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ALL logical argument should be based on clear definitions. Probably Mr. Ewart may not be to blame for having failed to understand some of the terms used in our remarks on the Manitoba school question in the sense in which they were intended, but it must be evident to the careful reader that, if he had so understood them, a large part of his rejoinder in another column would not have been written in its present form. For instance, Mr. Ewart devotes a considerable part of his article to an attempt to show that our statement that the true Protestant attaches no less importance to religion as an indispensable factor in all education, than the Roman Catholic, is not correct; at least so far as Manitoba is concerned. Now, in the first place, what is meant by *education*? Mr. Ewart's whole argument rests apparently on the assumption that it means simply and only the training which is or ought to be given to children in the public school. We regard the part of education that is or that can be imparted in the public school as but a fragmentary part of the education of the child. He agrees with us that the parent, not the State, is primarily responsible for the education of the child. But his whole argument rests upon the assumption that this work of education as a whole is to be handed over to the State and done in the public school. We, on the other hand, maintain, as we hoped we had made clear, that the State's right to intervene in the matter at all is merely derived and inferential, and that it extends only so far as may be necessary to secure that minimum of intelligence which will fit the man or the woman for the discharge of the ordinary duties of citizenship. Hence when we said that the true Protestant, no less than the true Catholic, regards religion as an indispensable factor of all education, nothing was farther from our thoughts than the notion which Mr. Ewart seems to work from, that the public school is the sole educational agency. We regard it as but one, and by no means the most important one, of a variety of agencies which are or ought to be constantly and simultaneously at work in the educational process. The purely intellectual and moral elements of this training may be relegated (in part) to the public school. Other and higher elements of it the public

school is, from its very nature as the creature of the State, unable to provide. It by no means follows that these elements are not to be supplied by their own proper agencies, *e. g.*, the Church, the Sunday school, above all, the powerful and perpetual influence of parents, and the sacred associations of the home-circle. If it be objected that the latter are too often defective or wholly wanting, we can only reply: "More's the pity." But the public school cannot be and ought not to be relied on to supply the lack. It can be supplied only by the zeal and energy of the agencies which are distinctively religious. When we denied that it is within "either the *power* or the *duty*" of the State to provide for genuine religious teaching we should perhaps have stayed to explain our meaning. By so doing we might have prevented Mr. Ewart from overlooking the word "power" in the construction of his syllogism. That word was of primary importance, for it is evident that what the State cannot, in the nature of the case, do, that it cannot be its duty to do. What we meant to insist on as the true Protestant view is this: Religion is a thing not of the intellect, but of the heart. In other words, it is spiritual in its nature and can be understood and discerned only by the spiritually minded. Hence it can be efficiently taught only by teachers who are spiritually qualified. But the State is not necessarily religious. The Government which constitutes its executive may be infidel or agnostic or even atheistic. Hence it cannot be trusted with the examination of teachers to see whether they are religiously qualified. It will be seen, then, that the fault which vitiates Mr. Ewart's first syllogism is the ambiguity of its middle term, *education*. In the first premiss *education* means and can only mean that modicum of intellectual training which can be imparted in the public school, whereas in the second premiss it must mean the complete round of training and influence which mould the whole nature, intellectual, moral and spiritual.

IN the second place, we must point out very briefly another faulty assumption which quite invalidates Mr. Ewart's argument to show that Protestants in Manitoba do not attach the same importance to religious education as do Roman Catholics. This assumption is that the twofold division, "Protestant and Roman Catholic," exhausts the citizenship of the Province. But Protestants find themselves bound by their own cherished principle of liberty of conscience to have regard constantly to the rights of various classes of citizens who are neither Protestants nor Catholics. There are always a considerable number in every community who do not wish their children to be taught the creeds of either Protestants or Catholics. Some of them belong to no religious sect. Others object on principle to having their children drilled in any dogmatic system. Yet Protestants recognize that the rights of citizenship of these men are just as sacred as those of any other class of tax-payers. Another distinction of still greater importance, in this connection, is the outcome of the principle of religious liberty, which is dear to the hearts of all true Protestants. As a result of the operation of this principle Protestants are divided into numerous sections among themselves, each holding its own peculiar views of religious truth, and differing from others on minor points of doctrinal belief. From these two sources, their regard for the rights of non-believers, and their differences of opinion among themselves, as well as from their broader objections to the teachings of Catholicism, representing as it does the principle of authority as opposed to liberty in religion, also from their utter unwillingness to permit the secular authority to meddle officially with the sacred doctrines of Christianity and the no less sacred rights of conscience, it is surely easy to see why the various Protestant bodies should reach the conclusion that religious teaching in State schools is as impracticable in fact as it is objectionable in theory, and so to acquit them of the charge of being indifferent to religious teaching itself, for which they make other provision.

ADMITTING for argument's sake the force of the objections to religious teaching in State schools, as involving the principle of a union of Church and State, Mr. Ewart goes on to point out what he deems a way of escape from this difficulty, without the sacrifice of the religious

teaching in the schools. He would substitute for the State school, the State-aided or the State-organized school. The objections to both these alternatives are to our thinking so many and serious that we are at a loss to know how to deal with his subject in the small space still at our disposal. As an illustration of the principle involved in the State-aided school, Mr. Ewart instances the case in which the city of Toronto subscribes to the maintenance of some Roman Catholic charity, and says that it is very clear that there is no breach of the principle of separation of Church and State in such an arrangement. We suppose he will think us hopelessly cantankerous when we say that on the contrary we think it a distinct violation of that principle. In the same way we hold that the principle is violated in England, where denominational schools are helped by public funds. On the religious side, we maintain that the Christian religion is a system of voluntarism in its very essence and that one of its fundamental principles is violated whenever a professedly Christian body accepts funds derived by compulsory taxation, for the carrying on of its work of any kind. From the political side we maintain that the system is wrong in principle because the funds collected by the State are trust funds, and the Government and Parliament, which are the trustees of these funds, have no right to appropriate them to any institution which is not under direct Government inspection. Here we note another confusing ambiguity which lurks in the use of the word "religion." Would the Catholics be satisfied with any religious teaching that could possibly be acceptable to Protestants? If not, it is not religious teaching but Roman Catholic teaching for which they are contending. It is well known that doctrines which the Roman Catholic holds to be of the very essence of religion the Protestant regards as the most deadly error, and *vice versa*. What more irrational than for the same Government with the one hand to help spread the disease and with the other supply the antidote? What more unjust than for it to use the taxes paid by the Catholic to aid in the propagation of the doctrines which the good Catholic detests, and the opposite? What more clear than that the only proper and logical attitude for the Government of a free country in relation to the sects is that of strict neutrality? But if not State-aided schools, why not State-organized schools? Why not find a *modus vivendi* in "separate schools with no State aid at all—only a charter?" To prevent misapprehension let us say just here that we hold firmly to the right of any body of people, Catholic or Protestant, or neither, to unite and organize for the establishment and support of schools for the education of their children, on any plan and according to any system which they deem best, so long as the intellectual education provided is sufficiently thorough to meet the reasonable requirements of the State in regard to citizenship. It would be, in our opinion, an outrage to forbid the Catholics from continuing their separate schools for the education of their own children, and, so far as we are aware, no such outrage has ever been proposed in Manitoba. The main question, then, is as to what is meant by the State organization—the charter—under the proposed system? Why should the aid of the State be needed? If merely to confer corporate powers, there could be no objection. But if to enable compulsion to be used to make any one contribute to and patronize a denominational school against his will, simply because he might happen to be recognized as a member of that denomination, we should demur. This suggests other serious objections. Suppose that the different denominations were able and willing to support their respective separate schools, what would be done with the scattered remnants of population, those who would regard it as an infringement upon their rights of conscience to compel them to choose between the denominational schools? If all citizens were either Catholics or Protestants, and the Protestants were as homogeneous in their religious views as the Catholics, the question would be greatly simplified. Even then, however, there would arise the serious question whether the State should have nothing to do with preparing its future citizens for citizenship. On the whole, is it not pretty clear that the fairest settlement of the difficulty is secular teaching by the State, and religious teaching by the parents and the Churches?

NOW that Mr. McCleary's Bill to amend the Anatomy Act has been rejected in the Ontario Assembly by a large majority, it may seem a little late to discuss the question it raised. While we might have hesitated to advocate the passing of the Bill in the shape in which it was presented, and in view of the disastrous consequences which were so confidently predicted as sure to follow from its adoption, we cannot hesitate to express our sympathy with a great deal that was urged in its support by the mover and others. In the first place, we must confess that we were surprised, not to say shocked, by one of the arguments dwelt upon by several of the opponents of the measure, and even by the Attorney-General himself. This favourite argument was to the effect that the passage of the amending Bill would lead to the desecration of graveyards by the medical students. The students must have the material on which to operate, said Mr. Mowat, in effect, and if we do not give them the bodies of the friendless inmates of our poor houses, they will steal what they require from the burying grounds. That is to say, these medical students are a kind of scientific desperadoes who must be carefully conciliated. If we make our laws to suit their fancies they may observe them, but if not, their passion for qualifying themselves for becoming the future benefactors of society is so ungovernable that they will set all law and all decency at defiance. Else it must be meant that they are a kind of creature whose ghoulish propensities are such that we can save the bodies of our dead from indignity only as we propitiate them by casting to them the corpses of a certain number of those who have no friends to protect their remains, or protest against such a disposal of them. To say nothing of the left-handed compliment to medical students and their professors, the argument is surely a strange one to come from the lips of the chief executive officer of the country, whose business it is supposed to be to see that the laws of the land are enforced, and who has at his command all the resources of the Province to aid in their enforcement. But seriously, is it not, to say the least, an ungenerous thing that is done under the sanction of the existing law? Granting that it is necessary to the skilful practice of surgery and so to the physical well-being of society, that the students in our medical colleges be able to obtain a supply of bodies for dissection, there ought surely to be some means of furnishing such supply that conflicts less with our sense of justice and magnanimity than the ignoble practice of discriminating against the poor and friendless, especially seeing that these are often the very persons who can least appreciate the force of the argument from scientific necessity, and whose feelings are most harrowed by the dread of the dissecting knife. Ought not the enthusiasm of modern science to be able to find a more excellent way? Surely among all the devotees of the healing art there ought to be volunteer offerings enough to supply all demands. Why should not every medical student and practitioner make it a point of professional honour and etiquette to bequeath his body, when he is done with it, for the promotion of science? Surely none of these should hesitate? Would not this be a vastly nobler and better thing to do than to leave the students of the profession to depend upon the operation of laws which are unequal and unjust in that they deny to the poor that consideration of their views as to the disposal of their mortal remains which they scrupulously concede to the rich. Then there must be multitudes of such philanthropists as the members of the Legislature who so warmly espoused the cause of surgical science, who would also cheerfully volunteer. In a word, is it not time that the merits of the voluntary principle were tried in this department of scientific enquiry, and the feelings of the unfortunate, friendless poor saved from outrage?

RUMOURS are rife as to the choice about to be made by Premier Mowat for appointment to the position of Master in Chambers now vacant at Osgoode Hall. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of having all appointments to judicial positions of every kind made from the ranks of those who stand highest in public estimation on the grounds of uprightness as well as of ability. There are, we dare say, several among the number of those who may be regarded as eligible for this position, whose appointment would be satisfactory to the public and creditable to the Premier. But if we may, without seeming to be invidious, express an opinion in regard to the matter, we would say that one of the names which have been mentioned is that of a gentleman who seems so well qualified in every way to command the respect and confidence of

the Bar and the public, and to reflect credit upon the Government making the appointment, that we earnestly hope to see him nominated. We refer to Mr. W. H. P. Clement. This, we think it will generally be conceded, would be a most meritorious appointment. A gold medalist in law of Toronto University, the first of his class in the examination for call to the Bar, and now a barrister of some ten or eleven years' standing, during which he has read extensively and to excellent purpose, having also for years as a member of one of the largest firms in Toronto had charge of the Chamber Practice and won the distinction of being one of the ablest practice counsel in the Province, his professional qualifications are unquestionably of a very high order. Better still, he is, we believe, regarded by all who know him as a man of sterling integrity. His personal reputation is without a spot. He has moreover, in large measure, that judicial turn of mind which is so essential in a position of this kind and which could scarcely fail to win him the confidence of his brethren and to secure respect for his decisions from all parties concerned. Last, but not least, Mr. Clement combines in good proportions the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, a combination which is eminently desirable in the incumbent of such a position who is to succeed one who has discharged the duties of his difficult position with such ability, urbanity and dignity as Mr. R. G. Dalton for so many years has exemplified. It is but fair to Mr. Clement, though it is, we hope, unnecessary so far as our readers are concerned, to add that these words are spoken without his permission or knowledge. It is, indeed, quite probable that he would have disapproved our purpose had he had the slightest suspicion that we should thus make free with his name and reputation. We speak in what we believe to be the best interests of the profession and the public, and if we might hope that our words would have some influence, however slight, in determining the decision of the Minister in favour of Mr. Clement, we should feel gratified, believing that we had done the public a service.

THE attitude of Sir John Thompson and the Government of which he is the ruling spirit in regard to Mr. Edgar's charges against Sir Adolphe Caron must have been a surprise, not only to Liberals but to Conservatives as well. To high-minded Canadians of both parties it was, we venture to say, if the truth were told, a painful surprise. That the very leaders who have been profuse in their protestations of their readiness to investigate all charges of wrong-doing that might be brought, on proper responsibility against any branch of the Administration, and to punish all who could be proved guilty, should have gone back so directly on their own promises, is astounding. It is hard to believe that anyone accustomed to think for himself could have been convinced by Sir John's laboured refinements that the case was not a proper one for investigation by a Parliamentary Committee. Even were the question, as Sir John rather disingenuously sought to make it appear, simply one of electoral corruption, the time has gone past when it could be investigated by the courts. Shall it, then, be said that corruption of constituencies in the grossest manner and by wholesale cannot be enquired into in Canada unless the facts happen to come to light within the brief time-limit set by the Controverted Elections Act? That would be a sad state of affairs indeed. But it is clear that the charge of bribery in elections is by no means the principal one contained in Mr. Edgar's resolutions. The gravamen of the charge is that a member of the Canadian Government—the question whether he was at the moment a member of Parliament is too subtle for the lay mind and may be left to be settled between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Mills—did, first, in his capacity as one of his Excellency's advisers, promote the giving of a subsidy from the public funds, in aid of a certain railway, and that he did, second, while still a member of the Government, receive a large portion of the money thus voted for such railway and use it for personal or political purposes. We are not saying, of course, that these allegations are true, or even that we believe them to be true. What we want to know, what the country ought to demand to know, is whether they are true or not. We are merely stating what the charge is which the Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada, and leader of the House of Commons, tells his followers in the House is not a proper question for it to enquire into. Assuming the truth of the charge, can anyone deny that Sir Adolphe Caron was guilty of a flagrant breach of trust? Can anyone deny that he was guilty also of stealing from the public chest, or, which amounts to about the same thing

in law and equity, of taking moneys knowing them to be stolen, and using them not only for a purpose wholly foreign to that for which he caused them to be voted, but for a purpose wholly unlawful and base? What would be thought of a trustee of a private estate who should first cause a portion of the trust funds of which he was joint custodian to be appropriated for a certain purpose, and then by dint of improper and confidential relations with the persons to whom the money had been thus handed over, receive a large part of it and apply it to personal and dishonourable uses? Yet, this is the alleged transaction which Sir John Thompson and some of his colleagues would have the House of Commons pass by as an offence beyond its jurisdiction, though the accused is one of its members and a colleague of the honourable gentleman himself. If the Minister of Justice really believes that the charges ought not to be investigated by the House he surely ought, as the official embodiment of the spirit of righteousness in the Government, to feel sufficient indignation at such a charge to point out in what way it can, if proved, be punished. May we not hope that many of his own supporters will unite with Col. O'Brien in pressing this view of the case upon the Ministers. Nothing less surely is demanded in the interests of justice; for the good name of the Dominion, already sadly compromised; above all for the sake of the reputation of the accused Minister, if he be, as he solemnly avers, innocent. If the case is quashed by Government action, nine out of every ten honest Canadians will, in their hearts, believe him guilty.

MR. MILLS' motion claiming for Canada the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties, scarcely received the consideration at the hands of Parliament which its importance demands. Not only was the debate unduly limited in respect to the numbers who took part in it, but even those who discussed the question did not grapple very closely with it, as one of practical politics. It is doubtful whether it is such as the lines laid down in the proposed resolution. Mr. Mills dealt with the subject largely on philosophical and historical grounds. His speech seemed fairly open to the objection taken by Mr. Foster that he did not face the practical difficulties which lie directly in the way. It was easy for a student of political history to show that all vigorous colonial life has always been, and must in the nature of the case always be, subject to a law of development. Standing still in the life of a colony as in the life of a nation, perhaps even more than in the life of a nation, means stagnation and decay. It was particularly easy to trace this law of political development in the history of the Provinces now constituting the Dominion of Canada. And it was, we venture to say, perfectly safe to take the position that the status of semi-independence reached by these Provinces at and through Confederation was but another step forward in the direction of full-fledged nationality, and that any policy which accepts this step as the final one, and seeks to check the process of development at the stage now reached, tends to disaster, to disintegration, to political death. This is felt and tacitly, if not always explicitly, conceded on all hands. The ferment of discussion in regard to the various projects of Imperial Federation, Independence and Annexation can have no other meaning. The practical point, then, to which we should have expected Mr. Mills to address himself, would have been to prove that the change he advocates is the natural, reasonable and feasible next step in our progress towards that complete nationhood to which both he and his leader avowedly look forward as the goal of Canadian progress. Perhaps he said all there was to be said in favour of his proposal as a practical and practicable one. Possibly the idea of the Queen negotiating, say, a Franco-Canadian, or an American-Canadian, treaty of commerce through the Canadian Government, just as she might negotiate a Franco-British or American-British treaty through the Imperial Government, is a proposal of such a kind that valid arguments in its support, in face of the serious practical difficulties which immediately present themselves, are not easy to find. One of these practical difficulties which does not seem to have been referred to by any of the speakers is that the operation of the proposed system would bring the Imperial authorities into connection with the Canadian Ministers in a way which Canadian Liberals would be the first to object to, seeing that these Ministers are directly responsible to the Canadian and not to the British people, and hence could scarcely act under the direction of the Queen—that is to say, the British Government and people—without serious risk of friction.

