

THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1893.

No. 14.

THE WEEK:

A Canadian Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Arts.

TERMS:—One year, \$3; eight months, \$2; four months, \$1. Subscriptions payable in advance. Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. 6d.; half-year, 6s. 6d. Remittances by P.O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the publisher.

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C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

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The acknowledgment from time to time in the city papers of sums contributed by citizens in aid of the Sons of England Life-boat enterprise, reminds us of the obligation under which the city is laid by this generous and humane undertaking. It is not often that a private club or corporation is found volunteering in this way to perform a service for the general benefit of the city, and of no more advantage to the volunteers than to any other citizens. As a benevolent institution, the Sons of England club, in common with other similar societies, is doing a noble work in aid of poor and destitute individuals and families. In the particular sphere of life-saving, which it has made its own, it is making itself a public benefactor. It is to be hoped that in so doing it

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The election of a Democrat as United States Senator from North Dakota has settled the question of Democratic control of the Senate, and removed one great obstacle which threatened to obstruct and retard the work of tariff-reform, to which President-elect Cleveland and his party are pledged. So long as a Republican majority ruled in the Senate there was, to say the least, great danger that the efforts of the other two branches of the Government might be persistently frustrated by the opposition of the third. Mr. Cleveland will go into the White House to-morrow with power to redeem the party promises, and with the added responsibility which is involved in the possession of such power. The most serious hindrance to rapid reform of the tariff will be the state of the national finances, which is such that a very large revenue must at once be had. But, even so, it is evident that there must be many of the more highly taxed necessities and comforts—of those commodities sure under any circumstances to have a large sale—the duties on which can be brought down to the revenue-paying point, with positive benefit to the treasury, as well as to consumers and to trade. Other large and perplexing questions the Cleveland administration will undoubtedly have to settle; but the silver question, which is the most important—next to that of the tariff—is not a party question, as that of a revenue tariff versus a protective one now undoubtedly is.

If it be true that the Orange societies in the North of Ireland are preparing for forcible resistance to a Home Rule parliament, the fact might easily be made the ground for a strong argument in favour of Home Rule. It might be said with a good deal of force that the existence in the Island of a comparatively small minority, who are unwilling to entrust the management of local affairs to a Legislature in which they will be fully represented; will have special guarantees against any infringement upon their rights, civil or religious; and will, from the nature of the case, be pretty sure to hold the balance of power, proves that such minority are unwilling to grant equal rights to their fellow-citizens, and will be content with nothing less than the rule of a minority constituted of themselves, such as, it is alleged, they have hitherto exercised. However painful it may be to go on with a measure which is

threatened with armed resistance, it would be pusillanimous for the statesmen and members of Parliament who believe their measure to be just and right, and essential to the prosperity of the country, to waver because of such threats. As a matter of fact Mr. Gladstone and his supporters seem to be very little perturbed by the sanguinary utterances of Col. Sanderson and his friends. Whether they refuse to take those utterances seriously, or are actuated by a quiet determination to uphold the supremacy of Parliament and enforce the legislation it may enact, does not yet appear.

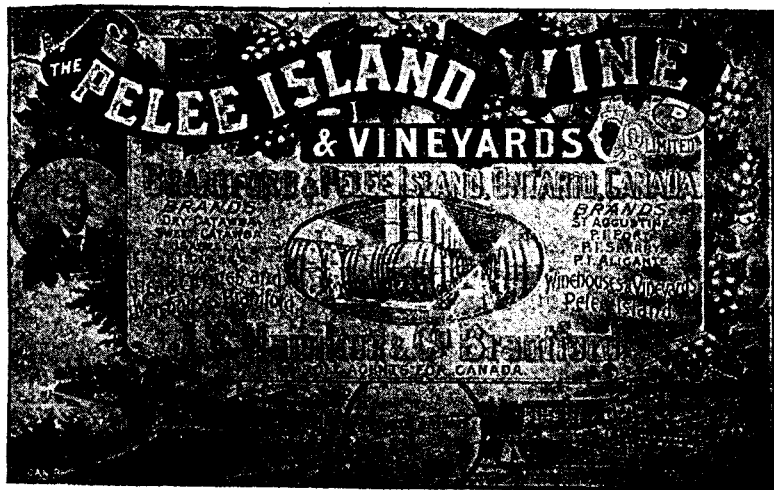
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"As the family is Roman in origin, religious liberty is Saxon. Freedom was born in England. England was the first country to grasp the deeper meaning of the word liberty. The French, in spite of the great revolution, have never been able to seize the genius of liberty as their Saxon neighbors across the channel. It was in England that Voltaire found an asylum, having escaped from the Bastille in Paris. George Fox, with his glorious doctrine of "The Light Within," could have had no hearing in any other country. The immortal cargo of the Mayflower could have come only from England. Liberty, religious and political, is Saxon in its origin."

And yet they are Anglo-Saxons and members of a distinctively Anglo-Saxon organization in Toronto, who are threatening to ostracize Mr. Goldwin Smith for exercising what he regards as the right of free speech, and in regard to whom he recently had occasion to say to the members of the St. George's Society of Washington:

"I will defend the right of Canadian citizens to freedom of opinion and speech on vital questions against those who seek to impose the gag. I will defend conscientious conviction generally against repression by the social penalties, to which in default of the old instruments of persecution tyrannical intolerance resorts. This I will do to the extent of my power and resources; and I feel confident that I shall be found to have done nothing as an Englishman to forfeit your esteem."

It need surprise no one that the promised revision of the Electoral Franchise Act has resolved itself into a few amendments in the mode of preparing the lists, which leave the principle of the measure untouched. The whole system is not only enormously expensive, but radically unsound, as is every system which, under party government, puts the preparation of the lists and the control of the electoral machinery so completely in the hands of the Administration of the day. It would be too much to expect that the Government should, save under pressure of a public opinion on their own side of the House much weightier than has yet been developed, deprive themselves of a weapon from which they have undoubtedly derived very great party advantage, if not an actual extension of their term of office. Should the Opposition ever come into power, there will



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be no better test of their honesty than that which will be afforded by their action in relation to this system. The advantage will then be wholly on their side, and they will show more stern and self-denying adherence to principle than is often manifested when the Outs have become the Ins, if they are in a hurry to make a radical change in the system which they now so vigorously and with so much reason denounce. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that a Government and Party so enamoured of everything British as are those now in the majority, is not prepared to follow British precedent so far as to put the appointment of revising officers and the preparation and printing of electoral lists beyond the reach of Government control. Canadian party politicians still need to take lessons in British fair play.

Second thoughts are often best, in the case of legislatures as well as of individuals. The probability now seems to be that the annexation of Hawaii to the United States will be indefinitely postponed if not definitely declined by the American Congress. The consequences of entering upon the line of policy to which the Republic would be in a manner committed by extending the national boundaries to take in an island three thousand miles away, are in this case greatly increased by the character of the island, or rather of its population. The treatment of the twenty thousand coolies who are said to be in Hawaii would of itself be a very perplexing problem for a nation which not only forbids the entrance of Chinese into its territories, but is now contemplating the deportation of a large number of those who are already in them back to their native land. It would be an act worthy of ante-Christian times and nations to follow the annexation of new territory by the banishment of a considerable part of its population. Another course which has been suggested, viz. to forbid them to set foot within the boundaries of the Republic as it now is, would be scarcely less barbarous, and would involve the absurdity of denying citizens the right of access to different parts of their own country. It would mean in short a re-establishment of slavery. It would be equally out of the question to refuse to sugar-producers in one part of the nation the same advantages as are given to those in other parts of it. But the greatest and possibly insuperable difficulty would probably arise from the fact that Hawaii, at its present stage of civilization, would fall far below the standard of progress governing the admission of territories to statehood, while the Hawaiians, or those claiming to act in their name in asking for annexation, would scarcely be willing to accept the inferior position of a territory, much less that of a mere dependency.

