

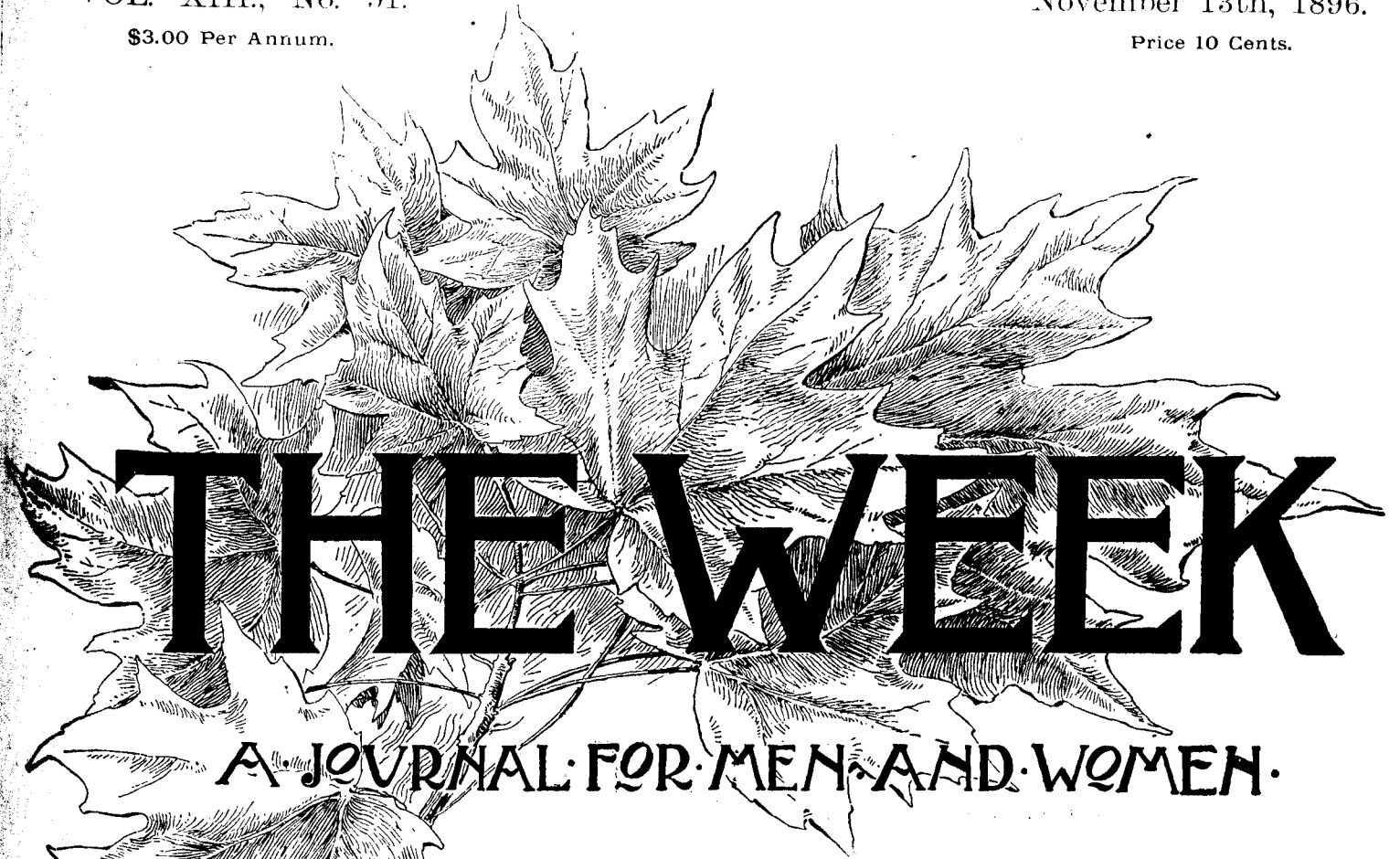
This Number contains: Ian Maclaren; Golf in Canada; In the Days of the Canada Company; John Galt as a Novelist. Editorial: The Mansion-House Speech.

VOL. XIII., No. 51.

\$3.00 Per Annum.

November 13th, 1896.

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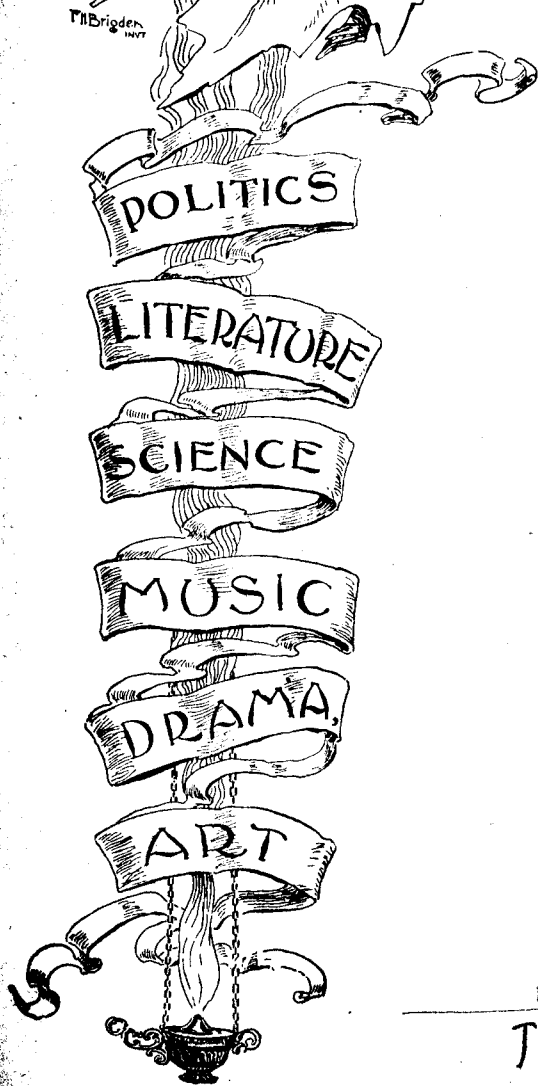
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# THE WEEK.

Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, November 13th, 1896.

No. 51

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## Current Topics.

New  
Senators.

Hon. David Mills, of London and Mr. George A. Cox, of Toronto, have been appointed members of the Canadian Senate.

Their elevation to the vacant positions will be received with unqualified public approval. Mr. Cox is one of the best known men of business in the Dominion. By exceptional ability, indomitable perseverance, and strict integrity he has raised himself to a position of great social, political, and financial eminence. He is president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and is a leading spirit in the management of several other important financial institutions. He will bring to the deliberations of the Senate, a well-trained intellect, ripe business experience, and an unflinching courtesy of manner which is all too rare in Canadian public life. Mr. Mills has been almost continuously a member of the House of Commons since Confederation. During the Mackenzie regime, he held the portfolio of the Interior long enough to prove his administrative capacity, but his reputation is mainly that of a parliamentarian. More than most of his contemporaries he has exemplified the fine old traditions which have made the British House of Commons the most famous and most efficient legislative chamber the world has ever seen. His knowledge of parliamentary practice has been extremely useful to the House in many emergencies, and his acquaintance with constitutional and international law has enabled him to render to the public very valuable services outside as well as inside of Parliament. He has been for several years professor of these subjects in the University of Toronto, and he has been of counsel in more than one important *cause celebre* involving grave constitutional issues. The skill in debate which his long membership in the House of Commons has developed will prove extremely useful in the Senate, which, owing to the presence in it of Sir Oliver Mowat as Minister of Justice, is likely to be asked to take a somewhat active part in the work of legislation. Until

he sees fit to return to the House of Commons, Mr. Mills will find abundant scope for his special talents in the less turbulent arena in which he has been appointed to serve his country.

Religion in the  
Public Schools

The members of the Anglican deputation which waited recently on the Ontario Executive Council, to urge that better provision be made for religious and moral teaching in the public schools of this Province, presented their case with moderation and good sense. It seemed to be taken for granted by all, and it was expressly assumed by some of the speakers, that the only way to secure this was to provide opportunity for the use of the Bible as a class book of instruction by the teacher during school hours. The difficulties in the way of such a change in the law are grave but not necessarily insuperable, and they were frankly admitted by the deputation. One of the most formidable of them was raised by the Premier in the form of a question: What would those pupils, whose parents do not desire their children to hear the teacher's religious instruction, do while the other pupils are receiving it? This class might at first sight seem to include only those who do not themselves believe, and who do not wish their children to believe, in the Bible, but a moment's consideration will show that it is much more comprehensive. It will be found to include a large proportion of the intensely denominational members of evangelical churches. If the teacher belonged to no branch of the Christian Church they would prefer to have no Biblical instruction given by him; and their preference would be perfectly rational. If he belonged to some religious denomination the members of other denominations would be suspicious of proselytism lurking in his teaching. One probable result would be a struggle between denominations for control of the school boards in order to make sure of the complete orthodoxy of the teacher. How long would our public school system stand such an agitation in every school district in the Province? This is a difficulty for which the deputation offered no adequate solution.

College  
Athletics.

The close of the athletic season is a good time to remind college students of some of the dangers connected with devotion to academic sports. The most serious are the physical strain to which athletes are necessarily subjected, the incompatibility of severe athletic practice with serious intellectual work, and the tendency to develop a professional spirit among those who ought to remain amateurs in the best sense of that term. Omitting altogether liability to accidents on the field, which may happen to any one who plays and from which the trained athlete is less likely than the untrained one to suffer serious consequences, the strain of preparation for matches is during the first few weeks of the academic session a menace to health unless the athlete is carefully watched by some one who is an expert. Far too little attention has been given to this aspect of the matter by both parents and faculties. Exercise for training purposes must be somewhat violent, and it must be long and continuously sustained. Only a naturally strong physical constitution can

survive the ordeal without injury, and only a medical expert can tell when the constitution is naturally strong. More university students have been invalidated for life by devotion to athletics than by devotion to study. Severe training for matches is so exhausting that the student who is subjected to it cannot possibly do justice to his intellectual work, any more than one who has exhausted his nervous energy by intense mental application can take his place usefully in an athletic match. No one is in a better position than the student to find out from experience that his nature is at least two-sided, and that perfection of condition requires due attention to each side. The tendency to professionalism shows itself in a variety of ways, such as betting on the results of matches, resorting to illegitimate devices, indulgence in brutality, and the substitution of chronic academic hostility for generous intercollegiate emulation. All this is aggravated by heated discussions of disputed points in the sporting columns of the newspapers. The general effect is to lower the tone of academic life, which is bad enough, and to give the public a distorted impression of it, which is far worse. The remedies for such evils as have found their way into the practice of athletics are in the hands of the students themselves. They are by no means so aggravated here as they are in the United States, and young Canadians will perform a useful and patriotic service by endeavouring to restrain them within the smallest limits possible.

#### General Kitchener.

General Kitchener's campaign in the Sudan is one more illustration of the old truth that in the long run success comes to those who work for it and is not the result of chance. Few men have gone through a more severe preparation for such an adventure than he did. He spent three years as an active member of the Palestine Exploration Expedition, his work being the survey of Galilee and the production of a map of the Holy Land. He then made a survey of Cyprus, served as British Consul at Erzurum, accompanied the former Nile Expedition, and passed through the war about Suakim. He is described as an energetic worker, but taciturn and even morose, and there have been times when he disappeared into the desert for weeks together with no apparent reason.

#### Higher Education of Women.

The collected opinions of more than one hundred leading professors in twenty German Universities form an interesting contribution to the literature of higher education for women. Some of the contributors write enthusiastically in favour of throwing university courses open to them, the members of the faculties of psychology and philosophy being unanimous in support of the proposal. Some of the writers are reserved and undecided, and a few are positively averse to providing for women any higher education. As Germany has always been noted for its conservatism on all questions relating to the status of women, these published opinions show that very satisfactory progress has been made.

#### Russia and Bulgaria.

Russia has not been very successful in Russianizing Bulgaria. The assassination of Premier Stambuloff seemed for a time to have removed the chief obstacle to the success of her policy, but a more formidable one remains in the stubborn determination of the people to manage their own affairs. They tolerate King Ferdinand just now, apparently because he fills a gap, but they will not allow him to sell a shred of their independence in order to secure from Russia the recognition of his kingship. There are indications that anti-Russian feeling is just now on the increase, one of them being the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary,

an arrangement that has heretofore been found impossible of accomplishment owing to the hostility of the Russian party to the scheme. Stranger events have taken place than a federation of the Slavic principalities—Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria—or, at the least, an alliance offensive and defensive among them. The importance of Montenegro has been recently enhanced by the marriage of the Princess Helena, daughter of the King, to the Crown Prince of Italy.

#### Land-Grabbing Nations.

The London Times has rendered the cause of truth good service by publishing some statistics to show that Great Britain is not the only nation which is rapidly extending its territories by the absorption of savage areas. France has in twelve years increased her foreign colonial possessions from 665,000 to 3,391,000 square miles. Germany had no colonial territory twelve years ago; she has now 1,023,000 square miles. Italy has added in the same interval to her territory almost half a million of square miles. During these twelve years Great Britain has brought under her influence 2,000,000 square miles in Africa, and has increased her total colonial territory from 8,400,000 to 11,000,000. There is this great difference, however, between Britain and the other nations as promoters of colonization: they exploit their colonies for their exclusive benefit so far as they can; she allows all foreign countries to trade with her colonies on the same footing as herself. The splendid courage which prompts such a course ought to appeal to the admiration of civilized people everywhere, but it does not always seem to have that effect.

#### University Influence on Politics.

President Cleveland gave an admirable address on this subject at the recent sesquicentennial celebration at Princeton University. He pitched his remarks on the subject in a high key, and uttered some plain truths to which all universities would do well to take heed. A university which contents itself with being a mere seat of learning fails in its duty to the state, and loses one means of keeping itself in touch with a democratic community. Every student who goes out into practical life, whatever his academic course may have been, should have a more intelligent grasp of political and economic questions than he would have had but for his academic training, and should be less open to the influence of selfish schemers, sinister plotters, and all the rest of the "patriots" who lie in wait to trap the unwary.

#### Mr. Bryan's Campaign.

There seems to be on the part of a great many people a certain amount of admiration for Mr. Bryan, the defeated Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and a lingering conviction that he is sure to occupy a prominent place in political life. So far as his campaign speeches are concerned, there is little evidence either of consummate ability or of political shrewdness. Opinions may differ as to whether he is an honest but deluded enthusiast, or a deliberately crafty demagogue, but there can be no doubt as to the shallowness of his speeches. Only two of these are worthy of consideration—the torrent of rhetoric which secured him the nomination of the Chicago convention, and the tiresome but by no means profound essay on the currency question which he read at the Madison Square meeting in New York. As a physical *tour de force*, his volubility was phenomenal, but more than that is required to enable a public man to forge his way to the front in a nation of seventy millions of people, which has produced political orators like Webster and Sumner, and campaign speakers like Douglass, Lincoln and Schurz.

Bryan's  
Voice.

The extent to which Mr. Bryan used his voice during the recent Presidential campaign has been a subject of frequent remark. Whatever may be said of the matter of his speeches the manner of them, so far as enunciation is concerned, was quite admirable. He has a phenomenal voice, or he could neither have addressed such large audiences, nor have kept up his speaking so long. But the best voice has its limitations, and it is reported that the inevitable hoarseness, which results from the thickening up of the vocal chords, is in Mr. Bryan's case discouragingly persistent. Any man who happens to be endowed with such an organ of expression is supremely foolish to subject it to so severe a strain, yet Mr. Bryan announces his intention to go on another missionary tour as soon as he has sufficiently recovered to be able to speak in public. His object is to force the fighting on the silver issue now instead of waiting till the end, or even the middle, of the Presidential term.

The New Electorate  
in the United States.

A writer in the New York Independent calls attention to the danger which confronts the United States from the fact that a generation of voters has arisen who know not the Civil War. "Bryan was born in the year of Lincoln's election. The youngest man who voted for Lincoln in 1860 is now fifty-seven years old. Over eighty-five per cent. of the voters now are men who were too young to vote in 1860. The slavery issue, which decided the contest of thirty-six years ago, has at last utterly disappeared. A new issue appeals to an electorate which is itself almost entirely new as compared with that which settled the slavery problem." This new issue is quite as much social as political, and it is all the more dangerous from the presence of a large foreign element which has as yet been only partially assimilated, though it is permitted to exercise political power and enjoy political privileges. A European peasant or agitator does not necessarily make a desirable American citizen: in fact, he is apt to make the very opposite, until he has been long enough in the country to slough off his former character and assume one more in conformity with his cis-Atlantic democratic environment. There is now a falling off in the immigration of these people, however, and the native born, English-speaking Americans will become more preponderant.

The Chautauqua  
Movement.