ON the main question, which is one of fact, between the debaters, we cannot but think that the Opposition leaders had the best of the argument. Mr. Foster's contention that Canadians are content and have reason to be content with their present condition, is one which it seems impossible to maintain. "Nobody doubted," he said, "that the Dominion had made great progress and had wonderfully developed." But he denied, in effect, that because of this progress there was now a demand for a new departure in order to maintain it. "Where," he asked, "is the practical grievance this wide Dominion through?" The grievance, or at least one grievance, is that the process of development is arrested, or very seriously checked. The census returns prove that all too clearly. The constant stream of emigration of the young men of the land—those who should be its bone and sinew and the chief factors in its development—which is going on day by day before the eyes of all, proves it beyond controversy. Can a young people who possess any national ambition or worthy patriotism be content with such a state of affairs? No doubt there are a good many of our people, those who happen to be in good positions in connection with some one or other of our much protected industries, who are contented with the present state of things. Many of them may be personally better off than they would be if there were more people and more development in the country, for these might mean more competition and less monopoly. Commercially, then, the country has a grievance. Whether it is one that is capable of being remedied under existing circumstances by any cure which would not prove worse than the disease, we do not now undertake to say. If there is no possibility of finding such remedy the outlook for our country's future development is indeed dark. But this cessation of growth is but one of the grievances of which the people of Canada have to complain. The inferiority of the colonial citizenship, of which Mr. Laurier spoke, is another. The Canadian at his best is but a "colonist" still, in the eyes of the Englishman, and of the world. A quarter-century of confederation has done little to remove this stigma of inferiority. The Englishman or Scotchman living in Canada does not perhaps feel it to any great extent. He is an Englishman or a Scotchman still. But the native Canadian often feels it sorely. He has no distinct nationality, no country of his own which is known to the outside world and of which he can be proud when abroad. Canada is but an appendage of the Mother State, and the native Canadian must familiarize himself with the idea that his nationality, if he claims one, is of a somewhat nondescript type. Hence it is perhaps little to be wondered at, after all, that it is found so difficult to evoke a strong and healthy Canadian sentiment. Under these circumstances it may well be asked whether it is not time for the Canadian Government to commit itself to some policy looking to a fuller citizenship for the native of Canada. It should at least indicate the direction in which this aspiration after a distinctive national life may hereafter find its goal. Are our leaders looking forward to Imperial Federation? If so, the sooner they begin to show when and how a movement of this kind is to be brought within the sphere of the possible and the practicable, and in what way it is to meet the want which is becoming year by year more deeply felt, and which has probably more to do with the voluntary expatriation of so many young Canadians than we are accustomed to think, the better. But all this is by the way. Meanwhile, to return for a moment to the point from which we set out; why, we should like to ask, is it necessary that a Canadian commercial treaty should be negotiated through the British Government? Is it answered: "Because we should have to rely upon the Mother Country for its enforcement"? But nobody expects to enforce a commercial treaty *vi et armis*. And, be it remembered, it is but commercial treaties which are now under consideration. Were the question one of any other kind of treaty, *e.g.*, a treaty of alliance for some purpose of offence or defence, it would be easy to see why it must be drawn up under the direction and fortified with the sanction of the British Government. But a treaty for mutual trade requires no such sanction. Why should not Canada, then, be empowered to make the best trade arrangements possible with other nations on her own responsibility. Cannot her loyalty be trusted? We believe that the best of all trade arrangements is no treaty at all, but perfect freedom for everyone to buy and sell to the best advantage. But the time for that is not yet come.

PREJUDICE dies hard, even in the last decade of the nineteenth century. Witness the attitude taken by some legal lights in the Ontario Assembly the other day, on the debate on Mr. Balfour's Bill to confer on the Law Society power to admit women to the study of law. What possible reason can there be why women should not be permitted to study law if they wish to do so? Is not jurisprudence one of the noblest, the most profound, the most broadening and elevating of all studies in which the human mind can engage? By what right, human or divine, should the masculine moiety of our citizens take it upon themselves to say that they must have a monopoly of the study of this ennobling science? The men, pure-minded, far-sighted creatures that they are, are afraid, forsooth, that if women are permitted to get a knowledge of law, they may wish to enter the courts to practise it, and in the course of their practice may some day come in contact with something so pitchy as to be fit to be handled only by their compeers of the other sex. Is not such an argument as this a little too late in the day? Has it not now been pretty well demonstrated that women may be safely left to follow the dictates of their own innate and cultured sense of propriety, and that they are quite as well qualified to judge what is modest and becoming for them as are the average of their mentors of the other sex? Is it not, indeed, just possible if that the presence of ladies at the Bar should have the effect occasionally of modifying the character of the cross-examinations in certain classes of criminal cases, and of preventing the putting of unnecessary and outrageous questions, neither justice nor modesty would suffer from the change? But the question is not whether it is desirable that women should practise as barristers in all kinds of cases. It is whether they shall be permitted to share educational advantages which are furnished at the public expense, and to which women therefore contribute their share of taxation. It is also whether women can be trusted to govern themselves in accordance with their own sense of propriety, or whether it is necessary that they should be restricted and hampered at every turn by limitations prescribed by the sex which has hitherto had a monopoly of the law-making business, and which is only just learning at this late day to use that monopoly with anything like a just and reasonable consideration for the rights of the other sex. We certainly are not particularly anxious to see women advocates in the civil and criminal courts, but we are anxious that women should be at liberty to follow this or any other honourable business or profession, if they choose to do so and can find a demand for their services. We confess that we have never before given much thought to this particular phase of the question of woman's sphere, as it has never before, we believe, been made a living question in Canada. May we be pardoned if we add that the weakness of the objections raised against Mr. Balfour's Bill, even more than the cogency of the reasoning in its support, have convinced us of the essential justice of the measure. When able opponents of a given proposal are forced to resort to such reasoning as was used even by Mr. Meredith in the case in question, it seems pretty safe to conclude that they have somehow got on the wrong side.

OTTAWA LETTER.

THE office of a Minister of the Crown is not a sinecure; and allowing that his duties are conscientiously performed, the country has no reason to complain that his salary is excessive. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Minister luxuriates while his deputy works. Those spectators who have the necessary patience to listen to the wearying, and to a great extent profitless, talk over the estimates, cannot fail to be struck by the demands which are made upon the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches for information on the most minute matters of detail connected with these departments. An amusing illustration of this occurred when we had the dignified Minister of Justice, who is thoroughly at home in treating of the weightiest matters connected with the State, defending various expenses connected with his department. Mr. McMullen, always on the *qui vive* for any unjustifiable expenditure, questioned the Minister as to certain contracts for supplies for penitentiaries. The Public Accounts contain such minute and detailed information that one has only to look at the proper page to find out how much the country pays for a bushel of potatoes, how much is given for a bushel of oats, and if an extra lemon be purchased it will be found duly recorded. Now, everyone agrees that a Minister of a Department should be thoroughly acquainted with the working of that branch of the Public Service over which he exercises control, but it can scarcely, in justice, be demanded that a man like Sir John Thompson who, without any great experience (for after

all his experience as a leader is not extended), should be expected to know just what is the price of potatoes in the market upon the occasion that a tender is accepted for the supplying of groceries for a prison or penitentiary. Nevertheless, although it was a pretty daring thing to do, the worthy Minister of Justice met Mr. McMullen on his own ground and talked over questions of groceries as if he had been in the habit of handling them all his life. Truly the life of a Minister of the Crown while the House is in supply is not an enviable one.

The Opposition is not showing any sign of a lack of desire to go into questions in which lengthy debating powers are demanded, and there are one or two of the leading members to Mr. Speaker's left, who at least give us the idea that they are not alarmed to hear themselves talk. But, it is quite presumable that what they have to say is well worth hearing. The question of an investigation into the doings of Sir Adolphe Caron in connection with the building of the Lake St. John Railway, is now on the *tapis*, and has already led to an exceedingly acrimonious debate, which at the time of writing is not concluded. Nor are we at all sure how it will result. Of this there may be a word more to say when the debate has been further continued. At the present stage, Sir Richard Cartwright is "breathing out threatenings and slaughter against" the Government, and he has his knife thoroughly sharpened and ready for the gay Knight of Quebec.

The Opposition have also taken a stand upon a matter of wider moment than the political morality of any single member of the Government. They are making an advance along the line of political independence. This can no longer be denied, nor should it be.

There is no reason in the world why any member of Parliament should fear to express his opinions regarding the future of this country. In the Motherland there are those who are not afraid to say that, it is the near destiny of Great Britain to become a republic. It must be remembered that when the doctrine of the Divine right of things became absolute, as it has become, except in the formulary of the State Church, and when in its stead arose the doctrine of the supreme right of the people, the will of the people at any stage of the political history of a country became regarded as paramount. Therefore, if we concede that any particular change in our constitution means more happiness for the people living in our land, we are bound to advocate a measure of that kind. But the Conservative, in Canada or at home, has always this in his argument. Measures which seem to be fraught with good for the country may turn out to have an entirely opposite effect. It is something worth considering that we stand on solid ground at present, and that any movement we may make, whether it takes us in the way of political independence or of annexation, is not without the danger that it may deprive us of our present solid footing.

Mr. Mills moved on a motion to go into supply that all the words after the word "that" be left out, and the following inserted in the stead thereof: "It is expedient to obtain the necessary powers to enable Her Majesty the Queen, through her representative, the Governor-General of Canada, upon the advice of his Ministers, to appoint an agent to negotiate commercial treaties with other British possessions or with foreign States subject to the prior consent or subsequent approval of the Parliament in Canada." Upon this amendment he based a long resolution to the effect that it was in the interests of Canada that she should be more directly concerned than at present with the forming of commercial treaties with foreign countries in which she is more seriously affected than any other part of the Empire. Mr. Foster, who is also of a philosophical stamp of mind, and has had a training in political economy scarcely less than the member for Bothwell, was put forward by the Government to reply to this proposal. His principal point was that there had been no demand from any of the leading commercial bodies of the country for the change as suggested by Mr. Mills, and that until there was such a demand it did not come within the range of practical questions. T. C. L. K.

1492 AND 1892; OR, 1000 AND 1900—WHICH?

WITH 1892 we have reached the fourth centennial year of the discovery of America by Columbus. And so the question is brought into greater prominence whether Columbus really did discover, or merely re-discovered the Western Continent. Was not Leif Erikson the true discoverer of America? A second question is, if he was the real discoverer, what land did he first see and touch at, and where did he afterward disembark? There are three sources of information in answering these questions—history, antiquities and mythology.

The historical evidence is found in one of the Icelandic sagas, which some people would seem to reject as strict historical fact, though there is no apparent reason for doing so. It bears on the face of it the stamp of truth: it is plainly very different from the most of the sagas, which deal with the national religion and describe the deeds of the Norse gods. But that Leif is a human being who has seen the Occident is assured, for his description of the land he discovers coincides in the main with that of the eastern coast of North America.

In 982, according to the saga, Eric the Red discovered Greenland, and founded a colony there. In 985 Bjarni, a sea rover, on a voyage between Iceland and Greenland was blown by a north-east gale out of his course far south,

where he sighted land. He then sailed north and, with fair winds, reached Greenland in a fortnight. On his way he saw land twice. After two days' sail he passed a low, level, wooded land, and here the sailors wanted to touch to get wood and water, but Bjarni would not permit them. In three days more he passed a rocky, sterile land.

Leif, Eric's son, heard of Bjarni's adventure, and determined to learn more about this unknown land. So, in about 1000, he fitted out an expedition to retrace Bjarni's course. He sailed south-westerly from Greenland. After several days he reached a stern, rocky shore, the third land seen by Bjarni, and evidently Newfoundland. Continuing his journey he arrived at a low, wooded land of a white, sandy shore. Here he landed and called the country Markland. Leaving this place he followed the same course and reached his third haven, another low, wooded shore, with extensive flats left by the tide which receded to a great distance. Here he founded a settlement. In 1002 Thorwald, Leif's brother, sailed eastward from this place and was blown against a neck of land, breaking his keel. At ebb-tide he was left on a wide mudflat, so that it was easy to repair the keel. The place he called Kjarlnes, place of the keel. The country surrounding Leif's settlement was called Vinland. Here, the saga tells, Norsemen were located for a number of years.

Where is Markland and where is Vinland? Mr. Eben Norton Horsford, the great champion of the Scandinavian voyagers, in his book, "The Discovery of America by the Northmen," gives his answer to the question. He brings forward considerable evidence to show that Markland is Nova Scotia, Vinland Massachusetts. It is quite plain that both countries existed along the northern Atlantic coast. Yet Nova Scotia may be Vinland, for its south-west shore is more conspicuous for its lowness, its high tides and broad mudflats than that of Massachusetts. So that, in general description at least, Nova Scotia fills the bill.

There are other reasons to show that Vinland existed along this coast. Its vegetation corresponds to that of Massachusetts; it is a land of grape vines, as is the Bay State at the present time. Then, too, the saga says, there is more equality of day and night than in Iceland. The latitude of Iceland is 60°, that of Cape Cod 40°, so that any place between Cape Cod and Cape Breton would have more equality of day and night than Iceland. Then there is the question of length of day. The sentence in the saga which tells the length of the shortest day at Leif's settlement is rather uncertain and has had two interpretations, one of which makes it six hours long, the other nine hours. If we accept the six hours opinion, which would make the latitude about the same as Iceland's, we could not believe that there was more equality of day and night in Vinland than in Iceland. So, having to accept the latter statement, we must reject the opinion that the shortest day was six hours long, and accept the nine-hour day, which would locate Vinland somewhere among the New England States or Nova Scotia.

Turning now to archaeological remains, we find that as found so far they are very few. Some relics that were supposed to be of Norse origin have been proved to be remains of later European or Indian occupation. Mr. Horsford, however, claims to have found some evidences of Norse habitation in the vicinity of Boston. At Yarmouth, N.S., a large rock was found some years ago which was inscribed with what appeared to be the runic characters of the Scandinavians. But we noticed lately that the Philomathic Society of Dalhousie University, Halifax, or rather its president, has prepared a paper declaring it to be of other than Norse origin. Some authorities, however, consider it a relic of the vikings.

There is yet another opening for investigation in this matter, by comparison of the mythologies of the North American Indians and the Norsemen and ascertaining whether there are any points of similarity between them which would justify the belief that the two races were associated at any time. In studying these, however, it must be remembered that there is an analogy between mythologies that arises from similarity in the natural surroundings of their possessors or from likeness in the main ideas that all races have in regard to certain points in religion. These would occur without the races being in intercourse with one another.

As the Algonquin tribes of Indians inhabited that part of the eastern coast of America which now contains the Maritime Provinces and the New England States it is to the mythology of these that we would look for any traces of Norse influence. There are numerous points of resemblance, some of which can be accounted for by the analogy just spoken of, others only by believing that the two peoples were at some time neighbours.

Let us take the opening chapters of these two mythologies. In the Norse the first birth is that of a boy and girl from the arm-pit of a giant. In the Algonquin the first-borns are Glooscap, the good principle, and Malsum, evil, the former of whom springs from his mother, the earth, in a natural manner, the latter unnaturally bursts through her side, killing her. And here, by the way, is presented the opinion of these Indians that the good is natural in life, the evil unnatural. In the Greek the first births are Eros, love or good, and Tartarus, the lower world or evil, and these two are begotten of the earth. Thus in these three accounts of creation each has points of resemblance with the other two, showing an analogy in men's religious ideas. Then again in all three "good" and "evil" are brothers; in Greek, Jupiter and Pluto; in Algonquin,

Glooscap and Malsum; in Norse, Odin and Loke. This arises from man's belief that good and evil sprang together from the same source, that they exist together and are inseparable. Mr. Leland in his book, "Algonquin Legends," seems to forget this general analogy, and in his zeal to show the influence of the Norse upon the Indian cites as an example the Norse Loke resulting in the Indian Lox. It seems to us, as we have already stated, that Malsum corresponds to Loke. Lox represents rather the Norse Fenris. But though we cannot think, and we are glad to say we cannot, that the Indian borrowed his Lox from the Norse mythology, the striking similarity in name makes it appear that they borrowed the word. And so here are several points of resemblance, some arising from this general analogy; but one, it would seem, from association of race.

Here are some other similitudes. In both the wind is caused by a giant eagle. Odin creates men from the ash and elm; Glooscap creates men from the ash. In the Norse Edda two giants fish for whales and then hold a freezing contest. In the Algonquin, Glooscap and Kit-poosegunow have the very same adventure. The second birth in both is that of the dwarfs. The squirrel in either is a source of dissension. Miko, as he is called by the Indian, tempts Malsum to kill Glooscap. Ratatosk, the same animal in a Norse name, causes strife between the eagle and serpent who live on Ygdrasil, the tree of existence. Perhaps this is because the squirrel is a chattering gossip to both races. Both mythologies make the least things destroy the greatest. In the Norse Hoder kills Balder with a sprig of mistletoe, and Odin is wounded by a green tree's root. Malsum is killed with a fern root in the Indian, and Glooscap can be killed only with a flowering rush. These perhaps, being evergreens, are the emblems of winter and so of death which is the great destroyer.

The subject of these Norse discoveries is an important one not only to Nova Scotia, the New England States and Eastern America, but to all America, and this is the year of all years when it should be discussed most through the press. Last fall the Philomathic Society at Dalhousie in meeting discussed the Norse question. It would perhaps be well, it would certainly be interesting and instructive, for this Society to give the public the benefit of their views upon the subject. The object of the present paper has been merely to open up the matter and to tempt thorough and detailed investigation.

St. John, N.B.

W. G. MACFARLANE.

ROUNDEL.

I THINK, somewhere within the golden West,
There lies a land all flower-strewn and fair,
By mellow floods of sunlight ever blest,
I think—somewhere.

Just through, beyond the ruddy sunset flare,
By foot of foe or alien never pressed
Unvisited by grief, uncursed by care,

Where no keen pains can rankle in the breast,
Nor any burden grow too great to bear,
Nor yet a heart can break, but all may rest
I think—somewhere.

