

This Number Contains: The Canadian Historical Celebration of 1897; A Forgotten Poet, by Pelham Edgar, M.A.; "Earth's Enigmas," a review, by T. G. Marquis, M.A.

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THE WEEK

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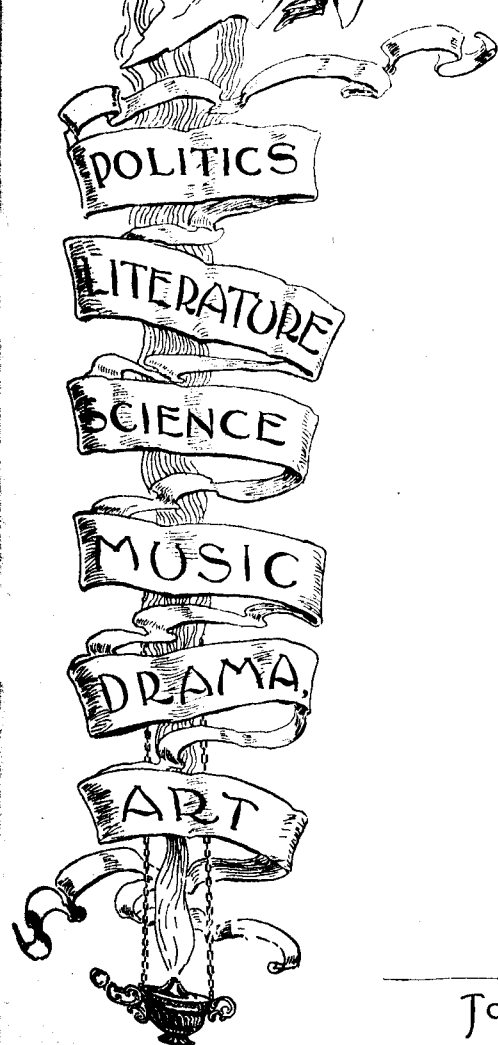
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THE WEEK.

Vol. XIII.

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Contents.

	PAGE.
CURRENT TOPICS	487
LEADER —	
The Canadian Historical Celebration of 1897	489
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES —	
A Forgotten Poet	Pelham Edgar. 492
Concerning Boot-Jacks and Shoeing Horns.....	493
Parisian Affairs	Z. 495
For and Against England	Reginald Gourlay. 496
Art Notes.....	E. Wylie Grier. 497
Music	W. O. Forsyth—C. E. Saunders. 497
Werekhu.....	498
POETRY —	
A Conservative	Charlotte Stinson. 492
The Mocking Bird.....	John Stuart Thomson. 495
On Hearing Organ Music in a Church.....	Robt. Stanley Weir. 496
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR —	
In reply to G. T. B.....	G. M. R. 499
Wrong Criticisms.....	M. A. 499
BOOKS —	
Earth's Enigmas.....	T. G. Marquis. 500
"St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen".....	501
Hunting.....	501
A Child's Garden of Verses.....	502
Briefer Notices.....	502

Current Topics.

Col. F. C.
Denison.

The many friends of the late Colonel F. C. Denison mourn his untimely fate. He has passed away in the prime of life, when many years of service to his country were still before him. During his too brief career he played many parts, and in all he shone with equal credit. As a boy, at Upper Canada College, he was a great favourite. He took a good place in his form and his schoolmates found him what he remained through his whole life—plucky, honest, and straightforward. When he entered his profession—that of the law—without attaining rank in that field he maintained the respect and regard of his brother members of the Bar. But in another line, that of military life, he achieved uncommon success. The stirring times of 1866 and of 1870 found him in the field. He was directly under Lord Wolseley's personal notice and he then made such a favourable impression upon that commander that when it became advisable to send a Canadian contingent up the Nile Col. F. C. Denison was specially called for by cable from Lord Wolseley to take charge of the men sent from Canada to Egypt. In this position he saw actual fighting, being under fire twice. He received the Egyptian medal and bronze star. He was a sufferer from enteric fever, which carried off several of his men, but he himself recovered and returned to Canada. As an alderman of his native city he occupied a prominent position, which he eventually exchanged for that of member for West Toronto in the House of Commons. His career in the stormy arena of Canadian politics was of a piece with the rest of his life. No dishonest subservience to the party whip was ever received from him. He was a faithful and sincere believer in the creed of the party to which he belonged, but he could never be counted upon to support any measure which commended itself only because

it benefitted the party. He was as fearless and independent in the ranks of the members of the House of Commons as when under fire in action against the enemy. In him Canada has lost a good son—his friends have lost a true comrade—his constituency has lost a fearless and able representative—and his native city, an intelligent and honest administrator. His memory will long be held dear, and his bereaved family will have the consolation of knowing that their protector died as he lived—a gentleman without fear and without reproach.

The Turning
of the Worm.

The eminent divines who have lately been making very strong not to say sensational statements respecting the manners and morals of the present Canadian Parliament have overshot the mark and have done considerably more harm than good. Because two of the members misconducted themselves on a certain occasion is no excuse for the wholesale indictment of Parliament, whilst the remarks on the ball and its imaginary evils were in exceedingly bad taste as well as entirely uncalled for. It is the one failing of very good and eminently strict-living people that they are apt to imagine the great unknown circles outside their own particular little circle to be much worse than actually is the case. Exaggeration and sensationalism, which are for the most part begotten of a foolish craving for notoriety, should not characterize the speeches and sermons of those who desire the esteem and respect of wise and observant men. We are glad that our Parliament, through the voices of its best and most honoured members, has emphatically and satisfactorily contradicted the reckless charges which have been made against it. It is also gratifying to our national pride to learn that so competent an authority as Sir Cecil Graham considers that Canada possesses the second deliberative assembly in the world.

Three
Needs.

Sir William Van Horne says that in his opinion the most pressing needs of Canada are "a vigorous immigration policy, to be carried out by a special commission; a first-class Atlantic mail and passenger steamship service; and the protection of the interests of the Dominion in the mining districts of Southern British Columbia." Sir William certainly will find few to disagree with him except, perhaps, the advocates of the Remedial Bill. If some decisive step is not taken soon in the Pacific Province its mining districts will be in the hands of American capitalists. Canadians are just a little too slow about taking advantage of the good things Nature gives them in such abundance.

A Record
Breaker.

Before the next number of THE WEEK reaches its readers, the present Canadian Parliament will have ceased to exist. Its many remarkable characteristics are thus brightly summed up by the Montreal Star: "This present Parliament of ours is a record breaker, and, it will be trusted, a record maker for all time to come. No other Canadian Parliament ever drew six indemnities nor tried to pass six supply bills. No other House ever sat 129 hours in continuous session. No other Parliament ever saw three Premiers die, or ever was led by four Premiers drawn without break from the same political party. Since Confederation the Senate has not had a Premier until this Parliament, and this remarkable body has given it two. No Parliament since Confederation has seen such a chaotic collection of 'groups' on the floor of its House of Commons; and in few has the Senate been so peaceful. As long-distance talkers, the score or so of members who have been blocking the progress of the Remedial Bill are probably now in possession of the world's championship, and unless some Parliament begins its 'talkie-talkie' at an earlier hour than 3 o'clock on Monday, they will retain that doubtful fame for all time to come."

England's
Education Bill.

The London newspapers of April 1st devote much space to the consideration of the Government Education Bill which had been introduced in the House the previous day by Sir John Gorst. The Times in the course of an approving leader says that the Bill "proves to be a measure even larger in its scope and more interesting in its specific proposals than had been generally anticipated. In his comments on the speech of the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Acland, his predecessor in office, described the measure as 'the most enormous change in the educational system which this country had ever seen.' The description is certainly exaggerated, when we compare Sir John Gorst's Bill with Mr. Forster's Act of 1870, which established the principle of national and compulsory education and set up School Boards all over the country. It is, however, near enough to the truth to render it probable that Mr. Acland's forecast of 'long debates' will be realized. A Bill including a new departure in policy in dealing with a question of supreme importance, and, at the same time, of great complexity in its details, cannot, it is evident, be discussed to any advantage until its provisions can be studied in print. It may be said, at least, that a well-considered effort has been made to save the voluntary schools from extinction, and this, as Sir John Gorst conclusively showed, is an object of national importance."

The System
Entirely Changed.

The Daily News appears to be oppressed by the sweeping changes which the Bill will make and expects that the measure will meet with strong opposition: "The Bill which the Vice-President of the Council has introduced entirely alters the whole system of elementary teaching which has prevailed in this country for the last quarter of a century. It deals also with secondary Education, which has hardly yet arrived at a systematic form. But the elementary part of it will excite the most interest and awaken the keenest criticism. It strikes a fatal blow at the independence of the School Boards, and almost threatens the existence of the Education Department. It favours sectarian schools at the expense of schools under popular control, and it is not conducive to the maintenance of public economy. The principle of the Bill, as stated by Sir John Gorst, is 'the establishment in every county and county borough of a paramount educational authority, which is to be the one channel

through which public money is to arrive at the different schools.' The Bill will meet with strong opposition especially so far as it raises the religious difficulty again, and as it interferes, through bodies elected for another purpose, with the powers of the School Board, acting under their direct responsibility to the ratepayers."

Other
Opinions.

The Daily Telegraph says that "for the present, every fair-minded critic will recognize in Sir John Gorst's measure a statesmanlike and, we hope, successful attempt to grapple with the problems of National education." The Morning Post also approves, remarking that "the Education Bill having been launched should be persistently urged on its course, and if Ministers are only steadfast in their purpose they will add a fair and useful solution of a difficult and vexed problem to the number of their legislative achievements in the present session." But the Daily Chronicle attacks the measure in strong terms—which is only to be expected. With great severity it remarks: "The Education Bill supplies a crucial instance of the determined recklessness—if we may use such a phrase—with which the present Government carry on their campaign of reaction. Early in his speech Sir John Gorst revealed the point of view from which he and his colleagues approached the question by declaring that 'as things are, the only salvation of the rural district, such as it is, is the parson of the village.' Voluntary schools are, therefore, to receive a grant of 4s. a head simply on the ground that they are 'Voluntary'—that is to say, that they are absolutely under the control of the 'parson of the village.' No new School Board will be created under the Bill; many may be extinguished, and a power which was fought bitterly and successfully in the debates on Lord Sandon's Bill has been placed in the hands of a new and untried authority. A system which was working well, and which has done great things for the intellectual and moral life of the people, is to be brought to naught. Undenominational education is at an end; the reign of denominationalism, lavishly endowed in its own establishments and freely extended to the State schools, begins."

South Africa's
Presidents.

The African Critic which we have just received has a significant note on the recent meeting of the two Presidents of the South African Republics. The Critic remarks that "President Kruger has stated that there was nothing secret in the meeting between himself and President Steyn, of the Orange Free State; but there is a plentiful lack of any information as to what actually passed between the two Administrators on the occasion. 'The voice of the burgher' is the invariable excuse which President Kruger adduces for any act or expression which may prove hostile to British subjects in the Transvaal. This newly-improvised reading of the 'Vox populi, vox Dei,' of the ancients is unacceptable to the rest of the civilized world. The attempt on his part to palliate the wholesale maintenance of an armed burgher force in continuous attendance at and around Johannesburg is entirely unjustifiable by any such supposition (which Mr. Kruger advances as a fact) as that it is 'necessary that they should be properly equipped against surprises similar to that of Dr. Jameson.' No such 'surprise' is possible. But there are 'surprises' which Mr. Kruger will rue; and they will be sprung upon him with convincing force if he persist in baiting the British lion too long while the latter's present temper of defence and defiance prevails." The South African papers, for the most part, appear to be extremely hostile to old Oom Paul.

The Arming of
the Boers.

Another paper, The South Africa, asks in some alarm, Why are the Boers Arming ?

It says that "an alliance has been struck between the Boers of the Transvaal and their brethren in the Free State, an alliance to which the seal was set when the two Presidents met at Viljoens Drift during the past week. But that is not the only danger. The sentiment of Dutch nationality has been touched also in the Cape Colony itself. We got the first hint of this in the resolution of the Afrikander Bond at Burghersdorp, which practically usurped one function of the Government when it was decided to carry on negotiations with the Transvaal Republic on questions which the Cape Government had already failed to settle. We are, therefore, not going too far when we state that the present attitude of the Dutch throughout South Africa is characterized by indiscretion and pronounced provocation, for we hear that everywhere the Boers are arming. So far as the settled portions of South Africa are concerned there are no threats of native troubles, and it must be against England alone that these measures are being prepared. But it should be borne in mind that in the Cape Colony at least it is an act of rebellion for the Dutch to arm unless they are called upon to do so by the powers that be. It is time, therefore, that England took a firm line. The regular forces in South Africa are deplorably weak, and it would be, without doubt, a wise act of precaution to strengthen them so as to secure the safety of our possessions without seeming to threaten the security of those of others. It is far better to keep a firm hold of our own than to be forced to struggle to regain it after it has been snatched from us"

Uitlander
Feeling.

A Transvaal paper, which bears the interesting title of The Johannesburg Standard and Digger's News, has this to say touch-

ing the feelings of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. They wish it distinctly understood that they have "no wish to see really friendly relations established between the Republic and Great Britain. They are jealous of British influence, fearful that their own position may be jeopardised by any concession made by the Hollanders, and anxious, above everything, to prevent that visit of the President which, as they believe, would lead to such concessions being arranged. But we do not anticipate that the President will be influenced to the hurt of the Republic, by these interested representations on the part of the Hollanders. He knows very well that, whatever may be the wishes of some of his colleagues for closer relations between Holland and the Republic, the Transvaal Government cannot afford to be on permanent ill-terms with England, and that such ill-feeling and strained relations would be poorly compensated for by anything it is in the power of Holland to do for the Transvaal. We are more than ever satisfied that a period of great prosperity is before the Transvaal. The ridiculous statements about the paralysis of the mining industry are no longer credited. The labour difficulty is being grappled with, and will soon be overcome. The development of mining properties is going on apace, with most encouraging and ever increasing results."

A Private
Letter.

An Englishman in the Transvaal has written the following letter to a friend in England, and the friend handed it to the

editor of Public Opinion for publication. The letter gives a new version of affairs in that stirring land:—

"Dear T.,—Yours of the 6th ult. to hand. Judging by your letters the people at home seem to have a very vague idea of affairs out here. Be assured that if the English Government do not act with more promptitude the time is not

far distant when you will hear of another rising at Johannesburg. The mines are beginning to close down for the want of labour, and in consequence hundreds are thrown out of work. The natives are afraid to come into the town whilst it is under Boer Government. Chamberlain's prestige is falling considerably, and it really makes one sick to see how he it soft-soaping Paul Kruger. One would think that England was afraid of a handful of Boers. Had we but a determined man at the head of affairs when we were all armed, and had not listened to the specious statements of Sir Jacobus de Wet, we should have walked through the Transvaal. You must not suppose that the Boers are the fine men you see represented in the London illustrated papers—many of the sketches make us roar; nor are they the dead shots you read about. The very fact of the few men of Jameson's that were killed proves their want of skill. The yarns that appeared in your dailies about the Boers losing two men is all rot. I saw five buck-waggon loads of dead being taken away from the field of action, and, in addition, I know a spot where twenty are buried."

* * *

The Canadian Historical Celebration of 1897.

OUR readers will be interested in learning the success that has crowned the efforts of the voluntary committee of societies and universities of Canada in obtaining authoritative public recognition of this important project, so much in the interest of Canada as a nation. The following Act was passed at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature. It is entitled—"An Act Respecting the Canadian Historical Exhibition." It is introduced by a recital of the reasons for the celebration:—

"Whereas, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1897, will be the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of John and Sebastian Cabot upon the shore of Cape Breton; and whereas it is desirable that the event should be celebrated in a manner worthy of its importance, and of the benefits which have followed to this country and to civilization generally, from their discoveries."