The educational movement which is connoted by this Indian name, owed its origin to the accident of a disused Methodist camp-meeting ground on the western shore of the Chautauqua Lake in western New York. The camp-meetings having ceased, the grove, which had long been devoted to that purpose, became the scene of annual Sunday school conventions, the leading spirits of which were Lewis Miller, an Ohio millionaire, and the Rev. John H. Vincent, a popular Methodist preacher and lecturer. The Chautauqua Association was chartered for the purpose of carrying on educational work, and was put in possession of the land which now forms the nucleus of the great Chautauqua Park. To Sunday school work were added from time to time various forms of secular culture—the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, the Chautauqua Assembly, the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and the Teachers' Retreat. The C.L.S.C. is a reading circle with a four-year course, and its membership is now over 60,000, scattered over all the English-speaking countries and extending into some others. The Assembly is an annual meeting on the shore of Chautauqua Lake for a fortnight's programme of popular lectures on all sorts of culture subjects,

sacred as well as secular. The College of Liberal Arts is in session for six weeks each summer vacation for the purpose of affording collegiate courses of many kinds to those who desire them, and who are thus enabled to listen to the class teachings of some of the foremost minds of the age. The Teachers' Retreat is a pedagogical college which is in session for the same length of time, for the purpose of giving teachers a chance to secure some professional training. The curiously elaborate organization which is popularly known as "Chautauqua" has been in working existence for about twenty years, and its evolution has been carefully described by Prof. H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, for the report of the United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Adams recently made, in person, a study of the English educational summer classes, the work of university extension, and the evolution of the National Home Reading Union, which is the British analogue of the American Chautauqua Reading Circle. These he will describe in a monograph, which is to be a companion to the one on the Chautauqua movement.

\* \* \*

### The Mansion-House Speech.

NO British Prime Minister ever had a more difficult task imposed upon him than Lord Salisbury had when he rose on Monday last to deliver the annual speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London. He had to deal with two grave international difficulties each of which appears to be nearing a settlement favourable to Great Britain, while neither of them has yet reached its final stage. To say enough to quiet public alarm at home, without giving offence to foreign powers who are taking part in the unfinished negotiations, was by no means an easy matter, but Lord Salisbury appears to have succeeded in doing so.

He dealt first with the Venezuela boundary dispute, and not merely affirmed that it is virtually closed, but explained the principle on which the settlement is based. He stated that the British Government has always been willing to leave the precise boundary to be decided by arbitration provided that British settlements were not disturbed, and announced that in the arbitration now practically agreed to all settlements made before a certain date will be excepted from the award. The date he did not mention, but he indicated it by saying that the principle of prescription now applicable to a private occupant of real property would be applied to the localities in dispute.

The Armenian question was much more difficult to handle. He defended the course pursued by the British Government in maintaining the concert of the Great Powers of Europe, refrained from saying anything that could be construed as a reflection on any of them, and freely praised the speech delivered recently by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Deputies. From a comparison of the statements made by M. Hanotaux with those made by Lord Salisbury, one is forced to the conclusion that Russia, France, and Britain have come to a full and clear understanding as to what is to be done with Turkey, and that the enforcement of the will of the powers is to be entrusted to France which has already, through her Minister at Constantinople, begun to exercise the necessary pressure.

On the whole the outlook, as indicated by Lord Salisbury, is pacific. Europe seems to be entering on an era of peace. Russia is eager to promote schemes of aggrandizement in the far East, which would be interrupted by quarrels with her nearest neighbours, and would be indefinitely postponed by a general war. Great Britain, in spite of the disparaging remarks of foreign critics, has always been pacific since

the close of the Crimean War, a folly which she is little likely to repeat. France is too anxious to retain the moral support of Russia to embroil herself just now with either Britain or Germany. Austria-Hungary is inherently weak though apparently strong, and the nondescript union between the two states which compose the empire depends too exclusively on the life of the present monarch to be tampered with. Germany finds herself just now in the full enjoyment of the "splendid isolation" which a few months ago British jingoes flaunted in the face of the world, but which Lord Salisbury did not so light-heartedly appreciate, and which has had a marvellously sobering effect on both the fussy Emperor and the Anglophobic press.

The result of the Presidential election in the United States, coupled with the settlement of the Venezuela question, seems to be favourable to the development of cordial relations between the two great English-speaking countries. Nothing better for either of them could possibly happen. To them, more than to all other nationalities put together, is entrusted the future of Christian civilization. War between them would be the most appalling calamity that could happen to the human race; the assurance of peace indefinitely prolonged is a boon of corresponding magnitude.

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### The Wheat Trade—1896-97.

THE recent marked advance in the markets for wheat and other grains is proving of great benefit to farmers, millers, and grain merchants, railway, steamship, and other transportation companies. Naturally a good deal of interest is being taken in the consideration of the probability of the continuance of present good prices, or a still further advance. A few statistics relative to the present position of the trade may prove interesting to those who have little access to grain journals, and to those who have not the leisure to study them.

In considering the prospects for a season's prices for wheat, the following questions prominently suggest themselves: (1) The amount of reserves of old wheat held over from last crop throughout the world as compared with average reserves; (2) The extent of the present season's wheat crop; (3) the adequacy or inadequacy of the supply from both of above sources to meet the world's requirements.

The visible reserves, including quantities afloat and in store at seaports or in public warehouses in the interior, can be very closely ascertained. According to the Liverpool Corn Trade News, the stocks of wheat and flour on August 1st, 1896, in store in the United States and Canada, in the ports and warehouses of the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe, and afloat for Europe, amounted to 124,292,000 bushels as compared with 158,042,000 bushels on August 1st, 1895; 174,510,000 bushels on August 1st, 1894; 178,219,000 bushels on August 1st, 1893; and 122,946,000 bushels on August 1st, 1892. To find as low a visible supply of wheat as at opening of the present crop year, we have to go back to the beginning of the harvest year 1892-93, which immediately followed the disastrous failure of the wheat crops of Russia and France in 1891. The smallness of the visible supply at opening of cereal year 1896-97 was an auspicious beginning for the season's markets.

The "invisible" reserves, including quantities held by farmers, millers, bakers and dealers, outside of regular warehouses, is a quantity concerning which the best estimates must be largely matter of conjecture. Apart from quantities held by farmers, it may be fairly assumed that the amount is smaller than usual, because owing to the long period of

declining markets there has been everywhere exhibited a decided aversion to carry large stocks. As to quantities held by farmers, the only important variations from year to year are found in Russia and the United States. The only method of approximately estimating the invisible reserves of any country is by adding together the stocks held at the beginning of the season and the season's crop; and from this amount deduct the exports for the crop year and the estimated annual consumption and the stocks reported at the close of the year, when the result should show by how much the invisible reserves exceed or fall short of those of previous season. In the case of Russia the estimates of the wheat crop of that Empire, including Poland and Caucasia, almost always vary considerably. Equally variable are the different estimates of the wheat consumption in that Empire. The Corn Trade Year Book for 1895 reported the wheat crop of all Russia:

	1895 BUS.	1894 BUS.	1893 BUS.	Tl. 3 YRS. BUS.
The St. Petersburg Journal of Industry and Finance gives the reports as	388,000,000	416,000,000	446,000,000	1,250,000,000
Leaving for seed and food	132,000,000	144,000,000	108,000,000	384,000,000
Apparent average annual consumption				866,000,000
In a recent issue of the Corn Trade News, the crop of the Russian Empire for 1895 is given				288,000,000
				404,400,000

This would bring the exports during 1895-96 more in conformity with those of 1894-95.

A new census area of all the grain crops of Russia was taken in 1892-93, so that comparisons of the last three years' crops with those of preceding years would be very misleading. It is evident from the above statement of crops and exports that very large reserves of wheat from the splendid crop of 1893 were carried over. That this excessive reserve was largely depleted through the large exports of the two succeeding years is also evident, but whether the reserves held at harvest of 1896 had been reduced to a fair average it is difficult to determine. A correspondent of The Corn Trade News, writing from St. Petersburg, October 16th, says: "Spot stocks of all grain are reduced to a very low level now, as even wheat holders who have ten to fifteen years' experience are at last selling out. Almost all the old crop is sold out here now." As an indication of small reserves and deficient crop in 1896, it may be noted that the exports of wheat from Russia during August and September last were considerably less than in same months in 1895, and that during these months there was a smaller increase in its port stocks than in same time last year. From all of the above it appears safe to assume that there need be no apprehension about large reserves in Russia.

With respect to the invisible reserves in the United States at harvest time, much the same difficulty is found in determining their extent as in the case of Russia. The official estimates of the wheat crop issued at Washington are now universally considered as unreliable; then again, the different opinion as to the extent of the annual consumption of wheat in that country vary very materially. Most of the authorities on grain questions estimate the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands on July 1st, 1896, as between 30 and 40 million bushels, and the total reserves of wheat and flour, visible and invisible, from five to ten million bushels more than at same date in 1895. The large deliveries at western primary markets since July 1st—especially at the spring wheat markets in the States tributary to which the crop of 1896 has been reported as so deficient—seem to indicate that farmers' reserves must have been much larger than was generally estimated. To keep on the safe side it would be prudent to allow fifteen million bushels for this underestimate, and to calculate the wheat crop of the United States for 1895, 515 million bushels. A review of the whole question of the world's wheat reserves at harvest of 1896 leads to the conclusion that they were much less than at same time in 1895.

As to the wheat crop of the world in 1896, various estimates have been published, varying considerably in several items, but agreeing pretty closely in their aggregates. Beginning with Europe we have the following estimates:

	BUS.
Liverpool Corn Trade News	1,412,000,000
Beerbohm	1,410,000,000
St. Petersburg Journal of Industry and Commerce	1,473,908,000
Hungarian Minister of Agriculture	1,413,350,000

The two last estimates were issued early in the season, since which the crop in Russia has been ascertained to be much smaller than was then estimated. The net deficiency in the crop of Europe compared with that of last year is variously estimated as a little above or below 65 million bushels. The principal variations in the two years are increases in United Kingdom nearly 20 millions, and in Italy about the same quantity; as against decrease of 80 million bushels in Russia, and 15 to 20 million bushels in Spain and Portugal. The following figures, chiefly from the Corn Trade News, show approximately the annual consumption of wheat in all Europe:

	1895-96 BUS.	1894-95 BUS.	1893-94 BUS.	1892-93 BUS.
Stocks in European ports at beginning of season...	50,500,000	47,660,000	51,400,000	50,500,000
Wheat crop	1,472,000,000	1,496,600,000	1,464,000,000	1,360,000,000
Imports from countries outside of Europe....	185,440,000	231,640,000	259,200,000	264,264,000
	<u>1,707,940,000</u>	<u>1,775,900,000</u>	<u>1,774,600,000</u>	<u>1,674,764,000</u>
Deduct, stocks in European ports at close of season...	28,600,000	50,500,000	47,660,000	51,400,000
Annual distribution...	1,679,340,000	1,725,400,000	1,726,940,000	1,623,364,000
Average annual distribution or consumption.....				1,688,761,000
Corn Trade News makes wheat crop for Europe in 1896				1,412,000,000
Makes imports required from countries outside of Europe, during 1896 97, so as to leave port stocks on August 1st, 1897, same as at low point on August 1st, 1896.....				276,761,000

With East India and Australia unlikely to afford any supply for Europe, the quantity 276,761,000 bushels, must be obtained from the United States and Canada, South America, North Africa, and Eastern Asia. The crop of Argentina yet to be reaped is an unknown quantity, and reports as to prospects are very contradictory. The declining tendency of the premium on gold and the offers of La Plata wheat for forward delivery are, so far, indications of a good crop, and it may be prudent to assume that this Republic may be able to export during the first six months of 1897 as large a quantity as in same six months of 1894—about 38 million bushels. For Chili and Uruguay an extreme estimate of exports is 10 million bushels; for North Africa, Asia Minor and Persia, allow 15 million bushels. From these sources there is a possible supply of 63 million bushels, leaving about 214 million bushels still to be provided, and only the surplus in Canada and the United States to supply it. Calculating the wheat crop of the United States for 1896 at 475 million bushels (which is considerably above either Government or general trade estimates), and allowing that with a continuance of good prices and with favourable prospects for next harvest the reserves at close of present crop year may be reduced to 50 million bushels less than in July 1st, this would give an available supply of 525 million bushels; from which deduct 375 millions for seed, food and manufacturing, leaves 150 million bushels for export, of which not less than 25 million bushels will go, principally in flour, to West Indies, South America, Asia and Australia; leaving only 125 million bushels available for Europe. Canada's net exports during crop year 1895 96, in wheat and flour, amounted to 9,808,898 bushels. According to official estimates the wheat crops of Ontario, Manitoba and North-West Territories in 1896 are about 20 million bushels less than in 1895. If this should prove correct, even after allowing for large reserves from 1895, Canada can have no surplus for export this season. If Europe is dependent upon North America for a supply of 214 million bushels, and only 125 millions appear to be available, where is the other 89 million bushels to be obtained? It may be contended that a high range of prices will materially reduce the consumption of wheat in Europe. On the other hand, it may be urged with equal force, that the great deficiency in the rye and potato crops in nearly every country in Europe must tend to a largely increased use of wheat flour.

All the grain markets of the world have responded to the evidences of deficiency. The Corn Trade News, Oct. 20, shows that American red wheat has gradually crept up in the

Liverpool market from 5/ per cental on Sept. 2, to 6/10 on Oct. 20. It shows that the lowest recorded price for this grade of wheat in that market was, in 1894, 19/7 per quarter of 480 lbs., but had advanced to 33/7 in October, 1896, the advance being equal to 72 per cent. It shows further that there has been as large an advance per quarter on English farmers' wheat, and an even greater advance in Amsterdam market.

It is not surprising that there should have occurred a halt in the recent rapid advance, and even a slight decline from the highest point. Dealers, however confident in the ultimate strength of the market, have very naturally been desirous to realize their profits, and no doubt hope to replace at lower figures. During the 12 weeks since August 1, there has been no deficiency in weekly supplies, the shipments to the importing countries of Europe from all points having been during that time nearly four million bushels in excess of the requirements, and have by so much increased the stocks in store in, or afloat for, Europe. This position may be maintained during November and December until many of the ports on the Black Sea and the Danube, and navigation on the inland waters of North America are closed by ice. On investigating the exports from exporting countries during the past three months, it is found that all the important countries have been shipping in much larger proportion than can be continued during the remainder of the crop year. Russia exported in 1895-96 132 million bushels. It is not expected that her exports during 1896 97 will exceed, if they should even reach, 80 million bushels. During the 12 weeks since August 1st, Russia has exported about 23 million bushels, or nearly two million bushels per week. For the following 40 weeks she will probably export 57 million bushels, or about 1,400,000 bushels per week. Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumelia and Turkey exported in 1895-96 between 50 and 55 million bushels; or a weekly average a little over one million bushels. During the 12 weeks since August 1, 1896, these countries have exported between 27 and 28 million bushels, or a weekly average of about 2,250,000 bushels. The crop in these countries in 1895 was much above average. This year it is said to be even a little larger, probably 5 to 10 million bushels larger. Allow 65 million bushels for this season's exports would leave 38 million bushels for export in 40 weeks, or a weekly average of about one million bushels. The net exports of the United States in 1895-96 amounted to 145 millions bushels (not all to Europe). Canada's net exports were about 9 million bushels. During the 12 weeks since August 1, 1896, these two countries have exported 46 million bushels, of which about 40 millions went to Europe, the weekly average to Europe alone about 3 1/4 million bushels. If, as has been previously attempted to be shown, the whole crop year's surplus available for Europe is only 125 million bushels, then for next 40 weeks the exports will only average 2,250,000 bushels.

From all of the above considerations it may be safely concluded that it will require a high range of prices all through the balance of present crop year to attract the supplies required in Europe. Not only is the statistical position very strong, but it is backed by the almost universal sentiment of the trade and a general expectation of a considerable further advance in prices before the crop year shall have closed.

### Field, Forest and Stream.

OF the many beautiful resting places on the banks of the St. Lawrence river there is none that surpasses Gananoque for all that makes a summer or fall resort desirable. Unfortunately, it is not so well known as it should be. Owing to the sinuosity of the shore and its rocky character, the Grand Trunk Railway, which runs close to Cornwall, Prescott, and Brockville, passes Gananoque at a distance of over three miles inland. For many years there was no mode of transit between the railway and the town except horse carriages, but by the enterprise of the Rathbuns of Deseronto, the Thousand Island railway has been built, affording an excellent and inexpensive service. Gananoque is a quaint and straggling old town of 3,000 inhabitants, facing the most beautiful part of the Thousand Islands, and occupying both banks of the Gananoque river, which here debouches into the St.

Lawrence with a precipitation that affords an excellent "water privilege." Kingston is too far above the islands and Brockville and Prescott are too far below them, to have any chance of rivalling Gananoque in picturesqueness; Clayton and Alexandria Bay, on the United States side, are more formidable competitors, but still *longo intervallo*. One of the navigable channels is near the shore on the Canadian side, but it is narrow enough to bring the islands beyond it into close proximity, while the whole archipelago is here some seven miles wide. Needless to say that some of the islands are made still more picturesque by the presence of ornamental summer cottages, and that the Ontario Government has under consideration a scheme for converting a number of others into a Provincial park.

The town of Gananoque can hardly be called a "hive of industry," but it has made a name for itself by certain kinds of manufactures, largely of iron. It was formerly best known by its carriage works, the property of a joint stock company which has for president a wealthy capitalist engaged in the same line of production in one of the great cities of the United States. Quite recently the corporation of Brockville, by a municipal bonus, induced the company to move to that place, and the people of Gananoque then improved the abandoned building into a high-class hotel, and started another carriage-making establishment. The "Gananoque Inn" supplies a long-felt want, and as soon as this becomes sufficiently known the place will probably become increasingly popular as a summer resort. The hotel is close to the wharf, close to the railway terminus, and admirably situated for getting an uninterrupted view of the most characteristic landscape to be found in the whole length of the majestic river. A favourite amusement at such a place is boating, and for this Gananoque is peculiarly adapted. One may paddle about all day, and day after day, among the islands without the slightest feeling of monotony, owing to the kaleidoscopic changes of the views and vistas which present themselves to the lounge's eyes.

