Mr. H. C. Allen as Secretary, and Mr. J. D. Beugless as Treasurer. The subscription is \$2 per annum, which goes to a fund for a Grand International Congress in 1883. The Association has also drawn up a Code of Laws, but as they at present stand, they contain many points to which we take exception. They are not, however, finally settled, but we may venture to point out that Correspondence and Consultation Games are somewhat mixed, and a Pawn on reaching the 8th rank may be exchanged for a piece or removed altogether from the board.

Except that the course of events has been disturbed, first by the disaffection of the New York Club, and secondly by the Ware-Grundy matter, the Congress has passed off smoothly and successfully, and the Committee of Management deserve great praise for the careful, steady and business-like way in which they have conducted it from first to last.

Musical.

Notices of Concerts in Provincial towns, &c. are invited, so as to keep musical amateurs well informed concerning the progress of the art in Canada.

All correspondence intended for this column should be directed to the Musical Editor,
CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

DR. SATTER'S CONCERT.

The concert, or rather recital, given by Dr. Satter in Nordheimer's Hall on Friday evening seems to have given unbounded gratification to all who attended it. Without going so far as to assert that Dr. Satter is equal to either Rubinstein or Von Bulow, we may say that he performed an excellent programme in a thoroughly artistic manner; and, without offending the most cultivated of his hearers, took the masses completely by storm. The programme, says the *Gazette*, "was not too classical;" in fact the only classical piece in it was Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses" which fell comparatively flat, although performed with a smooth and finished technique. Most of the pieces were operatic selections and popular compositions, and to this judicious selection must be attributed in a great measure the success of the entertainment. The piano, a Weber "Grand," was the theme of general admiration; it is certainly a very fine instrument.

THE "Mendelssohn Choir" is about to give the public another treat. Mr. Prume will play the Max Bruch concerto, with piano and quartette accompaniment, and the choir will give many of the part-songs which gave so much pleasure at the last concert. We trust Mr. Prume will have better luck this time.

THE next concert of the Philharmonic Society is expected to surpass even the last performance. It is rumored that His Excellency the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise will be present on the occasion.

THE Marquis of Lorne has written a "Canadian National Anthem," and Dr. Arthur Sullivan has undertaken to set it to music. With such distinguished parentage we may expect a song worthy of our great Dominion, and one which will soon become popular throughout the land.

DR. SULLIVAN sails for England next week.



Quebec Government Railways.

IRON SUPERSTRUCTURE FOR CHAUDIERE BRIDGE.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS, addressed to the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, at Quebec, and endorsed, "Tender for Superstructure of Chaudiere Bridge," will be received at the Department of Public Works up to Noon of

THURSDAY, 1st April next,

for the construction, delivery and erection of the Iron Superstructure required for the Chaudiere Bridge, which is to consist of 10 spans, each 150 feet in length, one Span of 135 feet, one of 160 feet, and one of 225 feet.

Specifications and all other information may be obtained upon application to Mr. P. A. PETERSON, Chief Engineer, 16 St. James street, Montreal.

No tender will be received unless made upon the printed form attached to the Specification, nor unless accompanied with a certified cheque for One Thousand Dollars, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rate and on the terms stated in his tender. Cheques will be remitted to those whose tender shall not be accepted; and for the full execution of the contract satisfactory security will be required to an amount of Four Thousand Dollars.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. MOREAU, Secretary.

Quebec, 12th February, 1880.



SALMON ANGLING.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, FISHERIES BRANCH, Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1879.

WRITTEN OFFERS will be received to the FIRST APRIL next, for the ANGLING PRIVILEGES of the following rivers:—

- River Kegashka (North Shore), Watsheshoo, Washecootal, Romaine, Musquarro, Pashasheebou, Corneille, Agwanus, Magpie, Trout, St. Marguerite, Pentecost, Mistassini, Bescie, Little Cascapedia (Baie des Chaleurs), Nouvelle, Escumenac, Malbaie (near Perce), Magdalen (South Shore), Montlouis, Tobique (New Brunswick), Nashwaak, Jacquet, Charlo, Jupiter (Anticosti Island), Salmon

Rent per annum to be stated: payable in advance. Leases to run for from one to five years. Lessees to employ guardians at private cost.