Montreal.

HELEN FAIRBAIRN.

LITERARY "FAKES."

TRULY, "of the making of books there is no end," neither does there seem to be an end to the ingenuity of "book-makers" in devising original methods that would have startled the trade in Solomon's day. Slang is sometimes more expressive than Webster's best, and the terms "fake" and "fakir" seem peculiarly fitting labels to these gentry and their wares. In view of a letter in THE WEEK, issue of April 1st, wherein an esteemed correspondent deploras the almost entire absence of Canadian work from a recent book of poems published in Chicago, perhaps the experiences of the writer in connection with a publishing firm having their office not a thousand miles away from the other may explain in a measure this fact and serve as a guide for the future.

One fine spring morning the writer woke, if not to find himself famous, at least to hear a suspicion of the rustle of Fame's wings, as the following letter flutters in among his office mail, personally addressed:—

... May 16, 1891.

"Dear Sir,—Would you please send on a few of your favourite poems for publication in . . . as you are certainly worthy of representation in the revised edition of this work which will soon be published.

"... is now recognized as the only complete work of the kind extant, and as we wish to have it complete as possible, it is to be hoped you will comply at once and oblige.
Yours sincerely,"

Accompanying the letter was a four-page leaflet of press and personal testimonials of the most flattering character, showing that the first edition was just such a fine specimen of "book-making" as THE WEEK's correspondent describes the work he refers to as being. A selection was made and sent off by return mail with the remark: "I have chosen such as I thought might be most interesting from local topic or motive." The reply came equally prompt and reads:—

... May 21, 1891.

"Dear Sir,—The editor has accepted a short Biography of yourself and selections for publication in . . . and recommends that your picture be inserted also. If you have a cut already engraved, forward it at once, or we will make one for you as per specimen and price enclosed (\$10); the cut, of course, will be your property when we get through with it. If it is not convenient just now to forward the price of the engraving, send a part of it, and remit the balance at your convenience.

"Your poem . . . will receive insertion; and the editor also recommends the Poems . . . Let us know what you think of the poem selected, and if you prefer others, name them, and your choice will receive due consideration.

"An early reply will greatly oblige,

"Yours sincerely,"

This kind consideration for possibly straightened circumstances was duly appreciated, and, rejecting the idea of offering to mortgage the niche in Fame's Temple to my friend whose assistance might help to lift me there, the following was sent off by return of post:—

... May 23, 1891.

"Dear Sirs,—. . . I have no cut of photo; don't care to invest in one; have no good photos anyway of recent date; and don't know that I desire to figure so prominently. Please "draw it mild" in the "Biography"; give a fair selection of the pieces and let them go on their merits, if they have any.
Yours truly,"

In a few days the following duly appeared in my mail:—

... June 3, 1891.

"Dear Sir,—Your letter received and contents noted. We wish you to re-consider the matter in regard to having your portrait appear in . . . as the editor conferred a special favour by recommending the insertion of same.

"As there is no other firm that employs the necessary skill to produce such life-like portraits as those will appear in this work, we hope you will decide to have a cut of your portrait made at the price named (\$10).

"If it is not convenient just now to send even part payment on the cut, we will have it made and you can remit at your convenience or on delivery of the complete work. A favourable reply will greatly oblige.

"Yours sincerely,"

This naturally had the effect of arousing me, and, as light dawned, I woke up and sailed in the following fashion:—

... June 6, 1891.

"Dear Sirs,—If in furtherance of such a laudable enterprise as a *comprehensive* compilation of the work of the Poets of America you desire to extend the field in this direction, and, as you say, want some specimens of my verse, I am pleased to do all I can to put you in possession of copies of any of my published poems, to re-appear in such good company.

"I should, of course, feel flattered in knowing from yours of 3rd inst., just to hand, of the special favour the editor desires to confer, at the cost to me of \$10, but I do not; and if I am to understand that entrance is only desired under such conditions, or any implication rests that the vanity of those desiring to appear in print and picture will lead them to pay for this opportunity in "cuts" and copies of the work, however attractive, I will thank you to return promptly all copy sent.
Yours truly,"

Having delivered this "crushing blow" I took breath, supposing this round had finished it, but he comes to time again, "somewhat battered, but still in the ring," taking up his position thus:—

... June 9, 1891.

"Dear Sir,—Your letter to hand and contents noted; in reply will say we do not charge anyone for being represented in . . . and we do not compel you to subscribe for same when finished.

"If you want your portrait inserted and a cut we will insert same free of charge; if you have no cut we can make one for you or you can have any firm do the same; there is no necessity of having your portrait in at all if you don't desire it.
"Resp. yours,"

This did not seem to call for any attention and I dismissed the matter from mind, when a few months later the attack was renewed in the following letter:—

... Nov. 7, 1891.

"Dear Sir,—The first edition of . . . was published in 1890, in regard to which find endorsed circular and comments. So popular did the work become that we are at once engaged in its revision, also adding additional contributors that have since come to our notice.

"Several months ago we informed you that your Poems and Biography were considered worthy of representation in . . .; at the same time your subscription was solicited for one or more copies of the revised work, which will be completed and ready for delivery by Christmas, and which will certainly make a handsome holiday present.

"Kindly inform us at once whether it will be agreeable to you for us to use your Poems and Biography in this

revised and enlarged edition of . . . , and also favour us with an order for at least one copy.

"Yours sincerely,"

"N.B.—A reply is necessary to insure representation, as only living poets are given a place in this work, and consequently we wish to receive a personal letter from you.

This I trust they did receive in the following form, brief and to the point:—

Nov. 16, 1891.

"Dear Sirs,—Replying to yours of 7th inst., I beg to refer you to mine of June 6th last, as containing all I can say regarding the proposed publication.

"Respectfully,"

No reply has been received to this, but I understand full revenge has been taken by dropping my insignificant name from the "gilt-edged and morocco-bound" bead-rol (price \$6.00) of famous ones; of the merit of such works as cited by THE WEEK's correspondent it is not necessary to speak. Doubtless amongst the work of 1348 writers covering 1,390 pages there must be much good matter, but if it is gathered by such questionable methods as I have described the endowment of such high authority might probably be withheld were all the facts known.

The following circular letter received from the same firm may fitly close this paper:—

"It has been our intention for some time past to publish a valuable collection consisting of an autograph poem and signature from the pen of each poet, a *fac simile* of which will be engraved and printed in book form. We wish to secure 500 poems for this work.

"A sonnet is preferred, or any complete poem or sentiment not exceeding twenty-four lines, so that the complete poem can appear on a single page.

"Would you please comply and forward us one of your favourite poems in your own handwriting with signature, written in black ink on a sheet of paper not larger than 6 x 9 inches. See specimen form . . . which is exactly the right width but a little too long. Of course the poem can be much shorter, in which case it will be placed in the centre of a page. A prompt reply will greatly oblige.

"Yours sincerely,"

In view of the foregoing, this last did not receive a reply; but should any writer to whom copies may not have been sent desire to be embalmed in this enduring monument they may send them, ascertain terms and conditions on application to the publishers. J. PENN.

THREE BOYS' BOOKS.

FOR many months past one has not been able to pass either the windows of book shops, or the book stalls of railway stations, without observing piles of cheap reprints of noble books—springing up amongst the garbage of the ordinary cheap press like flowers in the midst of corruption. None of them, perhaps, have been in greater demand than the six-penny copy of "Tom Brown's School-days." It is a book that has long and deservedly taken place among the classics of our literature. No other boys' book can compare with it in point of popularity. I once heard a schoolboy's judgment on it. He was comparing it with "Eric": "Parts of Tom Brown are beastly rot—where Arthur nearly dies, you know. But Eric is beastly rot nearly all the way through." Perhaps boys, more than any other species of humanity, have two opinions on most subjects—one that they keep hidden in the privacy of their own hearts, and very rarely share even with the David of their soul, and one that they express loudly on every appropriate and inappropriate occasion. If they have not, they are open to the charge of inconsistency, for they continue to read what they stigmatize as "beastly rot."

But the contrast between the two books is, in truth, very great—great as the contrast between health and disease—great as the contrast between the feelings of fifty years ago and the feelings of to-day. Yet their likeness is also apparent. In loftiness of aim, in disinterested love of youth, in zeal for youth's welfare, in moral tone, in noble purpose, there is, perhaps, nothing to choose between them. But, to attain the self-same end, each writer has taken a widely different road.

"Tom Brown" is the creature of abounding health, moral, mental and physical; "Eric" is the product of disease. "Tom Brown" has been described by a naturalist; "Eric" by a physician. "Tom Brown" still lingered in that healthier air in which, as Kingsley says of his hero, "he never thought about thinking, nor felt about feeling"; "Eric," in his morbid fear of being misunderstood, in his despair, in his almost unboyish depth of remorse, is tainted with the reflexiveness which is the poison of modern life—and which has been fostered by such books as Miss Montgomery's "Misunderstood," and its host of trashy imitators. One, especially, called, if we remember rightly, "Little Empress Joan," and which appeared in *Little Folks' Magazine*, was enough to make the best and most natural child who ever read it realize that to be interesting she must be naughty; and to set her watching for signs that she, too, was "misunderstood." Looking over boys' books, apart from books of travel, three seem to strike us as standing, for moral and literary

merit, above the rest: the two already mentioned, and Mrs. Ewing's "We and the World."

Of the first, little need be said—it has been eulogized by our greatest critics, from Kingsley downwards. Kingsley says in a letter to the author—his dear and intimate friend—"I recommend 'Tom Brown' wherever I go, only to find that it *has* been read." (One can hardly help an envious sigh as one thinks of the friendship of those two men—each so nobly gifted—each so able to satisfy and enrich the other.) Its bubbling fun, its gladsome vigour, its noble morality, its healthy piety—the interest that attaches to its portraiture of the great Arnold—place "Tom Brown" almost beyond the reach of further and humbler praise. It is a picture of school-life at its best. Even the painful episode of Flashman's bullying hardly detracts from the joyousness of the whole.

"Eric" has a different scope and mission. A recent article in the *Spectator* called it "an exasperating present for a healthy boy." Indeed, one *would* be rather sorry for the boy who could prefer it to "Tom Brown." But it might be—one cannot doubt that it has been—a profoundly helpful book to a boy who had gone not too far upon the downward path; and for such, we take it, the book was written. It abounds in almost thrillingly painful incidents—its end is almost needlessly tragic, and strikes one as being a little sensational and over-drawn. All through it lacks the open-air vigour which makes "Tom Brown" so delightful, and which is replaced in "Eric" by a gloom which is, at times, oppressive. Of a different stamp from either is "We and the World." Not a school book to begin with. ("Crayshaw's" is only described to show what cheap schools were in those days of "Dotheboys' Halls.") But it is a book describing boys' tastes, feelings and pursuits with exceptional skill, to judge from the avidity with which boys read it. The modern taint is shown a little, but shown only to be condemned. Here is a sentence which gives the author's feelings on that matter: "If I had said that I was misunderstood and wanted sympathy, I should have been answered that many a lad of my age was homeless and wanted boots."

The different characteristics of the Scotch, Irish and English boys are charmingly portrayed. "Cripple Charlie" is an interesting creation; the old "Bee Master" is worthy of George Eliot. The book, like all of Mrs. Ewing's, insensibly lifts one God-wards, and, though boys have been known to grumble at the religion in it, we never knew one who was content to put it down until he had finished it. The favourite chapters were, as a rule, those containing the account of the schoolmaster's rescue of "Arthur," and those describing Jack's embarkation at Liverpool and his subsequent adventures. All three are charming books, and anyone discovering that a boy friend has not yet read either, has it in his or her power to confer the purest pleasure by presenting it.

LEE WYNDHAM

WILL YOU FORGET ME, DEAREST?

WILL you forget me, dearest? If I knew,
It would not be so hard to go away,
If love could change, as human love may do,
To go would be less bitter than to stay.

Better to miss love's sweetness, all life through,
Than have it lose its fragrance, as it may;
Will you forget me, dearest? If I knew,
It would not be so hard to go away.

Fold me in your dear arms, if false, or true,
What matters it, since you are mine to-day,
Kiss me good-bye, the hours are brief and few,
The first kiss and the last, who can gainsay?
Will you forget me, dearest? If I knew,
It would not be so hard to go away.

EMMA P. SEABURY.

PARIS LETTER.

BY their audacious crime in the Rue de Berlin the Anarchists have this time inaugurated the reign of terror. Society is alarmed, and more than angry; if the real authors of the diabolical deed can be arrested, the infuriated crowd will hardly give them the benefit of the new law now being manufactured for the punishment of offences with explosives. Judge Lynch will interfere. To sacrifice a whole house full of innocent people, men, women, children, and even babies thirty minutes old, in order to destroy a judge who had the courage to do his duty by sending guilty Anarchists to the hulks, next to justifies the treatment extended to wild beasts—immediate extirpation, no matter how.

This last outrage has clearly shown that the ends aimed at by the desperadoes are to deter judges from doing their duty, save at the risk of being blown into fragments at their own residences and in the bosom of their families; to shock the social fabric to its foundations by destroying the security in the civilization on which it reposes. The anarchists can sardonically grin at their hideous success. They are organized not only in Paris but elsewhere, and we wait, not so much in the expectation of their arrest, as to know where their next outrage will occur. The aspect of the ruined house is terrible; all the inside was blown up, and then fell in a chaotic mass at the bottom of the stair case. Imagine children piling up dominoes to make a tower,

when suddenly the pieces collapse. That's the spectacle of the premises in the Rue de Berlin just shattered, to say nothing of the smashed windows in the contiguous mansions.

A student in the demolished house—for it is temporarily propped up with beams—informs me that he had been reading from five to eight in his bed on Sunday morning; he had just closed his book and lay a-thinking for a few minutes, preparatory to turning out, when he heard an awful "boom"; then came a current of air that sucked open the bedroom door, shattered his window inward and sent himself upwards in a manner that recalled his early school days when tossed in a blanket. The sappers quickly arrived, their headquarters being happily near. The first persons saved were the wife of an apothecary, who had just been confined half an hour previously, and the midwife, who was soothing the little stranger. The three escaped unhurt. Victor Hugo alluded to the birth of the Comte de Chamford as "the child of a miracle." What would have been his opinion about little "Mademoiselle Dynamite," as the new-born is already baptized?

The judge, M. Bulot, whose life was aimed at, occupied the fifth flat; he, his wife and family rushed on the balcony in their night clothes, imploring aid; a white pet poodle came to the front also, thrust its head through the railing, barking, as it were, for assistance, while wagging his tail to give courage to the family. No lives were lost, which is another miracle. Of the nineteen wounded, six are severely so; one housemaid was positively ripped open as she was going down the stairs to purchase milk, by the flying wood, iron and splinters from the balustrade. The iron hooks had been so twisted as to recall those immense gimmet hooks that suspend carcasses of oxen in a butcher's shop. The maid's life is not despaired of.

Since the Anarchists have chalked all the houses for destruction wherein the judges and assistant public prosecutors who condemned their co-mates to imprisonment reside, landlords decline to rent premises to official members of the legal profession, and where the latter at present dwell the feelings of the other tenants are not enviable. The boycotting for self-defence has been extended to parrots: since the latter have disseminated Brazilian consumption over the city, "pretty Poll" will not be allowed to accompany its owner to any new apartments. In a house where some parrots are kept as vocal and linguistic pets, one tenant has called upon the Municipal Hygienic Committee to send a sanitary inspector to examine some of the birds reported to be on the sick list. Six persons have died, having contracted the parrot epidemic, and the eleven down in the hospitals are slowly pulling themselves together. The doctors cannot classify the new malady; its diagnosis reveals all the symptoms of typhoid fever united to pulmonic congestion.

The Bank of France enjoys the monopoly of issuing notes; it is not exactly the bank of the State, since the Ministry of Finance has its own strong boxes and pays public expenditure out of the taxes poured into its coffers; the Treasury, furthermore, has its "receivers" in the departments to discharge similar duties, and the departmental treasuries are about the best plums in the gift of the State. The security exacted from the holder of the office is so elevated that a syndicate of friends guarantees in many cases the solvability of the receiver, who has to share his profits with them. That was one of the mines exploited by M. Wilson, President Grévy's son-in-law. A receiver accepts subscriptions for all licensed loans; he can discount local paper and accept deposits of money. It is he who is the confident of the peasantry when they save a little hard money and desire to invest it. Several financial establishments have offered to transact all the local business of the Treasury free, and thus abolish the receiverships. But the indemnity necessary to pay the latter amounted to such a total that the Government recoiled from the reform. The Bank of France, in return for the extension of its privileges, will have to share its profits more liberally with the State; to open about seventy more branches; to discount and collect bills every day; to cease the prehistoric rule of refusing all paper unless backed by three sound names, and to negotiate bills for even the modest sum of five frs. to suit the peasant-farmers.

The fortifications round Paris, or rather the military zone, comprise an area of 1,000 acres, and valued, as a building site, at 225,000,000 frs. The fortifications are totally useless since the discovery of long range artillery; the only foe they ever kept out was the Government of 1871, whose head, Thiers, was the originator of the big ring fence round the Capital, the want of which in 1814 was the cause Napoleon I. asserted of his defeat, and anything "the ogre of Corsica," as the Royalists called him, recommended, was gospel for Thiers. The delay in commencing the part demolition of the fortifications is really due as to how to dispose of the site. In the way of private companies, there are no less than six Richmonds in the field, but none absolutely free from objection. The *Crédit Foncier* proposes to purchase the land as it becomes vacant, and to erect thereon dwellings for artisans and labourers, with a certain proportion of houses for the lower stratum of the middle classes.

Respecting duelling, M. Mauclair admits that it "can become dangerous" if the swords be replaced by pistols. In practice this theory is not sustainable. M. Legoué, of the Academy, is opposed to women including in their "rights" that of duelling; their fighting paraphernalia

should be confined to rice powder, fans, umbrellas, scratching and the free use of the unruly member.

Colbert, though having the wealth of France at his feet, did not die rich. His three daughters were married to dukes, and his five sons had fortunes ever within their grasp, yet none were wealthy. Colbert's brother, however, died a millionaire, from his contract for coining the nation's *liards*, or farthings.