The recital proceeds to declare that "it is desirable and greatly in the public interest that on the occasion of, and as part of such anniversary celebration, a Canadian Historical Exhibition should be held." Among its purposes are: "To illustrate to Canadians generally, to our fellow subjects throughout the Empire, and to the world, the course of the discoveries in North America since the landing of the Cabots in 1497, and also displaying the natural history of Canada, and the social, political, scientific, literary, artistic, industrial, and commercial progress in which the Dominion has participated from the discovery to the present time.

"Such exhibition," it proceeds, "with its attendant congresses and proceedings, will intensify the interest of Canadians of all origins and localities in the history and future of their common country, will tend to consolidate national unity, and will also demonstrate the status to which Canada is entitled among the nations of the world."

It is further announced that "His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honourable, the Council of the Province of Ontario, have consented to pass an Order in Council granting the use of a portion of the Parliament buildings of that province during the summer of the year 1897 for such purpose; and that the authorities of the University of Toronto and Victoria University, McMaster University and Wycliffe College are expected to grant the similar use of their buildings for the same period, subject to such conditions as the said Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and said university authorities may impose;" that "there are reasonable grounds for expecting that there may be surplus receipts from entrance fees to such exhibition, and other sources of profit to provide for the establishment of memorial statues and monuments, and also of buildings as a place of meeting of learned societies, and a permanent museum for the custody and care of such exhibits as it may be desirable to retain as public property, and for other like public purposes;" that "it is in the public interest that a

permanent public museum of Canadian history, art, science, and natural history should be established in this province; and that "it is in the interest of the public of Canada, and of this province, that such exhibition should be held and conducted in a manner worthy of its importance."

Reference is made to the "committee or association formed under the honorary presidency of His Excellency, the Right Honourable, the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, with the concurrence of members of many universities and learned societies of the province and of the Dominion, for the purpose of undertaking such exhibition; and, finally, that "it is desirable and expedient that a commission should be incorporated to act in concurrence with such committee for carrying on the said exhibition, and founding and maintaining such museum."

By the first enacting clause, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized and empowered to constitute by letters patent, under the Great Seal of the province, a board of commissioners, under the name of "The Commissioners of the Canadian Historical Exhibition," and such commissioners shall be a body politic and corporate with all the powers of a corporation created by Act of this Legislature.

The commissioners are to be twelve in number, of whom two shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor-General of Canada, upon the advice of the Honourable, the Privy Council of Canada, two upon the nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council, two upon the nomination of the municipal corporation of the city of Toronto, and the remaining six upon the nomination of the Canadian Historical Association, herein represented by its committee, consisting of the following and such others as they may from time to time add to their numbers from members of the Association:—O. A. Howland, M.P.P.; David Boyle, Ph.D.; Eustace Smith, Esq.; Miss Mary Agnes Fitzgibbon, J. Castell Hopkins, Toronto; De Léry Macdonald, Esq., Montreal; Stanford Fleming, C.M.G., LL.D., C.E., Chancellor Queen's University, Kingston; Rev. George M. Grant, D.D., Principal of University of Queen's College, Kingston; James Loudon, M.A., President University of Toronto; Rev. Nathaniel Burwash, S.T.D., President of Victoria College; Rev. W. Clark, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Professor Trinity University, Toronto; Rev. George Bryce, D.D., Professor University of Manitoba; G. M. Denison, C.M.G., D.C.L.; S. E. Dawson, LL.D.; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, M.P.; Douglas Brymner, Esq., LL.D.; A. B. MacCallum, Ph.D., Professor Toronto University; J. Ramsay Wright, M.A., Professor Toronto University; Arthur Harvey, M.A.; James Bain, LL.D.; Alan Macdougall, C.E.; J. C. Hamilton, M.A.; Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, M.A., Chancellor McMaster University; Rev. E. A. Welch, M.A., Provost Trinity University, Toronto; J. Herbert Mason, Esq.; C. E. Goad, C.E.; R. E. Gosnell, Esq., Victoria, B.C.

The persons holding the office of Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces of Canada shall be honorary vice-presidents of the exhibition, and the commissioners shall have power, with the assent of the Canadian Historical Exhibition Association to nominate from time to time any person or persons in the Dominion of Canada or other parts of the British Empire to be president and honorary vice-presidents.

The commissioners shall have all necessary powers and privileges to hold a Canadian Historical exhibition in such portions of the Parliament buildings of the Province of Ontario and of the universities and other buildings and grounds as may be placed at their disposal by the proper authorities or by any person or corporation during such period or periods as may be permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the respective authorities of the said universities and colleges respectively and other proprietors or authorities having control of such buildings and grounds subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the authorities granting the same in that behalf.

The commissioners shall have power to administer the funds placed in the hands of the corporation, and to apply them as in their judgment may seem best, to the purposes of preparing, acquiring, collecting, managing, conducting, and

holding an exhibition generally illustrating natural history, and political, social, scientific, literary, artistic, industrial, military, and commercial history and development of Canada and of countries by which Canada or any of its provinces has been in any manner influenced.

The commissioners shall have power to invite and provide out of their funds aforesaid for the attendance and entertainment of Royal, official and representative guests and of delegates from any province of the Dominion or any part of the British Empire or any foreign country at any congresses or conferences which, in their opinion, it may be found suitable and desirable to assemble during the exhibition, and may also provide for the musical and other entertainments, ceremonies, pageants, ethnological camps, zoological and botanical gardens, military and naval reviews, regattas, sports and pastimes, and to offer prizes for, and acquire and publish literary, musical and artistic designs and compositions.

The commissioners may undertake the improvement, decoration, care and control of any buildings, grounds, avenues, parks or places which may be placed at their disposal for that purpose by any person, corporation or body, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the authorities granting the same.

The commissioners may make regulations for the purpose of protecting buildings, places and contents, and for keeping order in the buildings and grounds in their charge for the purposes of the exhibition.

The commissioners are hereby empowered to receive from the Government of Canada and the governments of each of the provinces of Canada, Her Majesty's Government and the Government of all colonies, provinces and dominions within the Empire, and also from the government of any foreign country and from any university, corporation, society or person within the Empire of Great Britain or any foreign country any loan or gift of any objects, documents or archives which may be thought suitable for the purposes of such exhibition, upon such terms for the acquiring, transport, security and return thereof as may be agreed upon by the commissioners and such donor or lender.

The next clause is very important and opens an interesting prospect in view of the present attitude of the Empire:

"14. The commissioners are empowered to provide for the assembling and holding of a congress of representatives of governments, universities, law societies and persons resident or subject to any government within the British Empire, for the purpose of considering the history and nature of the principles of government of the British Empire and the relations and interests of the various kingdoms, colonies, provinces and dominions composing the British Empire, and for the purpose of considering how such relations and interests may be defined, confirmed and improved."

Next follow the indispensable financial clauses:

"17. The commissioners may receive from any municipality which may have authority by law to make the same grants of lands, buildings, or personal property by and with such assent of the ratepayers as may be provided by the proper legislation in that behalf, and to receive from any municipal corporation a guarantee of debentures of the corporation to an extent in any case not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and loans or grants of money to the same extent.

"18. The commissioners shall be empowered to receive, for the purposes of the exhibition gifts, grants, loans or guarantees of funds from any person, corporation, municipality or government in aid of the purposes of the exhibition.

"19. For the purpose of forming a fund for carrying this Act into effect, the commissioners shall be empowered to charge fees and issue tickets for entrance to all or different parts of the buildings within which the exhibition is

being held during the summer of 1897, and to any grounds which may be placed at their disposal upon the terms permitting such privilege; and may receive subscriptions from individuals and corporations in advance, and may, in return, grant such privileges as the commissioners may deem expedient.

"20. The commissioners shall have power to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding \$250,000, bearing interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum, and chargeable upon the funds and receipts of the corporation.

"The commissioners may grant, subject to the Liquor License Act, 1887, and amending Acts, sell, lease or license to persons or corporations privileges of providing for the accommodation of visitors, food, refreshments, conveyance, entertainments and sale of articles of any kind within the limits of any grounds which may be placed in their charge under the provisions of this Act and such receipts shall form part of the revenues and funds of the corporation for the purposes of the exhibition.

"In case any person or corporation shall contribute funds for any building, ornament, object or article or improvement of a permanent character, the commission may accept and use such funds for such purpose exclusively and may undertake the charge of such building, ornament, object, article or improvement.

"In case any government, corporation, society or person shall grant, subscribe or guarantee funds or debentures of the association upon condition that a proportionate part of the net receipts of the corporation from the exhibition to be held in the year 1897 shall be returned to such Government, corporation, society or person or trustees appointed thereby, for the purpose of acquiring or maintaining museums, pictures, documents, objects or historic sites in any part of the Province of Ontario or any part of the Dominion stipulated as a condition of such gift, grant or guarantee the corporation may so apply a proportion of the net funds resulting from the holding of such exhibition in proportion to the whole of the gifts, grants and guarantees received by it from all sources for the purpose of the exhibition.

"24. The commissioners may apply the receipts of the exhibition to an amount not exceeding \$50,000 to the current expenses of the exhibition—*de die in diem*—and the balance of such receipts shall be primarily chargeable with debentures to be issued by the corporation to the amount of \$100,000; secondarily with any debentures guaranteed by the Governments of Canada or of any provinces thereof or of any municipality therein not exceeding \$100,000; lastly with any additional debentures that the commissioners may issue."

The commissioners are further empowered to publish catalogues, photographs, illustrative or descriptive reports relating to the exhibition, and may grant assignments and licenses in respect thereof.

In case the Government of Canada or of any province or municipality grant any sum in aid of the exhibition, the commissioners may with the assent of such government or municipality accept in lieu of such sum a guarantee of payment of the principal of a like sum of the debentures of the corporation with interest at four per cent. per annum. Such debentures shall be made payable within ten days, with the option to the commissioners of paying the same at an earlier date out of the surplus receipts of the exhibition.

In case a surplus of funds shall result from the holding of such exhibition in the year 1897 the same shall be applied primarily to the establishment and maintenance of zoological and botanical gardens, and a memorial museum at the city of Toronto.

The foregoing enactment sufficiently provides for the creation of a public corporation all necessary powers for the carrying out of the whole scheme, or so much as the means granted and otherwise obtained may make practicable. It has been further ratified by an Act already passed through the Senate in the Dominion Parliament referring to the Ontario Act and declaring that the Governor in Council may nominate and appoint two persons to form part of the said board of commissioners to be constituted as aforesaid under the provisions of the said Act of the Legislature of Ontario.

The Dominion Act also gives authority on behalf of the Dominion of Canada to the commissioners to invite and

provide out of their funds for the expense of attendance and entertainment of Royal, official and representative guests, and of delegates from any Province of the Dominion or from any part of the British Empire, or from any foreign country.

The choice of the commissioners by the various public authorities will no doubt soon be made, and will be looked forward to with interest. A financial scheme which has been matured by the Association Committee will be submitted to the Commission as soon as appointed. It is understood that it will take the following form: Grants or guarantees will be asked from the various Governments directly interested to the amount in all of \$75,000. This guarantee will be applied to second preference debentures out of the total issue of \$280,000; leaving at least \$100,000 first preference debentures to be the first charge upon the expected revenue from gate receipts. In view of the fact that the Toronto Industrial Exhibition annually collects about \$75,000, \$100,000 or \$150,000 of our preference debentures will seem to have a fairly solid basis. Railways, contractors and employees will be asked to accept payment in the debentures guaranteed preferential and deferred in the proportions of the total issue of the respective classes. Thus there is a fair prospect of the whole scheme being carried out with a very small proportionate contribution by the various governments. It is not impossible that even this, in the end, may be covered by the receipts. The amounts appropriated for the guarantee might then very well be appropriated to the purposes outlined in the final clause of the Act; namely, the formation of a permanent, national museum with botanical gardens, perhaps dotted with historical statues, etc.

Pending the appointment of the official commission the Committee of the existing Association will not be idle. Utilizing a small grant which has been made to it by the Provincial Legislature it will immediately commence the publication of a journal through which it will be able to communicate the details of its programme to its members, the public of Canada and also to foreign societies and the press. Steps will also be taken to establish local secretaries in every Province of the Dominion for the purpose of instituting an inquiry and systematical cataloguing local exhibits.

* * *

Introspective

I wish it were over the terrible pain,
Pang after pang again and again;
First the shattering ruining blow,
Then the probing steady and slow.
Did I wince? I did not faint:
My soul broke but was not bent;
Up I stand like a blasted tree
By the shore of the shivering sea.
On my boughs neither leaf nor fruit,
No sap in my uttermost root;
Brooding in an anguish dumb
On the short past and the long to come.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

* * *

We direct the special attention of our readers to the very satisfactory Annual Report of the Canada Life Assurance Company which appears elsewhere in this number of THE WEEK. The Canada Life occupies an enviable position amongst the Assurance companies of this continent. It is worthy of especial note that the existing business at the end of the year amounted to \$70,541,395, or more than twice that of 1885, when the sum was \$34,890,225. It would have been easy to swell the amount of business done during the year if a less conservative care and discrimination had been exercised, and greater expense incurred, but the board prefers a limited business on the best class of lives, obtained at a moderate expense, and that course will continue to be pursued in the future. The following directors were re-elected to the board: The Hon. Senator Donald MacInnes, of Hamilton; Andrew Allan, of Montreal, and Geo. A. Cox, of Toronto. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. G. Ramsay was unanimously elected President, and Mr. F. W. Gates Vice-President.

A Conservative.

The garden beds I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn
When I found a new-fledged butterfly
A-sitting on a thorn ;
A black and crimson butterfly
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life could have no sting
To infant butterflies,
So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be
Why weepest thou so sore ?
With gardens fair and sunlight free
And flowers in goodly store."
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar.

Cried he, "My legs are thin and few
Where once I had a swarm !
Soft fuzzy fur—a joy to view—
Once kept my body warm,
Before these flapping wing things grew,
To hamper and deform.

At that outrageous bug I shot
The fury of mine eye :
Said I, in scorn, all burning hot,
In rage and anger high,
"You ignominious idiot,
Those wings are made to fly !"

"I do not want to fly," said he,
"I only want to squirm,"
And he dropped his wings dejectedly,
But still his voice was firm :
"I do not want to be a fly,
I want to be a worm !"

O yesterday of unknown lack,
To-day of unknown bliss !
I left my fool in red and black ;
The last I saw was this :
The creature madly climbing black
Into his chrysalis.

CHARLOTTE STETSON.

A Forgotten Poet.

A WEALTH of hidden meaning lies in such words as these. They are indeed a veiled satire upon the transience of earthly glory. The effulgence of poetic splendour is folded in the darkness of oblivion, and groping in the ashes of the past, we can only dimly realize that living fire once throbbed beneath the embers. Such is the faded glory of Edmund Waller, who three generations after his death was reputed England's "most celebrated lyric poet."