Not the least of Gananoque's attractions is the fact that it is the natural starting point for a trip over one of the best canoe routes in Canada. Taking to the river above the falls near its mouth the canoeist may either go north-easterly up a tributary to Charleston Lake, celebrated alike for its scenery and its fishing, or up the main stream past Lyndhurst and Delta to Morton, where a short portage will take him into the Rideau "Canal." From this point he may either go down the Catarqui to Kingston and back to Gananoque by the St. Lawrence; or go up the Gananoque to Newboro, cross the "water parting" into the Upper Rideau Lake, go down to Ottawa by way of Smith's Falls, descend the Ottawa River to Lachine, and return by way of the St. Lawrence to the point of starting. The upper waters of the Gananoque are not surpassed by any other waters in Canada for black bass fishing, which by common consent for real sport ranks next to salmon angling. The scenery over a great part of this route is unsurpassed for sylvan beauty. Jones' Falls is a perfect gem, a unique combination of natural ruggedness in the everlasting rock and natural waterfall, with the stupendous masonry of its lofty dam and series of locks to which seventy years have given an appearance of age that is almost equally suggestive of eternity. The only drawback is the prominence here and there of the unsightly "stumps" of the trees killed three quarters of a century ago by the dammed-up waters. Time will eventually remove these from the landscape, but it takes a surprisingly long time to do it.

An additional attraction to the tourist of scientific tastes is afforded by a physiographic and hydrographic study of the locality through which he passes. The most superficial observer cannot fail to notice that the area drained by the Gananoque, the Catarqui, and the Upper Rideau is part of the great Laurentian region. The ubiquitous gneiss rock and the dark coloured water are characteristics not to be mistaken. When the British military engineers were instructed to devise a means of transporting gunboats from Montreal to Kingston without exposing them to the fire of an enemy on the New York side of the St. Lawrence, they found it comparatively easy to make the Rideau river navi-

gable from Ottawa to Westport by means of dams and locks. It was easy, also, to cut a short canal through the "water parting" between the Rideau and the upper part of the Gananoque, and lock vessels down into the lower river. It was not so easy to devise a way of getting out of the Gananoque into the Catarqui, and yet this has been done with great engineering ingenuity, as even a lay observer with a keen eye may see for himself. In places along the so-called "canal," nearly all of which is really made up of "improved" streams, the adjoining country is rugged in the extreme and quite unsuited for agriculture; in other places the channel passes through a fine agricultural district, where the farmsteads give indications of substantial prosperity. The most regrettable feature of the route, as a whole, is the absence of trees in many places where they might just as well be allowed to grow. If they were planted now, or the seed sown, the banks of the canal would in a few years be much more picturesque, and the number of attractive stopping places would be greatly increased.

ON THE WING.

### Indian Summer.

The maple trees hold one last leaf,  
And that one leaf is dead;  
The years have brought us joy and grief,  
And silver crowns your head.

A wreath of snow lies on the hills,  
The dawn is white with rime;  
The bright brief day my memory fills  
With songs of summer time.

I mind me not the days of gloom,  
The tears, the litten mould;  
Once more your rose cheeks blush and bloom,  
An aureole of gold

Is where my kisses met your hair  
In those first passionate hours;  
Your eyes two dewy violets fair,  
Two timid sapphire flowers.

We sought forget-me-nots in May,  
The meadow-sweet in June,  
And love has blossomed every day,  
To keep our hearts in tune.

Your words are sweet as rose-pink dawns,  
Ah! sweet as thrush's voice,  
When silver buds bestrew the lawns  
And aspen woods rejoice.

Dear love! the world was one with pain  
When autumn's glorious gold  
Was vexed by wind and stained with rain,  
And you and I were old.

But in the peace of these last hours,—  
A truce to loss and woe!—  
We mind the rhymes, we cull the flowers  
Of summers long ago

KEPPELL STRANGE.

### Letter from Paris.

THE whirligig of time is rapidly bringing about its revenge. Germany is sliding towards the down rails, for the Franco-Russian union, and England's best wishes for its longevity, have told upon the old triple alliance. Germany is not to-day the dominant factor in European politics she was yesterday. Her record has been beaten. The work that Bismarck accomplished with blood and iron, to which now must be added Punic faith, he is rapidly demolishing by his confessions. In the triple alliance he avows to have jockeyed Austria—for Italy only figures in the trinity as a poor relation, a "super"—as he made a secret treaty over her head, compromising the union of hearts. He bound himself to back Austria against Russia, and the latter, her enemy, at the same time against Austria. Call you that backing your friends? It was true Swiss zeal that fights on either side.

Naturally the grin is general and cynical, at Germany's fidelity, for suspicion is the mother of safety. It was M



Proudhomme who immortalized himself by boasting, his sword was at once destined to defend the constitution, and to—overthrow it. The French giggle at Fatherland being thus shown up by her own impresario. The representation is not exactly new, as the Prince has already avowed, he "arranged" the Ems telegram in 1870, which precipitated the war, and he fooled Comte Benedetti, the French Ambassador, into drawing up a treaty wherein that pal's master was to annex Belgium. At present when the Teutonic press, a state institution like the army, is firing broadsides of Billingsgate into the British nation because it trends towards the Czar and not towards the Kaiser, the French wink and put tongue into the cheek when Germany volunteers to aid France against England; they suspect she may have in her pocket a treaty with the Anglo-Saxon to aid in keeping the Gauls quiet. In a word, everyone admits Germany has been found out and the diplomatic duplicity of Bismarck, to set all other nations by the ears, to allow Germany to enjoy a Nivrana in land grabbing, in trading, and worming the secrets of commercial rivals, is as dead as Queen Anne.

Further, opinion continues to attach no confidence to the stereotyped assurances about continental peace. It is not on dual or triple alliances, or the Lamourette meetings of the six powers that it reckons for the maintenance of that tranquillity on the volcano, but upon the bloated armaments and the terrible dread of these being employed, for the Armageddon will change the face of things and wipe out much that partakes of the whitened sepulchre. Germany's danger is from within; it is by that side that France counts upon repossessing Alsace and being refunded her five milliards.

The death of M. Challemeil-Lecour is sad; after life's fitful fever he sleeps well. He has been really dying and in great agony for fourteen months, and the pain he felt most was witnessing the daily extinction of his intelligence. He was a ripe scholar, a distinguished and ready writer, and during his latter years developed into a powerful orator—he did not abuse speech and only spoke at the right moment and upon the right theme. He was a self-made man, suffered much in his early days, and was a shining mark for prosecution and persecution during the second empire. On its ruins he rose to fame. He was not exactly a popular man; his manner were formed after the model of the Roman republicans—cold and austere. His life was never sullied by any corruption. His advanced republicanism toned down when he had to exercise the responsibilities of office. But man is born Radical and dies Tory. There was nothing commonplace about the deceased either in appearance or in character. He never stooped to conquer. He was a good sample of the old school of republicans who have gone to the Land of Shadows—a school the more missed because it has no more pupils. As a student during the 1848 revolution he was the first to enter the Pantheon after the terrible resistance of the insurgents; in 1870 he was nominated Prefect of Lyons, then in the possession of the Reds: he did not hesitate to set out, while feeling assured he went to certain death.

The French desire to make one strong pull at the evacuation of the Egypt *dada*, diplomatically backed by Russia. They do not conceal the possibility that England will reply to that move, by simply doing, what she ought to have done years ago when the French decamped from the Nile valley, declare her protectorate over Egypt, as France has done in the case of Tunisia and Madagascar. Let the gauntlet be taken up. The mistake England makes lies in not resolutely assuming that position. Since the Russians have fortified Batoum and the French Bizerta, despite formal treaties not to do so, her occupation of Egypt is necessary. It would be much better for all concerned to bestow their attention on a more immediate subject—the clearing out of Turkey of its abominable *regime*. Opinion is gravitating to the solution that the Porte cannot be mended, so ought to be ended. The cutting up, and the helping of the morsels, ought neither to be long nor difficult. Why wait for further extension of the gangrene? In the loppings, France could secure the equivalent for Egypt, while England would require a few kickshaws. Is the Sultan going to bolt, like a Charles X. or a Louis-Philippe? Will he demand a refuge in France, or solicit, as did Napoleon I., a Themistocles fireside from England as the most generous of his enemies? Billet him at Hawarden Castle.

The Tenth Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance has been a great success. Its aim is practical and comes home to every man's bosom and pocket. It eschews wild theories about social perfection, and aims to cement fraternity between men and nations on that best of basis—mutual interest. The weak side of the co-operative idea, that of production, appears to bristle less with difficulties as time advances. Co-operation in the distribution of life-necessaries is a robust success. How to give it an international extension, by facilitating exchanges between labour and products, was examined and squarely met. The proceedings were of a practical character, in which men of ripe experience lent their aid, while facts and figures corroborated their pronouncements. This congress, that was inaugurated by the Home Minister, and whose delegates were received at the Elysee by President Faure, has nothing to do with socialist schemes. One of the delegates, a notorious revolutionary-Socialist observed to M. Faure: "Doubtless you are surprised at seeing me at the Elysee?" "Not a bit of it, the house is as much yours as mine, so feel quite at home." Comte de Chambrun, who is the leader of the co-operative movement in France, an aged and wealthy member of the old French nobility, entertained nearly 400 delegates and friends, in his baronial mansion. Among the most distinguished foreigners was, G. F. Holyoake, the father of the co-operative movement in England. France occupied herself with that self-help idea many years ago. Mr. Holyoake recognized this fact in his neat post-prandial speech, that "Louis Blanc was the Jesus Christ of co-operation." He certainly did labor in the vineyard from the sunrise to the sunset of his life; he was not "crucified on a cross of gold," but was within an ace of being shot during the Commune, as he kept politics out of business.

The best wishes are indulged in for the success of Li Hung Chang in his new situation, though its nature is not fully understood. Westerners are pleased at the object of his mission being so rapidly followed by action. He ought to be appointed Minister-Dictator, and thus enable him to carry out his plans without delay, for making the Flowery Land a "first flower of the earth." Li has only to lay down his course of steadily opening up his country, and inviting the traders of the world to there toil and spin. That is the plan to obtain the sinews for the resuscitation of the empire, and not relying upon loans at heavy interest. In addition to opening ports, Li should afford all customs and transport facilities into the interior. He has commenced well.

How many lovers had George Sand? That appears to be the most important literary event of the moment. If a commencement be not made, there can be no termination. Alfred de Musset the poet, believed he was among the first of her adorers: they fled to Italy for an Elysium; before six months the dream was dissolved: at the beginning, he was ready to shoot himself to possess his angel; at the end of six months he was equally ready to shoot her on account of her infidelity. The family of George Sand call upon that of de Musset to let both sides publish fully all the letters connected with the liaison, and so allow the public to judge. As the heirs of the poet refuse, the friends of George Sand will lay bare all secrets; no Sapphic *billets-doux* will be kept back. Would it not be wise to bear in mind one of the poet's lines, "even the dust of hearts is sacred"?

France like England is displaying great energy to develop her industries and to extend her trade. This is the consequence of the silent march that Germany was executing towards the same ends, and very often not by strict commercial loyalty. However, the remedy is now being applied. France is laying down new and extensive plant to produce outputs that will suit, while paying, the markets where Germany dominates. The Government will do all it can to aid in the technical and professional education of artisans and commercial travellers. The world all round appears to be rousing up; so much the better for the world.

It is quite on the cards that France will accord President Faure permission to accept the personal invitation of Queen Victoria to visit London next year. He may count upon a bumper welcome.

Progress: one theatre prints its bills now all in Russian. The people go to see the translation. Z.

October 31st, 1896.

## Golf in Canada.

DID it ever occur to you who may have suffered the strain occasioned by political or business uncertainties—say general or special elections, business depression, impending tariff changes, or fluctuations in stock and money markets, that it might be a good thing to turn temporarily to the lighter side of life and amuse ourselves for the time being with a glance at something, by way of relief, that we are not compelled to take seriously—except we wish. There are quite a number of subjects that would, to borrow from the language of the advance-agent, “fill the bill” in this particular, and quite a number that would not; but from those that would, I have no doubt sufficient could be chosen to while away the time while we are waiting, let us say, for steady markets, \$1 wheat, par for 1½cts. mining stocks, or anything else that may have been promised us in the near future. Close devotion to frivolous things is not suggested—nothing more than a dip into non-essentials, and then a hark-back with renewed elasticity and vigor to the heavier side, which after all is the essential.

I remember some years ago a young gentleman of pronounced literary merit devoting many pages of manuscript to proving that, as it had been in the past, was then in the present, and would be in the future: “Vanity of vanities!” there was no good thing in this world except the condition of being in love! Now everybody who has ever been in love and everybody who has not, knows that all that was very absurd; but it was probably not any more absurd than my present suggestion that by way of temporary recreation we should take a glance at “Golf in Canada,” under the impression that in so doing we would be studying the light side of life! Everybody who knows anything about Golf knows that it is a very serious business, and as a general thing taken very seriously—like any other epidemic or disorder; but, if you recollect, we started out with the intention of taking a glance at something that we would not be compelled to take any more seriously than we wished—not even Golf. There are a great number of people, you know, who take everything, even themselves, too seriously, and thus often mix up what should always be kept separate by at least one step—and there is no necessity for any addition to their numbers. We do not intend to amuse ourselves necessarily with only the light side of Golf—though the “Humours of Golf,” so admirably dealt with by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, in “Badminton,” proves that Golf can afford a fund of amusement in itself, and “Golf in Canada” affords, and has afforded, a goodly crop of “Humours” about which a very interesting chapter might be written, and probably will, some day.

Owing to the improvement and improvements that have taken place in the game in Toronto during the past two or three years, the impression, and probably naturally so, would seem to prevail that Golf was invented in Toronto, but the information at our disposal would seem to indicate that this is a mistake. Golf was in Canada before it was in Toronto, it was in England before it was in Canada, it was in Scotland before it was in England, and although of great antiquity in Scotland, there being statutes regarding it as an “unprofitable” sport as early as 1457, it is not yet definitely ascertained that the game was peculiar to the Scotch, and there would seem to be some little evidence that the epidemic came over with the Romans; though its depredations being so thoroughly confined to the north end of the island for such a long period of time would seem to cast doubt upon this theory, unless it can be explained by believing that the Englishman of that day was not as quick as his brother Scot to know a good thing when he saw it.

The origin of Golf may perhaps carry us back to some prehistoric age, but as to glories of the Ancient and Royal Game in Scotland and England, are they not writ in the books of Robert Clark, F.R.S.E., F.S.A., Scot., Andrew Lang, Horace Hutchinson, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; and was it not with “Golf in Canada” we were to seek our mild relief?

Much was the curiosity, and many the doubt and pitying smile, with which Golf was first greeted in Canada by those of no previous acquaintance with the game! But one or two of the earliest players were clever exponents, and it was pronounced to be slow—very slow! Then, as the first players, with but few exceptions, were men who, knowing of

Golf in boyhood in Scotland or England, were glad to pick it up again in middle life, or when the lapse of many years had made them rusty, it was first looked upon as fit only for elderly men, and to be classed with those recreations with which men seek to guard against *une triste vieillesse*; while, except to those who played and those who had sufficient curiosity to inform themselves as to the game, there would be nothing absurd in the newspaper report, of which we had occasional samples, written on the strength of information gathered by the reporter from somebody whose idea of Golf was that it was a combination of marbles and hop-sotch, played with a stick.

But all this is now changed, and Golf has earned for itself a recognized place among Canadian games and pastimes, and stands second to none in the character and strength of its devotees. Every large city and almost every town, certainly in Ontario, has now its Golf-club or clubs, and its more or less attractive links. In a country where there is no twilight—where most of the inhabitants enjoy the great advantage of a more or less arduous struggle for existence—and where the leisure class is exceedingly limited, games demanding large numbers for play languish, except in the largest centres; but, unlike cricket, football or lacrosse, golf can be as thoroughly enjoyed by two as four, and the ordinarily busy man, with an afternoon off, can have the full enjoyment of a golfing afternoon, can he but find another equally fortunate as himself in freedom and knowledge of the game.

It would be quite foreign to the intention of this article to attempt a minute description of the game—nor is it necessary. It would be probably only a source of weariness to you, reader, to go into details about “tees,” “putting greens,” “drives,” “click-shots,” “approaches,” “putts,” etc., etc., and with clubs and balls, the various makers and the various makes, we may take it for granted that you are sufficiently familiar. You have probably dipped into your fair share of the golfing literature, of which the present era, like the gardener’s famous flower, is “werry profolic,” and of the poetry and prose of golf you know sufficient for our purpose. You have probably many times heard the duffer lament—sometimes through his nose, in poetry as weak as his game—and you have thus had brought home to you what trials and tribulations golf may inflict upon its innocent victims; while on the other hand you have, like ourselves, probably read and re-read that delicious bit of golfing literature, from the Cornhill Magazine of April, 1867, entitled “The Golfer at Home”—and smiled with us over “the Colonel’s” peculiarities, and the evil-doings of “Gurney’s” partner. You are probably aware that “addressing the ball” is quite a different thing from addressing a jury, though, of course, one would not always think so! You probably know that Golf, as a game, is like cricket, “beyond all praise”—though having said that does not lessen your admiration of, or enjoyment in, a rattling good rubber at racquets, a half-century at cricket against first-class bowling, a goal-to-goal run at lacrosse, a successful rush at football, or a sharp quick burst across country, on the back of a good horse, after hounds—fox or stag as the case may be. You know that all sports and pastimes, Golf not least of all, develop and demonstrate character, to a certain extent, and that probably in not one of them is a more strict observance of the etiquette of the game called for, so you know you should not violate written or unwritten rules, and endeavour to establish a reputation for determination of character by playing on the forbearance of your partner—and knowing all this you know sufficient for our purpose.