M. Leon Say intends to dedicate his encyclopædia on the Financial Administration of France to Mr. Gladstone.

The contractor who is charged for 47,000 frs. for the demolition and clearing away of the ruins of the Château of St. Cloud has been surveying his work. I accompanied one of the foremen through the ruins a few days ago to visit several of the historical rooms, where so many notable events occurred. It would pay to photo several of these apartments, whose walls are now covered with ivy instead of frescoes and Gobelein tapestry, and whose furniture now consists of dilapidated statuary, incapable of being cemented, wild briar, young chestnut trees and hazels. Hung alongside the photos, made of these pieces, before the bombardment of the castle, the looking upon this picture and on that might be added to "Volney's Ruins."

The correspondent of the *Temps* at Hyères writes that a "mass" was celebrated in the "Protestant church" of that town in memory of the Duke of Albany.

Officers are addressed not "monsieur," but "my lieutenant," "my colonel," etc. A lieutenant in hospital complained that the man-nurse did not address him as "my lieutenant." The nurse replied that he did not know the patient's rank, he not being in uniform, but in a night dress in bed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—In the course of your courteous criticism of my recent pamphlets you object to my ascribing to Protestants less zeal for the combination of religious and secular education than I accord to Catholics. You say: "The true Protestant certainly attaches no less value to religion as an indispensable factor in all education, every day in the week, than the most devout Roman Catholic. The difference is that he, as a citizen of the State, recognizes the rights of all other citizens, and declines to force the teaching of his own religious views upon them or their children; and as both Christian and citizen he denies that it is within either the power or the duty of the state to provide for genuine religious teaching. . . . The secularization of the schools they (thoughtful Protestants) regard as a compromise growing out of the necessities of the situation and the only means of securing to the individual freedom of conscience in matters of faith."

My pamphlet dealt with the Manitoba aspect of the question. The distinction which I drew would, I admit, not hold in England. Perhaps it may not hold in Ontario, although my own opinion is that it would. That it exists in Manitoba there can be little question. Allow me to mention two out of many proofs.

1. From 1870 to 1890 our schools were divided into Protestant and Roman Catholic, each denomination having full control of its schools and *carte blanche* to make them exactly as they wanted them. The Protestant Board of Education consisted of five clergymen and two laymen. One of its first acts was "to exclude all distinctive religious teachings from its schools," and to enjoin "the reading of the Holy Scriptures and the prayers as published in the by-laws and regulations at the opening and closing of the school." The secularization ("with a vestige"), you will observe, was not decreed out of tender regard for Roman Catholics (for the schools were avowedly and by name Protestant, and Roman Catholics had no part or lot in them), but merely because the Protestants wanted to give their schools a secular character. Now, contrast the action of the Roman Catholic Board, but I need not tell you, sir, what that Board did.

2. Our School Act of 1890 abolished both Protestant and Catholic schools and established Public schools. It provides that religious exercises may ("at the option of the school trustees of the district") be conducted "just before the closing hour in the afternoon," and enacts that "no religious exercises shall be allowed therein except as above provided." The Act took away from both Protestants and Catholics the ample powers which they had as to religious education under the previous statute. We may test opinion by asking, how was this legislative divorce between secular and religious education received by the two bodies? The Rev. Prof. Bryce in an affidavit tells us that "The Presbyterian Synod of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which represents the largest religious body in Manitoba, passed, in May, 1890, a resolution *heartily approving* of the Public School Act of this year; and I believe it is approved of by the great majority of the Presbyterians in Manitoba." Contrast the action of the Roman Catholics once more, sir; you need no information. The Protestants gave thanks for the final blow to all chance of religion in the schools and for the effacement of their power to provide it. The Roman Catholics are on their way to the Privy Council to try and get relief.

3. Allow me to forestall your reply to these points by the remark that your statement that Protestants regard a secular school system as an acceptable compromise (so I

understand you), of itself establishes my point. In Roman Catholic view there can be no compromise in the matter. Secular schools violate the dogmatic and historic position of their Church. That Protestants will for the sake of convenience or economy agree to the secularization of the schools; that they will dispense with "an indispensable factor in all education;" and that Roman Catholics will not, establishes the difference to which I referred.

Your criticism, moreover, is directed to a statement which, from your point of attack, is immaterial to the argument. I argued that Roman Catholics, as a matter of conscience (differing in this respect from Protestants), insisted "upon all education being permeated with religion;" therefore (other premisses now understood) they should be allowed to supply their children with that kind of education. You take issue upon the parenthesis, "differing in this respect from Protestants." My argument would have been as valid were the parenthesis left out, and if Catholics were represented by X. Let me show this clearly, and for that purpose assume that the true Protestant does, as you say, attach "no less value to religion as an indispensable factor, etc." Let me also assume your statement to be correct, that "the true Protestant . . . denies that it is within the power, or the duty of the State, to provide for genuine religious teaching." Protestant and Catholic are now agreed upon premisses and may both be included under X. The true Protestant argument now runs this way: *The State ought to protect itself from vice by education. Religion is "an indispensable factor in all education, every day in the week." Therefore it is the duty of the State to have nothing to do with religion.* The true Protestant should observe that his major premiss, "It is the duty of the State to educate," is contradicted, the moment he asserts that it is not the duty of the State to teach "an indispensable factor in all education." It is as though he said: It is the duty of the State to build warships, but it is not the business of the State to furnish them with rudders. A rudderless warship and an irreligious education are, to Roman Catholics, similar abominations—great capacities for evil.

The true Protestant, clearly, argues badly. I submit the alternative conclusion for his consideration: *The State ought to protect itself from vice by education. Religion is "an indispensable factor in all education every day in the week." Therefore it is the duty of the State in proceeding to protect itself, not to drop the indispensable, but to devise means by which it may be retained.* If means cannot be devised, then of course the indispensable must go, and education be truncated. But let us first be very sure that so fatal a step is absolutely necessary. Let us see.

The true Protestant makes his fundamental mistake when he skips from separation of Church and State to secularization of schools; and shuts out all other alternatives. He attributes to me the following: "The State has nothing to do with religion . . . therefore it should enter into a partnership with a professedly religious body." Therefore it should do something else I say.

As pointed out by John Stuart Mill there are two distinct methods by which the State can deal with education. It can establish schools of its own, or it can assist denominational or other schools. In the one case it undertakes the control of the schools and adopts a scheme of its own for their management—just as it establishes, owns and manages a navy. In the other case it observes merely the practical results of the management of schools by other bodies, and renders assistance according to such results. There are (1) State schools and (2) State-aided schools. Both of these systems are now in force in England. The Province of Ontario acts, to-day, upon both principles with reference to charitable institutions.

Now it is very clear that there is no breach of the principle of the separation of Church and State when the city of Toronto subscribes to the maintenance of some Roman Catholic charity. Good secular work is being done and the city is glad to help, even if the institution has a religious side to it. In the same way the principle is not violated in England where denominational schools are helped by public funds. Good work is being done, and as the State has no objection to religious education, there is no reason for refusing help which would otherwise be granted, merely because religion is taught there. While the State will not assist in the propagation of religion, it will not refuse to recognize an institution because of its religion. In other words, the State will neither patronize nor antagonize religion.

The way is now clear for the statement that there is no infringement of the principle if the State should incorporate all those who think alike on educational matters, and, instead of giving them public money (which the Government would draw from the people), should provide machinery by which they can pay their own money directly to their own trustees. All the State does, in this case, is to erect a corporation to which certain persons may pay their proportion of money necessary for education if they think fit so to do.

You admit that parents are primarily responsible for the education of their children, "and that the State's right to intervene is merely derived and inferential, arising out of its obligation to protect the State from the injurious effects of ignorance," etc. State-aided education is, therefore, more nearly right than State education. In both cases public money is used, but in the former the primary right and responsibility of the parents is preserved, while in the latter all individual choice of method is annulled,

and an indispensable part of education necessarily omitted. To put the matter syllogistically: *The State ought to protect itself from vice by education. Education can better be conducted by agencies other than the State, because of the latter's incapacity anent a certain indispensability, etc. Therefore the State ought to assist other agencies, rather than itself take the management.*

Now, sir, let me point out that separate schools are more nearly allied to State-aided, than to State schools. They are, in their essential characteristics, still less obnoxious to principle (if that were possible) than State-aided schools. For all that the State does is to organize Roman Catholics so that they may support themselves apart from the State. If their revenue be supplemented by a rateable contribution from the general fund, that is by no means a necessary part of the system. It might be an easily-answered argument for the stoppage of the supplement, but not for the abolition of the schools. It is clear then that we are not shut up to a choice between the two alternatives (1) Abandonment of separation between Church and State; and (2) Abandonment of an indispensable part of education. There is a *modus vivendi* to be found in (a) State-aided education, or (b) Separate schools with no State aid at all—only a charter.

In fact, the true Protestant is easily driven to admit that the question is merely one of money. He wants one set of schools because it is cheaper than a double set; and for the sake of economy he will forego religion in the schools. Roman Catholics maintain that the economy would be false, and the divorce disastrous to the eternal welfare of the children. I gave one answer to the economy argument when I pointed out in my pamphlet that at present in Manitoba the saving would be a bagatelle. But the best answer is not that, but this: that to Roman Catholics the matter is not one of money at all, but of conscience. In matters of conscience, Protestant denominations are wildly prodigal of their money; as witness the thousands of dollars which they annually spend in ungenerous competition with one another in every little village in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. They have a perfect right, no doubt, so to compete, and to urge subscriptions for the ruinous contest upon grounds of conscience; but let them not say to Catholics that in a very much more important matter their consciences must be sacrificed to economy.

For summary I ask you to reperuse the foregoing italicized sentences, and then consider the following: The State ought to protect itself from vice by education. The State ought not to interfere with religion. Yet religion is deemed by some "an indispensable factor in all education, every day in the week." State schools have advantages over State-aided or State-chartered schools, except (principally) in the matter of this indispensability. Protestants are either (a) not impressed with the importance of this "indispensability," or (b) are willing to waive it. Catholics make its retention a matter of conscience. For Protestants, therefore, State schools, and for Roman Catholics State-aided or State-chartered schools should be prescribed. If Protestants are impressed, etc., and are not willing to waive, then they also are entitled to separate schools.

Winnipeg, Man.

JOHN S. EWART.

SOME FORMS OF GAMBLING.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—There may be many anomalous things tolerated in this Dominion of ours, but the one to which I wish to call attention at present seems only equalled in rascality by the indifference with which the public endures the scheming villainy of the corrupt party politician. I refer to the various methods of gambling, which are disguised under many plausible titles. In Quebec it is a "colonization" fund, or for some charitable purpose; in Ontario it is some "prize competition," perhaps on some religious topic, which beguiles the unwary into parting with his dollar in the vain hope that he may be lucky enough to draw a fortune. I should like to know why the vice of gambling at horse races, etc., is a grave sin, and buying a ticket at a church lottery is a virtuous act? As a matter of fact, it is well known that those who invest in such lotteries are least able to bear the drain on their earnings. That the cover of religion should be sought and obtained to permit the open gambling of the "Quebec Colonization Company" is a disgrace. It doesn't make any difference whether the money obtained is devoted to charitable works or not, the principle is vicious and should be condemned. In Ontario several journals have adopted the "competition" game as a means of bringing money into their coffers. If these journals fill a public want, the public will buy without holding out the alluring bait of a possible fortune to each subscriber; if they do not fill a public want, or are not devoted to furthering public welfare, the sooner they cease to exist the better. It is true, these journals may not send out agents to sell tickets for a lottery, but they indulge in gambling none the less. I am not sure but their *modus operandi* is even worse than if they sold chances openly, because many people who would be deterred from buying a lottery ticket are willing to compete—as they think—for a prize, forgetting that these people are no more urged by philanthropic motives than is the circus fakir who gives one man a dollar prize that twenty others may be induced to give him fifty cents each for the chance of getting "the lucky number."

Now, is it the duty of the Government to interfere?

If the duty of a government is to protect the governed from the more open forms of gambling, why should it not extend to these side shows which cunning has devised to evade the more general law? Of course, there is a probability that any interference would meet with strong opposition, but there may be some in Canada yet to whom it is not too great a stretch of imagination to conceive a government doing an act of justice, even though it lost a supporter or two by its adherence to truth.

DR. JEKYLL.

TWO PICTURES.

THE one so far away : in saffron space,
A drift of violet on the sun. Above
In shadow like a solitary dove
A cloud drawn slowly sunward pace on pace.

The other near him, O how near : a face
Not yet illumed by the rose-light of love—
And now he whispers aught all sweet to prove,
O'er flowers golden in her perfumed lace.

And lo! the sun through the thin drift has burned
And rifted violet to gold is turned,
Nor shines the one small cloud in all the skies—
Like flames on snow his Love's fair cheek is bright,
His Love has madding beauty in her eyes,
And he like the love cloud is lost in light.

Picton.

HELEN M. MERRILL.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.*

THE general interest of this volume may be said to be somewhat below the average; or perhaps rather it would be but for the long line of kings of the name of James, and King John of England. One of the first names that arrest attention is that of Ireland, the Shakespeare forger. One of the saddest stories in itself, and made even more so by Mr. James Payn's novel "The Talk of the Town." One can hardly understand how so many archaeologists should have been taken in; but it is interesting to find that the great players, if they could not prove, at least felt, that the *Vortigern* was none of Shakespeare's. The article on Ireland is by the editor, and is complete and satisfactory.

No less good, in its way, is an article on Ireton the regicide, by Mr. C. H. Firth, who seems to us to take a just view of his character. If Ireton had lived in happier times, he would have handed down a reputation very different from that with which the royalists have endowed him. A very interesting article on Edward Irving is contributed by the accomplished hand of Dr. Richard Garnett. The writer is not in full sympathy either with his subject, or with the movements which he promoted, but he tries to do justice to his character. "Irving," he says, "was one of the most striking figures in ecclesiastical history, and as exempt from every taint of charlatanism as a man can be. He cannot be acquitted of an enormous overestimate of his own powers and a fatal proneness to believe himself set apart for extraordinary works; but this mistaken self-confidence never degenerated into conceit, and on many occasions he gave evidence of a most touching humility." So far good; but the following is a little hard: "Intellectually he was weak, to say nothing of his deficiency in judgment and common sense; his voluminous writings are a string of sonorous common-places empty of useful suggestion and original thought. This poverty of matter is in part redeemed by the dignity of the manner, for which Irving has never received sufficient credit." Part of this is very good indeed; but Dr. Garnett will hardly deny that the celebrated missionary sermon of 1826, to which he refers, had some very high qualities.

Among the Isabellas we meet with the daughter of King John of England, who was wife of the Emperor Frederick II.; Isabella of Angoulême, her mother, the wife of King John; Isabella of France, the wife of Edward II.—a villainous kind of a woman; another, the eldest daughter of Edward III., the history of whose various failures to get married might be spun out into a volume; and Isabella of France, the second queen of Richard II., married to him at the age of six. The little lady was crowned in Westminster Abbey, and was made a great deal of. But he had to leave for Ireland in 1399, when she was about ten, and they never met again.

Among a large number of Jacksons there are several quite worthy of notice. We will mention only two: Cyril Jackson, a rather noted Dean of Christ Church, who really did a good deal for the improvement of his college and of the University of Oxford; and Thomas Jackson, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, whose work on the Creed has quite merited the reputation it has enjoyed; and which, although it is cast in moulds not quite familiar to the religious thinkers of the present day, by no means deserves to be forgotten. A little further on we come to the name of Dr. W. Jacobson, formerly Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Chester.

From p. 129 to p. 199 we have a series of most interesting and excellent articles on the seven Stewart Kings

of the name of James, beginning with the very interesting James I., for a long time a captive in England, and in consequence marrying Jane, daughter of the Duke of Somerset, to whom he proved so good a husband and was rewarded by her devotion which is said to have seconded that of Catherine Douglas, who vainly attempted to prevent the murder of the king. All these early Stewart kings were unfortunate. The exorbitant power of the nobility and their insolence towards the monarchy and the people alike had brought about the murder of the first James; and his son had no choice as to following in the footsteps of his father, unless he meant to abdicate the royal power. He was killed by a wedge from a cannon, while engaged in the siege of the castle of Roxburgh.

Still sadder, if possible, was the death of James III.; who was killed (perhaps murdered) while fighting against his own nobility who had placed his son, afterwards James IV., at their head. Visitors to Stirling may remember the ruined abbey of Cambus Kenneth, not far off, and the tomb of James, raised by the pious care of the present Queen of Great Britain in memory of her ancestor. James IV. was killed at Flodden, the result of his own rashness, and James V. died broken hearted just as his daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, arrived in this troubled world. James VI. (afterwards the first of England) was the only one in the line who died a peaceable death. We ought to remark that the article on this Solomon of the age, by Dr. S. R. Gardiner, is, as might be expected, of first rate excellence. But the five previous ones are good, all coming from the pen of Dr. Æneas Mackay. The article on James II. of England, by Dr. A. W. Ward, is, in our judgment, much too laudatory. He is the only king of the name who seems to us repulsive.

Leaving the kings of this name, we are glad to see a modest little article given to John Angell James, an earnest and devoted independent minister, now almost forgotten, but once a religious power. Further on, we come upon Jane Seymour, mother of Edward VI.; then upon good William Jay of Bath, a very remarkable man. Richard Jefferies, the eminent Wiltshire writer, who died only five years ago, is sympathetically treated by Dr. Garnett, and Lord Jeffrey, of the Edinburgh Review, by Mr. Leslie Stephen; whilst the famous (or infamous) Judge Jeffreys gets what he deserves from Mr. Russell Barker. "He was a man of considerable talents and some social gifts, but neither his judicial brutalities nor his political profligacy admit of palliation. Devoid of principle, of drunken and extravagant habits, he was reckless of everything save his own advancement," and so forth.

We had noted many other names for mention, among them Jenner and Jerdan, and the two Jerrolds—also Jesse (the writer on natural history), Jessel (the judge), Jeune (predecessor of Magee as Bishop of Peterborough) Jevons (the political economist), Jewel (of Salisbury), Joscelind (of Wells), and a number of Johns. But we must do no more than refer to these articles, which, with many others, will well repay perusal.