The motive of the present inquiry lies not in the desire even in the smallest degree to stimulate an appreciation of Waller's poetry. Our age has happily grown too unsympathetic with the cold formalism of his inspiration to accord success to such a vain attempt. Yet if Waller's poetry be read with but torpid enthusiasm, the man Waller, as a poet, must be considered with careful diligence, not as the inaugurator of a new period in our literature, but as for many years its representative and chief exemplar. In this regard, however, we must be careful to preserve ourselves from falling into the egregious error of Mr. Gosse, who bases his whole volume "From Shakespeare to Pope" upon the false assumption, that Waller was the creator and refiner of the new prosody which dominated the eighteenth century. Were it not irrelevant to the present discussion, it would not be difficult to advance conclusive proof in refutation of that rash and uncritical statement.*

With every concern for considerations of brevity the main facts of an eventful and important life must be mentioned. Waller was born at Colleshill, Hertfordshire, on March 3rd, 1605-6. He was heir to large estates, and is reputed to have been the wealthiest of our English poets, with the exception of Samuel Rogers. He sat at an early

* This book occasioned the fierce controversy which many doubtless recall with interest. Churton Collins opened the attack by an acrimonious article in the Quarterly for October, 1886, and the Athenæum for a time opened its columns to the many bitter contributions to this dispute. See especially the Athenæum for October 23rd, 1886, and foll.

age in Parliament, in all likelihood in his seventeenth year. In the stormy days of civil conflict he played a dubious role, until he was finally convicted as the instigator of a Royalist plot, and though visibly the chief contriver in this unsuccessful effort, he managed by his amazing dexterity of speech, and, we may add, his cringing apostasy, to induce the Commons to mitigate his sentence to banishment and a fine, while his hapless subordinates in crime suffered the ignomy of the gallows. He was permitted to return to England during the Protectorate, and gained the favour, if not the esteem, of Cromwell by a panegyric which remains his masterpiece. He celebrated the return of Charles by a poem whose inferiority the King laughingly pointed out to the poet, who with a wit more commendable than his flattery, replied, "Sire, we poets always succeed better in fiction than in truth."

Waller continued his parliamentary and poetical activity with great esteem until his death in 1687. We will let Clarendon say the last word upon him, bearing in mind that it is the verdict of one who was not his friend.

"There needs no more be said to extol the excellence and power of his wit and pleasantness of his conversation, than that it was of magnitude enough to cover a world of very great faults, that is, so to cover them, that they were not taken notice of to his reproach, viz., a narrowness in his nature to the lowest degree, an abjectness and want of courage to support him in any virtuous undertaking; an insinuation and servile flattery to the height the vainest and most imperious nature could be contented with; that it preserved and won his life from those who were most resolved to take it, and in an occasion in which he ought to have been ambitious to have lost it; and then preserved him again from the reproach and contempt that was due to him for so preserving it, and for vindicating it at such a price, that it had power to reconcile him to those whom he had most offended and provoked; and continued to his age with that rare felicity that his company was acceptable where his spirit was odious, and he was at least pitied where he was most detested."

Let us now turn from the man to consider his poetry in some of its broader relations. Judged by modern canons of art Waller might be denied the possession of every essential poetical quality. While the effort should be made to exhibit the injustice of such exclusive criticism, it is also necessary to reverse the extravagant opinions which Waller's contemporaries entertained of his powers, and to assign him a modest position beside many of his compeers who regarded his poetical attainments perhaps with undue veneration.

He is a poet more difficult of access, and more unsympathetic than any other writer of the Caroline circle, with the possible exception of Davenant and Denham. If we consider him from a negative point of view, having regard rather to the qualities which he lacks than to the characteristics which he displays, we could not reasonably disapprove of the most unfavourable, even the harshest judgments. With perfect justice we deny him the possession of those very attributes whereby the greatest poets deserve the name. A bare enumeration of Waller's defects will amply establish the truth of this. We look in vain for that personal note that endears Herrick to our hearts, and the lyrical fervour that inspired the *Meddowes* and the *Daffodils* subsides into the unemotional grace of Waller's poem on a Rose. In vain we search for that moral earnestness which gave a cutting edge to Donne's satiric pen, and rendered the *Nosce Te Ipsum* of Davies one of the most severe and dignified poems in our language. We might have forgiven Waller the lack of these loftier qualities, if we had received in compensation a measure of the Cavalier *abandon* which imparts a fascination to the finest work of Suckling, Lovelace, and Carew. We have to rest content that Waller, lacking that careless, jaunty note, has also dispensed with the concomitant Cavalier obscenity.

In our further department of poetry Waller enters into emulation with his generation, and again criticism must proclaim him deficient. Smitten with the unavailing remorse of age the poet closes his poem on the *Fear of God* in the following words:—

"Wrestling with death, these lines I did indite :
No other theme could give my soul delight.
O that my youth had thus employed my pen !
Or that I now could write as well as then !
But 'tis of grace, if sickness, age, and pain,

Are felt as throes, when all are born again ;
 Timely they come to wean us from this earth,
 As pangs that wait upon a second birth."

In his "Divine Poems" Waller inevitably enters the lists with the Fletchers, Herbert, Herrick, Crashaw, and Donne. Of these Herrick and Waller alone wrote under constraint, and with the fear of God upon them ; although it may be that Herrick was moved rather by the fear of man, and the murmurings of those clownish parishioners of Devon. The cases are further parallel in the fact that Herrick's inspiration, like Waller's, burned lower in those sacred efforts, although Herrick's natural fire and wit generally sufficed to redeem him from mediocrity. But if Waller's pious effusions are comparable, though inferior, to Herrick's, it would be an impertinence almost to contrast them with the fervid utterances of those other sacred poets. The same absence of firm conviction and moral earnestness which is the prime defect of Waller's secular poems, has likewise vitiated the inspirations of his declining days. We must qualify this statement by referring to one poem alone, the last that Waller ever wrote, and the last in all complete collections, which bears upon it the stamp of a loftier feeling than has inspired any other of his productions.

To complete the count of charges against our poet "there is an utter dearth not alone, as we might suspect, of sustained imaginative power, but also of that higher light which falls upon the pregnant single lines of many of his fellow-poets. Nowhere in Waller can we find that luminous blending of simile and metaphor that makes this passage from Carew linger in our memory

"There by Love's never-erring pencil drawn,
 Shalt thou behold thy face, like th' early dawn,
 Shoot through the shady covert of thy hair."

and we meet with no remote approach to the figurative wealth of the closing lines of Crashaw's *Flaming Heart*.

This poverty of imaginative illustration Waller ekes out by a redundancy of classical references, which if not so erudite and remote as in Lovelace, are nevertheless too evidently an artifice to please in great abundance. That Waller's spurious classicism was regarded by his contemporaries as a pleasing manifestation of his artistic power the following remark of St. Evremond will prove. "Of all the men I ever knew, antiquity is most indebted to Mr. Waller. He lends it his beautiful imagination, and his nice and delicate judgment, so that he enters into the genius of the Ancients not only to understand rightly what they thought, but still to embellish their thoughts."

It was almost inevitable amid so much classical reference, and Waller does succumb to the temptation, to introduce for purposes of embellishment and illustration the mythology of the ancients reduced to terms of mere conventionality. A cursory reading of Waller would soon reveal these two features of his poetry as dominant characteristics.

While on the subject of conventionalities attention should be called to his thoroughly conventional treatment of Nature, on the very rare occasions when he consciously refers to the subject. The utter falseness of his method may be instanced by reference to the poem "*At Penshurst*," or to the opening pages of the *Summer Islands*, which while recalling in every essential figure of description Marvell's poem on the Bermudas and certain passages in Fairfax's "*Tasso*," afford an example of his thoroughly practical and commercial point of view. It is only fair to the poet to quote the one pleasing snatch of nature in the whole range of his work, and it is at best but an example of conventional generalization :—

To welcome her the Spring breathes forth
 Elysian sweets, March strews the earth
 With violets and posies,
 The sun renews his darting fires,
 April puts on her best attires.
 And May her crown of roses.

There is no single colour passage in his poetry worthy of the name, and his illustrations drawn from natural objects are commonplace in spirit and expression.

How then shall Waller be redeemed from oblivion, and restored to some measure of the esteem in which he once was held? We have not complained of his complete deficiency in the dramatic faculty, and in power of characterization, because that was the defect also of his age. We have

hitherto merely dwelt on characteristics of true poetry, wherein he was visibly excelled by his contemporaries. We ask ourselves in astonishment if there has been such an upheaval of critical opinion, such a reversal of the accepted canons of art, that despite this relative deficiency in essential poetic qualities, Waller was the golden voice of his generation, at least in lyric poetry. What gift did he bring to his age that they should thus honour him? Cowley alone, for we leave Milton out of consideration, disputed with him the palm ; and Cowley impressed himself upon his generation by sheer intellectual force.

The answer to the question reflects little credit upon the temper of the age. The spiritual ebullition of the great period had died in a riot of obscure extravagance, which in its turn had now begun to fall. In Waller the last vestige of Donne's influence had faded away. Stray phases of the old inspiration are apparent in the faithful recurrence of epigram and epitaph ; but the hands are the hands of Esau, the voice is another voice. It was the last effort of imagination, dying hard and fighting for life, which hunted the followers of Donne into such pitfalls of obscurity, ensnared by the delusion that what is obscure must be in its nature poetical. The avoidance of that cardinal defect made Waller more modern than Cowley, and thus, despite his intellectual and poetical inferiority, rendered him able in some measure to dispute his primacy.

Waller's poetry was, in fact, the tacit admission that imagination was dead and laid asleep, and a laudable effort, if unsuccessful, to adapt poetry to more prosaic standards. Hence, in defect of an original inspiration, the recourse to the manufactured articles of poetry in the rifled repositories of the past ; and from the same source the inordinate use of hyperbole to supply the deficiencies of adequate expression.

There is a certain historical dexterity about many of Waller's occasional poems, which we cannot fail to admire, and our æsthetic sense seeks to gratify itself by some foretaste of the antithesis, the balance, and the finished grace of Pope. But if Pope, with his pungency, wit, and astonishing dexterity, is beyond the reach of our poet's inspiration, we may say with a great degree of truth that Waller is an emasculate Dryden. Compare the less vigorous portions of Dryden's earlier work with the most vigorous products of Waller's Muse, and the justness of the assertion will be apparent. This meed of praise, therefore, we may frankly accord to Waller, that he is not an aftermath, or echo of the past, but a quiet prelude to greater things.

PELHAM EDGAR.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

* * *

Concerning Boot-Jacks and Shoeing Horns.

PLINY the elder, who fell a victim to the great eruption of Vesuvius, has recorded that Tychius the Bœotian was the inventor of shoes. Homer and Ovid speak of this Tychius, but the former, who calls him the best leather cutter in Hyda, makes him excel as a fashioner of leather shields such as Ajax bore, and, in a much later age, Roderic Dhu. The Greeks, however, were not the only nor the most ancient people in the world. Shoes and shoe-latchets were in existence in the time of Abraham. The better class of the Egyptians and their enemies, the Khita, wore shoes tip-tilted at the toe, but not as extravagantly so as, during the middle ages in England, they were worn by gentlemen to whom the luxury of kicking was thereby denied. The Assyrians wore sandals at home, but in war and in the chase they are represented in long boots laced up in front, almost identical with the *cothurni* of the Romans. The Roman *calceus*, and the Bœotian *embas* which Tychius invented, were laced shoes, and the *soccus* was a loose slipper, from which our English word "sock," denoting a short stocking, derived its name. It does not appear that the wearers of such foot-gear stood in need of either boot-jacks or shoeing horns. As a rule they were well-off and had slaves who could, when necessary, perform the functions of these implements.

Shoeing-horns were certainly in use in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and, although boot-jacks flourished in the days of the Commonwealth, the jack-boots which made them neces-

sary must have come into vogue with the discarding of leg-armour long before. By a peculiar figure of speech, salt meats and fish taken to whet the appetite for drink were called shoeing-horns. They are referred to by the learned Bishop Hall and by the dramatists of the Elizabethan age. As the horn facilitated the passage of the foot into the shoe, so the *drawer on*, as the salt provocation was also called, made the entrance of the wine into the human system more easy. The highly salted biscuits, which are furnished in Germany along with lager-beer, seem to be a survival of the shoeing-horn; but in America the word horn is applied to the figurative foot, which is perhaps the reason why the residue of it is called a heel-tap. There is no necessary connection between foot-wear and intemperance, although, in the time of Henry IV., men were very intemperate in the length of their shoes, the points of which they fastened to their knees with chains. The ancient Japanese court trousers, which confined the feet in bags that trailed on the ground several feet behind their wearers, can hardly have been more uncomfortable. One carried his extravagance before, and the other behind, him.

Jack-boots, Hessians, and Wellingtons, top-boots in general, are passing out of fashion, being relegated to life-guardsmen and hunters, and in this country to coachmen and grooms, lumbermen and small farmers. In their day, and it was a pretty long one, they were profitable to the bootmakers, and were the creation of a distinct class of tavern or inn menials whose generic and oft specific name was Boots. It was a pleasant experience in the not far distant past, on arriving at your hotel after many hours encasement in Wellingtons, to find Boots in front of your chair with the boot-jack and a pair of soft leather slippers innocent of heels in his hands, begging to be favoured with your pedal abominations. What a tugging at the jack ensued, and what a relief it was to change the obdurate *cothurnus*, for the pliant and easy *soccus*! The shoeing-horn lives on, and French chalk still deludes the unwary foot into a shoe too short and tight for comfort, but the once familiar boot-jack seems to have gone to the museums as a relic of the past, and hotels tacitly advise you to carry your own slippers. *Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni.*

The shoe-horn, now made of metal, not of horn, which has gone out with the horn-spoon and the boot-jack, are really, as Artemus Ward would say, parts of a moral show. The shoe-horn belongs to the morning; the boot-jack to night. The one denotes a buckling on of armour, the other a taking it off. "Let not him who putteth on his armour boast as he that taketh it off." The rested foot slips easily by means of the shoe-horn, which, by the by, must have been as long as a Japanese back-scratcher to get to the heel of a jack-boot, into the dry and well-polished receptacle. But a hard day's riding and fighting, with the circumstances of rain, or river fording, mud splashing and mighty perspirations, turn leg and boot into one solid mass. You may tug and strain and indulge in unpuritanic objurgations over the boot-jack, but the armour wont go off, until stout John O'Noakes holds your head, when you sink from utter exhaustion, and stouter John O'Styles tackles the boot, and, half bereft of life, you are a free man. Now, really, it was Boots or his household equivalent who was the true shoe-horn that enabled you to put on your armour, and it was the Johns of Noakes and Styles who were the boot-jack by which it was taken off. These things are an allegory, and, like some allegories, lead to practical truth.

Mr. Dicks is a business man in a very extensive way, but he is also an art amateur, a great reader, and a lover of nature. At a quarter past nine each morning he leaves his villa for the office, and, after going a few yards, falls in with his friend and neighbour, Mr. Bills. Frequently Mr. Dicks sallies forth a discontented man. He has left a new novel or book of travel, a collection of engravings, some half-done garden work, behind him, and the consequence is that his business shoes are but two-thirds on and down at the heel. Had he encountered Warble, the poet, Tinto, the artist, Hortens, the retired merchant, or even Drone, the divine, these shoes would have straightway been kicked off metaphorically, but happily he has met the practical and cheery Mr. Bills. He is a typical city man, full of business which he regards as man's chief end, and he so infuses his enthusiasm into Mr. Dicks that the grumbler forgets books, pictures, and garden, and in a cheerful frame of mind descends to routine duty, with his business shoes well on, their souls and heels

striking the pavement without a shuffle. Warble and company may not think much of Mr. Bills, but to his neighbour Dicks he is a useful shoeing-horn.