We are glad to see that the sense of Justice of the citizens of Toronto has with so much vigour and unanimity condemned the harsh and discourteous treatment to which Dr. Allen, the Health Officer, has been so unaccountably subjected by the Mayor and certain members of the City Council. To decapitate, or attempt to decapitate, a public officer at a stroke, on the slightest suspicion, is a method of government which does not commend itself to those who live under free and democratic institutions and know how to appreciate them, nor can they be reconciled to the Oriental harshness of such methods by any trial or

semblance of trial that may follow the attempt. We are glad to see that Dr. Allen's defence bids fair to be thoroughly effective, in almost every respect. But should it appear that some defects were to be found in the book-keeping of the department, or even that the system of visiting and inspection is not yet so thoroughly organized and systematized as it should be, the facts would by no means justify the methods adopted. Every citizen, we believe, must admit that Dr. Allen, during his brief term of office, has infused an energy and efficiency into the work of the Health Department hitherto unknown, and no one, so far as we are aware, has ventured to hint at anything in the shape of intentional neglect of duty, partiality, or fraud, in connection with his administration. That being the case, it is little less than an outrage that an officer of his character and standing should be put under the necessity of publicly defending his reputation. We are glad to believe that the Mayor and those who acted so precipitously with him were actuated solely by zeal for the interests of the citizens, and that the error was simply, one of judgment. But none the less it was an error and a grave injustice to Dr. Allen, unless it can be shown that there were grounds for the suspicion of serious and intentional wrongdoing or gross incompetence.

The contest which took place in Committee of Supply, in the Commons, on Friday, in which the Opposition called for the means of verifying the census statistics of industries in the cities and towns of the Dominion, though it had of course a strong party flavor, really raises a question of much importance. Upon the reliability of these official returns depends not only the validity of a favorite argument of the supporters of the National Policy, but the much more serious question of the good faith either of the Government or of its officials. The bearing of the investigation upon the mode of appointing census enumerators and of census-taking generally in the future is obvious. The value of the census for all practical purposes is destroyed when once its absolute reliability is brought into distrust. We are all accustomed to quote the census returns as the end of controversy, so far as questions of fact are concerned. Yet, when such men as Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies and Mr. Lister and Mr. Casey, no one of whom would willingly disparage towns in his own constituency, arise and declare that there can be found in specific localities, with which they are intimately acquainted, nothing like the number of industries enumerated in the census, what are we to think? Apart from direct testimony, it seems impossible to deny the perfect reasonableness of Sir Richard Cartwright's opinion that it is beyond all possibility that in towns with a population of 2,000 or 3,000, or even 5,000, there can be from seventy to a hundred industrial establishments. If any stronger evidence that there must be some serious error were needed, it is supplied by such cases as that of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in which, as Mr. Flint informs us, there were enumerated in the census of 1881 but 15 industries, while in that of 1891 the number is put at 151, though, so far as he is aware, there had been no increase in the number within that period. It is surely imperative, for the sake of the Government itself, that the means of arriving at the truth should be given, and this can no doubt be done without violating any personal confidences. More-

over, the tariff discussion, which is now the chief matter before Parliament and the country, is largely a war of statistics, and it is of the utmost importance that these should be reliable.

The tendency towards Agrarian agitation seems not only to be in the air in Anglo-Saxon countries, but it has also, it appears, reached Germany, and threatens to effect at an early day radical changes in the constitution and legislation of the Reichstag. On its face, the movement simply indicates that the rural populations of these nations have at length awakened to the possibility and necessity of concerted and organized action, with a view to bringing their legitimate influence to bear in shaping the legislation and policy of their respective countries. In the United States and Canada, this new and formidable political force is so far directed mainly against the high taxation which affects their interests so unfairly, and in favor of tariff reform. This object they can easily accomplish if they but work and vote together with tolerable unanimity. None the less, the fact of their having organized and entered the political arena with such success as must have already dispelled the old illusion that the conditions of rural life rendered effective organization impossible, is prophetic of great changes in political conditions in the future. Whether their entrance into the field of politics shall prove a boon or a bane depends mainly upon the degree of intelligence they may bring to bear on the study of political and economic questions. In Germany the conditions are different. The patronizing tone in which the Emperor deems it fit to address the representatives of the farmers, his semi-childish appeals to them to regard him as their father, to remain loyal to their Emperor, who evidently regards himself as such by divine right, etc., seems to indicate on his part a low estimate of their spirit and intelligence. It is pretty evident, however, that he is reckoning without his host in supposing that they can be wheedled by that kind of talk into submission to the Imperial pleasure. It is to be regretted that the German farmers are showing themselves wedded to the idea of protection for their industry, though it has undoubtedly as good right to such protection as any other. But this will prove, it may be hoped, but a stage in their political self-education. The significant fact is that in so many countries the rural population is coming to the front in political and public life, and that radical changes of some kind are pretty certain to follow.

The Canadian Magazine, which we gladly welcome to the field of Canadian periodical literature, has well established its right to be, by the weight and excellence of its first number, especially by the first two articles in that number. The first of these, by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, deals trenchantly with a new and most important question in Canadian constitutionalism. That question, arising out of the novel attitude and action of the Dominion Government in relation to the Manitoba School question, is that of the constitutional right of the Federal Government to assume at will two radically different characters, or to act in two radically different capacities, in dealing with provincial legislation. May it, or may it not, lay aside its executive robe and don the ermine of the bench at pleasure, now issuing and enforcing its edicts and vetoes in the name and

with the authority of the Governor-General in Council; again sitting in a purely judicial capacity, to listen to appeals and arguments against the act of a Provincial legislature, or even, for aught that appears, against its own legislative acts and executive decrees, and anon, again assuming its "political" or executive role in order to enforce the unassailable judgments which it has pronounced in its judicial capacity. Mr. McCarthy dissects with the keen edge of his professional logic this new and extraordinary pretension of the Dominion Government, under the astute leadership of Sir John Thompson, and declares that it would "reflect no discredit on a Richelieu or a Machiavelli" and that it "revives the best days of the schoolmen". It would perhaps be unbecoming in us to venture an opinion upon so subtle a question of constitutional interpretation, but one does not need to be a constitutional lawyer in order to perceive that very serious inconvenience and worse might result should it become the acknowledged right of the Government of the day to play a game of hide-and-seek with the Constitution, Parliament and the public, by dodging at will from behind the of executive responsibility to take shelter behind the bench of its judicial functions.

Following Mr. McCarthy's article is one dealing with a subject of even greater importance in its bearing upon the future well-being of the Dominion. It is a discussion of the "Anti-National features of the National Policy," by Rev. Principal Grant. We do not know why the word "Features" should have been put in the plural, for the paper is really a powerful and racy impeachment of a single feature of the National Policy—the tax on books. Dr. Grant has no difficulty in showing that the fifteen per cent. tax on books is a fifteen per cent tax on knowledge—a commodity which he does not hesitate to say, is not too plentiful in Canada, and one with which we should not be in danger of being soon overstocked, even were the chief instruments for its acquisition to be admitted free. Nor does he fail to make clear to all who may read his article, the humiliating fact that in this feature of its protective policy, Canada has a bad pre-eminence, standing as she does absolutely alone among civilized nations. Even the United States, under the McKinley tariff, admits free books for the use of schools, colleges, scientific societies, etc. The weakness of Dr. Grant's appeal is, if he will pardon us for saying so, in its narrowness. It is a special plea for the lopping off of a single mouldering branch, which is perhaps scarcely more objectionable than many other branches which upholders of the National Policy, in whole or in part, persist in forbidding to be touched. The farmer, or labourer, or even the professional man whose income is fixed and limited, may say, "Take off the larger tax from my agricultural implements, my cotton garments, my midnight oil, and I can very well afford to pay the comparatively small additional price for books." However strongly the student or scholar, who knows nothing of the fiercer conflicts of the struggle for bread, may deprecate the tax on food for the mind, he can hardly blame those whose lives are a daily fight to keep the wolf from the door, if they deem it of first importance to have the duties removed from those things which are necessary for the body. So long as those who feel the pressure of the high tariff at one particular point content themselves with seeking relief at that

point and are quite willing that others should continue to bear their burdens if only they may be permitted to go free, so long the united influence of the protected few may be expected to prevail.