ART NOTES.

THE twentieth annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists will be opened in their gallery, King Street West, Toronto, on May 23rd next. All pictures to be delivered before May 17th, with the title and name of the artist, and address, on the back of each. These pictures will be at the owner's risk, but during the exhibition an insurance will be made on same by the Society. It is proposed to issue an illustrated catalogue for this exhibition, and to make it a complete success it is necessary to have each artist, designer and architect represented. The sketches to be, in size, 2½ in. x 4 in., or 4 in. x 6½ in., executed on lithograph transfer paper, grained, smooth, stippled, drawn in tuche or crayon. All communications, sketches, photos, perspectives, designs, etc., should be sent to catalogue committee.

THE monument to Percy Bysshe Shelley designed by Onslow Ford for the Protestant burial ground in Rome was refused a site by the lady who owns the plot where the poet's heart is buried. It is therefore proposed to place the monument at Oxford. Ford's design is a slab bearing the body of the drowned poet, the slab supported by winged lions. Before the slab sits a weeping muse.—*Library and Studio*.

THE monument of Meissonnier at Paris has been finished in clay by Mercie, so far as the seated figure of the artist is concerned. Guillaume is to design the pedestal, which will stand on two steps, on the second of which will be a flag, a hat of Napoleon, a cuirass, and a cavalry sword, forming a group of still life in bronze. Mercie has modelled the painter seated, in order to conceal his thin short legs, and dressed him in a flowing robe. His legs are crossed, and his head rests on his hand. Palette and brushes are in the left. The head is bent forward in a pensive position.—*Library and Studio*.

THE paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds are said to be fading away. His "Holy Family" at the National Gallery, London, has been removed owing to its bad condition, and now other pictures are reported in a precarious state. Haydon maintained that the lack of permanency in Sir Joshua's painted work came from his tendency to experiment, on the ground that he had discovered the

"secret" of the old masters. The complaint is not new, for it was made during Sir Joshua's life. "Never mind," said the philosophical admirer, Sir George Beaumont, "a faded portrait by Reynolds is better than a fresh one by any one else."—*Library and Studio*.

THE Comédie Française is peculiarly rich in works of sculpture, and taken altogether its statues and busts are far superior to its pictures. The public foyer contains two works in marble that are great amongst the greatest, and worthy to take their place side by side with the rarest pearls of antique art. Surrounded by plants and flowers, Voltaire occupies the place of honour, not in his quality of dramatic author, nor yet as an ancestor of the House of Molière, but because his statue in white marble is the indisputable masterpiece of Houdon, and, moreover, a masterpiece of masterpieces. No one who has ever seen this work can forget its intense idealism, more real than reality. Certainly the ample floating garments of Houdon's marble are not those of the real Voltaire; that noble drapery, with its heroic folds, bears no distant resemblance even to the dressing-gowns and tail-coats that Voltaire wore in the flesh; it is rather the garb of all time, a synthesis of clothing. Voltaire in reality wore a wig, and so Houdon has depicted him in a bust; but in this grand statue the sculptor has given his model a soft, silky crop of white hair, and it was only just and fitting that he should have done so, for, as Théodore de Banville has ingeniously observed, the author of "Candide" could not be allowed by his baldness to provoke the laughter of the inhabitants of Hades, while, on the other hand, in the realm of shadows one cannot wear a wig, however well made it may be. Thus in the generous simplification of an ideal drapery all vulgar and temporary details have disappeared, and Voltaire is seen as he ought to be seen, not imprisoned in a fugitive epoch, both clothed for eternity, immortal by the thoughtfulness of his brow and by the irony of his mouth. What greater marvel of expression has the sculptor's art produced than Caffieri's bust of Rotrou, that head flaming with life, passion and heroism, that ideal head of genius and noble virility. How fine, too, Caffieri's bust of Corneille, calm and meditative. How majestic, how instinct with style, and how intensely expressive is the work of this great genius, whose chisel combines the splendour of Venice with the lucidity and ponderation of the French mind.—*Theodore Child, in the Magazine of Art for April*.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE GRAND.

"DR. BILL'S" second visit this season to Toronto has proved to his patient admirer as attractive as heretofore, the Company fairly outvieing their previous efforts to excite the risible faculties of their audiences. Next week, April 18th, Roland Reed with his high class comedy company will appear at the Grand Opera House. Manager Sheppard is giving his supporters substantial bills of fare this season, and the latter are showing their evident appreciation of his efforts to cater to their wants.

THE ACADEMY.

MARIE TEMPEST who is at the head of one of the Casino Companies, including Fred. Soloman, the funny fellow, is fairly delighting large audiences in "The Tyrolean" and "Nanon" at the Academy.

TORONTO VOCAL SOCIETY.

THE engagement of Miss Attalie Claire, originally a protégé of Madame Albani's, and a member of Patti's Concert Company during her trip through America and Mexico, is creating quite a stir in musical circles. Her personality is as beautiful and charming as her singing is artistic, so good indeed that her recent rival in New York, Lillian Russell, forbid her singing any longer with the Company in which the fair Attalie's salary accrues until April 26th, when she will at once come to Toronto, her native town, to sing with the Toronto Vocal Society, on Thursday, April 28th, in the Pavilion; the plan for which will be open to the public April 22nd at Nordheimer's.

THE PAVILION.

THE illustrious name of Albani (*née Jeunesse*) has been so constantly associated with her native country that it has become a talisman amongst Canadians sufficiently powerful to fill to overflowing with her enthusiastic admirers the most spacious reception halls in the Dominion. Nor is her power to draw vast audiences confined to this country; in the United States her great talents are quite as fully appreciated; whether in opera or concert, her name is there, as also through Great Britain and Europe, a synonym for the highest success, awarded alike to the purity and gentleness of the woman as to the *artiste* who has attained the highest distinction in her chosen profession. Madame Albani's glorious vocal powers still retain their wonted freshness; beauty of tone, great flexibility, evenness of execution and distinct enunciation are still marked characteristics of her singing. On Monday evening her rendering of "Casta Diva," from "Norma," roused the audience to enthusiasm, but the fair singer contented herself with bowing her recognition of the generous plaudits bestowed upon her. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," her second number, was irresistibly *encored* and in response Madame Albani sang as but few have ever

* "Dictionary of National Biography." Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. 29. Inglis—John. Price, \$3.75. New York: Macmillan; Toronto: Williamson. 1892.

sung it "The Jewel Song," from "Faust." Her third song "Mia Picirella," a beautiful Italian ballad by Gomez, fairly captivated everyone, and a soufelt portrayal of the Scotch ballad, "Robin Adair," brought still another encore, this time the fair cantatrice's national song, "Souvenir de ma Jeunesse," the audience not being contented until the singer again acknowledged their enthusiastic plaudits with a heartfelt rendering of "Home, Sweet Home." De Pachmann, who is perhaps the most thorough exponent of Chopin's music yet heard in Toronto, delighted his audience with his facile execution and easy, graceful *technique*, his scale passages, runs and trills being the perfection of pianism. In the Schumann numbers this great pianist was almost equally successful, giving every evidence of that depth of feeling so necessary to a proper conception of the great composer's gigantic compositions, and for which he was vociferously applauded. Mr. Ernest Willett, who has just completed his studies abroad, and is a native of Chambly, Quebec, made his first bow in Toronto. His violin playing lacks the *verve* and finish of a great violinist, yet his infliction of loss of sight being allowed for, his playing gave pleasure by his facile bowing and *technique*. Messrs. Suckling and Sons are again to be congratulated for promoting the highest interests of the musical art in Toronto.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SERMONS: By Canon Reiner. London: Swan Sonnenschein; Toronto: Rowse and Hutchison. 1892.

The author of this pretty volume, we understand, is Anglican Rector of Barrie in this Province; and he has given us a volume of excellent, brief, terse discourses, with which we may assume that he has already edified his congregation. It is an excellent thing for the Christian pastor thus to put into the hands of his people a permanent record and memorial of his teaching; and Canon Reiner's thoughts are quite worth being preserved in this manner. The sermons do not seem to be selected on any particular plan, but the subjects are of wide interest. They are "Calvary," "The Holy Spirit," "Rest," "Things Not Seen," "Why Sleep Ye?" "Charity," "The Body the Soul's Scaffolding," "Forsaking of Sin," "Love not the World," and "Ploughing."

ON EVOLUTION, ALSO COMMON SENSE VERSUS CRITICISM. Two lectures. By John Dignum (Warrington, England). Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Doubtless some people know who John Dignum is. Turning his neuter appellation into a nominative, he is *dignus honore* for looking at his themes in a common sense light. He does not deny the possibility of a process of evolution under Providence, but presents very fairly the arguments of Sir William Dawson, the late Professor Nicholson and other Christian scientists, against the theory of spontaneous evolution and generation. Similarly, he calls the advocates of the so-called Higher Criticism—such as Ewald, Kuenen, Knobel, Wellhausen in Germany and Holland, and Cheyne, Driver, Gore and Robertson Smith in Britain—to the bar of history and common honesty. The world is getting a little tired of the specialists' "You don't know anything about it" argument. Once the theologians had that all to themselves, and abused it. It will not do them any harm to have the neologians retorting, and putting them on their mettle to reply. John Dignum writes temperately, and the Canadian edition of his lectures is a tasteful production.

THE POT OF GOLD. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. Price, \$1.50.

Wide renown Miss Wilkins has already gained for herself through her realistic stories of New England life, and it is safe to predict she will add to it through this, her first book written expressly for children. A delightful originality pervades the whole volume. Children cannot fail to appreciate and revel in the mine of imaginative wealth opened to them in these choice tales. In the fairy stories, and in those which are not fairy stories, pictures from the broad field of human life are most skilfully drawn. Behind all the fun and merriment, the authoress veils serious truths, which, at the end of the narratives, leaves the reader athinking. The cold adventures of Dame Penny's poor little scholars will set the teeth of the little ones chattering sympathetically. And what imaginative child would not be delighted at the origin of pumpkin pies and Christmas presents, as set forth in the stories of "The Pumpkin Giants" and "The Christmas Monks"? By the vividly-pictured troubles of the little hero of "A Plain Case" we cannot help thinking he was drawn from real life. The final narratives are of child-life in the old New England days. The book is well illustrated by W. L. Taylor, Childe Hassam, Barnes, Bridgeman and other artists, and in its binding of robin's-egg blue with an embossed gold and silver design, this volume, with its clear type and good paper, is, in truth, a triumph of the book-binder's art.

CATALOGUE OF PREHISTORIC WORKS EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By Professor Cyrus Thomas. Washington: Government Printing Office. Pp. 246, 8vo, 17 plates.

This illustrated book is issued by the Bureau of Ethnology attached to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and its author is one who knows more, from personal

observation, of the mounds and earthworks of North America than any other who has appeared before the public. Since the time of Lewis and Clark, materials for a full catalogue of such ancient works have been accumulating, chiefly in the archives of the Smithsonian Institution, inasmuch as almost every student of prehistoric remains in the United States has been in the habit of sending an account of his discovery to Washington. Of late years, however, the Bureau has made a systematic survey of such remains. For the United States, Professor Thomas' work is admirably done; but, unhappily, he is far behind the age in regard to Canada. Of the magnificent work performed by Dr. David Boyle and his able coadjutors of the Canadian Institute for the Province of Ontario, Professor Thomas knows nothing, although the Annual Reports must be in the Smithsonian library. Neither is he familiar with the labours of the Rev. Dr. Bryce and his colleagues of the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society in that western province, the prehistoric remains of which I believe to be older than any in the United States, inasmuch as one great mound-builder wave entered the famous effigy region of Wisconsin from the north-west, some time in the eighth century A.D. To condemn the Catalogue, because of its omissions regarding Canada, would be unjust in the extreme, since they are largely the result of our apathy in matters archaeological in the past. It is time, however, that the Smithsonian Institute should know of the good work being done in two provinces of our Dominion.

THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE, OR CAUSES OF CHANGE IN ANIMAL FORMS. A STUDY IN BIOLOGY. By Hubbard Winslow Mitchell, M.D. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

This well printed and bound 8vo. volume of 460, xxi, pages and 130 excellent illustrations is the work of a busy medical practitioner, who dedicates the book to his wife and favours the public with his portrait in the frontispiece. Dr. Mitchell is versed in geology, palaeontology, present-day biology and astronomy; and to those who believe—as he seems to think all scientific men believe—in Evolution of the out-and-out Darwin, Haeckel, Vogt and Schmidt school, it will be exceedingly acceptable. His work gives evidence of abundant reading and accurate observation, and, from his standpoint, there is little to object to in his reasoning. The struggle for existence, natural and sexual selection, climatic change, nutrition and all the factors that are supposed to have helped in geological time in the transmutation of one species into another, are set forth learnedly and lucidly. One cannot help admiring the ingenuity of the naturalist, who dispenses with a Creator by a logical effort of the imagination, and the grand-impressive dogmatism that sweeps away the hundred and one failures, which the wisest of those who accept Evolution as a working theory have not failed to point out in the efforts of its devotees to exalt it to the rank of scientific fact. Dr. Mitchell may be quite truthful, as he regards truth, in shutting his eyes to the objections, that of itself the homogeneous cannot become heterogeneous, that the mineral has never produced the vegetable, nor the vegetable the animal, that in historic time species have not changed places, and that the spiritual nature of man contains elements which no earthly alchemy could transmute from the physical. For those who like that kind of thing, "The Evolution of Life" is the kind of thing they would like. A few years ago his book might have gone down. It will need readers in country places, far back, to swallow it now.

HUMANITY IN ITS ORIGIN AND EARLY GROWTH. By E. Colbert, M.A., formerly Superintendent of the Dearborn Observatory, and (*ex officio*) Professor of Astronomy in the (Old) University of Chicago. Price \$1.50. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

Ex-Professor Colbert, now apparently on the staff of the Chicago *Tribune*, is of opinion, like Lord Bolingbroke of old, that the world does not know history; hence he has written this book to teach it, which is kind of him. He has read a book on Evolution, another on primitive culture and the arbitrary ages of archaeological science, a third which was a manual of the ancient history of the East, and then he fell in with the infidel treatises of Inman, Gerald Massey and Forlong, to which he added his own peculiar astronomical and astrological lore. Mr. Colbert is a deist of the old English type, putting Painism and Ingersollism into a supposed scientific form. His 400 pages are well printed and bound, and some of them are well written and contain actual facts. His resolution of Jehovistic and Elohistie adoration into sun-worship, and his confounding of Christ with other promised teachers, show that he has either read Forlong's "Rivers of Life," or some rehash of that unscientific rubbish. What he says about our Saviour's prophecy of His own subjection to the power of death is characteristic of the whole book. "Notwithstanding that important failure to verify not only an alleged typical happening, but an alleged promise by the Son of God himself, Brother Moody in the present enlightened age often quotes that text as proof positive that the story about Jonah is a narration of actual fact which it is rank heresy to doubt." In this enlightened age, the most enlightened people believe in miracle, and the morally best people and the most benevolent people. Even Mr. Colbert, in the end of his book, by his credence in astrological predictions, affirms, like the spiritualists, faith in a most unworthy and debased form of the supernatural.

So much for the gullibility of sceptics. Where God is, there is miracle, of necessity.

OMAHA AND PONKA LETTERS. By James Owen Dorsey. Pp. 127, 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office. THE THEGIHA LANGUAGE. By James Owen Dorsey. Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. VI., pp. 794, xviii., 4to. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Thegiha language is that dialect of the Siouan or Dakotan spoken by the Omahas and Ponkas, of which the Rev. J. Owen Dorsey has made an exhaustive study. His larger book, a monument of untiring labour, contains the Thegiha text of over seventy myths or fables, twenty historical narratives, and 160 letters, with literal interlinear, and free, English translations. The smaller work adds seventy-seven new letters from all sorts of persons, the whole affording an amount of material for the elucidation of Dakota speech, such as the literature of few aboriginal languages presents. Mr. Dorsey has contributed, from time to time, papers on Siouan Folk Lore to the *American Antiquarian*, and the Rev. Dr. Riggs has done the same; but the collection in this sixth volume of contributions to ethnology exceeds anything yet attempted in that line among the Dakotas. Schoolcraft, in his Hiawatha legends, Kohl, in his Kitchi Gami, and other writers, have amassed a good deal of traditional matter among the Ojibeways; Rink's Tales of the Esquimaux are numerous and interesting, and Fathers Petitot and Morice have enlightened the world as to the legendary lore of the Dene Indians of the far north-west. Dr. Washington Matthews interprets the stories of the Navajos; Mr. Cushing and other travellers, those of the Pueblo dwelling Zunis; and Dr. Brinton, from many sources, has compiled a volume of American Folk Lore. Taking North and South America together, there is published material enough for a score of volumes. We have Brett on the Indians of Guiana, Hartt on those of the Amazon, Bancroft on those of the Pacific States, Markham on those of the Peruvians, and Dr. Couto de Magalhaes on those of the Brazilian Tupis, as well as various collections of Mr. Gatschett. Strange to say, we possess very little knowledge of the folk lore of the Hurons and the Iroquois, beyond the meagre contributions in Mr. Hale's "Iroquois Book of Rites," otherwise a most valuable book, and Peter Dooyentate Clarke's Wyandotts. Mr. Dorsey's collection is by far the best, as in all its naked truth, which often calls for a Latin translation of words and phrases, it presents the *ipsissima verba* of the originals. Mrs. Erminnie Smith devoted herself to the work of collecting Iroquois texts and traditions, but I have not seen the published work, with a copy of which that lamented lady promised to favour me. As a chrestomathy of the Dakota language, the volumes of Mr. Dorsey cannot well be surpassed. Many students who waste time over Anglo-Saxon, on the one hand, and Sanscrit, on the other, would do well to master Thegiha, or Iroquois, by the Book of Rites, or some Algonquin dialect such as the Cree or the Ojibeway. Both as a mental exercise, and as a means towards literary reputation, the study of the aboriginal tongue would offer the greater advantages.

AMONG the valuable papers issued from the Johns Hopkins Press have been an account of that curious religious community, "The Bishop Hill Colony," by Michael A. Mikkelesen, A.M.; and a valuable and instructive paper on "The Character and Influence of the Indian Trade in Wisconsin," being a study of the trading-post as an institution by Professor Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin.