Three girls are going to school almost as unwillingly as Shakespeare's school-boy. They have far to go and take the electric railway for part of the journey. In the car and opposite them sits a pleasant featured old lady on her way to market. She is a lady of culture and does not disdain to expend some of it upon the girls. So far as the noise of the car will permit she learns the names of the books they carry, the nature of their studies and their progress in school accomplishments and talks about all so delightfully, adding little scraps of interesting knowledge and useful hints, that the three not only fall in love with her, but also, which is more to her purpose, with their own work. Though stated in the present tense, this took place not once but many times, and when electric cars first came into use. These girls are in the university now, the inside of which they probably would never have trod had not the old lady been their shoeing-horn.

There is an unfortunate clergyman whose wife insists upon accompanying him to church, a proceeding that is externally edifying. He writes his sermons, but, having much ease and comfort in extempore preaching when in a right frame of mind, carries only a slip of paper containing a few notes into the pulpit. In order to have his feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, he would be better off alone, were his wife not like-minded to himself. She is destitute of all internal sympathy with her husband, does not know that he needs it, thinks he has only to stand up for beautiful, wise, and touching things to issue without effort from his lips. She chatters all the way to Church, makes remarks on passing people, retails the scandals of the congregation, advises him to speak smart hard things of members who have offended her, and cheers his desponding soul with the latest disagreeable sayings regarding himself and his ministrations. No wonder those who wait on his ministry remark that the parson is not in trim to-day. The foolish woman, who should have been a shoeing-horn, has been a she-devil, kicking his preparation of the gospel of peace shoes off into the gutter with her hoofs. Let nobody say that human shoeing-horns are of little importance.

Then there is the boot-jack for taking the foot-armour off. Our old friend Mr. Dicks has been hard at work all day. He found more than routine duty at the office. He found excitement, worry, great fears, large hopes, telegrams to send, letters to answer, foreign mails to catch, bankers to interview. He thinks of no books but those used in book-keeping, no pictures but those on cheques, drafts and bank-notes, no fruits save those of commercial enterprise. There is a great strain on the mind of Mr. Dicks, and, as he rides home with cheery Mr. Bills, the strain becomes intensified. He has no relish for dinner, detests the thought of the garden, bundles his engravings into a drawer, and pitches his latest book-purchase to the other end of the library. His wife and children, even his mother-in-law, in their attempts to reconcile him to life, only plunge him deeper into anxieties and increase his nervous excitement. The business boots are in fact glued on as if they were those of a moss-trooper and had not been changed for days. Happily, in comes Drone, the divine. Had it been Tinto, Mr. Dicks would have quarrelled with him about art, or Warble, he would have proved all poets to be fools, or Hortens, he would have bade him take himself off for a hayseed. But Drone, the divine, is a man you cannot quarrel with, for, perhaps because he is a poor preacher, he is a good fellow, humble minded, unselfish, utterly unexpecting, and gifted with heavenly tact. He sees that Dicks is worried, and therefore he uses guile. He has a favour to ask of Mr. Dicks, he says, and he will be able to make a long story short over the billiard table, if it is not occupied. Dicks falls into the trap, and leads the way to the billiard room. As the two knock the balls about, Drone asks his favour, which is a matter of advice concerning the investment of a once wealthy but now poor widow's little capital. Dicks becomes interested in the widow's story, sympathizes with Drone's benevolence, gives his advice, and takes a genuine pleasure in winning the first game. By this time he remembers that his boots are still on, and, as the divine and he descend to the drawing-room for a cup of tea, he steps into the cloak-room and exchanges them for slippers. With the boots physical he puts off the boots metaphorical, for Drone, the divine, has been to him an efficacious boot-jack.

Isabella, arch-duchess of Austria, and daughter of Philip II. of Spain, having vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken, had to wear it for three years. But the celebrated beauties of Circassia never change their corsets from the age of six until they marry. Some United States army men wore their boots night and day till they fell to pieces on their feet, a custom they seem to have bequeathed to the professional tramp. A more distinguished disciple of theirs, but metaphorically, is Slasher, Q. C. He was always clever, but, as a youth, mild-tempered, and, as a young lawyer, modest even to diffidence. On one occasion a counsel, without half Slasher's brains but with a front of brass, brought ridicule and contempt upon the quiet advocate, and from that day a great change took place. Like the Baron Ingoldsby, he called for his boots. Unlike the spirits of the vasty deep, they answered, and they have been with him ever since. Slasher determined to be a man of brass and iron, a master of sarcasm and irony, a merciless and unrelenting non-respecter of other's feelings, a hard hitter, and a sneerer of the sneerers. By setting his face like a flint, and by dint of continual practice, he became each and all of these. Men have long honoured him with their fear while they hate his brutality. What he is in court, baiting a poor witness or staring a gentlemanly counsel out of countenance, such is he at the dinner-table, sneering at one guest's opinion, and holding another's work up to ridicule. He cannot make a speech at a public meeting without attacking somebody, often friend and foe indiscriminately. If he were to preach, he would scold. If he had a family, his children would shun him, and his wife seek a divorce or go into a convent. You can pick him out in the streets among a thousand by his perpetual sneer. If he ever puts off his armour, succeeds in finding a moral boot-jack for the temporary removal of his sharp-toed and heavy-soled kickers, it must be at night, when his mother's spirit comes perchance to his bedside, and thinks the hard, unfeeling, cynical man is her gentle boy. Fancy sleeping as he has slept five and twenty years metaphorically in his boots, cherishing no boot-jack, spurning rather the offers of them. Some day, like other men, he must die and carry the alligator skin gear of his soul into the outer world. God grant him an efficient boot-jack, before the limit of Divine patience with selfish and unreasonable mortals is reached, and, thereafter, a good warm footbath, that he may not be ashamed to turn up his toes for eternity!

* * *

The Mocking Bird.

I know a place where sings the mocking-bird ;
That spendthrift of melodious, fluted notes ;—
Enrapt, he listens to his song that floats
Adown the echoing breeze. At night I've heard
His rich erotics, as of harps wind-stirred ;
Or sadder nocturnes to the chequered moon,
From drowsy bushes where the roses swoon,
Pure as those other songs "without a word."

O ! rover in savannahs clad with vines ;
Beside the rivers ; through the orange trees ;
Wand'r'er among the hanging columbines !
Art thou akin to sunshine ; to this breeze ?
We who have heard thy songs, believe thy soul
Was thrilled at first where stellar harm'nies roll.

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

* * *

Parisian Affairs.

THE English having now taken over Egyptian Soudan, to work in with the Cape, for "Alexander must go to Hyduspes and the Oxus," there is no longer any necessity for asking when she will leave the Upper and Lower Nile. That State joke is over. Russia is unable to send Cossacks to Khordofan, and is unwilling to risk cruisers in the Mediterranean. The Khedive has simplified matters by marching hand in hand with Britain, and the Sultan at last perceives it is to his advantage to follow in the wake of his sensible Viceroy. This time England must finish up with all the Mahdis, and the Osman Dignas, who though dead, do live duty like the Cid or the Cuban Gomez ; she has only to will the desired end, to make it an accomplished fact. At the same time there is no hurry ; laying down rails as she advances, will civilize the desert even, and open up its oases. When the railway shall be completed—the first sod has been turned—and the line opened for traffic, all the world can

enjoy running powers. The most suitable and cheapest goods will win by astonishing the natives.

The line from Suakim to Berber is considered to be an immediate necessity, as also the quartering of Indian troops in that region. Good judges here estimate that having supplies of food, war material, and railway plans within reach, the reconquest of the Soudan can soon be effected. The understanding between Britain and the triple alliance is generally accepted as complete, and will retain the form of an *entente cordiale*, to become effective as an alliance, within twenty-four hours, if circumstances rendered that necessary. It is rumoured that Italy will be left free to put in an appearance with England and Japan to cope with contingencies in the far east. Russia, it has now been shown, is not in a situation to make war ; she will not aid France to regain Alsace, and she will hesitate to cross England *en route* for Central Soudan. Henceforth it will be a dangerous speculation to thwart Italy in Erythrea.

But what are these matters in comparison with the visit of the Archangel Gabriel to France ? That member of the Celestial host communicates with the world of Paris through Mdle. Couédon, a young woman, aged 23, a native of Bretagne, the refuge of populace piety in France. This *hallucinée* arrived in Paris last August, and with her father (a lawyer) and her mother, rented a flat on a fourth story, in the rue de "Paradis"—the natural street for angels to reside in, and not distant from the house in which President Faure was born. Here she set up as a Prophetess, gradually worked her way to a front seat, and is now so "boomed" that Paris has at present only ears and eyes for the Angel Gabriel and Mdle. Couédon. It is a kind of metempsychosis partnership, only the principals do not die, but exchange, as it were, tenements. A large crowd of high and low degree assemble in the court yard awaiting their turn to "walk up." Father, aged 45, a shrewd country lawyer, and his wide-awake peasant wife, receive each visitor who is passed in, always alone, whether peer or *prolétaire* to the young woman's sitting room.

She is a stoutish, buxom, country wench, medium sized, presenting nothing hysterical, and more in touch with business life than with seventh heaven duties. Beyond doubt she has Jeanne d'Arc on the brain. Now Joan had two specialties ; to repeat what the "voices" whispered to her, and to dabble in politics : she never pretended to the vulgar task of telling individuals their fortune, or surprising them by divulging secrets in their past life. Mdle. Couédon grafts somnambulism upon her Gabrielism. Seated before her, she informs you that she only is the medium, the "case," as it were, for the Angel Gabriel who alone speaks, divines, and reveals. She vanishes ; the angel has arrived, and replies to questions of all sorts, like a common somnambulist. The voice is anything but angelic. It is at this stage that the phonograph ought to be employed, and the Röntgen rays applied. The angel decides doubting husbands as to the chastity of their wives ; a stock broker desires to know if such a scrip would be a safe investment, etc. ; one journalist asked when he would be paid for his copy. The angel was unable to fix the date when the English would quit Egypt, when the Madagascar question would be settled, when Premier Bourgeois would be ejected from office, and when Alsace would be restored to France.

The Angel warns France to be prepared for a terrible European war, where she would lose half her territory, and would have to pass through another commune. For England, despite her great surplus budget, her fatè is to be swept away ; the Angel is thus anglophobian. All this smacks of Nostradamus, Cagliostro, Douglas-Home, *e tutti quanti*. The Third Republic is also doomed to disappear, as finally as Britain, and all the French pretenders ; but the saviour of society exists, and will appear at the proper hour. The Archbishop of Paris has interdicted his clergy to visit and exorcise Mdle. Couédon ; the latter replies, she confesses and receives the Sacrament every week, and that the Cardinal cannot prohibit God from performing miracles. She demands no money from visitors, so is exempt from police attentions ; but it is likely they will compel her to take out a license like the other "prophets." A few doses of bromide of potassium might sever the relationship with the Archangel. But there is a moral in all this ; it indicates that something is rotten in the state of Denmark ; that *l'état d'ame* of the people is profoundly troubled and uneasy ; that society is deceived and frightened, and finds refuge only in

the supernatural and in dreamland. May not this explain why one of the ministers recommends every man to become a Freemason in time?

The Madagascar question bristles with difficulties, and the Government seems not to estimate their danger. Having to decide what form of administration the island was to receive, the Chamber voted to annex the country and make it an integral part of France, and to get rid of the commercial treaties, and their favoured nation clause, executed with the queen of the Hovas. Then French goods would be admitted free, while those of the foreigner would be subjected to the heavy protection tariff. Halt, there! say England, Germany, and the United States; we accord to France the protectorate of Madagascar, with the continuance of our commercial treaties; but to abolish these and annex the island are two different matters. France must admit all merchandise of the treaty powers on the same footing as her own. Till France discovers a Cromer, or a Rhodes, her colonial possessions must exist between wind and water.

The traders and merchants of Lyons have sent out a Joshua mission to report on the natural and commercial resources of Southern China, and especially of the rich Province of Yun-Nan, which joins Tonkin—and that the mission regards as the latter's "natural hinterland." That's a good business note. China conceded to a Frenchman the construction of a railway from Tonkin into the Yun-Nan, who discounted in advance the monopoly of the imports and exports of that "Garden of Eden." The joy was of short duration, for England has obtained the opening of the Si-Kiang river, that traverses the province, for all traders, and thus paralyzes the railway monopoly obtained by France. A journal laments, that is the greatest blow inflicted by England on French trade in the far East. But England obtains no privilege for herself. France can also freely use the river; and she ought to try and exist without depending on monopolies—these can never battle with a programme of commercial liberty. The Mission states that opium is the chief crop raised in the province; then follow in importance beans, wheat, and rice. Odd, the tourists do not allude to the prospects of trade. Doubtless the Hong-Kong merchants know these secrets since a long time.

Deputy de Constant has published what is ranked as a "peril" for Europe, an article on the rivals of Westerns. The peril has been long ago recognized, and wise old nations have prepared for the storm. The writer gives no remedy for the future evils he has gathered from the opinions of practical observers; he does not even trot out bimetalism. Of course, new countries must live as well as old ones, and those that are beaten must go under. Men must work harder, and be prepared for less remuneration; new generations are coming upon the scene. With the thumping surplus her Chancellor of Exchequer can boast of, who can conclude that England is not rising to the new times?

The discovery of M. Edmund Turquet—for 18 years a deputy, five years Secretary of State for the Fine Arts, and a vice-president of the Boulanger Committee—as a monk has created a great sensation. He was at one time a dashing *mondaine*. During the 1870-71 invasion, he fought bravely, and received three bullets in his body. Believed to be dying, he asked for the chaplain; there was none. That absence of consolation at what he believed to be his last moment made a powerful impression upon him. He was a materialist, having been a Catholic; then he tried several forms of Protestantism; he joined Buddhism, and several other "isms," but they failed to calm his unrest. One day he attended a monastery out of curiosity; witnessed a thousand ragged and hungry persons happy in their devotions; he resolved to aid that good work; applied to be received a monk, and was admitted into the Order of Franciscans, and now wears the brown frock over the white flannel robe, a cord round his waste, sandals, and goes bareheaded or wears a clerical hat. He has never known what peace of mind and happiness was, till he retired from the world, and devoted himself to assuaging the miseries of the poor. And 500 individuals, who once filled the public eye, have found consolation as he has. In the monastery nothing political is ever alluded to. He has a certain number of poor to look after, and seeks to obtain for them food and clothing. He has, in his day, aided Jules Terry to found the secular school system now existing in France; he deplures that

system has only augmented atheism, and is now ruining France, and his conviction is, there can be no safe education that excludes religion from its programme. No doubt, many will agree with Monk Turquet; but in France the State has no religious creed; it endows Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Mohammedans alike. In the primary schools, it leaves to parents the charge of the religious education of their children, removing all obstacles in the way for imparting such. The "voluntary" schools receive no government aid, but they are free to impart religious instruction to their pupils. These schools are well conducted, mostly by monks, and the pupils are largely aided to obtain a start in life.

* * *

On Hearing Organ Music in a Church.

The spirit of this place its voice hath found,
Sometimes I've stood amid these aisles alone,
And felt the presence; but I heard no tone
No call, to lift me, musing, from the ground,
But as those diapasons soft resound
Their pulsing harmonies benignant shed.
O list! that yearning hautboy overhead,
This deep heart-searching bass of solemn sound,
Those pearly flute-notes trembling on the air!
And see! yon Christ in gold and ruby deep,
Those cherubs in the mullion'd window there,
Seem just awakened from a tranquil sleep,
And listen to the organ's sobs and cries,
Possess'd with eager joy and glad surprise.

ROBERT STANLEY WEIR.

* * *

For and Against England.

AS to the possibility of a war between England and United States—so much discussed now-a-days—it will do no harm when weighing that possibility to consider the sentiments of the various classes that go to make up the American people toward the Mother Country to-day.