Perhaps in no respect does the constitution of the United States stand out in sharper contrast with that of Canada than in the method of Cabinet selection that it sanctions. In Canada it is the duty of the Prime Minister to select the members of his official family, and to fill vacancies as they occur from those who are already members of the House of Commons or the Senate. If he goes outside these bodies, as has occasionally been done—notably in the case of the present Premier, who was a member of the Nova Scotia bench when Sir John Macdonald selected him to be Minister of Justice—it becomes necessary for the new Minister either to get elected a member of the House of Commons or to be made a Senator. All Ministers appointed from the House of Commons must stand for re-election, and so jealous are the people of their rights in this matter that the Senate seldom contains more than one or two Ministers with portfolios, and that when, as in the case of Mr. Carling in 1891, a Minister rejected by his constituents is continued in office by means of an appointment to the Senate, an attack on constitutional principles is rightly held to have been made. In the United States they do these things differently. There a Cabinet of eight suffices for a population twelve times as great as that of Canada, and the President selects his colleagues at his absolute discretion, subject only to confirmation by the Senate. If he selects a Minister from the Senate or the House of Representatives, the legislator selected must resign his Congressional seat. The theory is that the legislative and the executive branches of the Government must be kept entirely distinct, and the heads of departments rank, not as the most trusted representatives of the people, but as the deputies of the President. There is no law, written or unwritten, which requires the President to fill his Cabinet with recognized Statesmen or even with men of experience in political life. If he so choose, he can fill it from the ranks of his personal friends. As a matter of fact, the remuneration of members of the Cabinet being much less than that to be obtained in other callings, difficulty is often experienced in inducing really eminent Americans to accept portfolios.

Mr. Cleveland, in selecting his Cabinet, appears to have experienced this difficulty. He is said to have unsuccessfully offered the Secretaryship of State to several prominent Democrats before bestowing it upon Judge Gresham, of Indiana, a former Republican, who voted the Democratic ticket last year for the first time, on the issue of tariff reform. Judge Gresham is a man of great force of character and high attainments. Inasmuch as his complete conversion to Democracy is denied, the appointment, highly creditable to Mr. Cleveland as showing his ability to rise above considerations of mere partisanship, has given offense to old-line Democrats, who are obliged to recognize that the President-elect swears no allegiance to the party machine. Next to the Secretary of State, the most important member of the Cabinet is the Secretary of the Treasury, and in Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, Mr. Cleveland has found for this

office a man whose statesmanlike qualities and breadth of view should render him peculiarly fitted to grapple with the questions of tariff and coinage that will come within the purview of his department. In his other Cabinet appointments, Mr. Cleveland appears to have made good his promise to form a business men's administration. They are of men less widely known, some hardly known at all beyond their own States, but all having reputations as men of ideas and ability. In one instance Mr. Cleveland has followed the example of his predecessor. Mr. Harrison made his law partner Attorney General, and Mr. Cleveland also has called to the Cabinet a former law partner. The latter takes the portfolio of Postmaster General, which, in Mr. Harrison's administration, has been filled by a Philadelphia merchant. In regard to this portfolio, there is room for question whether it would not be a more business-like proceeding to promote a Deputy-Minister or a postmaster from one of the large cities, than to place over the heads of both these classes a man who, however able, is quite destitute of acquaintance with post-office affairs. One can easily carry the speculation further and ask whether the same principle could not be applied with good results to some, or all, of the other departments. This criticism, which perhaps involves a principle utterly subversive of administrative dignity, is of course quite applicable to our own system of Cabinet appointment as to that of our neighbors.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

We freely admit that our guesses as to the proper legislation touching the Manitoba School case, to which Mr. Ewart refers in his letter published in another column, were based upon the clause in the B. N. A. Act, and we thank him for his courteous correction of our error. We had not before us, at the time our note was written, a copy of the Manitoba Act, and we had the impression, certainly derived from some published statement which we deemed authentic, that he fell back upon the general Dominion Act as the basis of his contention in regard to the point in question. In fact, the reports which we read in the Toronto papers of his argument before the Committee of the Dominion Privy Council must have been seriously defective, for we read them carefully, and had they contained any clear intimation that he took his stand on a section of the Manitoba Act, the fact could hardly have escaped our notice. If our memory serves us, we even referred to a doubt which had been or might be suggested as to the right of the Counsel for the Appellants to leave the Manitoba Act and fall back upon the provisions of the B. N. A. Act. That is, however a secondary consideration, and without enquiring further into the source of our error, we cheerfully turn our attention to the section or subsection which Mr. Ewart quotes from the Act which is the Constitution of the Province. In so doing we plead guilty to the soft impeachment that our wishes are on the side of our former guesses. It does seem to us that it would be nothing short of a calamity to the Dominion could it be established that the Constitution imposed upon the Province, and probably by parity of reasoning, upon all future provinces of the North West, fastens upon the necks of the people, irrespective of the relative numbers of Catholic and Non-Catholic citizens, the yoke of a double

system of public schools for all time to come, at the same time establishing the vicious principle of Church-and-State connection in the matter of Education. We feel sure, too, that nothing could be gained in the direction of peace by the establishment of the view for which Mr. Ewart contends, for no one who has watched the development and trend of public feeling in Manitoba can doubt that a decision of the Dominion Government and Parliament re-establishing Separate Schools in the Province would be the signal for a new agitation, in the shape either of resistance to the enforcement of such a decree or for a change in the Provincial Constitution, which would far exceed in the warmth of feeling aroused and in its injurious effects upon the peace and prosperity of the Province any such consequences which could possibly result from the recognition of the right of the Province to abrogate the Separate School law, a right which it not only claims, but has already acted upon. But while we thus frankly admit that our hopes are not upon Mr. Ewart's side, we are glad that he is willing to give us credit for desiring to find out the truth, irrespective of such hopes.

Mr. Ewart's courtesy entitles him to "the benefit of our next dream," for which he asks, however infinitesimal such benefit may seem to his professional acumen. Turning our layman's eye-glass, to change the figure, upon the brief paragraph which he has quoted as the basis upon which his contention mainly rests, our attention is arrested by the words "right or privilege in relation to education," and we begin at once to wonder whence such right or privilege is derived. That it is not bestowed by the Constitution is clearly affirmed, if we understand the matter, in the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. That it is not given by the former Act of the Province by which Separate Schools were for a time established, seems equally evident from the fact that such Act has been repealed and no longer exists. Mr. Ewart has himself admitted, unless erroneously reported, that the right to enact carries with it the right to appeal, an admission so clearly in accord with common sense that it is hard to conceive how any reasonable person can believe the opposite, or maintain the absurd contention that the right to Separate schools having been once conferred by Provincial legislation, cannot be taken away by the power which gave it, but remains indefeasible and irrevocable. Unless, then, this guess is very wide of the mark, the situation is that the Roman Catholic minority of the Province of Manitoba having no right or privilege in relation to education other than those which belong to all other classes of citizens and which are fully conserved by the existing school law, no appeal against the provisions of that law can be maintained.

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

At a Literary Club in a city of the Western Peninsula of Ontario, two or three years ago, a gentleman occupied an evening by lecturing on and reading from, the Canadian poets. The members were all pleased and instructed, and at the close of the meeting there was a generally expressed desire that we should hear more on the same subject frequently. The gentleman declared he had at home a whole shelf of Canadian poetry and that he made it a point to buy every new book of the sort. The incident illustrates the ignorance that pre-

vails among well-read people concerning our own writers, but it shows also the interest and even enthusiasm which might easily be aroused for them if means were properly taken.

Of course Canadians assume a variety of attitudes toward their own authors; some patronize, some pity, some criticize, some advise, some praise unwisely, and the host are, as usual in all countries, ignorant and apathetic. But it need not be questioned that while the majority have either no opinion, or opinions that any one less sensitive than a poet would ignore with amusement, the saving minority regard them with grateful affection and enforced admiration; judge their work at its average or its best; criticize them with a due consideration of the abominable and desperate circumstances in which they find themselves; pity, not them, but the country which has so little to inspire them; and advise them to continue with what hope they can muster of brighter days and happier recognition.