A FINE sketch of an eminent United States' art collector, and of the success which has attended his efforts, is that entitled "Walters Collection of Art Treasures," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, in the *Magazine of American History* for April. "The Expansion of the United States," by President Warfield, and "The Territory West of the Mississippi River" are articles of historical bearing. C. H. Crandall, in the fine poem "Old Trinity Chimes," appeals to a pure and lofty sentiment. The Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman gives a personal reminiscence as an abbreviated correspondent of the *London Times*.

MANY a Churchman will read with interest S. B. Whitney's article on "Surpliced Boy Choirs of America," in the *New England Magazine* for April. The illustrations add greatly to the attractiveness of the article. "Women's Work in Astronomy at Harvard" will find many woman readers. An article of local concern to Canadians is that on "The Micmac Festival of Cape Breton," by J. H. Wilson. "Early Visitors to Chicago" is a timely contribution, rendered valuable by the profile portrait of La Salle as well as the *fac-simile* of his autograph.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for April has a number of entertaining as well as instructive articles. "Genoa, the Home of Columbus," the opening article, accompanies the frontispiece. "The Monument to Columbus, Genoa," by Murat Halstead; "Torpedoes in Coast Defence," by A. M. D'Armit; "Homes of the Renaissance," by Wallace Wood; "The Crew of a Trans-Atlantic Liner," by William H. Rideing, and the two contributions of a Russian character, that on the famous "Count Leon Tolstoj," by Madame Dovidoff, and "Princess Ratazanoff," by Casimir M. Podgorski, are all good reading. George Macdonald has a fine little poem, entitled "A False Prophecy," in this number.

A SOFTLY-TONED and pleasing portrait of that distinguished prelate and poet, A. Cleveland Coxe, confronts the reader of April number of the *Magazine of Poetry*. This is followed by selections from the poetry of Swinburne and his portrait. Amelie Rives Chandler is also represented by portrait and poems. There are many other portraits and selections, as well, from other authors, the bulk of whom must rejoice in the distinction afforded them of appearing for once in such noble company.

Temple Bar for April has its contingent of April poems; the serials "God's Fool" and "Aunt Anne" are continued; "The Secret of Wardale Court" is concluded, and two chapters of a new story "Rosemary for Remembrance" appear. The biographical sketch of "Alexander Knox and his Friends," by Mrs. Andrew Crosse, will be read with intense interest; it is brimful of bright comments and cheery anecdotes of well-known men, not the least of whom was the gifted and amiable lawyer, journalist and police-magistrate, Alexander Knox. The concluding part of the sketch of the painter Haydon is given in this number.

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN concludes the leading article in the April *Arena* on "Vital Statistics of the Negro," with the prophetic announcement "that the time will come, if it has not already come, when the Negro, like the Indian, will be a vanishing race." The Hon. John Davis, M.C., deals with that vital factor in the United States, "The Money Question." Mr. Alfred Post contributes an intelligent account of, and argument for, the universal language Volapük. The name of Henry George, Jr., will attract curious readers to the article, "The Speaker in England and America." In the not inaptly named article "Rational Views of Heaven and Hell," the Rev. George St. Clair, F.G.S., has a thoughtful contribution on this vexed subject. Other articles, stories, editorials, etc., complete a good number.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS of Brown University, under the caption "Economic Reform Short of Socialism," contributes the opening article in the *International Journal of Ethics* for April. After referring to the various modern schemes for redressing the inequalities of social life the learned President suggests that after all the chief thing is to purify the sources of population. A fine philosophical contribution is that by Miss M. S. Gilliland, of London, entitled "Pleasure and Pain in Education." Miss Gilliland's article well exemplifies the beneficial results of higher education for women. Professor Bloomfield discusses "The Essentials of Buddhist Doctrine and Ethics." J. S. Mackenzie's able lecture on "The Three Religions" is concluded. Dr. C. N. Starcke, of the University of Copenhagen, has a thoughtful and well-reasoned paper on that which makes cowards of us all, "The Conscience."

THE *New World*, the new quarterly review of religion, ethics and theology, published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, of Boston, has a very strong first number. The leading article is on "The Evolution of Christianity," by Dr. Lyman Abbott; Dr. Abbott states that "the belief that the Christian religion is a divine life is not inconsistent with the belief that it is an evolution; for evolution offers no explanation of the nature or origin of life; it only explains life's process." It almost goes without saying, that each of the two hundred pages of this new review evidences the competent scholarship and progressive spirit of its contributors. The *New World* fills a new and hitherto unoccupied place in the higher theological journalism of to-day, and its initial number justifies its aim to be considered an exponent of the "science of religion." Other contributors to this number are C. C. Everett, J. G. Schurman, W. R. Alger, C. H. Toy, J. E. Carpenter, T. R. Slicer, E. H. Hall and C. B. Upton. The subjects treated by them respectively are "The Historic and the Ideal Christ," "The Future of Liberal Religion in America," "The Common, the Commonplace and the Romantic," "Abraham Kuenen," "The Theistic Evolution of Buddhism," "Between the Testaments," "The New Orthodoxy," "Theological Aspects of the Philosophy of Thomas Hill Green." We bespeak for the *New World* a career of distinction and usefulness in the great field it has entered on. We observe that the book notices are signed.

THE European edition of *South Africa*, for the week ending February 27th, is a journal of fifty pages quarto, of which eight double-columned pages are taken up with Mr. Theodore Bent's paper, read before the Royal Geographical Society at its largest meeting since that which welcomed Stanley, on the Zimbabwe Ruins of Mashonaland. These were explored by Mr. Brent, his courageous wife and Mr. Robert Swan, who acted as cartographer and geologist. They are situated in S. lat. 20° 16' 30", and E. long. 31° 10' 10", and some 3,300 feet above the sea level. The ruins cover a vast area of ground, and consist of a large circular building or fortress on rising land, with a network of inferior erections extending down to the valley. Some parts of the encircling wall are 30 feet in height, and between 16 feet and 17 feet in thickness, being built of small blocks of granite, without the use of mortar. Ornamentation of chevron and fishbone patterns lend interest to the masonry; high, solid towers, connected with phallic worship, appear in the central building; and carved soapstone figures of birds adorn the outer walls of the temple. Crucibles, furnaces, slag and other evidences of gold mining and smelting were found in the lower edifices, and Mr. Bent's contention is that the ruins are those of an Arabian gold mining colony, that goes back to

ancient Himyaritic days—a genuine original of Rider Haggart's imaginary King Solomon's Mines. The paper *in extenso* is illustrated with half-a-dozen wood-cuts. The only approach to writing discovered is a few characters on a stone bowl which, if Sabean, may be read as the number 2,000. That South Africa has its ancient history is clear, and the Arabian El Masoudi, and the early Portuguese travellers, furnish us with some materials for it; but by far the greater part is yet to write.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

WE have pleasure in announcing to our readers that in our issue of the 22nd April will appear the first weekly instalment of a new and brilliant Canadian novel entitled, "The Two Knapsacks," from the pen of "J. Cawdor Bell." We venture to prophecy for the clever author of this bright, humorous and distinctively Canadian work a very successful future. In the same number we hope to present another feature which we are confident will be welcomed by those of our readers who are especially interested in Literature and *litterateurs*. Under an appropriate heading we intend to insert the first of a series of fortnightly contributions on contemporary writers and writing; we shall strive to make these contributions at once impartial, critical and interesting. We shall endeavour in this way to promote a sound literary taste based upon a just yet genial criticism and directed to the growth and development of literary effort in Canada.

GEN. FITZ HUGH LEE is writing a life of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

It is said that Max O'Rell is writing a series of articles on Western life.

CARL SCHURZ is writing "Reminiscences of Public Men and Events."

GEN. LONGSTREET is writing a book which will be called "A Soldier Under Two Flags."

THE largest brain ever weighed by the scientists, it is said, was that of Turgenieff, the novelist.

A VOLUME of short stories by the late Wolcott Balestier is to be published with a memoir by Henry James. The title is to be "An Average Woman."

THE American Academy of Political and Social Science has lately published a monograph by Professor Charles DeGarmo on "Ethical Training in the Public Schools."

THE pension of \$1,000 per annum, that Lord Tennyson draws from the British treasury, is regularly applied by him to the relief of authors or the families of authors in distress.

J. A. FROUDE has in preparation a new volume, collected from several magazines, and bearing the title, "The Spanish Story of the Armada, and Other Essays, Historical and Descriptive."

BJORNSTJERNE BJOERNSON recently renounced the pension which he received from the Norwegian Storting, refusing to accept unless his brother poet, Alexander Kielland, received like honour.

THE oldest Arabic dictionary after that of "Khalil, the Kitab al-Afal" of Ibn al-Kutiyeh (who died in the year 967 A.D.) discovered in Sicily by the late Michels Amari, will be issued shortly at Beirut.

THE great French-Swahili Dictionary, on the compilation of which Father Sacleux has been engaged many years, has recently left the press at Zanzibar. It fills upwards of a thousand pages, in double columns.

SENORA EMILIA PARDO BAZAN, the Spanish author, writes the whole of a monthly periodical herself—a story, a review of the most notable books published during the month, and an article on the principal topic of the day. She is at the same time writing a novel; and she contemplates a big book on Spanish literature.

G. GROTE, of Berlin, has recently issued the last part of the "Allgemeine Geschichte der Litteratur" ("Universal History of Literature"), by the distinguished critic and literary historian, Dr. Gustav Karpeles. The work, which consists of two portly volumes, gives a connected survey of the world's literature from the earliest times down to our own days.

THE Cassell Publishing Company announces "Lumen," by Camille Flammarion. The same firm will soon have ready Professor Robert Grimshaw's "Record of Scientific Progress for 1891." It contains discoveries and improvements in engineering, architecture, building, mining, photography, chemistry, medicine, surgery, electricity, astronomy and other sciences.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce the following works: "Materialism and the Modern Physiology of the Nervous System," by William H. Thomson, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and diseases of the Nervous System in the Medical College of New York. "Cynthia Wakeham's Money" is the title of the new story, to be published in the early summer, by the author of "The Leavenworth Case."

PROFESSOR FREEMAN, whose recent sudden death has caused to be left unfinished a good deal of important literary work, who had just before his death completed the proof-reading of the last pages of "The Story of Sicily," which he had prepared for the Story of the Nations Series. The preface to the volume, which he had not completed, will now probably be written by his son-in-law, Professor Arthur Evans.

A NEW book from the pen of Max O'Rell is announced by the Cassell Publishing Company. It bears the startling title, "English Pharisees, French Crocodiles, and other Anglo-French Typical Characters." Max O'Rell dedicates this new and lively volume to "Jonathan," to whom he says: "I have drawn a few sketches for you. Perhaps they will show you that people can be happy without rolling in wealth or living in a furnace."

PROFESSOR BLACKIE has been interviewed for the *Strand Magazine*. He is now eighty-three, and has never worn a pair of spectacles in his life. He rises at 7.30 and breakfasts. The morning is occupied in work and correspondence. The open-air claims him every day for two hours before dinner, and he has an hour's nap after the midday meal. He does no hard work after nine, plays backgammon with his wife in the evening, and opens the door of his bedroom as the clock is chiming twelve.

THE New York *Tribune* says that Signor Roux, the Italian deputy, and head of the largest publishing house in Milan, has discovered an unprinted manuscript of Torquato Tasso. It is important because it describes a journey to Egypt, thus making it probable that the poet saw with his own eyes many of the things set forth in "Jerusalem Liberata." Heretofore this was not believed to be the case. The manuscript will be published, with notes, by Signor Roux, on April 25, the 297th anniversary of Tasso's death.

THE New York *Tribune* says that Edmond de Goncourt, now a handsome old man, living in a villa near Paris, has made final arrangements for the disposition, after his death, of his remarkably fine collection of art treasures. These are to be sold, and the money is to be applied to the founding and maintenance of a kind of literary "home." Herein twelve young writers of promise will be made comfortable, in order that they may produce *chef-d'oeuvres*. It will be a queer experiment, which the world will watch with interest. M. de Goncourt has just brought out the sixth volume of the "Memoires de Goncourt"—the last which will be published during his lifetime.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND COMPANY announce "The Foresters, Robin Hood and Maid Marian," by Lord Tennyson; "Island Life; or, the Phenomena and Causes of Insular Faunas and Floras," including a revision and attempted solution of the problem of geological climates, by A. R. Wallace, LL.D.; "The Three Fates," by F. Marion Crawford; Rudyard Kipling's new book, entitled "Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads"; a new edition of Mr. William Winter's well-known "Shakespeare's England." A new book by the same author is also nearly ready for publication. It deals chiefly with matters connected with the American stage during the past twenty years, and will be called "Shadows of the Stage."

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY announce the following books: "Colonel Starbottle's Client, and Some Other People," by Bret Harte; "Little Brothers of the Air," by Olive Thorne Miller; "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," edited by Professor Francis J. Child, of Harvard University, an *Edition de Luxe*, strictly limited to one thousand copies; "A Satchel Guide," for the vacation tourist in Europe, edition for 1892 revised to date, and a compact itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland and France, Austria Italy, and with maps of Great Britain and Ireland, Continental Europe, Switzerland, street plans of London and Paris, tables of the comparative values of the United States' and European moneys, a traveller's calendar of ecclesiastical and popular festivals, fairs, etc., and a list of the most famous pictures in the public galleries and churches of Europe; "A Sane Lunatic," a novel, by Clara Louise Burnham, Riverside Paper Series; "Sella, Thanatopsis and Other Poems," by William Cullen Bryant, Riverside Literature Series, No. 54. They also announce that they have in preparation a history of the United States, by Mr. John Fiske, for the special use of schools.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Amand, Imbert De Saint. The Duchess of Angoulême. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Hart & Co.
Beulah. Tatters. 50c. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Stevenson, Robt. Louis. Across the Plains. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Hart & Co.

THE Canada Life Assurance Company at the close of last year had attained an aggregate of \$56,218,000 insurances in force, an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over 1890. The new business was \$5,255,000, under 2,167 policies, a very creditable showing. The mortality experience, \$511,879 on 192 lives, was less than that of the year previous, when influenza was fatal to many policy-holders. The total receipts for the year were \$2,213,096, of which \$1,622,000 was derived from premiums. Payments to policy-holders amounted to \$838,000 for death claims, endowments, profits or diminution of premiums. This is a very satisfactory result. The Michigan branch of the company has placed it in the fourteenth place, in point of new business, out of thirty-two life companies doing business in that State. The election of Mr. George A. Cox to the directorate is an excellent one. Mr. Cox is a prominent Canadian financier, and is as well an experienced life assurance man, and a man of upright character. Both the company and Mr. Cox are to be congratulated.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FRONTIER LINE.

WHAT marks the frontier line?
Thou man of India, say!
Is it the Himalayas sheer,
The rocks and valleys of Cashmere?
Or Indus as she seeks the sea
From Attock south to Kurrachee?
"Not that! Not that!"
Then answer me, I pray,
What marks the frontier line?

What marks the frontier line?
Thou man of Burmah, speak!
Oh, is it traced from Mandalay,
And down the borders of Cathay?
From Bhamo south to Kiang-mai,
And where the buried rubies lie?
"Not that! Not that!"
Then tell me what I seek,
What marks the frontier line?

What marks the frontier line?
Thou Africander, say!
Is it shown by Zulu kraal,
By Drakensberg or winding Vaal,
Or where the Shiré waters seek
Their outlet east at Mozambique?
"Not that! Not that!"
Then once again I pray
What marks the frontier line?

What marks the frontier line?
Thou man of Egypt, tell!
Is it traced on Luxor's sand,
Where Karnak's painted pillars stand,
Or where river runs between
The Ethiop and Bishareen?
"Not that! Not that!"
By neither stream nor well
We mark the frontier line.

"But be it east or west
One common sign we bear;
The tongue may change, the soil, the sky,
But where your English brothers lie
The mouldered cross, the nameless grave,
Still fringe the flowing Saxon wave,
'Tis that! 'Tis where
They lie, the men who traced it there,
That marks the frontier line!"

—A. Conan Doyle, in *The Speaker*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF OXFORD.

My not being at a public school has, I have no doubt, strengthened my love of my university and my college. In my time the "headmasters" had not had everything their own way. It was possible to enter Oxford before the age of nineteen; it was nothing wonderful to get a scholarship before eighteen or even earlier still. And to be scholar and fellow of Trinity from 1841 to 1847 was something to be. It was indeed a circle to look back to of which fifty years ago I was chosen a member, a circle of which a man is much to be blamed if he is not wiser and nobler for having been one. But love of the foundation, the feeling of membership, of brotherhood, in an ancient and honourable body, the feeling of full possession in one's college as a home, the feeling of personal nearness to a benefactor of past times, all that gathers round the scholarship that was something worthier than a mere prize, the fellowship that was something worthier than a crammer's wages—all this, I hope, has not even yet utterly vanished; but, under the hands of one reforming commission after another, such feelings have undoubtedly greatly weakened in the Oxford to which I have come back. In the unreformed university, the unreformed college in which I had the happiness to spend my youth, we had time to learn something, because we were not always being taught. We were not kept through our whole time, vexed by examination after examination, examined in this subject one term, in that subject the next term, all ingeniously combined for the better forgetting of one thing before the next was taken in. We had one examination, and a searching one, the successful passing of which could not seem to any but a fool to be the goal of study, but which, by the reading it required, gave a man the best possible start for study in several branches of knowledge.—*Edward A. Freeman, in the April Forum.*

FUTURE LIFE AND MORALITY IN THE OLYMPIAN RELIGION.