These classes are composed of:

1st. The upper classes. Very wealthy, and many of them cultivated. These are strongly pro-English.

2nd. The upper-middle and middle classes. These are also friendly to England, but by no means so warmly as the first class. In this division, as in the corresponding one in England, may be found most of the best intellects of the country. These two classes form about a fifth of the native American population, and are the only ones of which the average English visitor sees anything.

3rd. (Comprising the other four-fifths of the native Americans.) The "know-nothings," composed of the rural populations of the northern, middle, and western States and the lower-middle and lower classes of the great cities. These have been educated for generations by falsified textbooks and perverted histories to detest England—and they do so.

Having that peculiarly dangerous form of ignorance that springs from having imbibed "a little knowledge," they actually consider the United States the freest country in the world; and honestly believing from the same ignorance that she can "whip the universe," they would go into a war with a light heart. Then we have—

4th. The Irish population—openly and bitterly hostile to England.

5th. The German population, once neutral, but now rather prejudiced against England than otherwise on account of certain recent events.

6th. The vast seething masses of the scum of Europe, found mostly in the great cities, who may be briefly described as ripe to be led at any moment by any demagogue to anything that promises change, plunder, or violence.

So a war with England, and by no means an unpopular war, so far as the bulk of the population of the United States is concerned, is, if certain contingencies should arise, by no means an impossible thing for some time to come.

REGINALD GOURLAY.

Picton, Ont.

Art Notes.

Music.

DU MAURIER does not confine himself to the delineation of the high-born; he sometimes descends from Olympus. His method of distinguishing a plebeian from a patrician is simply by making him ugly. His costers, cabmen, organ-grinders, and street-arabs are positive ghouls. A duchess stepping down to her carriage through a double line of street loafers, appears as a sort of Beatrice running the gauntlet of creatures of the Inferno. It seems cynical to say so, but this broad division of society into two ranks—well-bred beauty and under-bred ugliness—is based on sound truth. Amongst the well-to-do the conditions of life conduce to refinement of feature. Amongst the toilers, the sordid struggles, over-work, and lower scale of manners (I should hesitate to say that the scale of morals is lower, though it is arguable) tend to debase the face; and in both cases the physiognomy is transmitted by heredity. Below a certain stratum humanity employs the knife for the consumption of gravy; below a certain stratum humanity does not wash (or not to an extent worth considering); and below a certain stratum, says Du Maurier, humanity is ugly.

It was a long while ago that the author of "Trilby" joined the ranks of the illustrators; and amongst his earliest drawings were those in *Cornhill*. You may see them in the old back-numbers, alongside those of Millais and the then prince of illustrators, Fred Walker. They were inferior to both. Millais' were distinguished, artistic, slight. Walker's were—well, look at the drawing of the two boys examining pistols, in "Denis Duval," and you will see a splendid example of the rare combination of strength with charm. But Du Maurier's illustrations were tainted with amateurishness; and, besides a kind of manual hesitation, exhibit palpable faults of drawing. They show steady improvement, however. It is as though the artist educated himself as a draughtsman by drawing for the magazines.

In point of composition Du Maurier's drawings show a frequent disregard of unity and simplicity. Unlike the work of his American rival, C. D. Gibson (of whom more anon), they would be difficult to translate into painted pictures. His interiors are spotted all over with various and conflicting lights; articles of furniture are disposed with a regard only for the illustration of the incident depicted, and without reference to their value as part of a composition. But this very disregard of ordinary pictorial considerations, this entire concentration on the telling of a story, is an element of strength; and one of the most frequent faults of a great deal of clever work in the line of comedy is that the artist's first motive was to draw a charming picture, to which, as an after thought, he appended a joke.

As a man of letters Du Maurier's merits should perhaps be discussed in another column of this journal; but it is impossible to speak of the drawings in "Peter Ibbetsen" and "Trilby" without reference to the text of which they are illustrations. Both books are founded on the supernatural, and personally, I prefer that element which is treated of in the earlier work. There was something delightfully pretty in the idea of a correspondence between two people, at a wide distance apart, by a process of simultaneous dreaming. The subjection of Trilby to that hypnotic blackguard Svengali is revolting; but what redeems the book from mere sensational disagreeableness is the artistic treatment of the Paris scenes, and the loveliness of Little Billee. In both instances the drawings are amongst the artist's best. The Duchess of Towers, who is just that very sweet and stately Englishwoman that Du Maurier has been drawing for us for years, is made still more dearer to us by her love for the obscure Ibbetsen, and by her gracious tenderness throughout the story. In the Trilby book one grows fond of the whiskered Taffy and the bluff Laird; and the boisterous people of the studios, who are drawn with an unerring truth to life, are made picturesquely tolerable by the kindly pen of Du Maurier.

E. WYLY GRIER.

* * *
The appointment of Israel Gollanez to the new lectureship of English literature at Cambridge is a fine tribute to the learning and ability of this young Jew, Professor Skeat, who conceived the idea of founding the lectureship, selected Mr. Gollanez for the post, and he was supported by such scholars as Dr. Abbott and Dr. Furnival, Professors Hailes, Ker, York Powell, and Hartford, Rev. Stopford Brooke, Henry Bradley, Sidney Lee, and Dr. Murray, of Oxford University, better known as the editor-in-chief of the new English dictionary.

THE visit of the eminent pianist, Paderewski, probably the most talked of man in the world, to our city on the evening of the 9th inst., created no little degree of enthusiasm among a large contingent of our citizens. I will not discuss the many reasons which offer themselves for the unusual degree of interest awakened by the announcement of the fascinating Pole's appearance, but will hasten on to consider his playing, and wherein lies his almost hypnotic influence upon audiences the world over. His is a strong personality, and everything he plays he infuses into it his own individuality, which is charged with an unusual amount of sympathetic expression and romantic suggestiveness. He is a subjective interpreter of the most superlative kind. Everything is coloured with his own warm, almost intoxicating imagination, which, whilst apparently never profoundly deep or philosophical in its reasoning, is always sensitively refined, pure and beautiful. The programme—which contained the *Appassionata* Sonata, op. 57, Beethoven, a couple of Mendelssohn's songs without without words, a Schumann Transcription of one of Paganini's Caprices, Liszt's arrangement of themes from Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's* dream music, the 2nd Rhapsody, several Chopin selections, and a Nocturne of his own composition—was one demanding a colossal artist having both physical endurance, a stupendous technic and unflinching memory. In the Sonata those qualities above enumerated were called into requisition, and although one might—in comparison with other readings by famous pianists and musical interpreters—differ from Paderewski's interpretation, it, nevertheless, on the whole, was a performance of great beauty and symmetrical unity. I do not think, however that Paderewski is the ideal Beethoven player, notwithstanding what has been written about him in this capacity. The rugged picturesqueness and deep serious earnestness of the great Bonn Master's style, with its oftentimes noble, beautiful expression, profound depth and dramatic fervency, is given a delightful tone colouring, much *rubato* in the way of leaning on certain notes or chords in a measure, but with luxurious, almost excessive, sentiment. I am not a Purist, nor do I admire dry, pedantic and scholastic renderings of the music of either Bach or Beethoven, as it is music for both the intellectual, the spiritual and romantically inclined. Yet each should be treated according to their natural tendencies and moods, and not to the extreme in any one direction. In this respect the happy blending of the intellectual and pleading emotional sentiment is more beautifully balanced in the playing of Joseffy than in the playing of any other pianist with which I am familiar. It is no doubt largely because of Paderewski's sensitive feeling for tender, sentimental expression, in addition to his other individual characteristics that his extraordinary success is due, although there are features of his playing which excite the warmest and liveliest admiration. For instance, I have never heard a pianist use the pedals so ingeniously and with such artistic, telling effect; nor have I seen a more beautiful touch or heard a lovelier, more human tone. He is a Chopin player *par excellence*, leaving De Pachmann out of the question; and an "all round" pianist, perhaps, who has no living superior, if one exists who is his equal. But for individual styles I will choose Friedheim for Liszt, Busoni for Bach, Gruenfeld for Schumann, Rosenthal for amazing, technical feats, and for a great Beethoven player, although several names occur to me, I would rather not make a choice. In former days Liszt was doubtless the greatest; Bulow latterly was too dry and pedagogic, and Rubinstein had too much impetuosity. If I were to hazard an opinion or make a selection from among those of our living players as to who more nearly approaches the perfect Beethoven interpreter, I would perhaps give the palm to d'Albert, although some say that he too is becoming very methodical and suggestively analytical in his studied performances. In Paderewski's other numbers he displayed his wonderful gifts so often enumerated, making genuine spontaneous successes of each. He repeated the Schumann-Paganini number, one of the Chopin études, and, after his own beautiful Nocturne, gave a brilliant performance of his popular Minuet in G. The audience was a delighted and fashionable one.

W. O. FORSYTH.

The following passage from the pen of Frau Lilli Lehmann Kalisch is of interest, especially as it supports in a striking way some statements made a few weeks ago in

this column. In writing to a German paper (the name of which I do not know, as this quotation is not taken directly from the original) that eminent vocalist says:—

"Most people have very false conceptions on singing methods. Some think the Italian, others the German the better. Now, both schools, when they are good, are grounded on one and the same basis; both are perfectly alike, one and the same. Perhaps at present by the German school people understand Wagner singing; by the Italian, coloratura singing; to the layman these conceptions may seem two different ones, but to the artist both German and Italian must be the same. A good singer must be able unreservedly to do both, for both can be achieved by industry, effort and thought; whoever cannot do so cannot, in my opinion, claim the name of artist. The only difference between the old and new singing methods consists in this, that in earlier days people had six or eight years' instruction in singing and acting, and that now all is over in one year. In such a period nothing can be attained."

On Saturday afternoon last Mr. W. Elliott Haslam held a "Conference" at the rooms of Messrs. A. and S. Nordheimer for the purpose of discussing and illustrating "The Unity of the Voice." He read a short paper in which he called attention to some of the principal causes of the decline in the art of singing. These he considered to be—in addition to the undue abbreviation of courses of study—(1) The abuse of the "stroke of the glottis"; (2) the use of a uniform vowel when the voice is being "placed"; (3) the laying of too much stress on the "registers" or divisions of the voice. The paper was listened to with much interest, and was followed by a programme of difficult vocal music, rendered by the following pupils of Mr. Haslam: Misses Notman, Taylor, Clarke, and Ronan, Mesdames Crowley and Dow, and Messrs. Parker and Gorrie.

An interesting Quartette Recital was given at the ware-rooms of Messrs. R. S. Williams & Sons last Saturday afternoon. The quartette, consisting of Miss Mabel DeGeer, soprano; Miss Minnie F. Hessin, contralto; Mr. Walter H. Robinson, tenor, and Mr. Fred W. Lee, bass, gave much pleasure by the sweet tone produced and the highly finished style in which the various numbers were rendered. Each of the vocalists appeared also as a soloist; and the programme was further varied by Mrs. F. W. Lee who, in addition to acting as accompanist, contributed three piano solos.

It is announced that the Toronto Conservatory of Music has become affiliated with the University of Toronto. This change will give to students in the Conservatory equal facility for taking their degrees in music either at Trinity University or at the University of Toronto.

C. E. SAUNDERS.

The choir and orchestra of the Church of the Redeemer will give their annual concert this year in Association Hall, on Tuesday, May 5th. Macfarren's cantata "May Day" with orchestral accompaniment will be the principal number on the programme. The choir and orchestra are busy rehearsing under the direction of Mr. Walter H. Robinson.

Miss Ada E. S. Hart, of this city, has enjoyed the unusual honour of playing the piano on the invitation of Paderewski, who gave the young lady a private interview, last week. Both are pupils of the eminent Leschetisky. Miss Hart was warmly praised for her proficiency, and urged to continue her studies.

Werekha:

MEMOIR OF THE FORESTS OF RUSSIA AND THEIR PRODUCTS

THE forests of Russia, exclusive of those of Central Asia, Caucasia, and Finland, extend over a space of 177,159,000 square déciatines, or 193,544,105 hectares,* corresponding nearly to 40% of the total superficies of the Empire in Europe. Comparing the extent of country occupied by the forests with the number of the inhabitants, there are about 2.03 hectares to each inhabitant.

If the proportion between the extent of forests and the population was everywhere uniform, it might be said that the requirements of the country were more than completely assured; but in Russia the forests are very unequally distributed; so that of the whole area of the forests there are 97,930,00 déciatines, or 106,964,797 hectares situated in the

* 40 hectares=99 acres, nearly.

four Governments of the North: Arkhangel, Vologda and Perm; which make about 65% of the total superficies of the forests and more than 26 déciatines (28,398 hectares) for each inhabitant. In the ten most thickly populated Governments in the centre of Russia, those of Moscow, Riazan, Penza, Kalouga, Toula, Tambow, Orel, Kursk, Voronège and Kharkow, the forests occupy only a space of 7,938,000 déciatines, or 8,670,330 hectares, which makes about 18% of the total area, and scarcely a half déciatine or 54 ares for each inhabitant. In the seven Governments of the South: Bessarabia, Kherson, Ecaterinoslaw, Taurida, Podolia, Poltava and Astrakhan, these proportions are still much less. In these seven Governments of the South the wooded lands (1,795,000 déciatines, or 1,960,602 hectares) represent only 3 1/8% of the total forest area and not more than 0.1 déciatine or 11 ares to each inhabitant. The very dense population of the ten Governments of the kingdom of Poland, which occupy a space of 122,266 square kilomètres, has, altogether, 3,053,000 déciatines or 3,334,663 hectares of forest, making 27.27% of the total area. In these ten Governments there is but one-half a déciatine, or only 54.16 acres of forest to each inhabitant.

Such an unequal disposition of the forests, as well in regard to the total forest area of the Russian Empire in Europe, as to the population; the immense distances that separate the thinly wooded Governments of the South: the rich forests of the Northern Governments; the want of water communications between many localities; and the cost of carrying wood long distances by rail;—all these circumstances have compelled the inhabitants to seek methods of reforestation, as well for building purposes as for fuel. And all the while, the people of the wooded districts of the north suffer more as they do not profit from their abundance of forests, because they obstruct the communication between localities so thinly populated.

As to territorial ownership the forests are distributed as follows:

The state forests occupy 110,726,000 déciatines or 120,966,840 hectares.

Forests appertaining to the mines of the Crown occupy 5,394,000 déciatines or 5,892,880 hectares.

The appanage forests of the Crown extend over 5,487,500 déciatines or 5,995,028 hectares.

Forests appertaining to towns, churches, monasteries, different institutions, and private individuals extend over 55,511,500 déciatines or 60,689,354 hectares.

Private individuals and institutions owning forests have the absolute right to cut the timber and clear them up. It follows from this that all calculations and guarantees as to the future forest wealth of the country can only be based on those forests which are under the immediate guardianship of the Government, or special forest administration. This is why the guarantee of the needs of the population in forest products and traffic really depends upon the administration of the State forests by the Government, and their exploitability.

Of the whole extent of the forests of Russia, the most considerable part, as well of the State forests, as those belonging to individuals, is situated in the northern Governments. In Arkhangel the State forests represent 41% of the whole forest domain; in Vologda 82%; in Olonets 86%; in Perm 43%; in the centre the proportion is 10%, and in the South it is below 1%.

VARIETIES OF TREES AND THEIR USES.