The whole matter of Canadian Literature is little short of tragical: yet it can hardly be called mysterious. A few years ago a number of young writers of fine moral and intellectual strength and refinement, of artistic insight seemingly equal to that of the best in other countries, and moreover of poetic sensibility and even power, as fine and as strong as some who have attained the greatest fame have shown, in promise, at the same age, began to publish in books and in magazines, at home and in the United States, works which aroused among the thoughtful class a hope that, in spite of the apparent absence of literary conditions in this land, a miracle was about to be performed and we were to have a Canadian Literature equal to that which England had had when her population was what ours now is. But in this at least, it would seem, miracles do not happen. The note of hope became a note of depression, of despair, and if we hear aright it is to-day a note of irritation. Our authors asked for, not applause, but common gratitude, for common recognition, for fair criticism, and they got indifference varied occasionally by gibes and sneers. They wished to be able to say, "at home we are loved and praised; it is not a country whose historical associations, or moral and intellectual conditions fill the soul until it overflows with beauty, patriotism, heroism, and wisdom, but the people realize all this and thank us for doing what in the circumstances can be done; and we work somewhat sorrowfully within it may be, but joyfully withal, putting on a cheerful courage till better days crown us." And this was not too much to wish and to expect. Had better men offered, these men would have been the first to accept and to recognize them. None such offering, nor likely to, they had the claim to the love and praise that lyric poets need and flourish upon. What has been the result of neglect and indifference and worse? More than one of our most prominent writers have left Canada permanently: in more fortunate climates they may find the soil and the atmosphere more congenial and more supporting: with technical skill and finish a young writer may in this liberal age flourish almost anywhere in some departments of letters, but alas the lyric poet is in most instances as much a product of the soil of his native land as are wild flowers and forest trees. Imagine Herrick or Suckling transplanted, Burns without Scotland, or Moore without Ireland. Several, accordingly, while remaining with us have sought the fame

they deserve, in the American magazines, and with a success which may well remind us that our neglect of them is a sad reflection on our own tastes. These, our best poets, have effected an annexation of Canada and the Great Republic which may be regarded seriously by those who seriously regard the possibility of political union. But are they satisfied with foreign wreaths? They give evidence at times, pathetic evidence, that their hearts are ours, and that they court a foreign mistress rather to pique us than in the hope of satisfying themselves.

If one strong man would plant with resolute heroism the standard of Canadian Independence and swear to live and die a free citizen of an Independent nation, defending its unity with his heart's blood, living and dying if need were with his harness on his back, surely even this people would enter upon the path of heroism, the only path of national life which can make men fit to be called such and women who would be the mothers of men. But no, in an age when virtue and sordid commercial ambition agree to crush patriotism, when piety and cowardice make common cause against the only means possible of reaching or of preserving both virtue and manhood, it need not be supposed for a moment that the least patriotic of civilized peoples will take its life in its hand and struggle to greatness with a drawn sword to maintain an open way. Yet that is the only route to great literature. The world is too old to allow us to hope that we shall achieve great works of art without great national struggles and sacrifices, and our aged and palsied leaders will wisely persuade us that the end, even if it could be reached, does not warrant the means. No people outside the list of independent nations ever had a literature worthy of the name, and until the ideal day when patriotism, from being the first virtue of manhood, shall have become a crime against universal brotherhood, no nation will or can have great literature without independence.

It is true that if we were united to the adjacent Republic we should be part of an independent people but that gives us no hope, for in that great scattering democracy there could be neither the national sentiment nor the esprit de corps in localities, that literature needs: and at the best it would take a hundred years before the commercial bargain would be sufficiently remote for our posterity to claim a voice as Americans.

What then is the outlook? Our poets have done what they could in every way. They have endeavoured to cultivate colonial poetry; they have ignored our national life and endeavoured, with charming success, to make us love the trees, flowers, clouds, lakes, fields, and mountains, of our beautiful and imposing territory, they have even, as was said, in a sense, tried annexation; and in conclusion they seem to say "I have done, put by the lute," or "I listen to the wave's soft position and rest me apart from the strife," or even they write for themselves, "for if my soul have no sweet song, it cannot live." And the Philistine says, "so be it: if these young persons don't find poetry very paying they'd better turn their fine talents to law or commerce where they really would get something worth while."

But after all the situation is tragic because it is sad and heroic to see a strong man whose lot is consistently adverse, "Play, in the many games of life, that one

Where what he most doth value must be won." The outlook would seem to be that our authors must content themselves with doing, what they are doing now, the best that our national ways of life allow them: it seems to us that they have seen the whole situation more clearly, because more feelingly, than any of us, and they have on the whole done well and wisely.

But there is another course, if they would condescend to use it, and that is the course of satire. When everything else fails and the wine of poetry and imagination is rejected, wormwood and gall have often a salutary effect on both writer and reader, and it can scarcely be doubted that if the pens of some three or four of our younger poets were turned against the political vices, the intellectual darkness, and the moral and social and material absurdities of this country, it would be a blessing for which the next generation would regard them with profound gratitude, though such fame would be, it must be confessed, a poor satisfaction for aspirations they have a perfect right to cherish.

It would certainly be only natural, and from a human and natural point of view only right, if those who have met with indifference and neglect should now meet indifference with scorn, and neglect with ridicule.

Meanwhile every literary club in Canada should spend some time on our best Canadian Poets, every reader should have his shelf of Canadian Poetry, and every teacher should make it a point to mention the chief works, and to read to his pupils the best poems, of our Canadian Poets. It would not be amiss if some Canadian poems were assigned for reading in our Schools with the selections from the English Classics, just as Canadian History is assigned for reading together with English History: much of it is well worth study, and our Poetry compares as favourably with English Poetry as our History compares with the History of England.

M. F. LIBBY.

GERMAN PRIMA DONNAS.

Bianca Bianchi is a name well known in the German musical world. Her real name is Bertha Schwartz. She was born at Heidelberg, June 17, 1858. A mere accident decided her to become a singer. The little pianist was one day endeavoring to play a piece of music, which she found to be slightly beyond her powers. To find a way out of her difficulty, she commenced to sing the passage, which her fingers were not able to play. Delighted either with the beauty of the piece, or with the melody of her own voice, she sang the passage over and over again. Fran Wilczek, in whose house she was staying, heard her, was equally delighted with her voice, and thinking, not unduly wisely, as it afterwards turned out, that he had discovered another Patti, commenced to have her trained at once. Pollini, of Hamburg, was Viardot-Garcia, of Paris. She then proceeded to London and St. Petersburg, where she created no little sensation. Her first great triumph was in the Czar's capital. Returning to Germany, Bianchi made her first appearance at Karlsruhe. We then find her at Vienna. The Opera House of Buda Pest has since 1886 been favoured with her presence. Near Salzburg, the artist has a romantic castle, to which she retires during the summer months. In all sorts of weather she may be seen accompanied by a host of dogs, roaming over hill and valley, intent on getting fresh air. A star, some time ago discovered at the Vienna Observatory, has been named after her.

Constanza Donita is the name of another singer, who, in late years, has created no little attention. Fraulein Donita joined the well known Cologne male choir in 1889. She was

with it and shared its triumphs in a tour made through Italy in that year. She was a prima donna of the Cologne Opera House. In 1890 she resolved to try her fortune in the United States of America, and was received with acclamation. Since then she has been touring.

Lilli Lehmann was born at Wurzburg Nov. 24, 1850. Her father and mother were both singers, but her mother afterwards became a performer on the harp. As a child Lilli was perfectly at home on the stage. During a performance of "William Tell" at Prague, she was able to climb a high, snow clad, Alpine peak. If the ascent had been easy, the descent was by no means so, as the sequel will show. After vainly endeavouring to dismount from her lofty position, Lilli could think of no other expedient than to call for her mother. A Swiss taking pity on her, rescued her from a somewhat perilous, before an applauding audience. Her first singing lessons were received from her mother. She herself was, however, assiduous in her work at the piano, and in a little time was able to play the accompaniments for her mother, when she gave singing lessons to other pupils. She became director of an old stage at Prague in her thirteenth year. Here, her duties embraced those of actress, souffléuse director and decorator. It was while she was engaged in this medley, that Lilli was invited by a Wirsing theatrical director to begin in earnest a dramatic career on the stage. The offer was gladly accepted, and in a short time we hear of her as a general public favourite and as one likely to come to the front. In this theatre Lilli was sometimes an actress, sometimes a ballet dancer. But Lilli was not content to remain as this. It had always been her dream to be a singer. In 1868 we hear of her at Leipzig studying to realize her dream. In 1870 she had made so much progress, and had earned so much fame, that we hear of her as an operatic star at Berlin. Then happened the circumstance which attached the celebrated Wagner not only to her but to the rest of the family. In 1876 she took part in the great undertaking at Bayreuth. Here she threw such fire of heart and soul into her work, that her name was made forever. Wagner was so charmed with her performance in the "Nibelungen Ring" that he shed tears of joy, and called Lilli his little Kapellmeister. In 1877 honours flowed fast in upon her, and in the same year the Emperor conferred on her the title of Royal Chamber Singer. She was married to the tenor, Kalisch in 1888. The prima donna has resided mostly in America since then.