The three large centres, Montreal, Toronto (with its four clubs: The Toronto, Rosedale, Hunt Club and High Park) and Quebec, are still the golfing centres of Canada, though Ottawa and Kingston, in keen golfing interest and spirit, are quite abreast, and lack only in numbers. London, Niagara, and Brantford have had golf more or less desultory for years, and now have organized clubs. Hamilton, Barrie, Cobourg, Port Hope, Oshawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, etc., has each its golf club, while in the Eastern Townships the Sherbrooke Golf Club has come into existence and already contains players good on any links and a source of strength to Quebec in future inter-provincial matches.

The Quebec Golf Club and the Royal Montreal Golf Club both date from 1874—the seniority of the Royal Montreal Golf Club not being disputed by the Quebec Club; but Golf in Canada would seem to have received its first impetus in Quebec, following almost immediately after the visit to

that city of a Mr. Hunter, of Glasgow, who, bringing his clubs with him, as I have no doubt he brought his toilet necessaries, his medicine chest, or any other indispensable article of equipment, was first to drive a golf ball over the Cove Fields—part of the Plains of Abraham—the now famous links of the Quebec Golf Club. History states not whether the style used was the true “St. Andrew’s swing,” the “Headsman,” the “Pendulum”—or the “Imperial,” of new and unique type—or whether the stroke was a good one, a “topper,” or a “foozle;” but the ball thus struck from the first Canadian tee, has been now almost as fruitful in results as the first Scotch thistle, and its successors promise to gradually penetrate to every corner of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The late Mr. C. Farquharson Smith, the late Mr. James Stevenson, Mr. H. Chaloner Smith, Mr. H. Stanley Smith, both the latter then resident in Quebec, were first in Quebec to take up Golf, and soon to be joined by Mr. P. Macnaughton, Mr. Joseph Roberts, Mr. Archibald Nichol, Mr. W. A. Griffith, and others, formed the Quebec Golf Club in 1874. The beginning of the club was in Quebec’s own quiet way—a short links of nine holes being gradually laid out, and modest quarters found in one of the small cottages, not much larger than a guard-house, within the stockade fence of the Government Laboratory, and in close proximity to a powder-magazine. Had our Quebec friends been given, which they are not, to golfing fireworks, even in their early days, they could hardly have indulged the proclivity in safety, and from the first, you will note, they acquired the habit—had to—of being careful about their matches! By friendly arrangement with the Racquet Club, of which all the golfers were, or shortly became, members, the Golf Club soon afterwards moved into the comfortable quarters of the former, where its headquarters remained till their removal some couple of years ago to the Skating Rink, where they now are. The Golf Club grew in membership but slowly during the first eight or ten years of its existence, and a list of its players in, say, 1880, would comprise the names of:—C. F. Smith, James Stevenson, H. Stanley Smith, P. Macnaughton, Joseph Roberts, T. M. Scott, A. P. Scott, W. A. Griffith, H. T. Machin, W. P. Sloane, Lt.-Col. Irwin, H. M. Price, J. D. Gilmour, H. Stikeman, W. Moffat, G. B. S. Young, Capt. (now Major) H. C. Sheppard, John Hamilton, George H. Thomson, etc. The land constituting the links was in those days leased from the Dominion Government for grazing purposes, by a city official, and at first the Golf Club had only squatters’ rights over it, but subsequently an arrangement was arrived at by which the Club subleased from the Government lessee, on terms which covered very much more than the now famous “three acres,” and in which the “cow” was an important factor! Now the Club leases direct from the Government, and has what is, from its character and extent, the finest and most sporting golf-links in Canada, fully capable of affording a magnificent eighteen-hole course, though the present arrangement—an excellent one, too—gives you fifteen holes, with a repetition of the 15th, 16th and 17th holes to make eighteen.

The late Mr. Alexander Dennistoun may be looked upon as the father of Golf in Montreal, and when the Royal Montreal Golf Club was formed in 1874, he, the Messrs. John G. and David D. Sidey (the gentle Sideys, than whom none more duly rendered deference to the etiquette of the game!), John Taylor, Eric Mann, J. K. Oswald, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Rev. Dr. Campbell, F. Braidwood, C. C. Foster, James Aird and others were first in support of the Club and its objects. Like the Quebec Club, the start of the Royal Montreal was made in a quiet way—the first quarters for a club-room being found in part of the gatehouse at the entrance to the Esdaile property on Mount Royal, and none but squatters’ rights being obtained over Fletcher’s Field—what is now the eastern side of Mount Royal Park. The membership of the Montreal, like that of the Quebec Club, also increased but slowly, and it is on record that in one of the semi-annual matches between Quebec and Montreal, which have now been regular fixtures between the two clubs for over twenty years, with hardly one default during that period—the Montreal playing strength was represented for the time being, on a visit to Quebec, by Mr. Dennistoun, the Messrs. Sidey, and their nephew Charles—a good four, which tested well the merits of the four opposed to them, on its own ground, by the Quebec Club. Some years later, a like compliment of sending even a small number of players, rather

than default, was paid the Montreal Club by the Quebec, when the latter’s playing strength was represented in Montreal by Messrs. H. Stanley Smith, P. Macnaughton, W. A. Griffith, and W. P. Sloane. Such were some of the hardships of early Golf in Canada! Within a short period of the foundation of the Club, arrangements were made between the Park Commissioners and the Montreal Golf Club by which the Club obtained comfortable house quarters in a portion of the Parkranger’s residence on Fletcher’s Field, and were granted certain rights of play over that portion of the Park property. From the outset the Club set to work to improve the ground for Golf purposes, and gradually transformed a rough, neglected, deserted-looking conglomeration of broken, rocky, grassy ground, and long, dusty road, bordered on one side by dust heaps, and a deserted stone-quarry—the afterwards famous Montreal “Pandy”—short for Pandemonium—into a well-kept, turf-covered Park property, whose beauty grew year by year till to-day, such is the appreciation of it by the sportive school-boy, the peripatetic seminary, and the pensive nursemaid with perambulator and infant attachment, that Golf within its attractive precincts is attendant with possibilities of manslaughter, and the Club has been compelled to acquire a property at Dixie (Lachine)—where a handsome, commodious club-house is almost completed, and a good eighteen-hole links laid out under the supervision of a committee formed from the Club’s most active members—to which the Club will remove next year. The present membership of the Royal Montreal Golf Club is over 150, and its playing strength is well represented by Hon. G. A. Drummond, F. Stancliffe, W. W. Watson, J. R. Meeker, K. Macpherson, Rev. Dr. Barclay, A. Wilson, G. McDougall, James Law, John Taylor, and others, while its Captain, Mr. J. L. Morris, holds the record over links other than his own.

It is rather odd that there should be such doubt existing in some minds as to the length of time, within a year or so, that Golf has been played in Toronto, and odder still to hear it claimed that Golf is of quite recent origin in Toronto, and owes its inception here to a visit paid to Montreal by some Torontonians within the last few years, who, finding the game a good one, and recognizing its merits, thought it just the thing for Toronto, and determined to introduce it here on their return, which they did! As a matter of fact, the game of Golf has been played in Toronto since the ’70’s, and the Toronto Golf Club has been in existence for the past twenty years. The names of the late Mr. R. H. Bethune, the late Mr. L. Smith, the late Mr. Walter G. Cassels, and Mr. E. B. Osler, are inseparably connected with early Golf in Toronto. The game was first played over a links selected in East Toronto, but for nearly twenty years past—except for a short time during the height of the land boom, when the property being laid out in building lots, the Club thought they had lost it as Golf links, bitterly regretting that they had not bought it some years previously, when it was understood the purchase price was somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$6,000—the Toronto Golf Club has been playing Golf over the ground which now forms the greater part of the second nine of the Club’s eighteen-hole links. During the interval in question the Woodbine race track (within the rails) was used as a short links of six holes. Long before the Fernhill links became the property of the Toronto Golf Club, and while the house now extended, enlarged, and fitted up into comfortable club quarters, still stood on its present beautiful site, looking out over the lake, in all the loneliness of its deserted condition, many pleasant golfing holidays and half-holidays have been spent upon its green. For a whole day—play would commence about 10 o’clock in the morning, and after a couple of rounds which then began about the south-west corner of the field to terminate in the same neighbourhood—a lunch-basket would make its appearance either from the city or the Woodbine Hotel, and the fare would be discussed with true golfer’s appetite, beside the little running, babbling brook that sparkles along its course by the foot of the mound. Many a good golfing day has been thus enjoyably spent during the past years, and good fellowship, good Golf, and thorough enjoyment were characteristic of the outings, the afternoons of which were generally devoted to foursomes. Among the players would be found the late Mr. R. H. Bethune, his brother, Mr. G. S. C. Bethune, Mr. E. B. Osler, Col. Sweny, Mr. W. H. Lockhart Gordon, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mr. W. P. Sloane, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Mr. R. S. Cassels, Mr. A. P. Scott, Mr. E. W. Phillips, Mr. T. M. Scott, Mr. J. H. Horsey, Mr. F. O. Cay-

ley, Mr. Keith, etc. With a large increase of membership in 1892 and 1893, came the long waited-for opportunity to acquire the house and grounds over which the Club had played for so many years. Incorporation of The Toronto Golf Association, Limited, and The Fernhill Land Company, Limited, was sought for and obtained in 1894. When the project had taken definite shape, the Fernhill Land Company—identical with the Toronto Golf Association, to this extent, that all members of the Land Co. are members of the Golf Association, though all members of the Golf Association are not members of the Land Co.—bought the property, house, and grounds, fitted up and completely equipped the house as a club-house, and leased house and grounds to the Golf Association for a period of five years, with the option of purchasing both these at a price that would yield the amount of the investment and six per cent. per annum thereon to the Land Co. Meantime, the Golf Association, as a rental, pays four per cent. per annum thereon. The present directors of the Fernhill Land Company and the Toronto Golf Association comprise Walter G.P. Cassels, President; Col. Sweny, E. B. Osler, W. P. Sloane, the Hon. Mr. Justice Street, and H. D. Warren. Where all did so well in carrying out the Club's long-cherished project of acquiring the property over which it had played for years and thus attaining to a golfing position second to none in Canada, it might be invidious to particularize; but to the late Mr. R. H. Bethune, Col. Sweny, and Mr. E. B. Osler the Club is particularly indebted for active interest and substantial support, while as to the present Captain, his conception of the character of the part has cast upon his shoulders a burden of clerical work which would not otherwise have been assumed, and whose results overwhelm criticism. What could not well have been accomplished on a small membership and a limited revenue, became comparatively easy of accomplishment when warranted by a quadrupled membership and a largely increased income.

The present membership of the Toronto Golf Club slightly exceeds its limit of 150, the lady associate members numbering, in addition, over 125. It is a matter of regret to all the members of the Toronto Golf Club that its playing strength should have been so lessened this year by the return to Scotland, his home, of Mr. A. W. Smith, who, for the past fourteen years, has held first place, as golfer, in Canada. His name is known over all Canadian links, particularly in Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, and his kindness and readiness in instruction have left their marks upon many young players both here and in Quebec, where he spent some years. Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, who holds at present the amateur record of the Toronto links, and whose play throughout this season would warrant the belief that if he keeps up his practice he should soon take first rank as a golfer, received his first lessons in Golf from Mr. Smith, as did Mr. J. Stuart Gillespie, who won the Canadian championship this year at Quebec, defeating such golfers as Mr. T. M. Harley, of Kingston, and Mr. W. A. Griffith, of Quebec—the latter of whom is particularly strong on his own green, and whose utter inability to recognize a beating renders him at all times a formidable antagonist.

It would be particularly pleasing were we in possession of the necessary information to give details of the progress of the other Canadian clubs since their formation, particularly Kingston and Ottawa, whose annual series of friendly matches with each other are indicative of the right golfing spirit, of Golf for its own sake, and within whose ranks are to be found some of the best golfers in Canada; but we have not the records, and the modest intentions of this article prevent our waiting for them. Probably on some future occasion, in a more comprehensive *resumé*, they will take full place.

Turn we now to the newest development of "Golf in Canada": the Royal Canadian Golf Association and its this year's annual meeting held in Quebec.

The Royal Canadian Golf Association was formed to provide a controlling governing body, whose regulations and decisions would occupy the same position towards Golf that the Jockey Club does to racing—and under whose auspices and control regular amateur championship handicap and other matches could be played, and Golf in Canada promoted and controlled. There is a similar association in the United States performing like functions. The first of these All-Canada golfing events, now becoming recognized annual fixtures, took place over the Ottawa links, under the auspices

of the association just then being formed under the presidency of Lt.-Col. Irwin. Of the results we have at hand no record. In the autumn of 1895, on the occasion of the visit to the Toronto Club of teams from the Clubs of Quebec and Montreal, representing the Province of Quebec in an inter-provincial match, the organization of the proposed association was completed—the Hon. G. A. Drummond, of Montreal, an excellent appointment, being elected President, and Lt.-Col. Irwin, of Ottawa, and Mr. John Hamilton, of Quebec, equally good appointments, Vice-Presidents, with a committee of five to aid them in the discharge of their arduous duties. It was decided that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association should annually be the Secretary-Treasurer of the Club on whose grounds the annual meet would take place, and Quebec was decided upon unanimously as the place of meeting for 1896. This rule as to the Secretary-Treasurer has one peculiar effect—it makes the Secretary-Treasurer of each Club, a deadly enemy to the idea of having the meet in his Club's grounds!

Quebec and Golf! When the decision was arrived at that the annual meeting for 1896 of the Canadian Golf Association (permission to prefix the title "Royal" was obtained during 1896 under the presidency of Mr. Drummond,—whom we have also to thank for the now general adoption of the "bogey" score) should take place in Quebec, much enthusiasm was felt and expressed by Toronto golfers in particular—to whom the nice compliment of a visiting team of, say, half Quebec's playing strength had been paid by the Quebec Golf Club—while Montreal to the Toronto meeting had also sent a large and representative contingent—and old Quebec, its golfers and links, toasted to the echo. The Quebec Golf Links were known to be the finest in Canada, the Quebec men were just the men to have it from "tee" to "putting-green" in first-class condition, and there were very pleasurable anticipations of three or four days' play where good Golf, good fellows, good fellowship and hearty hospitality would greet the large contingent of visitors. All these pleasurable anticipations materialized at Quebec on September 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th—the dates fixed for the annual meeting—except the large contingent of visitors from Ontario. A very much larger Ontario representation had been looked for by Quebec, and it was unfortunate that such could not have been arranged; but, as it was, there were exactly five visiting golfers from Ontario, viz.: Lt.-Col. Irwin and Mr. A. Z. Palmer, from Ottawa; Mr. W. P. Sloane, from Toronto; Mr. J. Macnachten, from Cobourg, and Mr. T. M. Harley, from Kingston. It was a pity that such a small representation, however select, should have had to do duty for larger numbers!

The open Amateur Handicap match being the first of the events, a handicapping committee, consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Captain of the Quebec Club, Lt.-Col. Irwin, and Mr. Sloane, was appointed; and at a short meeting on the evening of September 22nd, the handicaps shown in the results of the match, as below, were determined upon. The accuracy of the handicapping is shown by the number of ties and the general closeness of the result.

OPEN AMATEUR HANDICAP—18 HOLES—MEDAL PLAY.

Name.	Score	Hcp.	Net	Result
T. M. Harley, Kingston	87	scr'ch	=	87
H. S. Thomson, Quebec	94	- 7	=	92
W. A. Griffith, "	94	- 2	=	92
F. Stancliffe, Montreal	96	- 2	=	94
W. C. J. Hall, Quebec	95	- 2	=	93
D. L. Herbert, Lennoxville	93	- 2	=	91
H. B. Kippin, "	106	- 2	=	104
W. P. Sloane, Toronto	101	- 2	=	99
W. W. Watson, Montreal	103	- 4	=	99
A. Z. Palmer, Ottawa	105	- 6	=	99
J. S. Gillespie, Quebec	98	- 5	=	93
G. H. Thomson, "	110	- 6	=	104
Rev. Canon Von Iffland, Quebec	107	- 6	=	101
J. Hamilton, Quebec	101	- 7	=	94
W. B. Scott, "	100	- 8	=	92
A. Brodie, "	103	- 8	=	95
J. S. Blanchet, "	113	- 12	=	101
Lt. Col. Irwin, Ottawa	121	- 18	=	103

Four others returning no scores.

The tie for the first place between Mr. T. M. Harley and Mr. H. S. Thomson being played off, resulted in the first prize, a gold medal, falling to Mr. Harley, Mr. Thomson taking the second prize—the third prize (both second and third were handsome silver medals) being captured by Mr. Herbert, with his good score of 93 less 2.