Russia in Europe, with few exceptions, possesses all the trees indigenous to western Europe. The principle of these that are the object of forest management, are the following:

The wild pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*). In the North, this variety pushes almost to the limit of vegetation. To the South, having been subjected to prolonged destruction for several centuries, the limits of its growth have gradually receded towards the North, and now form a broken line setting out to the West of Volhynia in the district of Ostrojki, about the 50° of north latitude. From there to wards the South, the limit of vegetation cuts the Governments of Kiew, Poltava, and Kharkow, and falls in this last Government to the basin of the Don, about the 49° of latitude. Farther on, the southerly limit of its growth turns sharply to the north of the Don, cuts the Governments of Kursk, and of Orel on the Oka, crosses the Government of Kalouga, scarcely touches the Government of Toula, especially in the districts of Alexinsk and Bielewsk, describes

a curve round Toula, and by way of Riazan and Tambow, descends to the district of Bobrowsk in the Government of Voronega, thence across the Governments of Tambow, Penza, Saratow, Simbirsk, Samara and Orenbourg, extends to the Ural, cutting the river about the 51° of north latitude. In Russia this pine forms compact masses in many places, particularly on healthy lands and gravels, called Bór, or pine lands; but also grows freely intermixed with birch, or spruce, or larch, or poplar, and other species.

This pine is chiefly used for building purposes, as beams, planks and boards. A large trade in these materials is carried on between Germany, France, and England. The pine for these markets come from the Governments of Olonets, St. Petersburg, Tver, Novgowl, Orel, Smolensk, and the Northern Governments; and is known by the name of Riga pine. Large dimension pine is used for the masts of vessels and in the construction of ships for sea and river navigation, and very considerably for railway ties. Its use in the manufacture of casks is also of some importance. All the rosin dispatched from the northern Governments abroad, as well as that sold in the markets of the interior of the Empire, is carried in barrels made of this wood. It is also used in the manufacture of small wares and in carpentry, but in this respect it gives way to harder species of wood, as the oak, the ash, the maple, the birch and other broad leaved kinds. In the peasants' houses of the North countries this pine, cut into thin boards and re-split, is used in the manufacture of matches. Inferior qualities are used for firewood. The stumps, roots and knots make tar, pitch, and turpentine, commercial articles for home use and export. For construction purposes this pine is exploited by cuttings from 100 to 150 years old, and by cuttings of about 60 years for fuel.

Letters to the Editor.

IN REPLY TO G. T. B.

SIR,—You will pardon me in saying in reply to G. T. B. that all reasonably well informed men in Canada understand sufficiently the right of Roman Catholics in Manitoba to have their grievances removed, but do not admit that the bill of the Government is the right way to do it.

It was first decided by the Privy Council that the Manitoba School Act was legal, then the same authority decided that in the working of the Act there was a grievance to the Roman Catholics who constituted a minority of the inhabitants of Manitoba. At the same time it decided that the Church of England had a similar grievance, they forming however a portion of the majority in the Province. On coming to Manitoba the Mennonites had been assured by the Canadian Government that they would enjoy equal rights with any of Her Majesty's subjects. Here, then, we have three bodies equally entitled to a Remedial Act. To pass separating bills for each would be ludicrous and therefore the remedy the Government proposes would be unworkable and is unjust in giving special privileges to one body and refusing it to others.

The honour of every Roman Catholic is bound as much as that of every Protestant to give equal privileges to the Mennonites. Consequently I am driven to the conviction that the only mode of remedying the grievance is to give to the local trustees of every school the right to prescribe (subject to an appeal in case of dispute) the religious instruction to be given in it.

G. M. R.

WRONG CRITICISMS.

SIR,—In the American Historical Review for April, 1896, there is a *critique* on Vol. VIII of Kingsford's History of Canada which demands notice. It is written and signed by Prof. Wrong, Professor of History at the University of Toronto. That University is a Canadian one and Professor Wrong is appointed to teach history there to Canadians. His utterances, therefore, have an importance which otherwise they might or might not possess. The views of history he inculcates more or less affect the tone of thought of our young men. It has been a great pleasure to myself, in common with the majority of Canadians, to see the manly and stalwart line THE WEEK has taken with regard to Canadian interests and problems, and the *critique* of Professor Wrong's is a corresponding disappointment.

With his opinion of Dr. Kingsford as an author or his depreciatory opinion of that author's manner of writing contained in the sentence, "Mr. Kingsford is not a stylist"—whatever that means—I have nothing to do. Professor Wrong is entitled to his opinion, and it is his duty to say what he thinks. Nor am I concerned with his microscopic corrections. On this head it may justly be said "physician heal thyself." In the article complaining of misprints in the book there are no less than three mistakes, the very name of the contributor being misprinted. Nor do I care to argue with Professor Wrong that it is he who is mistaken in the meaning he attributes to sentences he quotes as not saying what they mean. All of these points are a matter between Dr. Kingsford and his critic. But what I do complain of, and feel it my duty to remonstrate against is the false impression of the history of the war conveyed by Professor Wrong. These two paragraphs are what a Canadian Professor of History has to say of that war. They are Professor Wrong's own words without alteration:

"The year 1812 saw the Americans checked on land, and England, to her amazement, had been beaten upon the sea by her own children. Book XXIX. relates the incidents of the war in 1813. Mr. Kingsford devotes especial attention to statistics, and has been at great pain to determine the numbers engaged in the land and sea contests. The feeling of exasperation on both sides was intensifying. The British general Proctor left some prisoners insufficiently guarded, and forty of them were brutally massacred by his Indian allies. American officers were accused by the British of violating their parole, and some of them, including Winfield Scott, were plainly threatened with execution if they fell into British hands. The Americans burned the public buildings of York (Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, and destroyed the pretty village of Newark (Niagara), leaving four hundred people homeless. The British retaliated. The American side of the Niagara frontier was devastated, and it was in continuation of this policy of reprisal for injuries in Canada that the public buildings at Washington were burned later.

"Book XXX. brings the story of the war to a close, and is on the whole a record of disaster to the British army, owing largely to the incompetence of Prevost, the Governor-General of Canada. The destruction of property at Washington and the huge British losses at New Orleans make melancholy reading. 'The events of the war have not been forgotten in England,' says Mr. Kingsford, 'for they have never been known there.' They are certainly neither unknown nor forgotten on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Kingsford complains of the partisan accounts of the war which American writers have given. He should discriminate. Second-rate writers in all countries are too blindly patriotic. Surely Mr. Adams and Mr. McMaster aim to be fair enough."

I claim that these paragraphs are grossly unfair and improper. They are not a true version of the result of these campaigns. The very first sentence conveys a wrong impression. The Americans were a great deal more than "checked" in 1812. They were thoroughly well beaten. The English were not "beaten on the sea." The Americans called men-of-war frigates, and they captured in three cases—no more—British frigates of much lighter build and equipment, and then claimed that they had "beaten the British Navy." Professor Wrong commits an improper, unpatriotic and unworthy act when he, a Professor of History in a Canadian University, subscribes his name to such a falsification of history. Nobody wants him to misrepresent history in the interest even of his native country. We all can fairly object to his misrepresenting history in the interest of his country's enemies.

Next, "American officers were accused by the British of violating their parole." They did violate their parole. They admitted it themselves and justified it by saying they had done so because their Secretary of War told them not to mind their parole but to continue to serve. The American General Wilkinson shewed his opinion of such conduct in the order issued by him, quoted by Dr. Kingsford. Why does not Professor Wrong state the fact and not seek to disguise it?

Next, "Book XXX. brings the story of the war to a close, and is, on the whole, a record of disaster to the British army, owing largely to the incompetence of Prevost, the

Governor-General of Canada. The destruction of property at Washington and the huge British losses at New Orleans make melancholy reading." These sentences might have been written by our Canadian Jeremiah, Prof. Goldwin Smith. They convey distinctly the impression that, on the whole, England and Canada got the worst of it. Nothing could be more disingenuous. It is a shame that a Canadian—not to say a Canadian Professor of History—should be willing to sign his name to a contribution in a foreign periodical falsely damning his own country. The results of the campaign were not on the whole disastrous to England. The war was removed from Canada to the States. Their seaboard was harried from south to north. They were driven off the lakes. Their capital was burned. Their trade was ruined. The Union was endangered and another season of squeeze would have made the Eastern States willing to conclude peace on their own account, leaving the West and South to go on if they chose. Plattsburgh and New Orleans were British defeats. New Orleans the Americans may be justly proud of; Plattsburgh is a disgrace only to the memory of Prevost. It is no particular credit to the Americans. These, Mr. Editor, I submit, are the true lines to take in discussing the results of the campaign of 1814. I am sorry that a Professor in my old University should bring a loyal Canadian institution into disrepute by such a perversion of the proudest record of his country.

It is of the greatest importance that our youth should have implanted in their minds correct ideas of their country's past. If this article is a specimen of the teachings of Professor Wrong I, as a Canadian, say he is not to be trusted as a Canadian Professor of History. I have tried to state succinctly wherein I think Professor Wrong has not done Canada justice. I acknowledge that as he was writing for an American magazine he had to sugar his pill. But he was not called upon to sacrifice truth to please the people for whom he was writing, and I invoke your aid, as the editor of a loyal Canadian outspoken and independent journal, to summon Professor Wrong to the bar of outraged Canadian feeling.

M. A.

Toronto, 14th April, 1896.

Earth's Enigmas.

IN taking up a volume of stories by a man who has made his mark as a poet, one very naturally begins to read more from curiosity than expectation of real enjoyment. But if such is the attitude of the reader when he opens "Earth's Enigmas," by Charles G. D. Roberts, he will soon find that he has fallen upon a book that it will be hard to lay down until the last page is reached.

Many of the stories in this volume have appeared from time to time in different periodicals, and have made those who are watching the career of our brilliant Canadian writer realize that if he is great as a poet he also possesses great possibilities in prose fiction. Now that these stories have been collected and given to the world in a dainty piece of book-making, by Lampson, Wolfe & Co., it will be surprising if the Canadian public, at least, does not unhesitatingly recognize that a new prose writer, with qualities of the first rank, has added his quota to the powerful literature that is slowly but surely beginning to make itself felt in this northern land.

The stories show great imaginative penetration, fine descriptive power, and seriousness; three things that are needful for abiding work: and although they lack dramatic reality, the other qualities are so marked that the most casual reader is held captive by the charm of each tale. The title of the book, "Earth's Enigmas," is an odd one, and if a reader should begin at random among the sketches—as we are apt to do with short stories—he would wonder why it had been so called. But the first story, "Do Seek their Meat from God," dealing with the mystery of the struggle for existence, should show the most careless why the title was chosen. This story, with its companion sketch, "The Young Ravens that Call upon Him," and the powerful piece of word-painting, "Strayed," all touch upon enigmas that must ever appeal for solution to all thoughtful minds. In these the writer is finely serious: he is before mysteries of life, and handles them as only a poet could. In his workmanship, too, he shows the same characteristics that

have marked his poetical work since "Memnon" appeared from his youthful pen some eighteen years ago. His artistic conscience never slumbers, and he carves and chisels his style with the care that is so noteworthy in writers like Maupassant,—of whom, indeed, he would seem to me a student. He is a master of English prose, and some of his word-pictures stand out with great vividness. Nothing could be finer than his drawing of the ewe wildly rushing after the eagle which has flown homeward with her young lamb. "The lamb hung limp from his talons; and with piteous cries the ewe ran beneath, gazing upward, and stumbling over the hillocks and juniper bushes." But his book is full of such touches, and give further evidence of the genius for observing details of nature and of life which Roberts has so admirably displayed in his sonnets.

If these intensely strong and tragic sketches are interesting, the reader will find no less attractive such stories as "Within Sound of the Saws," "The Butt of the Camp," and "At the Rough-and-Tumble Landing." As might be judged from the titles, these deal with the work and lives of the humble toilers in a lumber country. The writer, from his residence on the St. John and Miramichi rivers—great lumber streams—is peculiarly well fitted to handle these themes. In "Within Sound of the Saws," he has succeeded in making the mill town a reality to one who was born within sound of the saws, to whom the news that the mills were to close down was very much as if the sun were about to be removed for a season, and who measured the return of Spring, not by the first robin, but by the buzz of the saws, the dull clang of the deals, and the heavy clatter of the mill carts. No second-hand observation could ever have produced this paragraph:

"In the middle of the mill worked the 'gang,' a series of upright saws that rose and fell swiftly, cleaving their way with a pulsating, vicious clamour through an endless and sullen procession of logs. Here and there, each with a massive table to itself, hummed the circulars, large and small; and whensoever a deal, or a pile of slabs, was brought in contact with one of the spinning discs, upon the first arching spurt of sawdust-spray began a shrieking note, which would run the whole vibrant and intolerable gamut as the saw bit through the fibres from end to end. In the occasional brief moments of comparative silence, when several of the saws would chance to be disengaged at the same instant, might be heard, far down in the lower story of the mill, the grumbling roar of the great turbine wheels which, sucking in the tortured water from the sluices, gave life to all the wilderness of cranks and shafts above."

It is the same with "The Butt of the Camp," and "At the Rough-and-Tumble Landing." In the one he has pictured with great truth the boisterous life of a lumber-camp; in the other, with graphic power, the most perilous work that a daring axeman can tackle. It is well for us to know what our toilers do, and we could have nothing better than these stories to introduce us to one phase at least of the life of the Canadian labourer.

"The Stone Dog" is strongly imaginative; but lacks sufficient reality to make it appear, even for a moment, possible—lacks, in other words, that power which makes it seem quite natural that the animals should talk in the "Jungle Book." "The Eye of Gluskap" is likewise a highly improbable tale, but the fine local colour and charm of style make it exceedingly attractive. "A Tragedy of the Tides" is in every way powerful. It is a historical sketch of the time of the struggle between the French and English in Acadia, and would serve as the kernel for a strong historical novel.

But all these stories are well worth reading; and although some are slight, and some are lacking in dramatic truth, there is none which has not an attractiveness of its own. In attempting to point out the most noteworthy thing about them we select the fidelity and power with which he has drawn nature. They are New Brunswick and Nova Scotian stories, and Roberts has as truly—although not as fully—pictured the face of that part of our great Dominion as has Hardy his Wessex coast or Egdon heath. If Roberts had done nothing else, this is something of real worth. Tantramar, we learned to love in his verse, but in these prose sketches he has once more given us Tantramar and Fundy, and to them he has added glimpses at other parts of the Maritime Provinces which his poetry left untouched. This is a hopeful sign. These stories are rich

in promise, and the success they are sure to meet with may call forth fuller studies of a land which perhaps no Canadian knows and loves so well as Roberts. T. G. MARQUIS.
Kingston, Ont.

* * *
"St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen."*

IN this volume Professor Ramsay continues the brilliant investigations into the origin of Christianity for which his former work—"The Church in the Roman Empire"—prepared the way. There is no falling off in this later volume. There is the same vigour of style, more liveliness and ingenuity, more charm, because he is dealing—at least in part—with the many-sided personality of the man who conceived the idea of making Christianity the religion of the Roman Empire.

This work goes far towards justifying the impression which we received upon reading his former work, and which has been already expressed in our columns. It will be remembered that Professor Ramsay is not first a Biblical critic, rather he is a historian and a scholar, but above all a traveller and archaeologist. He knows Asia Minor as it was in the years when St. Paul carried the Gospel through its provinces. The "Acts" is our chief authority for St. Paul's life and journeys apart from his own letters. Is the "Acts" trustworthy? Most of the German critics answered that it was not. It did not square with their theories to think otherwise. Professor Ramsay lays it down that "fidelity to the character and circumstances of the country and people, fidelity to the actual facts of contemporary society and life is an important criterion in estimating the narrative of St. Paul's journeys." Judged by this standard he finds that the "Acts"—at least that part which deals with St. Paul—is one of the few first-rate historical documents in existence. It is "marvellously accurate."