A. E. VERT.

BEAUTY.

κλύων μὲν αὐδὴν, ὄμμα δ' οὐχ ὄραν τὸ σὸν.
EURIPIDES, *Hepp.*

Fair are others; none beholds thee,
And all feel, yet see thee never.
SHELLEY, *Prom. Unbound.*

Das Schöne ist ein Urphänomen, das zwar nie selber zur Erscheinung kommt.
GOETHE, *Conversations.*

Only in dreams she appears to me,
In dreams of the earth and the sky and the sea;
In the scent of the rose, the breath of the spring,
The cloud of the summer, glistening;
In the sound of an orient forest dim,
Scarce heard far off on ocean's rim
By wondering traveller who describes
Naught of all its mysteries;
In the wash of the wave, the sigh of the sea,
The laughter of leaves on the wind-tossed tree.

Her hair is the dusk of an autumn night,
Her brow the moon-beam's pallid light;
Her voice is the voice of the wind and the wave,
When the breeze blows low and the ripples lave
The feet of a wooded mountain hoar
Rising on southern storied shore.
The breath from between her hallowed lips
Is the breath exhaled from a rose that sips
The dew on a lucid April day,
Soft as the spring, as summer gay.

In the flush of the early morning mist
Which the fervid sun has barely kissed,
Far down in the balmy-breathing dale,
I get a glimpse of her flimsy veil.
In the glow of the lurid sun-set hue
I see the robe which her limbs shine through.
On the grass-blade wet I see the tears
Her eyes have shed for our hopes and fears.
Her eyes...her eyes...the infinite deeps
Of the holiest heavens where God he keeps
All that is beautiful, good, and true—
Her eyes are the infinite heavens blue,
Gazing in sad serenity
On restless frail humanity.

On softly-breathing evening still,
Alone where the whispering wayward rill
To the love-sick leaves, which gently dip
Low down to kiss it, lip to lip,
Tells secret strange of love and pain,
Which the leaves hush back to it again—
Ah! then I dream that my love comes nigh,
And think that I hear her softly sigh.—

Or when, on a windy summer day
(The golden sunshine-gleam on the bay)
To me, ensconced far out on the high
And rocky weed-strewn promontory,
Come multitudinous sights and sounds—
The rush of the boisterous wave which bounds
Far up the cliff, the sea-bird's call,
The flying spume, the cloudlets small
That dance through the ether hand in hand,
The joy suffused o'er the sea and the land—
Then, too, I dream that my love is near,
And think that I catch her laughter clear.

Only in dreams she appears to me,
In dreams of the earth and the sky and the sea.

ARNOLD HAULTAIN.

PARIS LETTER.

It is a change at least to turn from the strikes in cities and towns, to those in the forests. One-eighth of the surface of France being covered with forests, the lumber interest is naturally important. A few "native wood notes" come from the departments of the Cher, Nièvre, Allier, etc, washed more or less by the Loire, whose congerie of forests extends over 2,000,000 acres, and gives employment to 30,000 wood cutters and charcoal makers, generically called bucherons. Civilization has penetrated this ordinary Boeotian class, in the sense of inducing them to syndicate, and to demand higher wages from their contractor-employers who are considered to roll in purple and fine linen and to fare sumptuously every day. As ever, before the basis of a trade union can be laid, the interested must indulge in a few free fights against syndicate. It is a relic of the times of universal philanthropy, when the humanists popped the question to recalcitrants: "Be my brother, or—death!"

Man's naturally pugnacious and possessed of a tendency to rebel. In the several communes of the forest districts, some wood cutters syndicated, struck for higher wages and won; but like Oliver Twist they demanded the "more". The contractors resisted and employed non-unionists; these were duly attacked by the union men aided by their wives. A gull that can claim the Emperor of Russia and Mr. Gladstone as fellow axe men, cannot but be honourable. It will be very difficult to arrange any uniform scale of wages, as the customs of payment are rarely alike in two cases. A concession in one canton thus becomes unacceptable in another. Employers state that wages have been augmented during the last two years, 50 per cent. The hewing season is from September to April; the cutters have the forest for workshop; they have no fixed

working hours, they arrive and depart when they please; they can earn two and a half to four francs per day, and are free to carry away bundles of branches for home combustion, a privilege that is abused, as this firewood is often sold for cash. And every worker, if only labouring one hour a day, is entitled to transport as many sticks as his atlas shoulders can carry.

A deputation of the unemployed waited on a local prefect, stated they were starving and were refused credit. One young woman, representing the female side of the workers, appeared in "gloves"; the prefect expressed his gratification at her being able to command credit from her gloves, while regretting a similar want of confidence on the part of her baker. The best timber is utilized for plants; women and children strip the bark, and prepare the charcoal from the branches; the latter are also cut into orthodox lengths and made into bundles to light city household fires; heavy branches when barked, are split, sold for railing, but above all, tied in sixes one yard in length, and floated into the Seine raft fashion, to reach Paris, to heat the baker's ovens, and cook the appetizing bread which is a speciality of the Capital. The State owns nearly all the forests; allots every year to contractors certain areas for cutting, and derives a handsome revenue therefrom.

The upper part of the valley of the Oise, has also its arboricultural difficulties; that region is the centre of the plain and fancy basket trade; employs 8,000 people, and produces three millions of articles annually. The inhabitants appear to be a peculiar race, suspected to be of Semitic origin. The poet Richepin descends from these Bohemians; some ethnologists suspect they are a strayed remnant of the lost tribes, whose ancestors made the wicker work monster baskets, wherein the Druids packed their human victims destined for igneous sacrifice. These osier workers recognize no employers, have no tariff of prices, and labour as many or as few hours a day as they please. Generally they work, and have to do so, 17 hours a day, to gain 30 to 50 sous out of which they have to support a family. By the operation of the new customs' tariff, they allege they are being ruined by Belgian rivals, whose necessaries of life are untaxed, and so they are able to sell cheaper. Hence the demand to tax out the foreigner. Many of the articles fabricated are made from rattans; hence the additional solution, untax the entry into France of that raw material. The work-people purchase osiers and rattans from local merchants, who buy at current rates of the executed work; but as the foreigner offers the same class of goods 20 per cent. cheaper, they cannot pay old prices, so must fill orders in Belgium or close their warehouses. Troops have been sent to merely show themselves in the localities, not that trouble is anticipated, because the sufferers grasp the causes of their misery, but to prevent the recurrence of the passions of 1889, when a merchant reduced prices, and was nearly burnt with his stock of osiers—the Druidical avatism still.

The discussion over the Colonial Budget was very summary; however on the whole clearer ideas of what should be done with the newly acquired possessions peered

through the debate. The parliamentary opposition against land-grabbing has evidently diminished; France intends to continue her "Scientific Missions" into those regions known as "No man's land." It is to be presumed other nations will not allow themselves to be scientifically forestalled. A more active watch will be kept on the Siamese frontier of Tonkin, and the Niger region is to be tranquillised by breaking up the power of Samony. But the best friends of France ask, is it not time for her to "digest" her colonial expansions; by what means does she intend to develop their resources? Financiers are disinclined to invest, unless the state guarantees their speculation, which it cannot do; but the State can grant concessions of mines and forests in the new countries, and that would be far better than commercial monopolies of imports, etc. The main point is, develop the colonies. Here is an object lesson that every Frenchman ought to hang up along side his diurnal almanac: Senegambia has an area of 97,000 square miles, a native population of one million, of whom 3,000 are whites; the total of her imports and exports in 1892 was 18,750,000 francs; the hinterland of Senegal is not valuable. The English colony of Lagos has an area of 1,160 square miles, a population of 100,000, of whom 111 are Europeans; her imports and exports annually figure at 27,000,000 francs, while the hinterland of Yomba is an oasis. All the difference lies in how to work, and how to choose, a colony.