For the Amateur Championship of Canada, open to all *bona fide* amateurs, members of the clubs associated or affiliated with the Royal Canadian Golf Association, match play, 18 holes each round—final round 36 holes, there were 11 entries—one subsequently withdrawn—leaving a field of 10.

FIRST DRAWING.

T. M. Harley, Kingston .....	} 6 up and 5 to play
J. K. Tibbits, Murray Bay Golf Club .....	
A. G. Palmer, Ottawa .....	} 2 up
H. S. Smith, Quebec .....	

SECOND DRAWING.

W. W. Watson, Montreal .....	} 1 up (19 holes)
F. Stancliffe " .....	
J. S. Gillespie, Quebec .....	} 4 up
W. P. Sloane, Toronto .....	
W. A. Griffith, Quebec .....	} 5 up
W. B. Scott, " .....	
T. M. Harley, Kingston .....	} 7 up and 6 to play
A. Z. Palmer, Ottawa .....	

THIRD DRAWING.

J. S. Gillespie, Quebec .....	} 2 up and 1 to play
T. M. Harley, Kingston .....	
W. A. Griffith, Quebec .....	} 5 up and 3 to play
W. W. Watson, Montreal .....	

FINAL—36 HOLES.

J. Stuart Gillespie, Quebec .....	} 4 up and 3 to play
W. A. Griffith, " .....	

There being four prizes for this contest, Mr. Harley and Mr. Watson played off to decide third place and prize, which were taken by Mr. Harley—the prizes thus going: Amateur Championship of Canada, Aberdeen Cup (presented by His Excellency the Governor-General, to become the property of anyone winning it in three consecutive annual competitions) and gold medal, to Mr. Stuart Gillespie; second prize, silver medal, to Mr. Griffith; and third and fourth prizes (bronze medals), to Mr. Harley and Mr. Watson respectively. The Inter-Provincial match—Province of Quebec vs. Province of Ontario—was played on Saturday September 26, the result being shown by the following score:

INTER-PROVINCIAL MATCH.

Ontario.	Holes up.
W. P. Sloane, Toronto (Capt) .....	—
T. M. Harley, Kingston .....	2
A. Z. Palmer, Ottawa .....	—
Lieut.-Col. Irwin, " .....	—
J. Macnachten, Cobourg .....	3
Quebec.	Holes up
J. S. Gillespie, Quebec .....	7
W. A. Griffith, " .....	—
G. B. S. Young " .....	—
Major H. C. Sheppard, Quebec .....	11
W. W. Watson, Montreal .....	5
	23

Province of Quebec winning by 20 holes

The Royal Canadian Golf Association held its annual meeting at the Chateau Frontenac on Friday evening, 25th September. Officers for 1897 were elected as follows, viz.:—President, John Hamilton, Quebec; Vice-Presidents, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Ottawa. Committee—Colonel Sweny, Toronto; J. B. Carruthers, Kingston; F. P. Betts, London; J. L. Morris, Montreal, and A. Z. Palmer, Ottawa. Secretary-Treasurer, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, on whose grounds the Royal Canadian Golf Association's meeting for 1897 will be held.

A retrospective glance over the programme prepared by the Quebec Golf Club in connection with the annual meeting of the R.C.G.A. held on the Quebec grounds reveals nothing to be found fault with as regards the arrangements, but on the contrary, for the arrangements and the way in which the arrangements were carried out, the Captain, Secretary and Committee of the Club deserve much credit. May all future meetings of the R. C. G. A. be equally successful!

The matches were played over a links unobtainable in Canada, outside of Quebec, and equalling in point of condition, hazards, and putting greens, many of the best links in England, in the opinion of those acquainted with the subject. Propitious weather graced the occasions, because though there were frequent showers, they always reserved themselves for the nights, leaving excellent playing weather for

the days and the golfers, of which the latter took full advantage. As regards the play, with the exception of one or two loose scores in the opening Handicap match, it was good—and some very noteworthy scoring was recorded: as for instance, when Mr. Harley holed the round of eighteen holes (whose "bogey" score is 86) in 79 against Mr. Palmer, whose own excellent game on that day was thus rendered nugatory, and when Mr. Gillespie, whom everybody, in spite of the very good form he was showing, regarded as an easy victim for Mr. Harley, in the third drawing of the Championship, defeated the latter by again getting below "bogey" by two strokes. The feature of Mr. Gillespie's play, as all his opponents found to their cost, was his putting; but all his play was good, and in the first round of his final with Mr. Griffith, his 90 was good steady play all through, with exceptional putting. In the concluding round of the final, his 70 for the 15 holes played, would, with ample allowance for the remaining three holes, have left him again below "bogey." Mr. Gillespie's win was a popular one on the merits of his play, but could his older opponent—whose distinguishing characteristic of playing his own game in the face of most discouraging play on the part of his opponent never showed to better advantage—have made the second round reverse the decision of the first, it would have taken no plebiscite to make sure of the sympathy of his audience. As it was, the Quebec Club felt very proud of having two of its own men carry off the honours of the final, while the visitors carried off with them the pleasantest recollections of much Club and private hospitality, the meeting of old friends, and renewing of old friendships, and the beginning of new ones, many enjoyable days, and pleasant evenings, and good "gowf."

W. P. SLOANE.

\* \* \*

Ian Maclaren.

"In life we shall find many men that are great, and more men that are good, but very few men that are both great and good."—Colton.

CANADIANS are always proud to welcome among them great men, in whatever walk of life they may be; and the visit of the Rev. John Watson, D.D., or, as he is more familiarly known, "Ian Maclaren," is an especially welcome one, for he is one of the "very few men that are both great and good," possessing two traits of character which all good Canadians admire most in a man.

A writer in an American magazine affirms that the public lecturer is no longer able to command an audience of the people, and that he has been supplanted in popular favour by the skirt-dancer and the concert-hall singer. However true this may be of other peoples, it cannot be truly said to apply to Canadians; and he would be a rash man who would make such a statement of us, in the face of the fact that only recently nearly five thousand people, representing the character and enterprise of Canada's greatest city, came together to listen to a man who was to speak to them, without the aid of calcium lights or scenic effects; and that he was able to hold their close attention for two hours, speaks well for the lecturer. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Rev. John Watson is the speaker referred to. However, it may be safely said that had he come to speak to us a few years ago there would not have been as many hundreds to greet him. It is because he has won his way into the hearts of the people through his books that they turned out in such numbers to his lecture.

Less than two years ago "Ian Maclaren" was altogether unknown on this side of the water, and even on the other side his sun had scarcely risen above the horizon. To-day it is no exaggeration to say there is not a home, however remote, where his name is not as familiar as that of any of his illustrious predecessors in the realm of literature. Even the smallest village library contains at least two copies of "The Bonnie Brier Bush." But Canadians have not been satisfied with the mere reading of the book; it must be their own property so that they may have it constantly by them to pick up at pleasure. Nay, more! In the Scotch-Canadian home "The Bonnie Brier Bush" and the Bible may be seen lying side by side on the parlor table; and the chances are that, despite the passion of the Scotchman for his Bible, the other book will be the most thumbed.

Someone has said that "great men lose somewhat of their greatness by being near us," and there is no doubt that we are prone to throw a halo of romance round a man whom we know only from his books, imagining him to be great in all other spheres just as he is in that of a writer, and to possess certain characteristic features that indelibly stamp him especially favoured by the gods. But how often we are disappointed! Very few *litterateurs* have attained success as public speakers. Within the past few years we have had visit us Conan Doyle, Robert Burdette, Henry M. Stanley, Frederick Villiers, D. Christie Murray, Hall Caine, and some lesser lights; and with the exception of probably the two last, all have disappointed us. Hall Caine delivered no public lectures while in Canada, but those who had the pleasure of hearing him speak at banquets felt that he would make a great success as a platform orator, as he possesses the essential requisites for a good speaker, having a beautiful mellow voice, great wealth of language, extraordinary ability as a *raconteur*, and elocutionary powers of a high order. In view of so many failures it was quite natural for admirers of "Ian Maclaren" to feel apprehensive for his success as a lecturer. However, many of them were quite confident that he would be successful as a platform orator inasmuch that he had achieved eminence as a preacher long before he became known as a writer. It is said that as a preacher he is a pronounced success, and that his church is always filled with worshippers, among whom are large numbers of young men. He has solved "the young man and the Church" problem, and the ministers of Toronto and elsewhere would do well to ascertain, if possible, the secret of his success in bringing young men into touch with the Church. Although Mr. Watson writes his sermons, he does not read them, but delivers them from memory. He does not believe in the lengthy sermon, and only once has he been a transgressor in this respect. On that occasion he was reproved by one of his congregation in an amusing manner. At the conclusion of the service he asked a member of his flock if he had enjoyed the sermon. "There was one thing in it that I did not like and which I hope never to hear again," replied the gentleman. "Indeed, and what was that?" asked Mr. Watson. "I heard the clock strike twice."

It may disappoint some of Mr. Watson's admirers, especially the Scotch ones, to learn that he is not a Scotchman by birth, although of pure Scotch blood, his father and mother being Gaelic, and the Gaels, he himself says, are Scotchmen raised to the highest degree. The little town of Manningtree, Essex county, England, has the honour of being the birthplace of the illustrious preacher and author. His father, who was an excise officer, was stationed there for a few years and was then moved back to Scotland; and it was in Perth and Stirling that the greater part of Mr. Watson's childhood was spent. Just here it may be mentioned that his mother's maiden name was Maclaren; hence the *nom de plume*—"Ian," of course, being the Gaelic for "John." It is said that his mother and father were of a strong religious temperament, the latter especially so, and that it was in accordance with the wish of his father that he studied for the ministry. In the year 1866, when only sixteen years of age, he entered the University of Edinburgh, and graduated in due time after a distinguished career. While attending the university he had as fellow-students R. L. Stevenson and (Prof.) Henry Drummond. These two, however, did not distinguish themselves in their studies as did Mr. Watson. That grand old man, Prof. John Stuart Blackie, than whom no more lovable man ever lived, whose name will be remembered always with gratitude by those young men who have read his little book, "Self-Culture," exerted a great influence in directing the lives of these students who were to become so celebrated in after years. It may not be generally known that this trio are credited with being the perpetrators of the now famous (recalcitrant) practical joke on Prof. Blackie. A notice was posted one morning, to the effect that Prof. Blackie would meet his classes in the afternoon. One of the students, probably Watson, more likely Stevenson, erased the letter "c" in the word "classes," making the notice read: "Prof. Blackie will meet his 'lasses' this afternoon." Coming in shortly afterwards the Professor perceived that his notice had been tampered with, but instead of making any comments he went to the board and rubbed out the letter "l" in the same word, so

that the sentence now read: "Prof. Blackie will meet his 'asses' this afternoon."

After graduating from the Theological Hall of Edinburgh, which he entered after leaving the University, Mr. Watson served for a short time as assistant to the Rev. J. H. Wilson in Edinburgh, and then accepted a call to the Free Church of Logiealmond in Perthshire, which place is now better known as Drumtochty. Logiealmond is merely a small country district, and previous to 1805 the estate of Logiealmond belonged to the Dales of Athol. The only village within its bounds is the "Fens," known to the postal authorities as "Harrietfield Post-office." It was during his residence in Logiealmond, a period of about two and one-half years, that Mr. Watson was enabled to study the lives and characters of those whole-souled but humble people who were to make him famous one day. It is said by Dr. W. Robertson Nicholl, and he should know, that it was here that Mr. Watson formed the literary plans which were not carried out until twenty years later, owing to lack of self-confidence. From Logiealmond he went to St. Matthew's Church, Glasgow, as the colleague of Dr. Samuel Miller. Three years later he accepted a call to Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, where he still has charge.

A sketch of "Ian Maclaren" would be incomplete without mentioning the name of Dr. W. Robertson Nicholl, editor of *The British Weekly*, and *The Bookman*, for to him the reading public owe a great debt of gratitude for bringing from their hiding places men such as Crockett, Barrie, and Watson. Dr. Nicholl knew of Mr. Watson's ability to write on Scotch life and character from having heard him at different times relate incidents in connection with his ministry at Logiealmond. He tried again and again to induce him to write for the *British Weekly*, and finally Mr. Watson sent him an article, but it did not suit the Doctor, and he returned it with the curt note, "You can do better." Mr. Watson then set to work in earnest and wrote the series of articles now known as "The Bonnie Brier Bush." These idylls met with almost instantaneous success. However, had it not been that Barrie had cleared the way by cultivating a taste for this style of literature, it is doubtful if their success would have been so speedy. Indeed, at the time, most people thought that Barrie was writing under a new name. There is a great similarity in the style of these two writers. Mr. Watson, however, is generally credited with having more sympathy than Mr. Barrie. But few there are, as yet, who will acknowledge the pupil to be as great a writer as his teacher.

Within two years the sales of Mr. Watson's books have approximated half a million copies, and the demand remains undiminished. Besides "The Bonnie Brier Bush" and "In the Days of Auld Lang Syne," he has written a selection of sermons appropriate to the communion season, entitled "The Upper Room;" also a series of practical sermons, which he has called "The Mind of the Master." His first novel, "Kate Carnegie," has been appearing in serial form, and is now being issued complete in one volume. It is said that he is about to write a Life of Christ and that it will be published shortly. Hall Caine and S. R. Crockett are also engaged in writing on the same subject, the former is treating it from an imaginative point of view; this method of treatment he claims to be entirely new.

The question has often been asked, "What is the secret of Mr. Watson's almost phenomenal success?" and probably the best answer that can be given is the one offered by a critic in the *Saturday Review*, viz., that he appeals to the great heart of the people.

Let it not be thought that Mr. Watson has escaped scathless from the critics. One critic says that he fails to give us anything like human beings, that there is neither imagination nor humour in his book, that his style is ambiguous, and his characterization superfluous, that the book is never witty and never intentionally funny. He evidently acknowledges that the book is funny, but accidentally so. It would be interesting to know the critic's idea of what constitutes humour; perhaps he has been brought up solely on Punch's jokes! If Jamie Soutar is not a humorous character, there is, I think, no humour in anybody. You remember where "Weellum Maclure" is desirous of learning from Jamie the cause of all the kindness he is receiving from the people, that Jamie evades the issue in his sly, humorous way, "O, a'll explain that in a meenut, for a' ken the Glen weel." "Ye

see they're just trying the scripture plan o' hapin coals o' fire on your head." He then goes on to tell the doctor that they are doing this because he has been neglecting his patients and allowing them to die without trying to save them. Of course the doctor knows that "Jamie" has taken refuge in a subterfuge, and says to him, "Ye hae a gude hart 'Jamie,' a rale gude hart." The same critic says that Mr. Watson's pathos is cheap and very unreal, and endeavours to substantiate his statement by reference to the affecting scenes between "Drumseugh" and "Weellum Maclure."

However, the arguments of the critic have been proved to be worthless. A gentleman of the name of Wm. Menzies, living in Wilkesbarre, Pa., has refuted the Saturday Review criticism. He claims to have been born in Drumtochty, and to have been baptized and brought up in Mr. Watson's church. He bears testimony to the truth of "Ian Mac-laren's" work, and assures the critic that there were, and are, in Drumtochty, "real human beings" such as "Drumseugh" and "Maclure."

A writer in the Sunday Magazine gives a vivid description of a visit that he paid to Drumtochty, and what he says is further testimony of the truthfulness of Mr. Watson's work. At Kildrummie station he found that "Peter" was still at his post. At Drumtochty he saw the "Auld Kirk," and not far from it the "Free Kirk." He gives an interesting account of interviews that he had with different persons. One old woman, with whom he conversed, had lived in the Glen for seventy years and had never been ten miles from home. She had read the "Bonnie Brier Bush," and thought it "rale like the thing," only he "micht hae pit them in by their ain names."

One of the leading farmers of the Glen, to whom he spoke in reference to the book, said that most of the characters were "gey mixed up." They had never had a doctor such as "Weellum Maclure," but some of his characteristics may have been taken from a worthy of theirs. There had been a student like George Howe, and one of their boys had become a professor in New Zealand. He knew of many characters like "Jamie Soutar," who felt shame the greatest when discovered doing acts of kindness. He remembered "Posty" and "Donald Menzies" well, and the latter had been one of his best friends. He said that there was more than one person in the Glen as good and as true as "Burnbrae" had ever been. Is not that proof enough as to the reality of Mr. Watson's characters?

A word as to the books that have most impressed Mr. Watson. The first author to make any great impression on his mind, was that man who has done so much to mould the writings of the present day—Walter Scott, Carlyle and Matthew Arnold influenced him in a later stage in life; but Seely's "Ecce Homo" probably influenced him far more than any other book.

A writer in McClure's Magazine for October, traces a strong resemblance between Watson and Kingsley. In a recent article on "Gladstone" Mr. Stead compares the two "Grand Old Men," Li Hung Chang and Gladstone, and says they are both alike in one respect, at least—they're both old. And so Kingsley and Watson may be said to be alike in one respect—they're both preachers. But there are more points of resemblance between them. Kingsley aimed to give us a type of English virtue, as he himself says, "at once manful and godly, practical and enthusiastic, prudent and self-sacrificing." Mr. Watson has had a similar aim in treating of Scotch character. They both appear to have the one supreme object—that of working the will of the Master and of imbuing in men a love of all that is good and noble in life. And I have no doubt that the words of Leigh Hunt's "Abou Ben Adhem": "Write me as one who loves his fellow-men," would be the most appropriate epitaph that either could have.