Important consequences follow—"the marvellous is indissolubly interwoven—for good or for bad—with this narrative, and cannot be eliminated. Do the marvellous adjuncts discredit the rest of the narrative, or does the vividness and accuracy of the narrative require us to take the marvellous with the rest and try to understand them?"

Our author does not leave us uncertain as to how he now answers this question. Moreover, his verdict is one least open to suspicion, for, as he tells us, he was once a disciple of Tübingen and regarded the "Acts" as written in the second century and unhistorical. This is how he speaks of the efforts of that school to prove that the "Acts" was late and untrustworthy:

"The efforts of that earlier school of critics were directed to give the required proof; and in the attempt they displayed a misapprehension of the real character of ancient life and Roman history which is often astonishing, and which has been decisively disproved in the progress of Roman historical investigation. All such theories belong to the pre-Mommsenian epoch of Roman history: they are now impossible for a rational and educated critic."

Professor Ramsay then proceeds to show that many of the later critics have given up the view that the "Acts" was written by an ingenious theorist, and have adopted the very different view that the "Acts" is the result of a scissors and paste redaction, in the second century, of first century scraps. So much for the criticism which is bent on destroying the credibility of the "Acts." Professor Ramsay adopts the simpler hypothesis that St. Luke has given us in the "Acts" an historical work of the highest order. "St. Luke brings to the treatment of his subject genius, literary skill, and sympathetic historical insight into human character and the movement of events." This hypothesis is abundantly justified and by that kind of evidence which is most decisive. The "Acts" touches upon the social and political condition of the people of Asia Minor in many points, where comparison is possible. The testimony of archaeology is in favour of the accuracy of St. Luke's narrative. The first result, then, of Professor Ramsay's investigations has been to establish the historical trustworthiness of St. Luke's narrative.

* "St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen." By Professor W. M. Ramsay. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Toronto: Willard Tract Depository.

Incidentally it is shown that St. Paul's own letters are in close agreement with St. Luke's account of the same affairs.

Another result of this work is to bring out the personality of St. Paul. Everywhere we find the resources of unrivalled knowledge and ingenious criticism turned to account in making St. Paul live before us as he appeared to his contemporaries. As Professor Ramsay remarks to catch St. Luke's meaning (owing to his compressed style) you must imagine yourself standing with Paul on the deck of the ship or before the Roman official. This Professor Ramsay literally enables us to do.

The vigour of Professor Ramsay's style, his surprising knowledge, his ingenious fancy, his felicitous surmises, above all, the liveliness of his narration have contrived to make this critical study rival in interest the plot of a novel.

* * *
Hunting.*

THE Boone and Crockett Club has done some good work, particularly in securing the preservation of game in Yellowstone Park. A curious result of these Game Laws is that bears are becoming quite domestic animals at hotels in the park, where they act as scavengers. "We went with the hotel clerk to a spot some 200 feet back of the hotel, where refuse was deposited. It was then a little after sunset. We waited some moments when the clerk, taking his watch out of his pocket said, "It is strange he has not come down; he is now a little overdue." Before he had replaced his watch, he exclaimed, "Here he comes now," and we saw descending slowly from a hill close by a very large black bear. . . . We did not move, but continued talking. The bear came up to us without hesitation, diverging slightly from his direct route to the swill-heap so as to approach nearer to where we were. He surveyed us leisurely with his nose in the air, got our scent, seeming content that we were only harmless human beings, turned slowly away and went to the refuse, where he proceeded to make a meal" (p. 418). The only damage they are inclined to do, is to eat the pigs, which have in consequence to be especially watched.

In a book on different kinds of hunting, it seems at first sight strange to have no mention of the hunting of the fox in England, but this book is devoted to such kinds of sport as are less generally known and indulged in. A very interesting account is however given of Russian wolf hunting, or rather coursing; in which two kinds of hounds are used, the English fox-hound and the Barzoi or Russian wolf-hound. The fox-hounds do not leave the covert, being only used to find and start the wolves, which are then coursed outside. Horsemen with a leash of barzois each are posted at intervals outside, and when the game is seen the nearest man slips his hounds, and assists them with his knife when they have got a hold. An old wolf, i.e., two years old or more, is very seldom taken with hounds alive or dead. "In fact, as much skill depends upon the *borzatnik* (hunter) as the dogs. Almost the very second the dogs take hold he himself falls from his horse upon the wolf and endeavours to thrust the unbreakable handle of his *nagaika* (whip) between the jaws of the animal; he then wraps the lash around the wolf's nose and head. If the hounds are able to hold even a few seconds, the skilled *borzatnik* has had sufficient time, but there is danger even to the best. . . . Even before the hounds had taken firm neck or ear holds, I saw a bold devil of a huntsman swing from his horse and in a twinkling lie prone upon an old wolf's head."

With regard to wolves, another writer states that the American wolf is a more formidable animal than his European relative, so much so that he can successfully throw "gold medalist" Russian barzois. And he gives an interesting account of a hunt of a wolf in the Rockies, with an English greyhound, a Scotch deer-hound, a pair of young greyhounds, a pair of cross-bred grey and deer-hounds and a fox-hound. After an exciting chase, and various casualties, Dan and Scotty, the two first mentioned finally held him in front, while the remnant of the rest tore him in pieces.

Other writers give accounts of hunting in Africa, India, Thibet, as well as bear-hunts in the Sierras and moose-hunts in Canada. Mr. G. Gould, in telling of his experiences after mountain sheep in lower California gives a quaint account of his Indian guide's ways. When he went to bed on a cold

* "Hunting in Many Lands: The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club." Forest and Stream Publishing Company, N. Y. 1895.

night, he lit a fire, "stripped himself naked except his breech-clout, and with his back to the coals, and his front protected by his gauzy blanket, he slept until the cold roused him, when he put on more wood and slept again. I offered him four pairs of warm horse blankets to sleep in, but that was not the thing."

* * *

A Child's Garden of Verses.*

THIS volume comprises all the poems contained in "The Child's Garden of Verses," "Ballads," and "Underwoods," and, in addition, over forty pieces of verse written since the publication of those volumes. The edition before us leaves little to be desired. The paper is excellent, the letter-press faultless, and the dark-blue binding with tasteful decoration in gold is in perfect keeping with the contents. The illustrations of the artist, Mr. Charles Robinson, are found on every page, and just as the author in his verses voices the child's ideas, so Mr. Robinson, catching their spirit, has seen with the child's eye.

Those who have read the essay "Child's Play" in "Virginibus Puerisque" will recognize that its thoughts are here worked out and put into verse, the writer adopting the child's point of view. Hosts of people can write for "grown-ups," but this power of catering to the little ones is an enviable one indeed and possessed by the select few. Many of the flowers of this "Garden" deserve to become, with "I saw a ship a-sailing, etc.," and the like, common treasures of the child world. The loyal dedication "To Alison Cunningham, from her boy" is to his nurse, and we cannot refrain from quoting a bit of it:

For all the story-books you read :
For all the pains you comforted :
For all you pitied, all you bore,
In sad and happy days of yore :—
My second mother, my first wife,
The angel of my infant life—
From the sick child, now well and old,
Take nurse, the little book you hold !

* * *

BRIEFER NOTICES

Vailmo Letters: Being correspondence addressed by Robert Louis Stevenson to Sidney Colvin. In two volumes. (Chicago: Stone & Kimball, 1895.)—These two very pretty volumes will be welcome to all Stevenson's admirers, that is to nearly all readers of contemporaneous fiction, and they have a special interest as being his spontaneous utterances to an intimate friend which were not intended for the public eye. Mr. Sidney Colvin was the "closest friend" of Stevenson from the time that the latter was twenty-two years of age, Mr. Colvin being five years older; and he tells us that he was of use to him, "partly by helping to soften parental opposition to his inborn vocation for letters, partly by recommending him to editors, and a little even by such technical hints as a classical training and five years seniority enabled me to give." In passing, we remark that Mr. Colvin should not have allowed *Sponte meo* to stand in one of Stevenson's letters, even if he wrote it so. These "journal-letters" are charming, and the present volumes contain those written from Samoa, extending from November, 1890, to October, 1894. "Begun," Mr. Colvin says, "without a thought of publicity, and simply to maintain our intimacy undiminished, so far as might be, by separation, they assumed in the course of two or three years a bulk so considerable . . . that it by and by occurred to him . . . that 'some kind of a book' might be extracted out of them after his death." Mr. Colvin may, therefore, and does claim for this publication, the author's sanction. Mr. Colvin's task was not quite easy—it can never be an easy task—to decide what to suppress and what to publish; and he says he has tried his best "to suffer no feelings to be hurt that could be spared, and only to lift the veil of family life so far as under the conditions was unavoidable." All this has been very well done, and Mr. Colvin has conferred a real service upon the public by the publication of the letters. "They tell, with the zest and often in the language of a man who remain-

ed to the last a boy in spirit, of the pleasures and troubles of a planter founding his home in the virgin soil of a tropical island; the pleasures of an invalid beginning, after many years, to assume habits of outdoor life and exercise; the toils and satisfactions, failures and successes, of a creative artist whose invention was as fertile as his standards were high and his industry unflinching;" and much more. We wish we could give some extracts as specimens of this charming correspondence; but we have, at least, said enough, we trust, to send our readers to the volumes.

Goethe and Schiller's Xenions. Selected and translated by Paul Carus. Price \$1.00. (Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 1896.)—We have so long known these famous verses as the *Xenia*, that we are not quite reconciled to Dr. Carns' condescension to our English prejudices by giving us an *s* for the plural, instead of adopting the spelling of the authors. However, that is a small matter. Every one has heard of these famous and brilliant verses—chiefly attacks on the Philistinism of the age, and particularly on the most respectable Nicolai and his friends. Every body may not know—what Mr. Carus here reminds them of—that *Xenion* originally meant a present which a host gives to a stranger who enjoys his hospitality. *Xenia* was the name which the Roman Poet Martial gave to his book of satirical Epigrams, and Goethe and Schiller used the same title for a similar purpose. Dr. Carus has accomplished his task with ability and success. He has not only given us accurate renderings of the German verses; but he has, in a large measure, preserved the spirit of the original. The little volume will be welcome not only to those who need assistance in translating the original, but also to those who read German, as giving a very good selection and thus saving the reader a good deal of labour.

A Woman's Love Letters. By Sophie M. Almon-Hensley. (New York: J. S. Tait & Sons.)—These letters, not all of them love letters in the ordinary sense, are indeed very charming; and they are real poetry, the outcome of personal thought and emotion, not the mere echo of what other people have sung. We can actually recommend our readers to get this volume and read it, which is not a thing to be done lightly. The whole volume sustains a very high level, and we will offer a specimen which is of rather a trying character, since a really good song is a very difficult thing to write.

SONG.

If I had known
That when the morrow dawned, the roses would be dead
I would have filled my hands with blossoms white and red,
If I had known.

If I had known
That I should be to-day deaf to all happy birds
I would have lain for hours to listen to your words,
If I had known.

If I had known
That with the morning light you would be gone for aye
I would have been more kind;—sweet love had won his way
If I had known.

The Whittier Year Book. Price \$1. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1896.)—This book contains a series of passages from the verse and prose of John Greenleaf Whittier, chosen from the daily food of the lover of thought and beauty." This is the description on the title page, and we have no fault to find with it. It is an excellent practice to have some motto or scrap of poetry or prose for daily perusal. By such means, at least, the reader has, day by day, something else than his own vain thoughts to occupy his mind. Nor would it be easy to find a writer who could supply better material for the purpose than Whittier. Of his merits in general nothing need here be said; but we can thoroughly commend the taste and ability shown by the compiler of this volume. It is, indeed, surprising to pass from day to day and from name to name—for each day has its illustrious births noted—and discover how much wealth of thought and illustration the poetry of Whittier affords.

* "A Child's Garden of Verses." By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. London: John Love. 1895.

Headache

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

This preparation by its action in promoting digestion, and as a nerve food, tends to prevent and alleviate the headache arising from a disordered stomach, or that of a nervous origin.

Dr. F. A. Roberts, Waterville, Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia; and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to
Horsford Chemical Works, Providence, R.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all Druggists.

THE CANADA LIFE

Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting Held
Wednesday.

Uninterrupted Advance—About Three Quarters of a Million Added to Assets—Investments over \$16,000,000—The Company's Business has Doubled in the Last Ten Years.

At the regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Life Assurance Company, held Wednesday in the offices of the company in Hamilton, the Directors submitted the forty-ninth annual report of the company as follows:—

The transactions of the year 1895 have been of a satisfactory character, and the directors are pleased to submit their 49th annual report, along with the usual statements of receipts and payments, and assets and liabilities, showing the position of the company as at December 31st last, as well as the report of the investment committee, which has seen and examined the company's securities, and the report of the auditor.

While the new life business of 1895 was, in Canada, slightly in excess of that of the United States branches was somewhat under 1894. The year's applications for assurance were 3,041 in number, for \$7,121,403. Of these 212 for \$494,000 were declined, as not appearing to be in the interest of the company, nor of the other policy-holders, to accept. The new policies issued were 2,829 in number, on 1,936 lives, for assurance of \$6,627,403. Of these, 212 for \$474,450, not being carried out, the new issue during the year was \$6,152,953 under 2,617 policies, making the number of existing policies 31,858 upon 23,278 lives for \$70,541,395.67, or rather more than twice the amount in force ten years ago.

The death and endowment claims during the year were upon 259 lives, under 355 policies, for \$799,804.86, a sum largely under what was calculated upon and provided for.

The cash income of the year was \$2,734,470.74, and after the payment of the death and endowment claims, as well as \$769,465 for profits to policy-holders, and all other charges, the assets were increased by the sum of \$716,753.44 to \$16,324,476.93.

The investment of the funds of the company is at all times a matter of the greatest care and anxiety on the part of the board and of the management, and while it could not be expected that with investments of over 16 million dollars there could be absolutely none upon which there might be no difficulty or loss, the board has no hesitation in saying that the company's securities are altogether of a very satisfactory character.

In accordance with the company's charter, the following are the directors who retire this year: The Hon. Senator Donald MacInnes, of Hamilton; Andrew Allan, Esq., of Montreal, and Geo. A. Cox, Esq., of Toronto, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President,
R. HILLS, Secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., 2nd April, 1896.

FINANCIAL ABSTRACTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

To total premium income.....	\$ 2,020,091 14
To interest, rents, etc.....	714,379 60
	\$2,734,470 74
Paid death claims, endowments surrender values.....	\$ 755,232 11
Profits to policy-holders.....	769,465 10
Expenses, taxes, dividends.....	479,762 11
Reassurance premiums.....	13,199 97
	\$ 2,017,659 29
Assets, Jan. 1st, 1896.	
Loans.....	\$ 6 667,598 33
Securities and real estate owned.....	6,706,171 44
Other ledger assets.....	223,768 71
	\$15,597,538 48
Deferred and outstanding premiums and accrued interest..	726,938 45
Total assets.....	\$16,324,476 93
Liabilities	
Reserve funds (4 per cent.).....	\$15,373,059 00
All other liabilities.....	389,778 16
Net surplus over all liabilities	561,639 77
	\$16,324,476 93

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Before moving the adoption of the report of the directors, and the statements presented to you to-day, I take leave to make a few remarks as to the business of the past year, and the position of the company generally. The new business of the year in Canada was a trifle over that of last year, but doubtless largely owing to the depression of trade and commerce, which appears to have been even more felt in the United States than in the Dominion, the new business of the United States did not reach that of 1894 by about \$473,000, which left the year's general result, as will be seen by the report, while still of a very satisfactory character, somewhat under that of 1894. As the report states, the existing business at the end of the year amounted to \$70,541,395, or more than twice that of 1885, when the sum was \$34,890,225. It would have been easy to swell the amount of business done during the year if a less conservative care and discrimination had been exercised, and greater expense incurred, but the Board prefers a limited business on the best class of lives, obtained at a moderate expense, and that course will continue to be pursued in the future. The death and endowment claims, it will be observed, continue of very moderate amount, being again largely under what was calculated upon and provided for, an indication of the care which is exercised in the acceptance of the lives offered for assurance. The year's income continues to increase, and was last year \$2,734,470, which is more than twice what it was ten years ago, and there was added to the assets of the company the handsome sum of \$716,753, making them amount to \$16,324,476.