While woman is agitating how to secure equality of rights before the law, divorced husbands demand how they can socially compel their divorced wives to not employ their once married name, and further, how coerce them to return, or at least not to wear their old wedding rings. So long as they are not re-married, it is suggested that after a decree is rendered annulling a marriage, the ring should be handed to the Mayor—whose office is to divorce as well as to marry turtle doves—who ought to have his "Court jeweller" standing by to break the symbol of alliance, and to throw the fragments into the poor box.

The police have scored an innings lately by their clever capture of the band, fifteen in number, who, asserting they were police agents delegated to make a domiciliary visit to discover Panama documents, looted the town residence of the Marquis de Panisse, near the Hippodrome. It was a veritable "trained band"; the members were selected for their special aptitudes, ranging from the role of Bill Sykes up to the perfect gentleman; but all were armed with revolvers and poignards, with such et ceteras as jimmies and false keys; they had a wardrobe of disguises, an arsenal of weapons, and a veritable magazine of stolen goods. The Chefs, aged 70 and 65, were ex-jewellers, and presided at the melting pot and the disposal of the loot. Paris will sleep more tranquilly after the capture of that gang.

The public continues more and more to disinterest itself in Panamalism; let the Courts and the Inquiry Committee wind up the evil and the sooner the better; the quarrel between Rochefort and Clemenceau is a very pretty one as it stands; people do not accept the story that Clemenceau received four millions from the dying Dr. Herz, but what sticks to him like a Nessus shirt, is his intimacy with Herz, and his

admission of the doctor financing his journal. The country would like all the swindlers to be made liable to their last penny for their unlawful emptying of the Panama Company's coifers, and that the government may see its way to help the completion of the canal, ere it fall to the Bogotian legislature.

Equally wearisome is the Egyptian question, because no solution of an immediate nature is visible, save as Senator Saint Hilaire says, by war, and no one wants that, and least of all France and England. Solutionists in a hurry conclude that the British evacuation of the Nile would be within measurable distance. If Ambassador Waddington were recalled from Albert Gate. Since the Abbas escaped, the Egyptian question has become very inflammable; one shudders at the idea that a lad not out of his teens, may have it in his power to set Europe, that is the world, in a blaze.

The club baptized the "Epatant" has opened its annual exhibition of paintings; on the whole it is poor, and the very few best pictures display haste. There are two passable landscapes. Portraits—the only resources for the vast majority of painters to obtain a livelihood—dominate. But why are ladies made to display so much naked shoulder? Do they want M. Flammarion to admire their peau, and express his willingness to accept it in due course, for tanning and book-binding? Mercie exhibits a curious effort in sculpture; two sisters, whose heads, admirably done, are sculptured out of the same piece of marble, cheek by jowl, their Siamese hyphen being a joint back ringlet. The 24 sculpture are superior as a whole, to the 147 picture exhibits.

A scheme for the nationalization of the land; a writer proposes that the government should create immense regional farms, with all modern improvements, to be worked in common by the unemployed classes, and dividends declared after the manner of the railway companies. Why not go a step forward, or rather backward, and revive the National workshops of 1848, less the massacres of June? Alexander Dumas fils is still scratching his head to discover how to find husbands for portionless girls, who possess all the social accomplishments.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Sir Oliver Mowat has once or twice of late made reference in his speeches to Imperial Federation as being impracticable. It would appear that, as an intensely loyal British subject, he would like to throw his energies into that movement, were it not that he had carefully thought over the subject in its various aspects, and come to the conclusion that it cannot be worked, and that we needs must look in another direction for the legitimate development of our national aspirations. There is no one whose opinion is more worthy of respect, alike from his position, his character, and his tried ability, than the Prime Minister of Ontario. And it is therefore deserving of close examination whether or not he is right in thus giving up the contest as hopeless, and falling back upon a remote independence as the best future for Canada. The difficulties of carrying out the work of consolidating the British Em-

pire must have made a powerful impression on the mind of Sir Oliver, as at the first meeting held in London to further the idea, he expressed himself somewhat in the same way, but I think with a more hopeful tone in one respect, in saying that the problem was surrounded with difficulties; but he then asked: What are statesmen for, if not to overcome difficulties? It is unquestionably discouraging to those thoroughly and deeply convinced, not only of the possibility, but of the naturalness of the development of our institutions into a federated Empire, to find so friendly a critic as Sir Oliver Mowat taking this unfavourable view; not because it really increases the inherent difficulty of the problem, but because it sets the current of the minds of many Liberals who would otherwise be with us, in a different direction, and we shall be deprived of their co-operation in a task which will of course demand the best energies and the greatest wisdom available among the thinking statesmen of our country. Is it too late to hope that Sir Oliver may be brought to admit the practicability of our aim, and to join with us in the effort to accomplish it? We hope not, as we also hope it is not too late to invite and receive the adherence of many thousands of younger Liberals, whose natural sympathies are with us, and whose help we need.

First then, what is the simplest idea involved in Imperial Federation? It is that the United Kingdom, the Canadian Dominion, and the other British Countries may remain under one flag for a long time, and perhaps for ever. Why should we desire a change of flag? Do we not love and cherish the associations that cluster round this our national emblem? Do we not feel a pride in the achievements of the heroes of our nation in times past, and in all countries of the world at the present day? Has it not been found that under the British flag we may enjoy the greatest freedom, and the greatest security both as individuals, and as an organized autonomous community? Is this flag not ours; have we not been born under it and taught to love it with heart and soul? Does it not inspire us with delight if it gains glory: does it not wrench our heart-strings to think of dishonour to it—to think of our forfeiting the right to hail it as our own? Is it not capable of inspiring as noble and pure patriotism as could be felt under any possible change of national condition? Many of us Canadians born and bred have a love for the British flag, as deep as that of any subject of the Queen in all her dominions. We should certainly fight to the last ditch, to the last drop of our blood, if any attempt were made to haul down the British flag, to substitute any other in its place. Nemo potest exuere patriam. This cannot be burnt out of us. It is more than a sentiment, it is a passion with many of our successors of the United Empire Loyalists, that lack this. It is those new arrivals from the Mother Country who think that in leaving "home" they are casting off their allegiance, and ignorantly think they appeal to Canadian patriotism by setting up an imagined antagonism between British and Canadian interests. Native born Canadians are British to the core. All our great men have been, Baldwin, Brown, Howe, Macdonald, Mackenzie. Does Sir

Oliver not share in this feeling? We know he does.

Next then, is it not reasonably possible that the United Kingdom, Canada, and other British countries should remain perpetually under one flag, and with a common navy, whose duty it shall be to protect, on the high seas, the shipping, the sailors, the commerce, the seaports, and the coasts of all the countries that now compose the Empire? Would there be any greater economy, or any increased efficiency, in each part of the Empire having its own fleet: at liberty to combine, but not bound under the tie of common nationality to combine against any common foe? I think the contrary is the case. The characteristic of our external commerce is, that it is ocean-wide. There are certain necessities of life that Canada is able to produce herself. These include the main staples of our food, that is to say, our bread, and meat, and dairy produce. But living as a civilized community, we are in need of tea, coffee, chocolate, rice; pepper, ginger and other spices; of wool, both for clothing and blankets, of cotton and linen goods, and of manufactured furs; of iron, steel, brass, tin and other metals and their manufactures; of precious stones, feathers, ornaments and toys; of books, paper, music and musical instruments; of all the articles of the highest skill in culture or in manufacture, that is attained by any people on the face of the earth. We could live a barbarous existence if we depended on the produce of Canada alone. But the only way for us to live in the forefront of civilization, is to maintain constant and uninterrupted trade and commerce with every quarter of the globe. Speaking as civilized men, we are as much dependent on the remote produce of Africa, Asia and Australia, as on the produce of our own forests, fields and streams.