Mr. Watson, I think, is a great lover of dumb animals, especially of horses and dogs. I have only reason for thinking so because of the very tender and pathetic way in which he speaks of them. "No man knows what a horse or a dog understands and feels, for God hath not given them our speech," says Mr. Watson, referring to the action of "Weellum Maclure's" horse, "Jess," after the death of its master. And then the remark he puts into the mouth of the veterinary surgeon: "Gin she were a Christian instead o' a horse, ye micht say she was dying o' a broken hart."

Mr. Watson's orthodoxy has been called into question by many critics. They charge him with not interpreting

correctly the teaching of the church and Sabbath school, although his sermons are admitted to be perfectly orthodox. The two principal charges are—first, that he admitted Dr. Maclure never went to church; and not only excused, but commended him for it. And, second, that he allowed the people to cheer the doctor on the Sabbath. This is spoken of as moral depravity. But who, even the most orthodox, had he been present that Sabbath day in the churchyard, would not have cheered the noble man as he passed by? No better reply to these hypercritical individuals can be given than by quoting Mr. Watson's very own words as delivered through John's aunt in "His Mother's Sermon," and which, I doubt not, express his own sentiments. To John's question: "Are you afraid of my theology?" she replies, "No, John, it's no that, laddie, for I ken ye'll say what ye believe to be true without fear o' man." And this is the stand that Mr. Watson takes with regard to his own actions. He says what he believes to be true and fears no man—not even the critics.

W. R. DRYNAN.

### John Galt as a Novelist.\*—II.

FOLLOWING the "Annals," and in the same year, Galt published "The Ayrshire Legatees," which had already appeared in Blackwood's Magazine in 1820-21. This charming book is in the form of a series of letters to and from an Ayrshire minister and his family, who, having come unexpectedly into a fortune, go up to London pending its settlement. In none of Galt's books does he display a keener sense of humour and a happier vein than in the Legatees. The revealing of the changed condition in life of his fortunate heroes, their gradual adaptation to the privileges of wealth, the studied preservation of their simple characters, are estimated with the delicate humour that is indescribable. The descriptions of London life at a period of great historic interest by keen observers alive to the novelties of a new world, the quaint reflections on the manners of polite society, and the minute relation of the various people and pleasures of town are given with a clearness that is most captivating. In contrast, we have the weekly budget of small affairs from Ayrshire with the details of social life and parish work. The pleasures of London soon weary the minister, and his return to Ayrshire to resign his charge and to settle amongst his people, is made the subject of one of Galt's brightest pictures.

"The season was far advanced, but the sun shone at his setting with a glorious composure, and the birds in the hedges and on the boughs were again gladdened into song. The leaves had fallen thickly, and the stubble-fields were bare, but Autumn, in a many-coloured tartan plaid, was seen still walking with matronly composure in the woodlands along the brow of the neighbouring hills.

"About half-past four o'clock a movement was seen among the callans at the Braehead, and a shout announced that a carriage was in sight. It was answered by a murmuring response of satisfaction from the whole village. In the course of a few minutes the carriage reached the turnpike: it was of the darkest green and the gravest fashion; a large trunk covered with Russian matting and fastened on with cords, prevented from chafing it by knots of straw rope, occupied the front; behind, another two were fixed in the same manner, the lesser, of course, uppermost; a peep beyond a pile of light bundles and band-boxes that occupied a large portion of the interior, the blithe faces of the Doctor and Mrs. Pringle were discovered. The boys huzzaed, the Doctor flung them penny-pieces and the mistress bawbees.

"As the carriage drove along, the old men on the dyke stood up and reverently took off their hats and bonnets. The weaver-lads gazed with a melancholy smile; the lassies on the carts clapped their hands for joy; the women on both sides of the street acknowledged the recognizing nods; while all the village dogs, surprised by the sound of chariot-wheels, came baying and barking forth and sent off the cats that were so doucely (sedately) sitting on the window-sills, clambering and scamporing over the roofs in terror of their lives.

"When the carriage reached the manse door, Mr. Snodgrass, the two ladies, with Mr. Micklewham, and all the elders, except Mr. Craig, were there ready to receive the travellers. But over this joy of welcoming we must draw a veil; for the first thing the Doctor did on entering the parlor, and before sitting down, was to return thanks for his safe restoration to his home and people."

The success of the "Annals" and "The Ayrshire Legatees" was followed in 1822 by "The Provost," which marked a distinct advance in Galt's power of depicting character. The "Annals" had presented a view of life and expressed sentiments and observations from the standpoint

\* Works of John Galt. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons.

of a good and loving man free from guile and filled with an honest desire to spread happiness into the lives of men; but there was another side of life even in the quiet of a Scottish rural parish, and it is this that Galt sought to give in "The Provost." Wisely did Galt view this other side of life by presenting in "The Provost" a man not bad, yet one well nourished in the worldly things of life. "The Provost" is not scrupulous in his methods to obtain his ends, yet in no particular is he a dishonest man. He is a wily, sleek fellow, with an eye to the main chance controlled by the native caution of his race, so that his desires never get the mastery of him. Cool, deliberate, and selfish he represents the sordid character of the epoch. The conversion of the provost to the principle of consulting public opinion in latter acts of office, and his confession of the principles of corruption in the old school is a pleasant piece of political strategy that is not strange even in these days of the newer school. More sincere and practical, however, is the bargain with the Rev. Mr. Pittle to marry Mrs. Pawkie's cousin, as felicitous a piece of jobbery as a parish politician could devise:

"Mr. Pittle," said I, as soon as I was in and the door closed.

"I'm come to you as a friend. Both Mrs. Pawkie and me have long discerned that ye have had a look more than common towards our friend, Miss Lizy, and we think it our duty to enquire your intents, before matters gang to greater length."

He looked a little dumfounded at this salutation, and was at a loss for an answer, so I continued—

"If your designs be honourable, and no doubt they are, now's your time; strike while the iron's hot. By the death of the doctor, the kirk's vacant, the town council have the patronage; and if you marry Miss Lizy, my interest shall not be slack in helping you into the poopit."

"In short out of what passed that night, on the Monday following, Mr. Pittle and Miss Lizy were married; and by my dexterity together with the able help I had in Bailie McLucere he was in due season placed and settled in the parish."

This venial compact is perhaps the most open abuse of authority recorded of Provost Pawkie and as his reign in the parish was long it is not likely that he transgressed more than is common to those who seek to serve their native village.

Galt has written no more impressive and touching scene than the chapter entitled "The Windy Yule." As a sombre and realistic picture, depicting the fury of a storm at sea with the anxious faces of the wives and children of the sailors attempting to peer through the deep mist of fog and rain for a sight of returning ships it stands in the first rank. The provost in relating it says:—

"It happened that, for a time, there had been contrary winds, against which no vessel could enter the port, and the ships, whereof I have been speaking, were all lying together at anchor in the bay, waiting a change of weather. These five vessels were owned among ourselves, and their crews consisted of fathers and sons belonging to the place, so that, by reason of interest and affection a more than ordinary concern was felt for them; for the sea was so rough that no boat could live in it to go near them, and we had our fears that the men on board would be very ill off. Nothing however occurred but this natural anxiety, till the Saturday, which was Yule. In the morning the weather was blasty and sleety, waxing more and more tempestuous till about mid-day, when the wind checked suddenly round from the nor-east to the sou-west, and blew a gale as if the prince of the powers of the air was doing his utmost to work mischief. The rain blattered, the windows clattered, the shop shutters flapped, pigs from the lum-heads came rattly down like thunder claps, and the clouds were dismal with cloud and carry. Yet, for all that there was in the streets a stir and a busy visitation between neighbors, and every one went to their high windows to look at the five poor barks that were warbling against the strong arm of the elements of the storm and the ocean."

"Still the lift gloomed and the wind roared, and it was as doleful a sight as ever was seen in any town afflicted with a calamity to see the sailors' wives, with their red cloaks about their heads, followed by their hirping and disconsolate bairns, going one after another to the kirkyard to look at the vessels, where their helpless bread-winners were battling with the tempest. My heart was really sorrowful and full, of sore anxiety to think of what might happen to the town, whereof so many were in peril, and to whom no human magistracy could extend the arm of protection. Seeing no abatement of the wrath of heaven, that howled and roared around us, I put on my big coat, and taking my staff in my hand, having tied down my hat with a silk handkerchief, towards gloaming I walked like to the kirkyard, where I beheld such an assemblage of sorrow, as few men in situation have ever been put to the trial to witness.

"In the lea of the kirk many hundreds of the town were gathered together; but there was no discourse among them. The major part were sailors' wives and weans, and at every new thud of the blast, a sob rose, and the mothers drew their bairns closer in about them, as if they saw the visible hand of a foe raised to smite them.

"But of all the piteous objects there, on that doleful evening

none troubled my thoughts more than three motherless children that belonged to the mate of one of the vessels in jeopardy. He was an Englishman that had been settled some years in the town, where his family had neither kith nor kin; and his wife having died about a month before, the bairns of whom the eldest was but nine or so, were friendless enough, though both my gude-wife and other well-disposed ladies, paid them all manner of attention till their father would come home. The three poor little things, knowing that he was in one of the ships, had been often out and anxious, and they were then sitting under the lea of a headstone, near their mother's grave, chattering and creeping closer and closer at every squall. Never was such an orphan-like sight seen."

This touching picture has all the vividness of the actual flashed upon it in the strong and homely story of the untold provost. It is a fact worthy of notice that Galt suits his language to the narrator. In the *Annals* there is much nicety in choice of words and the construction of the sentences are in keeping with the educational advantages of the minister, but in *The Provost* words and grammatical construction are made subservient to the strong Doric of the soil.

HOWARD J. DUNCAN.

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### In the Days of the Canada Company.\*

READERS of THE WEEK will no doubt remember a series of articles on the Huron Tract which appeared in our columns about a year ago. The articles, apart from their literary merit, were remarkable for the extensive and accurate knowledge they showed of an out-of-the-way subject, and one which only tireless patience and unresting energy could ever have worked up. These were but tempting tid-bits from the work now before us. It has an able introduction by Principal Grant, and in general appearance is as fine a piece of bookmaking as one could desire.

Although the title, and the figures "1825-1850," on the cover, might make the reader anticipate a historical work of the dry-as-dust type, no such objectionable treatment is found within. At historical fulness and sequence the writers make no attempt. In their preface they suggest the character of the work. "There is," they say, "no attempt made at historical writing; that will be a matter for the future, after condensation of many similar works. If, in the meantime, it provides pleasant reading for those interested in the story of the 'Huron Tract,' the wish and aim of the authors are gratified and justified."

Despite this modest disclaimer of the historian's aims, the student of history will find the book a mine of wealth. No pains have been spared: from cover to cover the book is full of interesting detail, of historical information, of local colour, that show that study, questioning, travel—travel through the forests and villages of the west have all aided in making the work a success.

The opening chapter is an able piece of literary work. The authors have not limited themselves to provincial ideas. Before beginning their study they have brought themselves thoroughly into touch with "The Spirit of the Times." With a rapid, sure hand they have sketched in a few paragraphs the spirit of unrest, of turmoil, of hope, of work, that filled the world at the time of the establishment of the great company whose history is here so vividly portrayed.

Some of the sentences in the opening chapter are so good that we cannot refrain from quoting them, so that the reader may judge for himself of the literary merit of the work:

"The air, too, was alive with scientific discovery; the railroad, the steamship, the photograph were about to be given to the world, which was half wondering, half credulous, soon to be wholly believing.

"And in spite of all this progress, Canning and Castlereagh, and others less famous, were fighting duels, or pretending they were ready to do so. Canada was remote from the new birth, but even she felt the quickening; for Britain was about to send a new class of emigrants to jolt over her corduroys, and thread bridle paths through her woods."

After this striking introduction, the authors plunge us into the midst of their subject, and very fittingly give us an insight into the life of that magnificently picturesque figure,

\* "In the Days of the Canada Company: The Story of the Settlement of the Huron Tract, and a View of the Social Life of the Period 1825-1850. By Robina and Kathleen Macfarlane Lizars, with an introduction by G. M. Grant, D.D., Principal, Queen's University, Kingston. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. Montreal: C. W. Coates. Halifax: S. F. Huestis. \$2.00.



John Galt. They have evidently learned a lesson which is slowly making itself known to modern students, that men, and not facts, make history; that to know a period we must know fully the men who made the period. Facts we forget; souls, once known, abide with us forever, and the insight into the lives of John Galt and Tiger Dunlop makes the stage on which they acted more vivid to our minds than volumes of bare facts could have done.

Galt was scarcely the man to make a success of a great company. He lacked the practical wisdom, shrewdness regarding details, the sound common-sense, the Yankee sharpness, needful for making a joint-stock company pay fat dividends. But had he had these qualities his character would not have given room for fine literary treatment. The authors of "In the Days of the Canada Company" see clearly his weaknesses, and present them as clearly; but they have that insight which enables them to see the heart of the man—that heart of gold which was fired with a poet's ambitions and a patriot's aims. No more picturesque figure has appeared on the pages of British-Canadian history than John Galt; and this noble man is so strikingly presented to us that we lay down the chapter dealing with him with the feeling that we know the man, heart and soul. Only a thoroughly sympathetic pen could have written the following sentences:—

"Sanguine to excess, of untiring industry, open, generous, and unsuspecting, endowed with remarkable energy and talent, unselfish, unaffected and sincere, true in his attachments and pure-minded in purpose, is the character written of John Galt by one who knew him best. A good man, and also a great, was this humorous Scottish novelist whose life was so pathetic."

Perhaps just a degree more interesting as a study than that of John Galt is the vigorous portrayal of the gruff, humorous, heroic Scotchman, "Tiger" Dunlop. John Galt, we can imagine, and may still hope to meet; but the Tiger Dunlops are no more. Generous to a fault, reckless of life, delighting in a practical joke, dearly loving his whiskey, with an ever-ready resounding laugh at the expense of foe or friend or self—the warden of the company's forests seems to us like some mythical being of a bygone time. Such men we saw in Scott's novels, and took to be figments of the romancer's brain, but no character of fiction could be more interesting than this rough giant with the child's heart.

His soubriquet he won in India by vanquishing tigers with no surer weapon than a snuff-box; overtaken by night in the Canadian forests he dug a hole in the snow and stretched himself to sleep, only to be found half-dead in the morning; at Fort Erie, when surgeon to the 89th, he valiantly rescued some dozen comrades from under the very guns of the enemy, carrying them off on his back, risking his life with every effort. Such was a fitting character to stand by Galt in his attempt to build up a strong and prosperous people in the wilderness of Canada. If the book before us had no other chapter than that on Dunlop and Gairbraid it would be a valuable acquisition to our literature.

It is in character sketching that the authors excel; and these drawings of Galt and Dunlop are mere centres about which a number of life-like and striking figures revolve. There is not an unreal, stiff, or wooden figure in the book; and after reading it we feel as if we had known personally Feltie Fisher, Baron de Tuyle, Father Schneider and the inimitable Lou. The gift of such presentation is a rare one, and if the authors should turn their pens to more imaginative work the talent might show to better advantage than it does in a book where the facts of history keep them limited in their drawing. We cannot leave these minor characters without giving a sentence or two from the book in illustration:

"The priest, Father Schneider, was an important character apart from his constant role of peacemaker. He held a charmed life among the enemies of his religion; he had been a soldier in Napoleon Bonaparte's army, a Peninsula and Waterloo man, who now bore no grudge on old quarrels, but numbered among his best friends such men as John Longworth, who had fought under Wellington. He was a tremendous man, with a plain but good face, and strode along in his soutane as if his sabre were still clattering at his side. His ability to speak in Latin, his desire to speak in English, and his long divorcement from his native mixture of French and German, ended in his being able to speak no definite or known tongue."

If this individual portrayal is well done the general aspect of the life of the times is drawn with equal skill. The pioneer's life was no bed of roses. Hardships faced him on every side, and while the gloom of his existence is presented

in such a way as to make attractive reading, it is not ignored and is at times given with a clear-cut severity of statement which makes us wonder how our forefathers could have lived their lives and kept their reason.

"Was it wonderful," they say, "that the life which made them thus strong physically entailed a void of intelligence and expression, when gloomy forests, railed fences, log huts and decayed stumps met the gaze from infancy, and were the last things looked upon; when the hammer of the woodpecker, the growl of the bear, the monotone of the blue jay, or the melancholy song of the whip-poor-will, added minor sounds to sombre sights. To most the prospect was confined to the limits of a mile; the distances, with the bad roads, were bars to social intercourse; and daily sustentances, growth, and harvest—an easy matter in that fertile virgin soil—made life soon become

To eat and drink and sleep. What then?  
Why, eat and drink and sleep again."

But this is no attractive side, and we are not allowed to gaze on it too long. If this life was hard it had its bright side. Food was abundant, and though lacking variety was relished by the hungry toilers of the primeval forests. The inhabitants had their social enjoyments, too; surprise parties, bees, barn raisings, and even balls helped to make the toilers—many of whom had come from homes of refinement—forget that they had, for the sake of new homes of their own, cut off the possibilities of return to the pleasures of the town or the city.