By Order, W. F. WITCHER, Commissioner of Fisheries

Canadian Pacific Railway.

TENDERS for a second 100 miles section WEST OF RED RIVER will be received by the undersigned until Noon on MONDAY, the 29th of March next.

The section will extend from the end of the 48th Contract—near the western boundary in Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March next.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 11th Feb., 1880.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Supplies," and addressed to the Right Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, will be received up to Noon on MONDAY, the EIGHTH day of MARCH next, for the following supplies, viz:—

Table listing various supplies such as Bacon, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Rice, etc., with their respective quantities and prices.

Table listing prices for various locations: Headwaters, Fort Walsh, Fort Macleod, Wood Mountain, Ft. Saskatchewan, and Battleford.

At any post at which not less than fifty men are stationed, the Beef to be delivered on foot, animal by animal as required, to be slaughtered by the Police, the head, feet and hide to be returned to the Contractor, the Department paying for the four quarters of meat only.

Samples of all accepted articles will be lodged at the several Police posts, and payment of accounts will be made on receipt at Ottawa of certificates of the officers commanding, that the articles charged for have been correctly delivered, both as to quantity and quality.

No payment on account will be made to the Contractor while supplies are in transit to the place at which delivery is to be made.

No allowance for weight will be made for shrinkage of supplies while in transit, nor yet for tins, packing cases or sacks. Payment will be made only for the net weight of articles delivered.

The Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantities of any of the articles, without any increase in the prices, provided notice thereof is given to the Contractor before the 1st JUNE next.

Delivery of one-fourth of the supplies for Forts Macleod, Walsh, Wood Mountain and the Headquarters, to be made not later than the 1st JULY, and delivery of the remaining three-fourths to be made not later than the 15th AUGUST.

Delivery of the supplies for Battleford and Fort Saskatchewan to be made not later than the 15th JULY.

Supplies for the Headquarters to be delivered at such place as may be fixed by the Department, not exceeding 120 miles West, North-west, or North of Fort Ellice.

Any customs duties payable on the above supplies to be paid by the Contractor.

Printed forms of tender may be had on application to the undersigned. Samples to accompany tenders. Tenders may be for the whole or any of the above articles. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Minister of the Interior. FRED. WHITE, Chief Clerk. Ottawa, February 6th, 1880.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

- 20 Locomotive Engines, 16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers), 20 Second-class Cars, 3 Express and Baggage Cars, 3 Postal and Smoking Cars, 240 Box Freight Cars, 100 Flat Cars, 2 Wing Ploughs, 2 Snow Ploughs, 2 Flangers, 40 Hand Cars,

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JULY next.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, February 7th, 1880.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively (which are published in full in the Quebec Official Gazette), to give ONE MONTH'S NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the Quebec Official Gazette, in the French and English languages, and also in a French and English newspaper, published in the District affected, and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House, and any persons who shall make application, shall, within one week from the first publication of such notice in the Official Gazette, forward a copy of his Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Clerk of the Committee on Private Bills.

All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the first two weeks of the Session.

L. DELORME, Clerk Legislative Assembly. Quebec, 16th February, 1880.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Summer 1880, Suburban Trains.

The Local Trains between Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, and Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil, will run the same as last year, commencing about the 1st MAY.

LACHINE BRANCH.

The Morning and Evening Trains will run as at present, and additional Trains will be put on to accommodate families desirous of taking up their residence at Lachine, full particulars of which will be announced in due time.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

THE STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(Established - - - 1825.)

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Table showing financial statistics: Total Risks, Invested Funds, Annual Income, Claims Paid in Canada, Investments in Canada.

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for Life Assurance in the Dominion, which has been accomplished by the investment of a portion of their funds at the higher rates of interest to be obtained here than in Britain, beg to direct the attention of the public to the fact that these rates now compare favourably with those charged by other First-class Companies.

Prospectuses with full information may be obtained at the Head Office in Montreal, or at any of the Company's Agencies.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Canada.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

INSURANCE CO.,

160 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

This Company having closed its Fire Agencies in the United States, will now give special attention to Canadian business, which will continue to be taken on the most favourable terms.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

PIANOFORTES.

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