Looking at the other side of the question, our prosperity depends largely upon having for our products the best and most steady market. And the best market for wheat, oats, barley and all kinds of grain, for cattle, sheep and all animals for food, for butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry, is incomparably the market of the United Kingdom. That is the only country in the world, that constantly, every year imports, and imports largely, of these, the main articles of Canada's production. Every year England imports of these articles alone over six hundred million dollars worth. Even for barley, eggs, horses and other things that we naturally send to the United States, unless prevented by excessive duties, the import by the United Kingdom is enormously greater than the import of the same things by the United States; and in the United Kingdom they pay very much higher prices for them. The only thing we have to do to capture that market is to exercise care in packing and shipping, and possibly, in the case of barley, to alter the variety we grow. It would appear as if the experiment of growing two row barley should have been successful, had sufficient care been shown in its garnering and shipment; and had it been successful, the price would have been almost double what we receive for six-row in the United States. Even as it is our export of barley to the United Kingdom increased from 75,000 bushels in 1891 to 1,230,000 bushels in 1892, and we got rather better prices than for what we sent to the United States. But anyway,

barley is the only single article that would require a radical change in the article we turn out. For everything else the English market is the best and the steadiest, as well as the freest. Next to the United Kingdom, the West Indies, Japan, and South America are the countries that we can look towards supplying with articles that they cannot produce themselves, and that we produce in abundance.

If then our commerce must extend to every corner of the world, we are interested in keeping the most efficient agency to guarantee that this commerce may be carried on most safely and under the most advantageous conditions. Much of our happiness thus depends upon our mercantile fleet, and we must look to its protection. But has the age of pirates and of depredators passed entirely away? Is there any reasonable guarantee, supposing all the cruisers, all the men-of-war, all the fleets of the civilized nations, were swept out of existence, that we should enjoy such commerce uninterruptedly? I think not. If the British fleet alone were to be swept from the seas, I think it can be assumed that our foreign trade, trade on the high seas, would not be safe. I know of no sufficient guarantee against depredations from uncivilized nations, and even from some nations calling themselves civilized, except the existence of a power on the seas sufficient to insure respect for mercantile laws, for the rights of trade and the rights of humanity.

For the protection then of such commerce, would two or three independent fleets be as efficient or as economical as one fleet, having its ramifications over the whole of the ocean, with a Pacific squadron, an Australian squadron, a North Atlantic squadron, and a South Atlantic squadron, but all moved from a common centre and kept in touch with one another by the oceanic cables that bind every part of the system together in constant and momentary intercommunication?

Or take Mr. Parkin's coaling station argument. Our Empire has, at vast expense and with far-sighted policy, provided supplies of coal for the use of the fleet in every part of the world, at available points in all the seas. Is it a matter of indifference to us whether or not we preserve the right of our ships to touch at these coaling stations for supplies? If it were not for the British Empire and British fleet, what would Canadian ships do for coal on a voyage to Africa or to the East Indies, or to the Mediterranean, in the event of England being involved in a war? As British subjects our sailors now have the right to use these, whether in peace or war: other nations may by courtesy be allowed some privileges in time of peace but not in time of war. In one word then, how can our external commerce be best protected: by having an independent fleet, or by having a share in the existing fleet? The answer I think is self-evident. And why should we not have this share perpetually? We cannot have it for ever, as a colony. Is it impracticable for this British fleet to be controlled, managed and supported by a common authority in which Canada shall have a voice proportionate to her national importance, proportionate to the commerce she has at sea, and proportionate to her means of contributing towards its maintenance? Surely this is one subject in which we have a common interest with other British coun-

tries. If the common interest is real, if the exigencies of the case are such, that both economy and efficiency are better attained by a common fleet than by separate fleets, surely the statesmanship of the British people will not be incapable of devising some means by which the fleet shall be maintained by joint authority, and that Canada and the United Kingdom shall continue to be one for this purpose as well as for the purpose of maintaining the honour of the British flag.

Another subject in which we have a common interest, as I conceive it, is in having joint commercial and diplomatic representatives in all the principal trading ports, and capitals of the world. If we have a common fleet for the protection of our commerce, is there not a manifest advantage in our having common representatives in all the ports in which we trade, and in places where our commercial interests may be affected?

This does not imply that it may not be best, and even necessary, for Canada to have representatives at those important places with which she has large dealings, who shall be particularly charged with watching her interests. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy started the idea that Canada should have representatives in the United States. And the Government is believed to be considering the best means by which she shall have representatives wherever required. Now, would it be to our advantage that these representatives should be separate and independent of the representatives of the United Kingdom and the rest of the British Empire, or that they should all act together in concert and harmony? It is of course obvious that our agents must thoroughly and intimately understand our requirements, and should be on the spot where our interests require to be safe-guarded. But in the condition of affairs under a reorganized Empire, would it be better or worse that the Canadian representative should be part of a Bureau, at the head of which would be a chief, appointed, not by the United Kingdom as at present, but by an authority in which Canada should also have a voice? Such a chief, who could be called to account by any Canadian representative in the Imperial body, to which he would be responsible, would certainly not be liable to thwart or neglect any plan for the advantage of Canada, unless it should be in something that would be manifestly injurious to the general policy of the consolidated realm—not to the parish politics of the United Kingdom alone, but to the broad policy of the Empire at large, shaped by Canadian representatives as well as by representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, and other places.

Take as the most striking example the case of Washington. The British Minister we shall suppose, is an Imperial officer, backed by the authority of the Imperial Government and by the power of the fleet of the Empire, responsible to a Government representative of every country in the Empire. In his Bureau there will be a Canadian department, a department for the United Kingdom and an Australian department. The Canadian department will be manned by as many officials as are necessary for the full and satisfactory protection of Canadian interests. This department will not be under the direct authority of Ottawa, but under the authority of

a chief who receives his official orders from Westminster. Nothing however need prevent the authorities at Ottawa from communicating directly with the head of the Canadian department, who again may communicate any information desired to Ottawa. It will only be in making official communications to the head of the Government of the United States that it will be necessary to communicate through the Chief of the British Embassy; and then that Chief, a well-trained diplomat, will know in what cases he can act on his own responsibility, with the advice of his Canadian Bureau, and in what cases it will be necessary for him to refer for instructions to the Imperial Government, representative of the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire as well as of Canada. Manifestly, such reference will be made, only in cases where there is some apparent conflict of interest between some other part of the Empire and Canada, and in that case Canada cannot be allowed to prejudice the interests of the whole, in order to gain a purely Canadian object.

Here, then, if anywhere, the working of the project may be deemed impracticable. Nevertheless if we consider the matter carefully, we can see that there is no insurmountable difficulty. The Canadian High Commissioner has an office in London. The Provincial Governments of Ontario, or of Quebec, or of Nova Scotia, may have some important negotiations to carry on in London. Is there any thing to prevent them from availing themselves of the services of the High Commissioner and of his employees? Can they not freely communicate with him, and will he not do all in his power to further their interests and to carry out their projects, unless they manifestly inringe upon the rights or interests of some of the other Provinces of Canada, or the general interests of the Dominion at large? Can the Commissioner not, for example, promote the interest of immigration into all the provinces? Can he not put provincial representatives into communication with the persons it is desirable for them to meet to promote any of their designs? All of these seem at least possible, and if there is a proper community of sentiment among the whole of the people of Canada, it is what will naturally take place. If this can be done for Ontario and Canada in London, why can it not be done for Canada and the Empire at Washington? If it be pretended that Canadian interests are paramount at Washington, and cannot be made subservient to the interests of any other country, is it not clear that this fact will be recognized in the appointment of the Ambassador, and will the British Ambassador at Washington not, under the reorganized Empire, be chosen on account of his special acquaintance with Canadian interests, and chosen at the instance of Canada's imperial representatives? This, if anything, is the legitimate outcome of the maxim now governing English foreign policy: that in matters relating to the colonies the Imperial Government will be chiefly guided by the views of the colonies. Would it not then be more in Canada's interest to have the naming of the British Ambassador to Washington, who would have associated with him as many Canadian officials as might be required, than for Canada to name a separate Ambassador to Washington, backed up only by the slight power that Canada can hope to have as an inde-

pendent nation for generations to come? This, I conceive, is what would be done under Imperial Federation.