The writers, in selecting matter, have left no stone unturned. One of the most striking usages of that early time which they have given to the public is the wide-spread practice of barter. A paragraph such as the following seems almost to take us back to the dark ages:—

"The want of ready money gave rise to many curious customs and situations. Barter was the whole commerce of the country, and even at a horse race ten thousand dollars' worth of property would be lost and won without a single sou appearing. At one race four horses started on their quarter-mile course for a bet of ten thousand feet of boards, their riders were bootless and coatless, and the animals more fit for the farm than for their part of the work. A barrel of salt pork was staked that Split-the-Wind would win; a raw ox-hide against its weight in tanned leather was one bet; five or six partners in a pair of blacksmith's bellows put their unwieldy capital against a barrel of West India molasses; another staked three thousand cedar shingles. Races ended with brutal displays of strength, where the eyes of the combatants seemed to be the objective points. This was a relic of Virginia; and whenever, as was very common, a man was seen with only one eye, he was said to have received the Virginia brand."

But to point out all the fine qualities of this exhaustive work would be impossible. It is at once an epitome of the times, a history of particular men who gave an energetic impulse to the rich heart of this province, a study of the civilization that awoke in the wilds of Canada, and a minute and accurate digest of the workings of one of the greatest companies that ever attempted to people and control a large tract of land. The book is invaluable as a storehouse of facts, and we anticipate that our authors of romantic literature will draw largely on it for information and characters. The excellent illustrations, the fine plans of such towns as Guelph and Goderich make it peculiarly useful; and the striking cuts of some of the first settlers and their homes will be welcome to students who would know things as they were.

But the very best thing about the book is that it shows Canadians what patient industry can do. If a tract of country only sixty years old can have such an interesting past, what rich historical wealth must lie about some of our older settlements. All that is needed to make every part of Canada real to us is the unselfish labour that we see in this work. Books such as this will soon teach us that we have a country of whose builders we should be proud.

We are loath to leave this work, and will only bid it good-bye by letting it speak for itself in its closing panegyric on Tiger Dunlop:—

"He was the motive power, the discoverer. A thing once found cannot be rediscovered. There is an arc of light around the head of the Pioneer to which no after traveller may lay claim. The after-comer who takes gold out of a mine may be a hardier worker than the man who opened the mine, but he is not that man.

"Like naphtha lights, the doings and sayings of the men and women who lived in the days of the Canada Company stand on either side of that pathway which narrows back to oblivion; clear and bright above and beyond them all burns that torch lit from the pen and heather-tongued mouth of Tiger Dunlop. By its power those who were and are not return; who were hidden are reached; who were dead, with himself, again speak, and the voiceless stones of the Cairn do make their silent appeal,

O Memories! O Past that is!"

## Periodicals.

The Bookman for November has portraits of Phil. May, du Maurier's successor on Punch; Sir Walter Scott and Lady Forbes, his first love; Maude Wilder Goodwin, author of "White Aprons," etc.; W. F. Dawson, Harold Frederic, Frank R. Stockton, Kate Douglas Wiggin, whose story, "Marm Lisa," is concluded in the current Atlantic; Joris Karl Huysmans, Edmund Gosse, and Alexander Kielman. In addition to "Chronicle and Comment," Reviews and the usual departments, there are three pieces of verse and the following special papers: "Living Critics: Edmund Gosse," by Arthur Waugh; "Some Notes on Political Oratory," by Harry Thurston Peck; "Kelmescott Press Work and Other Recent Printing," by Charles F. Richardson; "Alexander Kielman," by Wm. H. Carpenter, and "American Provincialism," by Caroline M. Beaumont.

The opening article in Massey's Magazine for November is on "The Representation of Canada in the United Kingdom," by Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G., with three illustrations. W. J. Thorold gives an interesting account of an interview with Hall Caine, "A Master of Dramatic Fiction," with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Caine, and views of many places of interest in the Isle of Man. "The Lady and the Flagon," a story by Anthony Hope, is commenced; Prof. Clark continues "With Parkman through Canada;" Ernest C. Cole gives an account of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, with several portraits and other illustrations; and B. R. Aikens describes "Western Mines and Miners," with twelve illustrations from photos. Wyndom Browne, Duncan Campbell Scott and S. J. Robertson contribute short stories, and the poetry of the number is by Theodore Roberts, Gertrude Bartlett and Charles Hanson Towne.

The Looker-On for November has for frontispiece "Old Maryland: Politics in a Coffee-House," a picture that tells its own story. The opening article is "Manners and the Playhouse in Old Maryland," by John Williamson Palmer, with three illustrations. Other articles are "A Plea for the American Musician," by John Dunson Champlin; "Voice Production and Analysis," by Prof. Wm. Hallock and Dr. Floyd Mackey, with nineteen illustrations; "Smoke," a one act play, by John Ernest McCann; "The Pursuit of a Voice," by Oscar Fay Adams, and "Expression in Voice and Action," by T. Townsend Southwick. There are also analyses of concert programmes, a poem, "Hamlet and Ophelia," Reviews of Books and Music, and Musical, Dramatic, and Professional Notes. The price of the magazine has been reduced to \$1.00 per year. (Looker-On Publishing Co., 1402 Broadway, New York.)

The Educational Review for November opens with an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Public Schools of Paris," by L. Marillier, in which he gives a brief but very clear sketch of the general organization of education in France. Other papers are "Education and Vocation," by Samuel T. Dutton; "Laboratory Work in Physics," by A. E. Dolbear; "Ranke and the Beginning of the Seminary Method in History," by Edward G. Bourne; "Old and New Methods of Teaching Latin," by B. L. D'Ooge, and "Was Comenius Called to Harvard," by W. G. Monroe. "The Notebook as Evidence of Preparation for College," "The Kindergarten from the College Standpoint" and "Teachers' Scholarships in Summer Schools" are discussed, respectively, by E. A. Strong, Frances Bracken Gould and W. M. Davis. These, with reviews and editorials, make up an excellent number of a very useful periodical.

The Studio for October contains eighty-two pages and more than one hundred illustrations. The supplements are "Flower Market, Paris," reproduced in colours, after a water-colour drawing by C. J. Watson, R.E., and an auto-lithograph by the same artist, whose work is the subject of an appreciative critical paper by Gleeson White, with twelve illustrations. Then follows the first article on "Japanese Flower Arrangements," by Josiah Condor, with fourteen il-

lustrations. "An Artist's Home," with ten illustrations, by H. M. Baillie Scott, is a very interesting paper, and "Some Recent Continental Bookbindings" will find favour not only with the artist but with every lover of artistic book workmanship. The first notice of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition has seventeen illustrations. "Studio Talk" includes correspondence from London, Munich, Dresden, Paris, Melbourne, Vic., and Sydney, N.S.W. Why should not there be correspondence also from Toronto and Montreal? "Reviews," "Awards in the 'Studio' Prize Competitions," and "The Lay Figure at Home," complete an excellent number which is the first part of a new volume. A special winter number is announced for the end of October, and it is no doubt published before now. (5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London, W.C.)

"The Effect of Republican Victory" is discussed by the Hon. T. C. Platt in the opening article of The North American Review for November. A scholarly essay on the "Influence of the College in America" is contributed by President Charles F. Thwing, D.D., while "What the Country is Doing for the Farmer" is most interestingly stated by W. S. Harwood. The Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, writes of "Some Later Aspects of Woman Suffrage," and G. Norman Lieber, United States Judge Advocate-General, inquires "What is the Justification of Martial Law?" Recent bank defalcations afford an opportunity for the Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, to treat the subject of "Protection of Bank Depositors," and "Election Trials in Great Britain," by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., deals with the Corrupt Practices Law. The problem of "High Buildings" is considered by A. L. A. Himmelwright, and a vigorous denunciation of the "machine" in politics is indulged in by Col. Geo. E. Waring, jr., in a paper entitled "Government by Party." Miss I. A. Taylor furnishes an interesting dissertation upon "English Epitaphs," and in "The Animal as a Machine," Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, offers a fascinating scientific study. Public attention is invited to the paper on "The Plain Truth About Asiatic Labour," by the Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Siam a most important subject. Other topics dealt with are: "Taxation of Church Property," by the Rev. Madison C. Peters; "The Relation of Spain to Her Government," by L. W. Williams, and "A Defence of our Electoral System," by Neal Ewing.

In Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for November Bashford Dean describes the leading public aquariums in Europe, with illustrations. Prof. A. S. Packard tells about a climb up the crater of Mount Shasta. In "Notes on Bhils, Burmese, and Battaks," also illustrated, Dr. R. W. Shufeldt describes the physical and mental characters of three Oriental peoples. Another illustrated article, by Margaret W. Leighton, has the simple title "Shells." The opening paper, by Prof. W. H. Hudson, deals with a more serious subject, "The Moral Standard," its aim being to show the superior reasonableness of scientific ethics. Prof. Edward R. Shaw treats of "The Employment of the Motor Activities in Teaching," showing how natural tendencies of the child that are troublesome if repressed are helpful when properly directed; Prof. W. R. Newbold gives a scientific view of "Double Personality," and Dr. Harrison Allen gives the careers, with portraits, of Sir Thomas Browne and Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. In lighter vein are "A Dog's Laugh," illustrated, by M. le Vicomte d'Aiglun, and "Popular Superstitions," by Dr. Walter J. Hoffman. Albert Gaudry calls attention to "The Abundance of Animal Life." Other articles deal with "Science in Wheat-Growing," "Evolution of Insect Instinct," and the teaching of the "Deaf and Dumb." There is also a sketch, with portrait, of William C. Redfield, the American meteorologist. In the Editor's Table, the "new" woman, vague psychology, and the abuse of free libraries receive attention, and Prof. Jordan's "sympsycho-graph" joke in a recent number is explained for the benefit of those who did not see through it. (New York: D. Appleton & Company.)

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William Morris left two prose romances, "The Water of the Wondrous Isles" and "The Sundering Flood," which will be issued from the Kelmscott Press.

Dr. Temple, the recently appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, is the fifth Bishop of London who has been raised to that exalted position in the Church of England.

The autobiography of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, with a memoir by his wife, is to be published this month by the Messrs. Roberts, whose editions of Hamerton's works are the only ones in America on which his family reserves copyright.

Herr Otto Lilienthal, the inventor of a flying machine with which he had achieved some small successes, was killed during an experiment with his apparatus at Rhinow, near Berlin, August 12th. The machinery became deranged, and the whole concern fell, with Herr Lilienthal, to the ground.

## A General's Story.

HE RELATES THE NARROW ESCAPE OF HIS DAUGHTER.

Weakened and Run Down by the Oppressive Climate of India She Returned to England—When Her Father Followed He Found Her in a Serious Condition.

From the Hampshire Independent.

There is nothing more interesting than the talk of our brave defenders, who have served their Queen and country in far-distant lands. To talk with an Indian officer, hearing his reminiscences and adventures, is what those who have enjoyed it always appreciate. Consequently (writes a special reporter of the Hampshire Independent) I was delighted to receive instructions to interview Lieutenant-General Shaw, who has won his spurs in India, and is now living with his family, in honourable retirement, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. I had grasped the bell-pull and given it one tug when the door

opened, and the general stood before me. You knew he was a soldier at once. His manly, upright bearing, his smile, his pleasant voice—all told you that you stood in the presence of one of Nature's gentlemen; but, alas! he held a time-table, and I felt that the interview must needs be short. However, he ushered me in and at once put me at my ease by his affable conversation.

"I am afraid," he said, "that you have come a long distance; but let me know the precise object of your visit."

I explained to the General that I was most anxious, with his consent, to obtain some personal explanation as to the narrow escape I had heard one of his daughters had recently experienced.



Lieutenant-General Shaw.

At that he brightened visibly. "You must know," he said. "I'm just a bit of an enthusiast on this point; but the tale is very short. My daughter came home from India, and when I joined her in London I found her ill in bed. She had rheumatic and neuralgic pains; she was perfectly bloodless, listless, and in a generally weak and prostrate condition. A doctor was seen, but she remained absolutely colourless, was in great wretchedness and suffering from anæmia or bloodlessness. She had a kind of fever, nervous headache, and other pains. Well, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My daughter took some, and the first box had a marvellous effect. She regained her colour, lost her pains, and became altogether different. She had quite a glow upon her. She went on taking the pills, and I am glad to tell you that she recovered completely. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all with whom I came in contact and all who take them derive great benefit therefrom.

"I have a sister at Jeseey, and she has taken them for a very long time, and has always recommended them to other people, and found them to do a great deal of good to all to whom she has recommended them; and I, myself, when I have heard of people being ill, have taken them or sent them some of these pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills directly enrich and purify the blood, and thus it is that they are so famous for the cure of anæmia, rheumatism, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health. They are also a splendid nerve and spinal tonic, and have cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous headache. A specific for all the troubles of the female, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork, or indiscretions of living.

\* \* \*

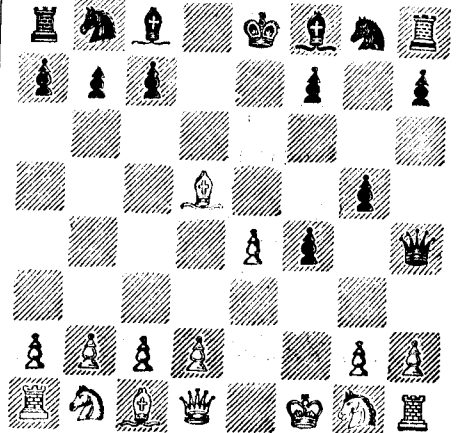
Book News for November has a biographical sketch and portrait of du Maurier and an obituary and portrait of William Morris. There are also "character" portraits of E. H. Sothern and Joseph Jefferson, the former in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and the latter as "Rip Van Winkle." In "With the New Books," "Reviews," and its other departments, this useful publication is full and satisfactory. (John Wannamaker, Philadelphia.)

## Chess.

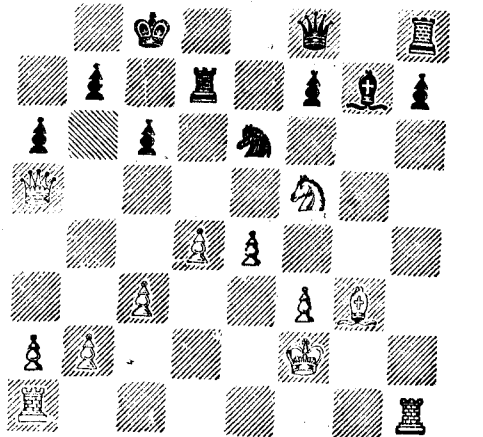
The chivalrous charge by which dashing Charousek defeated championship Lasker, at Nuremberg:

Charousek	Lasker	Game 760
1 P K4	P K4	BD GE
2 P KB4	P xP	KN EN
3 B B4	P Q4	Jv 75
4 B xP	Q R5 ch	v5 844!
5 K B1	K Kt4	A1 YW

(rublkbar, ppp2p1p, 8, 3B2pl.



4Pplq, 8, PPPP2PP, RNBQ1KNR)  
 6(Q KB3, P QB3, 7 Q B3, P KB3) P KK3, P xP, (Q B3, P K7 ch.) K Kt2, B Q3, 8 P K5, B xP, 9 QK1, Q Q  
 6 Kt K53 Q R4 SM 4455  
 7 P KR4 B Kt2 2244 RY  
 7... P K R3, 8 BxP ch, QxR, 9 Kt K5, Q B3, 10 QR5 ch  
 8 Kt B3 P QB3 ju yx  
 8... P KR3, 9 P Q4, Kt K2, 10 P K5, kt QB3.  
 9 B B4 B Kt5 5v zV  
 10 P Q4 Kt Q2 24 r7  
 10... Kt K2, 11 K B2, B xKt, 12 P xB, Kt K3  
 11 K B2 B xKt JK VM  
 11... Castle, 12 P xP, B xKt, 13 P xB  
 12 P xB Castle TM Hz  
 13 P xP! Q xP 44W 55W  
 13... B xP ch, 14 Q xB, Q xR, 15 B xP, Q xR, 16 Q Q6  
 14 Kt K2 Q K2 uB WG  
 14... Kt K3, 15(B K3, B xP ch)QB xP, B xP ch  
 15 P B3 Kt K4 tu 7E  
 15... K Kt1, 16 B xP ch, K R1, not worse  
 16 Q Rf Kt xB 1d Ev  
 17 Q xKt Kt B3 dv ZP  
 18 B xP Kt Q2 sN P7  
 19 Q R4!! P QR3 vd gf  
 20 Q R5 Kt B1 de 7R  
 21 Kt K3 KtK3 BU RF  
 22 Kt B5 Q B1 UO GR  
 23 B K3 R Q2 NU 87  
 23... anticipating 24 P Q5 probably  
 (2k2qr, lplr1pbp, plp1n3, Q4N2.



3PP3, 2P2PB1, PP3K2, R6R)  
 24 P Q5, P xP, 25 P xP, Kt (B2, 26 R R4) B4, 26 Q RQ1  
 24 Kt xB Q xKt OY RY  
 24... Kt xB, 24 Q K5 wins quickly  
 25 Q K5!!! Q xQ eE YE  
 25... amidst many dangers  
 26 B xQ PB3 UE QP  
 Black resigned on 36th move.