IN two important points the religion was particularly weak. One of these was its relation to a future life. The delineation of the Under-world in the "Odyssey," though it rises at times in poetical excellence, and abounds in characteristic touches, appears to be based entirely upon foreign, and perhaps principally Egyptian, traditions, which it enfeebles in their most essential points. It is gloomy and dreary, hopeless and helpless; but it does not present to us any picture of actual retribution except in the case of two persons, Tantalos, and Sisiphos, of foreign extraction and probably foreign birth. Titus and Orion are also here, but neither of them is to be considered as

akin to the Achaians. Minos administers justice among the dead (*themistuei*) apparently as a judge would in a human community. Heracles appears in sorry plight, but it is his Shade only, and he himself is among the Immortals. Upon the whole, there is not given, for the Achaians, any connection between general conduct and future happiness or misery; and when Menelaos receives the promise of a state of bliss, it is not for his virtues, which seem to have been great, but because he is the husband of Helen, and the son-in-law of Zeus. This doctrine of a future life, feeble in Homer, and without effective sanction, becomes wholly ineffective in historic Greece. But there is one marked exception supplied by the poet in the case of what may be termed political perjury. For here the Powers that ruled below are invited to inflict the vengeance; and on this occasion only our Nature-powers invoked by the Achaians, because their general residence, according to the poet, is in the Under-world. Tartaros itself appears to have been a place for the punishment of gods guilty of rebellion, in conjunction with whom it is particularly named. But although in the case of political perjury the tie between the two worlds is recognized, the poet does not anywhere venture upon applying the doctrine by specifying any person as having suffered, or as being about to suffer, the punishment. Upon the whole, in respect to the doctrine of a future life, the Olympian system takes its place far beneath older religions, especially those exhibited in the Zendavesta and the Egyptian monuments. It can hardly be affirmed, as respects the second point I have to name, that the comparison with Asia, even including the Hebrews, or with Egypt, is similarly disadvantageous to Achaian religion. It is the profoundly important point of sexual morality. In the "Iliad" monogamy is geographically separated from polygamy by the Hellespont; and I suppose it is to be assumed that under this head a monogamous people probably stood higher, in conception and in practice, than one which had polygamy practically exhibited before its eyes as a recognized institution. It is, however, obvious that among the Achaian Greeks there was no fixed restraint upon licentiousness of the ordinary kind, unless it were within the bond of marriage.—*The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in North American Review for April.*

IRISH COLLOQUIAL WIT AND HUMOUR.

I MUST admit that Irish wit is often of the most mordant and even sardonic kind. Was there ever a more sardonic stroke of description than that O'Connell gave of Peel's bloodlessness? "His smile was like the silver-plate on a coffin." Of another and lower quality, but good of its kind, is the following fish-wife's sarcasm: A friend of mine was waiting his turn to be served in a fish-shop, while a little weasened old gentleman priced every fish in the shop. "How much is this—and this—and this—and this?" etc., etc., till the exasperated shop-woman exclaimed, "Ah! Go on out of that wid ye! It isn't fish ye want, but information!" A journalist told me that he once overheard this passage of arms between a coachman and a beggar-man outside the Four Courts, Dublin. As the beggar was whining for alms at the carriage door, the coachman turned round to cry sharply to him: "Come, my man, take your rags out of that!" The beggar, with a withering glance at the coachman's livery, retorted: "Me rags! They're *me own*, me man!" Once more, about a dozen years ago an English fellow-traveller, with whom I was returning from Dublin to Bradford, said to me, "Really those Irish fellows are a queer lot! In Morrison's Hotel, where I was staying, there was a poor waiter, so ill that he could hardly crawl about, and I said of him (as he stood on the steps to see me off) to the carman, 'That poor fellow looks shockingly ill!' 'Och! Ill! Sure, he's dead these two months, only he's too lazy to close his eyes!'" Mrs. Laverty, an Irish lady, who lived thirty miles from the American Richmond, was in the provident habit of laying in a store of groceries to last an entire quarter; since she could not repair to Richmond oftener than four times a year. On one of these provisioning expeditions she laid in a store of matches—a disastrous investment, since not a match would strike. Wild was her fury, which was kept alight and aglow by her recurring daily trouble to get her fire alight and aglow without a match. Her wrath, thus kept at boiling-point for three months, gave the store-keeper a hot quarter of an hour, when she burst at last into his store and thundered down the parcel of match-boxes upon the counter. Having waited with deferential patience till the storm had spent itself, he said suavely, "Allow me, madame." Taking a match-box from the parcel, and a match from the box, he struck it, after the manner of men, upon his trousers. "See, madame!" he exclaimed in smug triumph, holding up the kindled match. "The devil fly away wid ye!" shrieked Mrs. Laverty. "Do ye think that ivry time I've a fire to light, I'll thavel thirty miles to strike a match on the sate of yere breeches?" A friend of my father's had a servant called Jerry Doherty, a handy man, who was of invaluable service to him—until poor Jerry took to drink. His master, as much in his own interests as in Jerry's, was continually trying to reform him; and to this end he would read out to Jerry from the newspapers every story of crime or of trouble traceable to drink, which he could find in them. At last he came upon a story which might have reformed Bardolph. It was a thrilling tale of a drunkard who was so saturated with whiskey that his breath caught fire as he was blowing out a candle, set his inside ablaze as it

would have set any other whiskey cask, and burned him to ashes in five minutes. "Now, Jerry, now, Jerry," urged his master, with the solemnity of an adjuration, "let this be a warning to you!" "Oh, begor, it will so, sir!" groaned the horrified Jerry. "I'll never blow a candle out again the longest day I live!" A famous surgeon told me that he went once to see a lunatic in a private asylum, and that, in passing through a corridor, he was thus accosted by one of the patients: "Take off your hat, sir." "Why should I?" asked my friend. "Because I am the son of the Emperor of the French." "Oh, I beg your Royal Highness' pardon," apologized my friend, taking his hat off. On revisiting the asylum a month or so later, he was again accosted in the same corridor by the son of the Emperor of the French, and in the same words: "Take off your hat, sir." "Why?" again asked my friend. "Because I am the son of the Emperor of Germany." "Of the Emperor of Germany? Surely, when last I had the honour to see your Royal Highness, you were the son of the Emperor of the French?" "Ah, well—yes," he stammered. But recovering at once from his embarrassment, he added brightly, "That was by another mother."—*Richard Ashe King, in "Belgravia."*

It is said that when Verdi was putting the finishing touches to "Il Trovatore," one of the ablest critics of the day called and was permitted to look through the score. "What do you think of that?" asked Verdi pointing to the "Anvil Chorus." "Trash," said the connoisseur. The master rubbed his hands and chuckled. "Now look at this, and this," said he. "Rubbish," reiterated the critic, rolling a cigarette. The composer rose and embraced him joyfully. "What do you mean?" asked the critic. "My dear friend," cried Verdi, "I have been making a popular opera. In it I resolved to please everybody except the great judges, the classicists, as yourself. Had I pleased you, I should have pleased no one else. What you say assures me of success. In three months 'Il Trovatore' will be sung, and roared and whistled all over Italy."

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THE CANADA LIFE.

Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Company.

Report of a Highly Favourable Year's Operations—A Comprehensive Review of the Year's Work—The Election of Directors—Votes of Thanks.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the greatest of Canadian insurance institutions, the Canada Life Assurance Company, was held April 5th in the Board-room of the Company's head office in Hamilton. There was present a gathering of the representative men of Canada, men whose names are known all over the country for solidity and business ability, with Mr. A. G. Ramsay, President of the Company, presiding over the deliberations. The meeting was a most harmonious and eminently satisfactory one.

Mr. Ramsay took the chair shortly after 12 o'clock, with Mr. Roland Hills as secretary of the meeting. There were also present the following gentlemen, viz.:—Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-President; Messrs. William Hendrie, Adam Brown, John Stuart, Geo. A. Young, W. F. Findlay, John S. Hendrie, Henry H. Laing, Dr. J. D. Macdonald, James H. Mills, W. R. Macdonald, Dr. Mullen, David Kidd (general agent for Hamilton district), M. Leggat, Campbell Ferrie, Alexander Bruce, Henry McLaren, Warren F. Burton, W. T. Ramsay (superintendent), the Very Rev. Dean Innes, (London) and Messrs. E. W. Cox, James H. Plummer, A. W. Murton (agent), W. Cooke, Geo. A. Cox, N. Merritt, Mr. Justice Burton, Sir Casimir Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen, Henry Cawthra, Byron E. Walker, of Toronto.

Mr. R. Hills, Secretary, read the notice calling the meeting, as it appeared in the *Times*, a copy of which notice had been sent to the Shareholders.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read. President Ramsay submitted the following:

Report by the Board of Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company, Submitted to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, held at Hamilton, on the 5th of April, 1892:

The business of 1891, being the Company's forty-fifth year, was again highly favourable. The new Assurances applied for were 2,507 in number, and \$5,929,083 in amount. Of these 136 for \$259,500 were declined, the lives not appearing to reach that standard of eligibility which it is in the best interest of our assurers should be maintained. Of the balance of \$5,669,583, upon 2,371 lives, which were accepted by the Directors, 204 for \$114,362 were not carried out, leaving the actual new Assurances of the year \$5,255,021 under 2,167 policies, with a new annual premium income of \$178,191.06.

At 31st December last there were in force \$56,218,318.03 of Assurances and Bonus additions, upon 19,563 lives, under 24,484 policies.

The statement of receipts and payments, and the abstract of assets and liabilities, herewith submitted, show that the income of the year was \$2,213,096.27, and that the assets amounted to \$12,074,124.87, having been increased during the year by \$1,041,684.78.

The death claims of the year were upon 192 lives under 243 policies for \$511,879.11, including profits, a sum considerably under that of the previous year, 1890, when the amount was a good deal affected by the epidemic of la grippe, which then prevailed, and its results.

The business at the various branches has been generally well sustained, and having last year alluded to anticipations of successful progress at the Michigan Branch, it may be mentioned that these have been largely realized.

In compliance with the Company's charter the following Directors retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election: The Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G., Toronto; Andrew Allan, Esq., Montreal; and Thomas Swinyard, Esq., New York State.

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

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ont., 28th March, 1892.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE FORTY-FIFTH YEAR, ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891:—

RECEIPTS.		
To Balance 31st December, 1890.....	\$10,574,570 33	
" Premiums received on new policies and renewals.....	\$1,621,441 90	
" Extra Risks.....	1,022 77	
" Fines.....	394 53	
" Interest earned on Investments and profit on sales of debentures, etc.....	590,237 07	
	2,213,096 27	
	\$12,787,666 70	
PAYMENTS.		
By Expense account.....	\$268,950 52	
" Reassurance premiums.....	3,751 37	
" Claims by death.....	\$486,801 14	
Less reinsurance.....	4,704 00	
	\$482,097 14	
" Claims by matured Endowments.....	40,100 00	
	522,197 14	
" Cancelled (purchased) policies.....	67,184 27	
" Profits of Mutual Branch "bonus".....	\$70,068 00	
" Cash.....	73,982 91	
" Diminution of premiums.....	171,718 51	
	316,370 02	
" Dividend and bonus on stock.....	25,000 00	
" Annuities.....	400 00	
	\$1,221,853 32	
" Balance of assets as per general abstract of assets and liabilities.....	11,565,813 38	
	\$12,787,666 70	

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

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ont., 21st March, 1892.

Audited and approved. (Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, \$40.72; and in Banks, \$8,593.32.....	\$8,634 04	
Mortgages on real estate—value in account.....	3,649,981 14	
Debentures—value in account (par value):		
City.....	\$337,795 11	
County.....	87,373 34	
Township.....	188,806 99	
Town.....	692,292 29	
Village.....	540,071 20	
Rolling Stock Company.....	101,000 00	
Loan Companies.....	150,000 00	
Dorchester Bridge Company.....	6,000 00	
Railway bonds.....	7,455 75	
Street Railway bonds.....	11,000 00	
Cotton Companies' bonds.....	316,000 00	
Waver Works' bonds.....	335,000 00	
United States' Government bonds.....	127,250 00	
	2,900,244 68	
Bank stocks.....	536,190 25	
Loan Companies' stock.....	40,243 00	
Dominion Telegraph Co. stock.....	5,723 50	
Gas Companies' stock.....	38,009 65	
Newfoundland Government inscribed stock.....	50,535 13	
Loans on policies.....	1,126,603 80	
Loans on stocks, etc.....	2,222,544 47	
Real estate—Head office, branches, etc.....	865,976 57	
Liens on half-cred policies in force.....	112,335 31	

Ground rents (present value).....	\$1,090 99
Office furniture.....	6,937 50
Suspense account—balance of items awaiting arrangement.....	769 35
	\$11,565,813 38

OTHER ASSETS.

Cash in agents' and others' hands, including receipts held by them for premiums, which have since been accounted for.....	\$187,741 36
Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies and payable within nine months.....	121,579 35
	\$309,320 71
Deduct 10 per cent. for cost of collection.....	30,932 07
	\$278,388 64
Accrued interest on debentures, etc.....	229,922 85
	\$12,074,124 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up.....	\$125,000 00
Proprietors' account.....	68,198 46
Assurance Annuity and Profit funds.....	11,022,977 96

NOTE.—From this falls to be deducted \$47,018 00, as it is paid for Death Claims not fully due, or for which claimants had not presented valid discharge; and 17,998 60 for vested profits on the above unpaid Death Claims, and "Cash" and "Diminution" profits unpaid at 31st December, 1891, nearly all since paid.

Reserve profit on Mutual Policies.....	99,634 96
Special reserve on account of 4 per cent. basis.....	250,000 00
	\$11,565,813 38

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

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ont., 21st March, 1892.

Audited and approved.

(Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS.

We hereby certify that we have examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the "General Abstract of Assets and Liabilities to the 31st of December last," and find the same to be correct.

(Signed) GEORGE M. INNES,
WM. HENDRIE,
ADAM BROWN.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES,
Hamilton, Ont., 22nd March, 1892.

I certify that I verified the balance of cash on 31st December last.

(Signed) F. W. GATES.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES,
Hamilton, Ont., 22nd March, 1892.

AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1892.

To the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company:

GENTLEMEN, Having completed the audit of your Company's books for the year ending 31st December, 1891, and the examination of the securities representing the loans and investments as at that date, I have pleasure in certifying as follows:—

The books are correct; the statements of "Assets and Liabilities" and of "Receipts and Expenditure," which I have signed, correctly set forth the affairs of the Company as shown by the books; the securities were found in perfect order, and in accordance with the statements; the bank and cash balances at 31st December were duly verified.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.

Hamilton, 21st March, 1892.

PRESIDENT RAMSAY'S REMARKS.

Mr. A. G. Ramsay moved the adoption of the annual report. In so doing he reviewed, carefully and ably, the business of the year. He said:—

I beg to move the adoption of the Directors' Report now before you, and although the statements which it and the published accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, so clearly indicate the success of the past year's business, and the sound position of the Company, that I need take up but little of the time of this annual meeting in advertising to them. It may be interesting, I dare say, that I draw your attention shortly to some of the features which these documents disclose. The new business of the past year amounted, you will see, to \$5,255,021, a sum so nearly approaching the best year we have ever had that I think we may well congratulate you upon it. It has happily been our good fortune each year for so long to be able to make a somewhat similar statement that I fear it may appear a somewhat monotonous one, for which, however, I need offer no apology. You will have noticed that the total assurances in force at the close of 1891 were \$56,218,318, an amount which suggests a very large measure of public support and confidence in the Company. The income continues to largely increase, and it amounted last year to \$2,213,096, more than twice as much as it was ten years ago, and nearly seven times what it was twenty years ago. With the possibility of a corresponding progress in the future, we may well be encouraged to continue that caution and care in the direction and in the management of the Company's affairs which in the past have made the Canada Life's name synonymous with that of integrity, liberality, and stability. The large addition of over a million dollars was added to the Company's assets last year, making them \$12,074,124, or about twice what they were only seven years ago. While difficulty in obtaining satisfactory investments as they were wanted was experienced during the year, every effort and the best judgment of the Board were exercised, so as to make that difficulty as little felt as was possible.

As you are well aware, there has of late years been a gradual reduction in the rate of interest obtainable on the best class of securities, and while our Company is, of course, affected by that, in common with all others, every exertion is made to diminish as far as we can any loss in that way.

The death claims during 1891 were \$511,873, being a lower amount than they had been in 1890, when, largely by the grippe epidemic, they reached \$603,884.

The statement of receipts and payments shows that during 1891 \$316,370 was paid to policy-holders as profits, a return of nearly 20 per cent. of the year's premiums paid to the Company, a percentage of profits on premiums paid so rarely reached by other companies as to lead us to press upon intending assurers the advantages which our Company offers in that respect. In alluding to that I am very glad indeed to have the opportunity of saying that by the courtesy of the Superintendent of Insurance we were yesterday favoured with the result of the Government's quinquennial valuation of our Company's affairs. It shows that over and above the full reserve we are required by the Government of Canada to hold, and all liabilities, we have on hand a large profit surplus such as indicates no diminution in the Company's profit-making powers. You have been informed by the Directors' Report of the generally favourable progress of the Company's various branches, and the efforts of our Managers and Agents are well deserving of our thanks and encouragement. Special allusion has been made to the branch established by the Company in Michigan in 1890. Because of it being somewhat of an experiment you would naturally desire to hear specially as to it. I am very pleased to be able to say that the progress of the branch is so satisfactory as to have last year placed the Company in the fourteenth position, in point of new assurances, out of 32 Companies doing business in the State. For a great deal of our success in Michigan we are indebted to the support of the prominent and influential gentlemen who have been good enough to aid us by acting upon our Board of Reference. I am glad to tell you that we have entered upon the year 1892 with the most encouraging prospects. The new business up to the present date far exceeds that of any previous year, and I trust that at our next meeting we may be able to again record a continuance of such prosperity as has already been so satisfactory to you and to our various policy-holders.

The number of Directors having now for some little time been reduced, under the amendment of 1879 to the Company's Act of Incorporation, to 14, the Board lately passed a resolution that that shall be the number of Directors composing the Board, and as that resolution requires confirmation at this meeting, you will be asked to confirm a resolution to that effect, which shall be submitted to you.

If there be any information which may be desired I shall be very happy to afford it.

VICE-PRESIDENT GATES' REMARKS.

Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-President of the Company, seconded the adoption of the report. In so doing he said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—When it is borne in mind that there has been no perceptible improvement in business generally throughout the country during the past year, I think we must be compelled to admit that the statement which has been presented to-day ought to be considered highly satisfactory. It is true that the Company might have done a much larger amount of business than has been done if we had been less scrupulously careful in the acceptance of risks which have been applied for. As the report shows, and as the President has pointed out, many applications have been rejected. We have exercised the greatest care in this matter in order that the Company and the insured alike might be fully protected. We did not indulge in the extravagances which some companies have in order to increase our business, but have rather followed a policy of careful management in the interests of the Company. I well remember some years ago that the President in his address referred with a good deal of pleasure to the fact that we had an income of \$1,000 a day; now it is \$7,000 a day, and it was easy then to invest \$1,000 a day. It is not so easy to invest \$7,000 now, even with the lower rate of interest. I may again refer to the remarkably small losses, and again congratulate the Company upon that state of affairs. I have much pleasure, gentlemen, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report.

President Ramsay put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS.

Mr. Byron E. Walker moved a vote of thanks to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company during the year.

In offering this motion Mr. Walker said:—It gives me very great pleasure indeed to propose the thanks of the Shareholders to our President and Directors. Reference has been made to the growth and success of the Canada Life in the past, and I consider that they are largely due to the excellent management. The big Companies in the United States are beginning to realize that it may be possible to do too much business, but I am sure that if the policy which has been pursued by the Canada Life in the past is adhered to, another ten years of our career will show corresponding prosperity. I hope that our President may long be spared to direct the affairs of the Company, and that he may have the advice and co-operation of such men as now constitute the Directorate.

Mr. Henry McLaren—Mr. President and gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was put and carried unanimously, amid applause.

President Ramsay replied:—I expect that I shall have to reply to the motion you have just passed. I thank you very much indeed for the resolution, and for the kind expressions made up of. I believe I can confidently say that every one of the Directors has done all that was in his power to further the interests of the Company.

FOURTEEN DIRECTORS.

Mr. Wm. Cook moved:—Whereas it is provided by the Act (43 Vic., cap. 47, Dominion) amending the Act of Incorporation of this Company that the Directors may, by resolution from time to time to be passed, reduce the number of Directors of the Company to a number not less than twelve: and, whereas, by reason of vacancies which have occurred and have not been filled, there are at present only fourteen Directors, and it is deemed expedient to reduce the number of the Board to fourteen, be it resolved that until further resolution, confirmed as required by the said Act, the number of Directors shall be fourteen.

Mr. Henry Cawthra seconded the motion, which was carried without discussion.

THREE DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton moved the appointment of Messrs. W. F. Findlay and Campbell Ferrie as scrutineers of votes for the election of Directors in the room of the three retiring, and that the poll shall now be opened, and closed upon five minutes elapsing without a vote being tendered.

Mr. Matthew Leggat seconded the motion, which was carried. The voting took a good deal of time, and while the ballots were being counted other business was proceeded with. The election resulted in the choice of Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., of Toronto; Mr. Andrew Allan, of Montreal; and Mr. Geo. A. Cox, of Toronto. The last named gentleman will take the place of Mr. Thos. Swinyard on the Board, the other two gentlemen being re-elected.

THANKS TO AGENTS AND OFFICERS.

Mr. Adam Brown arose to move "that the thanks of the Shareholders be tendered to the agents and officers and medical advisers of the Company, to whose exertions in the interests of the Company its remarkable success is in a great measure due." In making the motion Mr. Brown said: It has more than once fallen to my lot to move a vote of thanks to the several agents for their valuable and loyal services to the Canada Life. On this occasion I have special pleasure in doing it because, not very long ago, I visited, on a public mission, the leading cities of at least five of the Provinces of the Dominion, and embraced the opportunity of calling on the Company's agents and medical advisers. Without exception I found them all to be men of high reputation, deservedly esteemed and respected in their several localities, and all of them true to the interests of Canada Life. Many of them are men of untiring zeal in their work and proud of their connection with such a company as ours. More than one said to me, such is the public confidence in the Company that it is an easy matter now to secure the best lives for the Canada Life. These gentlemen have been such large factors in the Company's success that they certainly deserve the highest acknowledgment the Shareholders can give them for their industry, interest, and success in securing business. We owe much to the distinguished medical examiner at headquarters. I, therefore, move the resolution with great pleasure.

Col. Sir Casimir Gzowski—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

President Ramsay—Before putting the motion I desire to say that I can fully corroborate, and have pleasure in endorsing, all that has been said by Mr. Brown in regard to the agents, medical advisers, and officers here and in other places.

REPLY TO THE PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. D. Macdonald arose to reply. He said: Mr. President and gentlemen,—In the motion just passed by the Shareholders, the agents are mentioned first, and I would have been pleased to have my old friend, Mr. Cox, reply first, but he insists that I should. It is many years since first I had the pleasure of replying to such a motion as this, on behalf of the medical advisers of the Canada Life Assurance Company. It is with much satisfaction that I heard the remarks made by Mr. Brown as to his visit to other places, and to the efficiency of the medical officers and agents, and I can endorse all that he has said. I cannot speak of my own knowledge of small places, but I can say that in all the cities and towns the medical advisers of the Company are first-class men, men who stand high in the estimation of the profession and in the communities in which they live. I thank you on behalf of Dr. Mullen and myself for the motion you have passed. It is necessary that we must be severely just in our dealings with applicants for insurance, and while we have been actuated by a desire to be just to the Company and the applicants as well, we have always seen that the Company shall not suffer.

REPLY TO THE AGENTS.

Mr. George A. Cox replied on behalf of the agents. He said: Mr. President and gentlemen,—The Policy-holders, the Shareholders, the Directorate and Managers of the Company I am sure rejoice in the prosperity of the Company, but there are no men who rejoice more in the prosperity of the Canada Life than do the agents. On my own behalf, and on behalf of all the agents, I thank you.

This closed the meeting, and after the announcement of the result of the ballot, the Shareholders present partook of luncheon, which had been prepared.

At a meeting of the Directors subsequently held, Mr. A. G. Ramsay was re-elected President, and Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-President.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

A NOTED engineer has proposed a scheme by which vessels drawing upwards of twenty feet of water can be pushed through canals like the St. Lawrence and the new Soo without deepening the canals or enlarging the locks. He would place large vessels upon steel rafts or pontoons, and thus float them over shallow places, the vessels to be placed on the pontoons, by means of hydraulic lifts established at the entrance of each canal. The plan has been successful elsewhere, and it is stated that it could be put into practice without much cost.

IN the February number of *Nature Notes*, Mr. Robert Morley vouches for the accuracy of a story which seems to indicate the possibility of very tender feeling in monkeys. A friend of Mr. Morley's, a native of India, was sitting in his garden, when a loud chattering announced the arrival of a large party of monkeys, who forthwith proceeded to make a meal off his fruits. Fearing the loss of his entire crop, he fetched his fowling-piece, and, to frighten them away, fired it off, as he thought, over the heads of the chattering crew. They all fled away, but he noticed, left behind upon a bough, what looked like one fallen asleep with its head resting upon its arms. As it did not move, he sent a servant up the tree, who found that it was quite dead, having been shot through the heart. He had it fetched down and buried beneath the tree; and on the morrow he saw, sitting upon the little mound, the mate of the dead monkey. It remained there for several days bewailing its loss.—*Science*.

THE mineral exhibit from Michigan for the Chicago Fair is sure to attract much attention. This will include, besides extensive collections from museums, etc., granites, marble, and other building material of rare and beautiful qualities, but which have not yet been marketed to any great extent; raw material from the iron mines in plates 69 to 70 per cent. pure as taken from the mines; and especially specimens of copper, which in its pure state is found only in the Michigan mines. A copper exhibit, the "largest and most extensive ever attempted," will be made by the Calumet and Hecla mines. In speaking of it, the company's chemist says that it will include "obelisks of pure copper ranging in weight from fifty to 500 pounds, also quantities of wire and sheet copper that has been drawn and rolled from the native metal just as it was taken from the mines; rods of copper bent into different shapes, and even tied into knots, as one would tie a cravat, without breaking or splintering, as would be the result of such an operation on the copper produced by other mines and containing an alloy, which renders it less ductile. A

"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used **Relieved in your August Flower** and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. **Constipation** While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken **Life of Misery** with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind." ●

curious fact concerning the silver deposits sometimes found in the copper, is that nature has welded the silver and copper together without mixing them, whereas no process has ever been discovered by mineralogists by which the same thing can be done artificially; examples of this phenomena will be included in the exhibit."

THE Museum of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania has just received from the Egypt Exploration fund a colossal statue of Rameses II., which has been set up in the hall of the Library Building. The statue, which is eight feet in height, was found among the ruins of the Great Temple at Har-shefi (Hans), the herakleopolis of the Greeks, during the excavations undertaken by the Egypt Exploration Fund, under the supervision of Mr. E. Naville in the winter of 1891. Hans was the seat of government during the ninth and tenth dynasties of Mantheo (fourth millennium B. C.) as shown by the corroborative evidence of inscriptions found in contemporary tombs at Siit. Unfortunately, no remains of the older buildings were found, and the earliest dated fragments uncovered date from the twelfth dynasty, and even these were few. The temple was rebuilt by Rameses II., and this monument formed part of this later edifice (Ca. B. C. 1330). According to the curator, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, the hieroglyphs cut in the back and sides of the royal seat give the king's name and titles: the crowned "Horus," the "Mighty Bull," "Beloved of Amon," or "Maat," or "Ptah," or "Ra," or "Knum," "Son of Ra," "Ramesu Meri Amon," "Chosen by Ra," "Lord of the two Sands," "Lord of Diadems," "Giving Life like Ra," etc.—*Science*.

THE organ is the most magnificent and comprehensive of all musical instruments. While the pipes of Pan—aside from that mythical personage—indicate a very ancient use of pipes as a means of producing musical sounds, the "water-organ of the ancients" furnishes to the student of organ history the first tangible clew regarding the remote evolution of the instrument. In the second century the magripha, an organ of ten pipes with a crude key-board, is said to have existed, but accounts of this instrument are involved in much obscurity. It is averred that an organ—the gift of Constantine—was in the possession of King Pepin of France in 757; but Aldhelm, a monk, makes mention of an organ with "gilt pipes" as far back as the year 700. Wolston speaks of an organ containing 400 pipes, which was erected in the tenth century in England. This instrument was blown by "thirteen separate pairs of bellows." It also contained a large key-board. There are drawings of that period extant, which represent the organ as an instrument having but few pipes, blown by two or three persons, and usually performed on by a monk. The keys, which were played upon by hard blows of the fist, were very clumsy, and from four to six inches broad. About the end of the eleventh century somitones were introduced into the key-board, but to all appearances its compass did not extend beyond three octaves. The introduction of pedals in 1490, by Bernhardt—giving a compass B flat to A—was another important contribution to the instrument. These were merely small pieces of wood operated by the toe of the player.—*From Musical Instruments—the Organ, by Daniel Spilane, in the Popular Science Monthly for March*.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents.—I was cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT, after trying all other remedies for 2 years. Albert Co., N.B. GEORGE TINGLEY.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents.—I had a valuable colt so bad with mange that I feared I would lose it. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured him like magic. Dalhousie. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Tightness of the Chest, Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

A MONTREAL MIRACLE.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF HELPLESSNESS HEALTH IS RESTORED.

A Statement of the Remarkable Case of Miss Ramsay as Investigated by a Reporter of "Le Monde."

Le Monde, April 1st.

During the past year newspapers in various parts of the country have chronicled accounts of marvellous cures from the use of a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These remarkable cures, many of them in cases hitherto held by medical science to be incurable, were known as the Hamilton miracle, the Cape Breton miracle, the Detroit miracle, the Saratoga Co. miracle, etc., etc., and were vouched for by such leading newspapers as the *Toronto Globe*, *Hamilton Times*, *Hamilton Spectator*, *Halifax Herald*, *Detroit News*, *Albany, N.Y., Journal* and others, whose high standing left no room to doubt that the facts were as stated. And now *Le Monde* is in a position to add another laurel to the renown achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by giving the facts of a case, and certainly a remarkable one, which cannot fail to interest Montrealers inasmuch as it is not only local, but gives the cure of a young lady well known and esteemed in the district in which she resides. The young lady who owes her restoration to health and strength is Miss Ramsay, daughter of Mr. John Ramsay, the well known manufacturers agent, and one of Montreal's most esteemed citizens, who does business at 260 St. James street, and resides at 14 Coursol street. Some of the facts of this remarkable case having come to the knowledge of *Le Monde*, a reporter of this paper was detailed to make an investigation, and, in the interest of other sufferers, lay an accurate statement of the facts as he found them, before the public. Both Mr. Ramsay and his daughter were found to be enthusiastic in their praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from the story told the reporter they had excellent reasons for their enthusiasm. At the age of 14, said Mr. Ramsay, my daughter was attacked by chorea, more commonly known as St. Vitus dance. Choreia, it may be said, is a diseased condition of the nervous system which may result from the feebleness of constitution, overstudy, or from a shock or fright, leaving the patient in a more or less helpless condition, control of the limbs being lost. The trouble was brought on through a fright she received at a fire which occurred in our neighbourhood. That was more than seven years ago, and those seven years have been filled with untold misery to my daughter. Her trouble was in the worst form, and until she began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, medical science seemed unable to successfully cope with it. When she was attacked, I called in a physician who treated her for a long time, but without the least beneficial results. I felt discouraged, but determined to leave nothing undone that might tend to restore her health, and I accordingly called in another doctor. His treatment seemed to do her some good, but he left for the States and she relapsed into her old condition. I then placed her under the care of another doctor, whose treatment helped her, but she was all run down and so weak that she could scarcely move about. A year ago last summer I wanted to send her to the country, but the doctor said she could go no where as she was too far gone. He told me that I must get a nurse to take care of her, and that she must be kept in bed as her blood was all gone, and she might die at any moment. She lingered on, however, in this condition until last summer, when the doctor gave his permission to take her to the country, and she was away from the city from the 1st of June until the middle of September, when she came home much improved. But it did not last long, for in about a month she began to fail again; bottle after bottle of medicine was taken which would stimulate her a little, when another relapse would come. About this time I saw in the papers the article telling of the case of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, and I told her I would bring her a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She replied that there was another prescription for me to get which the doctor had left. I was now determined to give the Pink Pills a trial, and told her to say nothing about it, but to try two boxes of pills first. Before the first box was finished we could notice an improvement, and after the second box she was not like the same woman at all. Would you believe it, when she had taken the fifth box she actually was able to attend to her household duties, and was not a bit the worse for it. Before she began taking the Pink Pills, if she attempted to sweep out her own room she would be utterly done out. What more can be said in favour of the wonderful merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills? Those who knew my daughter, and have seen the remarkable change which the use of Pink Pills have wrought, can scarcely believe it, but it is a solemn fact, and my only regret is that I did not know of the wonderful medicine long ago. Since my daughter began to improve Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used by many of our friends and neighbours, and I do not know of a single case in which they have not proved beneficial.

The above are the facts of the case as related by Mr. Ramsay, and they certainly bear the strongest testimony to the great curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The facts are also vouched for by neighbours, including the family of Mr. J. S. Randolph, the well known Grand Trunk conductor; who also says that the Pills have been of inestimable value in his own family.

The remarkable and gratifying results from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Miss Ramsay, show that they are a scientific preparation designed to enrich and build up the blood and restore shattered nerves, and are a specific for all diseases arising from either of these causes; that they are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females and all forms of weakness. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow they speedily enrich the blood, and bring the bright, rosy glow of health to the cheeks. In fact there appears to be no disease dependent upon a vitiated condition of the blood, or shattered condition of the nervous system that will not speedily yield to a treatment with these pills.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morristown, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment.

AGASSIZ was above all else a teacher. His mission in America was that of a teacher of science—of science in the broadest sense as the orderly arrangement of all human knowledge. He would teach men to know, not simply to remember or to guess. He believed that men in all walks of life would be more useful and more successful through the thorough development of the powers of observation and judgment. He would have the student trained through contact with real things, not merely exercised in the recollection of the book descriptions of things. "If you study Nature in books," he said, "when you go out of doors you cannot find her." Agassiz was once asked to write a text-book in zoology for the use of schools and colleges. Of this he said: "I told the publishers that I was not the man to do that sort of thing, and I told them, too, that the less of that sort of thing which is done the better. It is not school-books we want, it is students. The book of Nature is always open, and all that I can do or say shall be to lead young people to study that book, and not to pin their faith to any other." He taught natural history in Harvard College as no other man had taught in America before. He was "the best friend that ever student had," because the most genial and kindly. Cambridge people used to say that one had "less need of an overcoat in passing Agassiz's house" than any other in that city.—*From Agassiz at Penikese, by Prof. David Starr Jordan, in the Popular Science Monthly for April*.

THE people of Vienna have been greatly alarmed by the outbreak of a new epidemic, which is believed by some to be connected with the influenza. It affects the intestines, its symptoms being fever and acute colic, with the ejection of blood. Its appearance seems to indicate the absorption of some poisonous matter. At first it was attributed to the drinking-water, but this view has been generally abandoned. A representative of a Vienna newspaper has taken the opinion of some of the Vienna physicians on the subject. Professor Nothnagel hesitated to pronounce any judgment of the illness, the facts not having been sufficiently studied. Professor Drasche thought it might be "nothing else than a distinct form of influenza," and was confident that it was not due to the drinking-water. Professor Oser was also sure that the drinking-water had nothing to do with the disease, and "did not consider that there was any indisputable evidence of its connection with influenza." Dr. Bettelheim seemed to think that there was something in common between influenza and the new malady called "catarrh of the intestines." He based his opinion on the fact that from the day when the latter made its appearance in an epidemic form cases of ordinary influenza had begun to decrease. He looked upon them both as being of an infectious nature. A chemical analyst, Dr. Jolles, said it would require three weeks to make a bacteriological enquiry into the character of the illness. A chemical analysis of the drinking-water, says *Nature*, showed it to be of normal purity.—*Science*.

Out of Sorts

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right,

The Nerves

seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon cures

Indigestion,

restores harmony to the system, gives strength to mind, nerves, and body, while it also purifies the blood and removes all trace of Scrofula, etc.

Fast Eating

And irregular meals are causes of Dyspepsia, which will soon become incurable except by careful attention to diet and taking a reliable medicine like

Hood's Sarsaparilla

N.B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.