The directors' report alludes to the care

with which the company's funds are invested, and while it is stated the board has every confidence in the general sufficiency of its securities it will be likely at an early date to consider the question of further adding to the public confidence by providing some gradual and moderate amount by way of an investment reserve fund.

The subject of the general reduction which has been going on for a number of years in the rate of interest obtainable upon investments of the character looked for by this company is one which receives the careful consideration of the board, and the company's adoption, since 1889, of a basis calculated upon 4 per cent in place of $4\frac{1}{2}$ as before, has proved a wise and prudent one, adding to the safety and the security of the policy-holders. Such a reduction must, it is only reasonable to anticipate, more or less affect the company's profit-making power, unless compensated for by the gains from a wise and experienced selection of the lives offered for assurance, and by such a gradual reduction in the percentage of expenses as can be made without affecting the progress of the company. Every effort will be made to attain these results, and while it is hardly to be looked for that the rate of interest in Canada may so much further fall as to make even our basis of 4 per cent a less safe and prudent one, the possibility of that is one which a due regard for the permanent safety of the policy-holders will lead the board to keep in view, the motto of the company being that, before all things, its permanent safety, stability and security must be maintained.

With these remarks I beg to move the adoption of the report and statements now before the meeting.

Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the report, and made a most suitable speech, in which he referred to the fact that the company was now entering upon its jubilee year.

Messrs. W. F. Findlay, his Honor Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, John Stuart and others then spoke to the other resolutions. Mr. R. Hills then replied on behalf of the officers, Mr. Kidd for the company's agents and Mr. Warren F. Burton for the solicitors of the company. The following directors were re-elected to the board: The Hon. Senator Donald MacInnes of Hamilton; Andrew Allan, of Montreal; and Geo. A. Cox, of Toronto. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. G. Ramsay was unanimously elected President, and Mr. F. W. Gates Vice-President.

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Publications Received.

- James A. Froude. The Council of Trent. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Amos K. Fiske. The Jewish Scriptures. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Richard Garbe. The Redemption of the Brahman. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co.
- George John Romanes. An Examination of Weismannism. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co.
- Anthony Hope. Comedies of Courtship. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Translated by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Amiel's Journal, Vol. II. Macmillan's Miniature Series.
- Belgian Writers, translated by E. W. Rinder. The Massacre of Innocents. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Alice S. Wolf. A House of Cards. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Harold Frederic. Damnation of Theron Ware. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Edited by Francis B. Gummere, Ph.D. Merchant of Venice. Longmans' English Classics. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- Edited by George P. Baker, A.B. Midsummer Night's Dream. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- Edited by George R. Carpenter, A.B. As You Like It. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- E. B. F. Robinson, A.B. The True Sphere of the Blind. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Marshall Saunders. Charles and His Lamb. Philadelphia: Charles H. Banes.
- Roger Riordan and Tozo Takayanagi. Sunrise Stories. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Jacob Gould Schurman. Agnosticism and Religion. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

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Literary Notes.

Volume VI. of the "Periods of European History" is almost ready for publication. It is written by the general editor of the series, Arthur Hassall, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and deals with the years 1789 to 1815.

Messrs Tait & Sons announce for immediate publication, "The Will: A College Story," by Mr. Rey Tillotson; "The Romance of Guardamonte," by Arline E. Davis; "A Pretty Bandit," by F. B. Millard; and "Out of a Silver Flute," a book of poems, by P. V. Mighels.

A romance is announced with the curious title, "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler, being a Record of the Growth of an English Gentleman during the Years 1685-1687, under Strange and Difficult Circumstances, written some while afterward in his own hand, and now edited by A. F. W. Mason."

Macmillan & Co. announce a volume of "Mathematical Papers," read at the International Mathematical Congress held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, and edited by the Committee of the Congress, E. Hasting Moore, Oscar Bolza, Heinrich Maschke and Henry S White.

Macmillan & Co. will begin immediately the publication of a new edition of the works of Lord Byron, both verse and prose, edited by Mr. W. E. Henley. The poems will be arranged, as far as possible, in strict chronological order. The prose will consist of all the letters (public and private) and the diaries, removed from their environment in Moore's narrative, together with whatever new material the editor has been able to obtain, and annotated to explain allusions originally obscure or veiled of set purpose. Besides the ordinary edition, there is to be a limited issue, on hand-made paper, with proofs of the portraits.

With reference to the widely circulated statement that fully two-thirds of the fiction published in the United States last year was written by English authors—thereby implying an inferiority in the domestic article—Messrs. J. Selwin Tait & Sons, New York publishers, state that after a careful study, for several years, of the domestic and foreign MSS. submitted to them, they are convinced that there is every whit as much of the special talent requisite for successful novel-writing, in the United States as in Great Britain, all that is needed being more experience and perseverance, both of which will come with more encouragement from publishers. Messrs. Tait & Sons have maintained a policy of great frankness in dealing with the authors of MSS. submitted to them and they say that wherever a little friendly advice has been given marked improvement has been perceptible in subsequent work, showing a quickening of intelligence and a receptive condition of mind not surpassed in the authors of any country. As Mr. J. Selwin Tait is himself an author and his House has close relations with London authors and publishers this opinion is specially encouraging to young writers.

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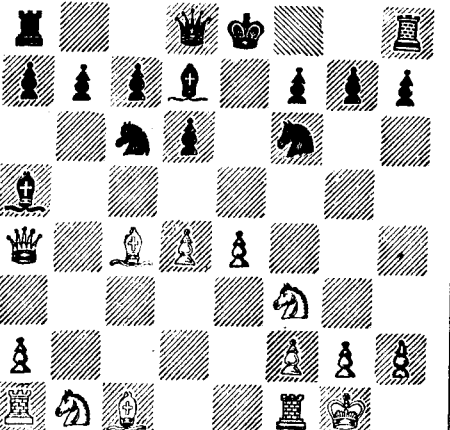
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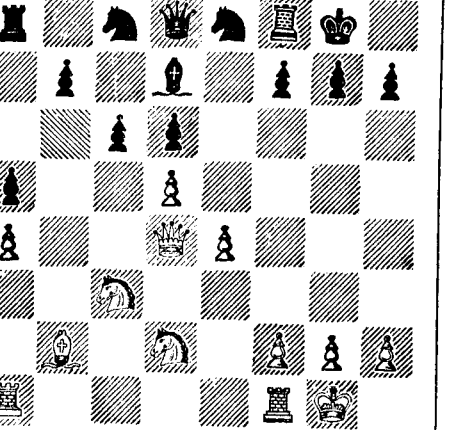
The Consultation Pillsbury Evans Gambit of Jan. 28th.

White Black
P K4 Tschigorin BD GE
2 Kt KB3 Kt QB3 SM rx
3 B B4 B B4 Jv Rw
4 P QKt4 B xP kn wn
5 P B3 B R4 tu ne

6 Castle, Kt KB3, 7 P Q5, Castle, 8 P xP, K Kt xP, 9 B Q5, Kt xBP, 10 Kt xKt, B xKt, 11 Kt Kt5, B xR, 12 QKt5, P KR6, 13 Kt xP, R xKt, 14 B xR ch., K B1, B Q5, QK1, 16 B QR3 ch, P Q3, 17 P xP Q xQ, 18 P Q7 ch.
6 P Q4 P xP 24 E4
7 Castle P Q3 AS 76
7 ... P xP, 8 QKt3, QKt3, 9 PK5, QKt3, 10 Kt xP, KtK2, 11 B QR3, Castle, 12 QRQ1, etc.
8 P xP Kt B3 u4 ZP
8... (BQKt3, 9KtQ3, KtQR4, 10BKt5) QK2, 9PQ5, Kt R4, 10 Kt xKt, Q xKt, 11 Q R4 ch, B Q2, 12 Q xKt, Q xR, 13 Kt B3!!!
9 PK5, P xP, 10 BQR3, BK3, 11 B QKt5, QQ4, 12 QR4 Castle QR, 13 BxKt, P xB, 14 B QK5, BKt3, 15 Kt xP, even better.
9 Q R4 B Q2 ld z7
10 Q R3, B Kt3, 11 PK5, P xP, etc.
(r2qk2r, pppb1ppp, 2npn2, b7.



Q1BPP3, 5N2, P4PPP, RNB2RK1)
10 B QK5, BQKt3, 11 PK5, KtQ4, B QR3, etc.
11 P Q5 Kt K4 45 xE
12 Q Kt4 Kt xB de Ev
13 P QR4 P QR4 en vp
14 P Q4 P QR4 bd ge
15 B KKt5 quite good enough. n4 HZ
15 Kt B3 Kt K1 ju PH
16 B Kt2 Kt B1 sk pz
17 Kt Q2 P QB3 M2 yx
(r1nqrk1, lplb1ppp, 2pp4, p2P4



P2QP3, 2N5, 1B1N1PPP, R4RK1)
18 Kt B4 R R3 2v hf
18... P KB4, 19 P KB4, PBB4, 20 Q Q2, KtQKt3, etc.
19 QRKt1 Kt K2 aj zG
19... Kt K3, 20 P xP, B xP, 21 B QR3, etc.
20 B R3 P xP kc x5
20... P BB4 will also lose.
21 P xP Kt B4 D5 G0
22 Q B4 B B1 4N 7z
23 KR Q1 Kt B3 J1 HP
24 Kt Kt5 Kt R4 uo P55
25 Q Q2 Q B3 N2 8P
25... getting up attack.
26 Kt B7 Q Kt3 oy Px
27 Kt xR?, KtKR5, winning Q.
27 P B3! Kt R5 KM O44
27... R R2 still available.
28 K R1 B R6 S11 z33
28... R QR2, 29 R QKt6, RQ1, also loses.
29 P xB Q B4 T33 XO
29... KtKt6 ch, P xKt, 30 Q xP, R KB1 winning.
30 Q KB2 Q xRP zK O33
31 Kt xR resigns yf ill
(5rk2p3pppN2p4p 2P3nP1 N4nB4P1q5 Q1P1R 1R3K)

the doctors

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CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

The Week's Toronto Business Directory.

- Accountants** { Clarkson & Cross, Ontario Bank Chambers, Scott Street, Toronto.
D. Blackley, 80 Bay Street, Toronto, and 17 King Street West, Hamilton.
Henry Barber & Co., Accountants and Assignees, 18 Wellington Street East.
- Architects** { W. A. Langton, Rooms 87-88 Canada Life Building, 46 King Street West.
Curry, Baker & Co., 70 Victoria Street.
Darling, Sproat, & Pearson, The Mail Building.
Beaumont Jarvis, McKinnon Building, Cor. Jordan and Melinda Streets.
J. A. Siddall. Room 42 The Janes Building, 75 Yonge Street
- Booksellers and Publishers** { Copp, Clark Company Limited, 9 Front Street West and 67 Colborne Street.
Selby & Co. Kindergarten and School supplies. 23 Richmond Street West.
The Fleming H. Revell Company, Limited, 140-142 Yonge Street.
Rowsell & Hutchison, 74 King Street East.
- Bookbinders and Printers** { The Brown Brothers, Limited, Bookbinders and Stationers, 64-68 King Street East.
Hunter Rose Printing Company Limited.
- Boots and Shoes** { H. & C. Blachford. "Best general selection Boots and Shoes in City." 83-89 King St. E.
The J. D. King Co., Ltd. 122 and 124 Wellington St. W. Forteau, and Levis, Quebec.
- Brewers** { Dominion Brewery Company Limited, 496 King Street East.
- Chemists** { Hooper & Co., 43 King Street West and 444 Spadina Ave. Principals supervise dispensing.
J. R. Lee, Dispensing Chemist, Corner Queen and Seaton Streets, and 407 King Street East.
W. Murchison, Dispensing Chemist, 1415 Queen Street West.
Slocum's EMULSION is for sale by all reliable Chemists.
- Clothing** { Oak Hall. Fine Ready-to-wear Clothing. 115 to 121 King Street East.
"Flags Of All Nations." Cheapest Clothing Store on Earth. Corner King and Market Sts.
- Coal and Wood** { Elias Rogers & Co. Head Office, 20 King Street West.
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. Wholesale and Retail. Head Office, 58 King East.
- Dry Goods** { John Catto & Son, King Street, opposite the Post Office.
R. Simpson, Nos. 170, 72, 74, 76, 78 Yonge Street and 103 Queen Street.
- Furniture** { The Chas. Rogers & Sons Co., Ltd. Manufacturers and Retailers. 97 Yonge Street.
- Financial** { Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company, Toronto Street. J. Herbert Mason, President.
The Toronto General Trusts Co. See advt. 2nd page of THE WEEK.
The Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, 78 Church Street.
London & Canadian Loan & Agency Company, Ltd. J. F. Kirk, Manager. 99 and 103 Bay St.
J. C. McGee, 5 Toronto St. Debentures bought and sold. Loans on mortgages at current rates.
- Grocers** { Caldwell & Hodgins, Corner John and Queen Streets.
- Hardware** { Rice Lewis & Son, Limited, 30-34 King Street East.
- Hotels** { The Queen's. McGaw & Winnett, Proprietors. 78-92 Front Street West.
The Arlington, Cor. King and John Streets. \$2 to \$3 per day. W. G. Havill, Manager.
- Insurance** { For Good Agency Appointments apply to Equitable Life, Toronto.
- Laundries** { Toronto Steam. G. P. Sharpe, 106 York St. Open front & collar-attached shirts done by hand.
- Money to Loan** { H. H. Williams, 24 King East. Private funds on productive Toronto property at 5 per cent.
- Music Publishers** { Anglo-Canadian Music Publisher Association, Limited (Ashdown's), 122-124 Yonge Street.
Whaley, Royce & Co., Music Publishers, etc., 158 Yonge Street.
- Patents** { Ridout & Maybee. Mechanical and Electrical Experts. Pamphlets on Patents sent free.
- Piano Manufacturers** { The Gerhard Heintzman. Warerooms 69 to 75 Sherbourne Street, and 188 Yonge Street.
A. & S. Nordheimer Pianos, Organs and Music. 15 King Street East.
Standard Piano Co. Warerooms, 158 Yonge Street.
Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge Street. Pianos and Organs hired and sold.
Octavius Newcombe & Co. Wareroom, 107-9 Church St. Factory, 121 to 129 Bellwoods Ave.
- Real Estate** { Parker & Co. Properties to suit all classes. Private funds to loan.
Pearson Bros. Trustees, Investors, Valuers, Arbitrators, etc. 17 Adelaide Street East.
- Stocks & Bonds** { Æmilius Jarvis & Co., 23 King Street West.
H. O'Hara & Co. Member Toronto Stock Exchange. Stock & Debenture Brokers, 24 Toronto St.
- Teas** { Hereward Spencer & Co., Retail India and Ceylon Tea Merchants, 63½ King Street West.
- Type Writing** { George Bengough, 45 Adelaide Street East.
- Undertakers** { T. W. Kay & A. M. Craig. Embalming a specialty 1265 and 529 Queen Street West.

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