27 B xP, R B1, 28 R R6, Kt B5 27 K K3, Kt K7 ch, 30 K Q2, Q Rk, 31 P K5, Kt B5, 32 QR KR1, R Kt1, 33(Rx P, R xR, 34 R xR, R K7 ch, 35 K K3, Kt Q4 ch) P B4, Kt K3, 34 K K3, kt B1, 35 P Q5, R Q2, 36 P K6, R Q3, 37 B K5, R Q1, 38 P K7 winning

## CONTINUATION GAME 758.

38 p q4, p kr4, 39 p r540, p r5 k (b5, p k15, k k6, p xP, k xP p b5) q5, k k2, 41 k k6, k k3, 42 k k5, p k15, 43 k k4, p xP, 44 p xP, k k5, 45 k k3, k k4, 46 k k3, p b5 ch, 47 k k3, k k4, 48 k b2 k k5, 49 k k2, p b6 ch, 50 k (b2, k b5, 51... k k6) b1, k q5\* 51 k b2, k b5, 52 k xP, k k4, 53 k k4, k xP, 54 k xP, k k5, Black wins ♡ Queening rp speedily as possible.

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## Public Opinion.

Vancouver News-Advertiser: While there is some opening here for mechanics and labourers, they are not the class which it is necessary or desirable to attract by financial aid. Capital to develop our resources, agriculturists to farm our lands, are what we want

Montreal Herald (Lib.): In Canada, the mercantile agencies report a better state of things than has existed for years. Stocks are low enough, collections good, and everything ready for an active and sound trade. Of course, importations will not reach their highest level till after the revision of the tariff, but that is not long to wait.

Toronto World (Con.): We will now encourage mining if we insist on the manufacture of all mining machinery within the Dominion. Our tariff should be so framed as to compel American manufacturing firms to open up branches in this country, if our own business men do not seize the opportunity and get ahead of their foreign competitors.

Hamilton Times (Lib.): If a witness cannot be punished for lying in giving testimony in a regular court, because he does not "kiss the Book," then the law needs amending. The kissing act savors of heathendom and should be abolished. If a man will not regard truth for its own sake, or the fear of the criminal law, kissing the book will not make him truthful.

Canadian Manufacturer (Ind.): The trouble with the Conservative party in Ontario has always been its inability to perceive that the principles involved in Ontario politics are very different from those involved in Dominion politics; and that a very large and most influential element that has always been an active factor in Dominion politics has never been enlisted in behalf of that party in Ontario politics.

Vancouver, B.C., News-Advertiser (Con.): After nearly twenty years of denunciation of the National Policy, which they said was more baneful in its effects on the country's trade than even war itself, it is extraordinary that the members of a Liberal administration should find themselves compelled to undertake a journey through the country in order to find out in what particulars the present tariff is so obnoxious and detrimental.

Toronto Mail-Empire (Con.): The national and economic conditions with which we are about to be confronted are serious. They call for the utmost watchfulness on the part of every thorough Canadian. To a fair international arrangement there can be no objection; but against the obliteration of any of our producers, whether urban or rural, and against the endangering of our national position, there will be the most vigorous protests.

Canadian Hardware and Metal Merchant (Ind.): In re-arranging the tariff there are some things upon which it will obviously be to the best interest of the country that the rate of duty should be made much lower, or perhaps removed altogether. In others again it will probably be found that business commonsense would demand that an opposite course be taken. When a tariff is being revised the question as to whether this or that proposition leads in the direction of free trade or protection should not be considered. The great question is: Is it business-like

Montreal Star: The gospel of good roads is gaining ground encouragingly on this continent. Reports from Ontario say that the visits of the new road commissioner appointed by the local government—Mr. Campbell—have not only been valuable to the districts favoured, but immensely popular with the people. The Ontario farmers especially are coming into possession of a very lively sense of the cash value that better roads would be to them. A bad road shortens the life of their vehicles, cripples their horses, and lengthens the distance to the nearest market, and all these things mean for the farmers cash out of pocket. Hence their interest in the study of methods of good road-making.

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Public Opinion.

London Advertiser: The sentence of three months' imprisonment meted out to Harvey, the Guelph civic defaulter, by Justice Chadwick, will prove a very poor deterrent to men placed under similar temptations.

Toronto World (Con.): The whole world is becoming awakened to the fact that there is such a grand country as Canada. Wait a little while and see what advertising is doing for us. Money will come, people will come, prosperity will come, all in the wake of this lucky boom in our vast mineral areas.

Montreal Herald (Lib.): Reorganized in such a manner as to give the higher thought, the loftier patriotism, the cleaner conscience, in a word the better element in the party that supremacy in the party councils which of late years has been filched away by self seeking politicians—reorganized on such a basis the Conservative party might one day regain the confidence of the people.

Montreal Gazette (Con.): Sir Richard Cartwright's opinion on the United States election is thus delivered: "Anything that will put an end to doubt and suspense, and produce order and stability in the U.S., must be good for Canada." Yes, and a declaration of the Government's tariff policy, which would put an end to doubt and suspense and produce stability in Canada, would be still better for Canada.

Mail-Empire (Con.): Certainly if the principle of action frankly announced by so many Liberals—not the filling of vacancies by the appointment of party friends, but the complete revolution of the public service when the Administration changes—is to prevail the country is in for an era of boodle, through which party workers will reap much, and the people will lose a great deal both in public morality and in money.

Montreal Gazette (Con.): But one thing is certain, the National Policy has commended itself by long experience to the sober judgment of the people of Canada, and the Laurier Government can only keep in power by carrying it out. The moment they attempt to carry out their pledges and destroy it, their doom is sealed. Conservative principles must triumph, even though the Conservative party is not in power to administer them, as it best knows how.

Toronto Globe (Lib.): The cancelling of 180 mail contracts in a week shows that Mr. Mulock intends running the Postoffice Department as a department should be run. On twelve contracts relet, involving about \$1,600 a year, a saving of \$300 has been effected. This shows that the people have been paying about 19 per cent. too much for the carriage of mails. Much of that great post-office deficit must have found its way back to the campaign workers.

Montreal Gazette (Con.): Hon. Dr. Borden, is becoming more and more popular as the officers of the different corps are coming into personal contact with him. His speech last Friday evening at the banquet given to Lieut.-Col. Cole, marked him not only as an intensely practical man, but one whose knowledge of the Canadian Militia was unsurpassed. It was easy to believe his words that his heart was bound up in the militia. The thirty-three years he has spent in the service will stand him in good stead in his present office.

Montreal Gazette (Con.): It is doubtful if, from a party point of view, anything was ever gained by suppressing the utterances of opponents, that is, of course, when what opponents said was intrinsically worth production. From a business point of view the argument is all in favour of treating foe and friend alike, so far as a fair setting out of their political positions is concerned. And, either from business considerations or an increasing sense of fairness, the latter practice is becoming a general one, at least among newspapers that aspire to a first rank in their respective communities.



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## Scientific and Sanitary.

The stoppage of the oxygenation of the blood stops its circulation, carbonic acid gas accumulates therein; insensibility and death ensues.

In a large London banking house the substitution of electric light for illuminating gas paid for the change in the extra work secured through the improved health of the force.

For seven years the St. Lawrence River gradually decreases in depth; then for seven years it gradually increases in depth, the difference in level being about five feet. Why it does so, no one has yet discovered.

Spectroscope analysis has been applied in England to the determination of the constituent elements in alloys and their quantities. Tests can thus be applied to objects made of precious metals, without the injury which would result from a chemical analysis.

A very satisfactory dressing for wounds, consisting of bags of straw charcoal, is used by the Japanese. It fits perfectly to the wounds, and has considerable absorbing power and antiseptic properties. The charcoal is prepared by burning straw in a covered vessel.

Cats have been suspected of conveying the infection of diphtheria, and scarlet fever has been traced to them. To this may be added the unwelcome news that a health officer has reported a case of smallpox which has been brought about in the same way; that is to say, by a cat from an infected house entering a neighbour's.—*Popular Science.*

The British Association has resolved to invite the presidents, vice-presidents, and officers of the American Association to attend its meeting next year at Toronto as honorary members; also to admit all fellows and members of the American Association as members of the British Association on the same terms as old annual members—namely, on payment of \$5 without requiring an admission fee.

A curious experiment is recorded in *La Nature* by M. F. Crestin, in which, by the application of a magnet, he extracted a needle from a woman's hand, in which it had been imbedded two months. The hand was placed upon one of the poles of an electro-magnet, and a current giving an attractive force of three grammes was applied for about two hours at a time. After nine sittings, or about twenty hours of magnetic action, the needle, with the point broken off, came out and adhered to the magnet, the whole operation having been performed without pain or loss of blood.

That petroleum can be produced, or at least imitated, by proper treatment of linseed oil, has been announced by Professor Sadtler. This was shown that by subjecting this oil to destructive distillation, under pressure, various products identical with certain petroleum hydrocarbons can be produced. This fact is of great significance and importance. It bears directly upon and affords proofs of one of two theories regarding the origin of petroleum. These theories are: one, that petroleum is of animal origin, the other that it is of vegetable origin. Possibly, perhaps probably, both are true. Without discussing the theory of animal origin, Professor Sadtler's results would seem to prove the other.

In an experiment recently made at an Austrian wood pulp factory to determine how quickly it was possible to make a newspaper from a tree, three trees were felled in the presence of a notary and witnesses at 7.35 a.m. The trees were taken to the factory and cut into short pieces, which were stripped of their bark and converted into mechanical pulp. This was placed in a vat and mixed with the materials necessary to form paper, and the first leaf of paper came out at 9.34 a.m. Some of the sheets were taken, the notary still watching the proceedings, to a printing office about three miles away, and a printed newspaper was issued at ten o'clock. It took thus two hours and twenty-five minutes to convert a tree into a newspaper.

## unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate. Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

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THE FAVORITES OF FORTUNE. *Walter Blackburn Hart.*

SHELLEY AND VERLAINE. *Alice L. Wilson.*

LETTERS BY JOHN RUSKIN. *William G. Kingsland*

DOES BROWNING'S "ALKESTIS" INTERPRET RIPIDES FAIRLY? Boston Browning Society Papers. *Dr. Philip S. Moxon.*

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SCHOOL OF LITERATURE. Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality."

NOTES ON RECENT FICTION: "Camilla," "Theron Ware," etc. *C. & P.*

BOOK INKLINGS.

NOTES AND NEWS: Merging of "Magazine of Poetry" in "Poet-Lore."—London *Literaria*: The Carlyle Catalogue and Shakespeare Memorial, etc. *W. G. K.*—Style according to Spencer and Browning. *Dr. G. A. Neff.*—Philosophy and Poetry Again. *Norman Hapgood.*

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Literary and Personal.

A new edition of the prose works of Swift, in eight volumes, will form an important addition to Bohn's Standard Library, which is published on this side of the Atlantic by Macmillan. Mr. Leakey, the historian, writes the biographical and critical introduction, and Mr. Temple Scott furnishes a complete bibliography of Swift's writings.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce as the first three volumes of the Illustrated English Library, Thackeray's "Esmond," illustrated by Chris. Hammond; Kingsley's "Hypatia," by Lancelot Speed; and Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre," by F. H. Townsend. They announce also Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," as the first volume of the Chelsea Library.

The following books are just published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers: "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," by Poultney Bigelow; "Alone in China, and Other Stories," by Julian Ralph; "Gascoigne's Ghost," a novel, by G. B. Burgin; "The Dwarf's Tailor, and Other Fairy Tales," collected by Zoe Dana Underhill; "In the First Person," a novel, by Maria Louise Pool; "Clarissa Furiosa," a novel, by W. E. Norris; and "Love in the Backwoods," two stories ("Two Mormons from Muddlety," and "Alfred's Wife,") by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell.

An authorized translation of Miss Ruth Putnam's "Life of William of Orange" has been prepared by Dr. D. C. Nijhoff, of The Hague, and is being issued in that city by Loman & Funk. The author has recently received the honour of an election to the Society of Literature of the Netherlands (De Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden), the headquarters of which are in Leyden. The society dates from 1778. Miss Putnam is the first foreign woman who has been so honoured. Of the English version, published in New York and London, a second edition is now on the press.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published "A Year in the Fields," by John Burroughs, in one volume, with twenty half-tone illustrations from photographs by Clifton Johnson; "Judith and Holofernes, a Poem," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Christianity and Social Problems" by Lyman Abbott, D.D.; "The Story of Aaron, so called, the Son of Ben Ali," by Joel Chandler Harris; "A Little Girl of Long Ago," by Eliza Orne White; and "Kindergarten Principles and Practice," by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. "Chapters From a Life" will be issued early in November.

The Macmillan Company will shortly add to its remarkable fine line of biographies and editions of collected works an entirely new edition of the "Works and Letters of Lord Byron," edited by W. E. Henley. It is to be completed in twelve volumes, of which the Letters, Diaries, Controversies, Speeches, etc., will be contained in four, and the Verse in eight volumes of medium size with portraits. The first volume containing his Letters from 1804 to 1813, with a portrait after Phillips, will be published very shortly, and will be soon followed by the first volume of the Poems with a portrait after Westall.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published three more volumes of the writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe. These are, "Dred and Other Anti-Slavery Tales and Papers" (two volumes) and "Stories, Sketches, and Studies." Large page edition, \$4.00 per volume and the Riverside edition, \$1.50. The same house has also published "Authors and Friends," by Mrs. James T. Fields, containing interesting papers on Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Mrs. Thaxter, Mrs. Stowe, Whittier and Tennyson, with all of whom she was more or less intimately acquainted; "Mere Literature and Other Essays," by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, a volume which might be called a statement of the proper aims of Literature and of Historical Study; "Friendly Letters to Girls," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; and "A Second Century of Charades," by William Bellamy.

The need of a standard text-book on Sociology would be amply proven, if there were any doubts to disperse, by the announcement that the Macmillan Company is publishing in less than eight months since its first issue, the third edition of Prof. Giddings' "Principles of Sociology."

An interesting historical work is announced by Longmans, Green & Co., of New York. It is an account of the suppression of the African slave trade to the United States, and deals with the interval between 1638 and 1870. The author is W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, a negro. During the twenty-eight years of his life he has passed from his birthplace in Massachusetts, through Fisk and Harvard Universities, in America, and the University of Berlin in Germany, to an assistant professorship of Sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, where he has charge of a special inquiry into the condition of the negro population of Philadelphia.

Barrie's "Thrums" (Kirriemuir in Forfarshire, sixty-two miles north of Edinburgh) has been appreciatively photographed from real life by Clifton Johnson. The illustrations to Dodd, Mead & Co.'s new edition of this Scotch classic, "A Window in Thrums," gives us seventy-one glimpses of this land of pleasant sweeping hills and valleys with the outlying ridges of the Grampians looming up along the northern horizon. Here are the little window, the "Tenements," Hendry's Cot at the top of the Brae, the loom, the commonty, the Auld Licht Kirk, the manse, the little housey in Glen Quharly, the road from Tilledrum, T'nowhead, the dominie, and the schoolhouse in the glen.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., the London Advertiser celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of its establishment. A company of about sixty, composed mainly of the staff and employees, dined together, with Mr. John Cameron, founder of the paper and now President and Managing Director of the Advertiser Company, in the chair. Among the guests were Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto Globe; Hon. David Mills, and Mr. Thomas Coffey, proprietor of the Catholic Record, all of them former members of the Advertiser staff. A very pleasant evening was spent and excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Cameron, Willison, Coffey, and Mills. For a third of a century the Advertiser has been a potent influence in Western Ontario; we heartily congratulate it on its deserved success in the past, and wish it and its founder abundant prosperity in the future.

A unique series of articles has been undertaken by The Ladies' Home Journal. It is to be called "Great Personal Events," and will sketch the most wonderful scenes of popular enthusiasm and historic interest which have occurred in the United States during the past fifty years. Each one will be detailed by an eyewitness, while leading artists have been employed to portray the events in pictures made from old illustrated material. The series has just been started in the current number of the magazine, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, sketching the scene "When Jenny Lind Sang in Castle Garden." Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in the following issue will tell of a scene in which her husband was the central figure: "When Mr. Beecher Sold Slaves in Plymouth Pulpit." Then Stephen Fiske will portray the excitement "When the Prince of Wales was in America." Parke Godwin will follow this with an account of the excitement in New York "When Louis Kossuth Rode Up Broadway." Hon. John Russell Young will sketch "When Grant Went Around the World." The scene in the Senate Chamber "When Henry Clay Said Farewell to the Senate" will follow. Lincoln will figure twice in the series: first, in a description of "When Lincoln was First Inaugurated," and next, "When Lincoln was Buried." The story of the discovery of gold by John W. Mackay will be revived in "When Mackay Struck the Great Bonanza." The series will extend through all the numbers of The Ladies' Home Journal during 1897. (Philadelphia.)

THE University of Toronto Quarterly.

VOL. III. NO. 1.

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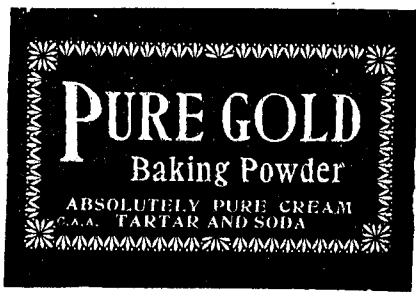
- SOME ASPECTS OF GREEK ETHICS, by Maurice Hutton, M.A.
- THE DAWN OF ROMANTICISM IN FRENCH LITERATURE, by Malcolm W. Wallace, B.A.
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- THE RESISTANCE OF ELECTRICITY, by W. Reuben Carr, '96.

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the current half-year, payable on and after the 1st day of December next, at the office of the Company, corner of Victoria and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, inclusive.  
By order of the Board  
S. C. WOOD, Managing Director.  
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