What would be possible in Washington, where Canadian interests are so overwhelmingly great would be the most natural, the most satisfactory, the most economical and the most efficient system in every other place in the world. Under Imperial Federation, Canada would at once have the right to avail herself of the best organized diplomatic corps and consular service in the world. What comparison is there between the influence of a representative of Chili, Peru, Brazil or Mexico in other foreign capitals, and the influence of the British Empire? When our Montreal skater, Mr. Rubenstein, was visiting St. Petersburg in Russia, and when it was attempted to subject him to the indignities and disabilities heaped upon Jews in that capital, was it not the intervention of the British Ambassador that secured him proper consideration, and at least civilized treatment?

I think a good case can be made out for even military unity. Under the principles which govern the formation and disposition of the British army to-day, the inhabitants of the British Isles are not called upon for service beyond seas. Under the re-organized Empire, the inhabitants of Canada would not be liable, unless of their own free will, for service in Asia or Africa or even in the United Kingdom. The people of Canada would have to provide her contribution in case of need for general protection, but would not be exposed to external service any more than if she was an independent nation.

On the other hand, suppose that for any reason whatever Canada should get into serious trouble with any foreign country—say with the United States, either because they are contiguous in territory, or by reason of the spread of labour riots, if such should spring up in their States and extend to ours, or in case the Congress of the United States should undertake to interfere with the running of our railways, cancelling their bonding privileges and imposing unjust restrictions upon their traffic; or if an international difficulty arose out of their refusing to respect our laws for the control of our sea coast and inland fisheries; or if they should annex the Sandwich Islands and deny us the foothold to what we are now entitled for coal-icing and for cable purposes in our communications with Australia. Again, suppose we should get into trouble with Russia, by reason of the Behring Sea fisheries, or over her desiring a supply of our coal upon Vancouver Island; or once more, suppose a Canadian citizen were to be barbarously and inhumanly treated by some Chinese Tartars, or by some of the turbulent republics in South or Central America. Or if some Canadian explorer in the wilds of Africa should be molested by the Boers, or by French, German or Portuguese settlers or troops. In any of these cases, we might require, not only a navy to convey our troops to the scene of disturbance, but should require to have troops, and formidable troops, to enforce respect for our rights. We now rely with such unbounded confidence upon British protection, that we never imagine that such are the dangers to which subjects or citizens of any country may be exposed, and against which every self-respecting government has

to provide. United with Britain, we have not only the British regular army to fall back upon, but we have also unlimited hordes of well disciplined troops who could be brought from India in troopships in a short time, and would be absolutely devoted to their British commanders, and in no danger of deserting; troops, moreover, who have learned to be "first-class fighting men."

In all these matters, are we not better off by having a concerted system of administration, than if we had a separate army, navy and diplomatic and consular service? Would it be possible for us, for a long time, to organise services of this character for ourselves? And could any military organisation ever exist that could be so thoroughly relied upon to act in the interest of peace and of humanity as that of our British Empire? Sir O. Mowat, in putting off our independence to a remote date, admits that it would not be possible. If then we cannot have independent services, for a long time, possibly for a full generation or more yet, shall we not of necessity exercise a share in the control and maintenance of these services, in the benefits of which we share? In other words, unless we are to immediately declare our independence, must we not, in some way or other, take a share with the United Kingdom in the control and support of the navy and the diplomatic corps? If we do take such a share, there we have Imperial Federation. Whether this will grow into something more perfect in the same direction, or whether it is our destiny to finally cut off from it, handing over everything except Canada to the Mother Country and the rest of the Empire, rests in large part with ourselves; but, in any event, the beginning of Imperial Federation must come, that is to say a joint control of the services which exist for the common protection and at the common disposition of Canada with other British countries.

As a temporary device, such common control may be exercised by concert between the governments of the United Kingdom and of Canada, with periodical conferences to determine such difficulties as may arise; but even such a device will involve not only expenditure for our own defence, but some special contribution towards the general defence of the Empire. England is not going to keep a livery stable of first class men-of-war to be at our beck and call, even though we have no intention of remaining in the British Empire. To give us a right to claim the use of these, we must be prepared, not only to pay for the services when we require them, but we must give some pledge that we do not intend to break away—a pledge that we are British now, and intend to remain British for ever.

But would not a permanent arrangement of a strictly constitutional character be comparatively easy to effect? The United Kingdom has a Parliament composed in the same way as our own, governed by the same traditions and the same rules, conducting business in much the same manner. The really effective part of the Government of the United Kingdom, the House of Commons, is precisely the same in principle as the really effective part of our Canadian constitution. Is it not then conceivable that the existing Imperial Parliament should amalgamate with a sufficient number of members from

our own Canadian Parliament, to manage in common all Imperial matters above referred to, namely, foreign affairs, relations between different countries of the Empire, the equipment and maintenance of the navy, the army and the diplomatic corps; the Imperial Parliament thus formed, delegating to a Parliament of the United Kingdom composed of the same members as represent the United Kingdom in the Imperial Parliament, the absolute control of all matters relating to the United Kingdom alone, in the same way as it had delegated to the Canadian Parliament all matters relating to Canada alone. The work of the Parliament of the United Kingdom might further be subdivided between that Parliament itself, and Local or Provincial Legislatures for its various parts, in the same way as is done in Canada, if the people of the United Kingdom so desire.

Even on this point what is the trend of the most enlightened Canadian sentiment? I think the influence of Mr. Blake can be traced in the two features of Mr. Gladstone's new Home Rule Bill that most strikingly distinguish it from the bill of 1886, and vastly improve the measure. One of these is the assimilation in point of names at least (and there is much in names) of the two Chambers of the Irish Local Legislature to the Legislatures of the Canadian provinces. The other is the retention of Irish members in the Parliament of the United Kingdom on the basis of population, which appears to have been assented to reluctantly by Mr. Gladstone, who seems still under the influence of the ideas that resulted in the secession of the American colonies—the assertion of the authority of the Imperial Parliament over self-governing countries not represented in it. If I am right in this conjecture, it shows that Mr. Blake still entertains his belief in Imperial Federation, to which he gave expression many years ago. But the essential part for us to consider is the conversion of the present Imperial Parliament into a parliament really Imperial, by accessions from our own Canadian Parliament in sufficient numbers to properly represent us.

The English House of Commons, now consists of 670 members. Either the whole of these, or one half of these might remain members of the re-organised Imperial Parliament, and a sufficient proportion of the members of the Canadian House of Commons be added to them to form the Imperial House of Commons. I am inclined myself to favour, on the principles laid down by Fox, large and full representation, as it gives increased vitality to national life, but that is a detail.

There must be an Imperial Government also, distinct from the Government of the United Kingdom, and containing adequate representation from the colonies. The most important members of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom and the most important members of the Dominion Cabinet will be members of the Imperial Cabinet to begin with. One at least of the members representing Canada in this Imperial Cabinet will reside continuously in London, the others can attend Cabinet meetings of the Imperial Cabinet at stated times, and can be summoned instantly by cable for any special business. It would be a matter for further consideration to decide whether

it would be more expedient that the Imperial Government should ultimately be distinct in "personnel" from the other Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, etc. This Imperial Government would be directly responsible to the Imperial Parliament constituted as above.

The Imperial Government would then be an amalgamation of the Governments of the self-governing countries, as the Imperial Parliament would be an amalgamation of the Parliaments of the self-governing countries. The Imperial Parliament would pass all Imperial laws, levy all Imperial taxes, and be supported by the consolidated public opinion of all British countries. We all take a keen interest in the Imperial Government at present. That interest would only be kept alive and made more intense by such an arrangement as is here contemplated. Is the above not practicable? It may take some time to develop into this, but I cannot see why it could not be worked.

Is anything less than this worthy of the aspirations of young Canadians? To this I venture to say no. To aspire to annexation with the United States is to deny all our past history, to throw up the sponge, to abandon the great design of the founders of our country, a design which has been persisted in, even while we were a group of straggling colonies, while we inhabited a wilderness, and had few of the resources of civilization—to abandon it now, when we have a system of canals and railways uniting all parts of Canada together, when we are about to have cable communication connecting us with the Mother Country on the one hand, and with Australia on the other, and a fast steamship line, giving the best and most improved facilities for trade and for all kinds of intercourse with the whole of the outside world, British and non-American. Annexation is not a legitimate aspiration for young Canadians. Is independence? At first sight it would appear that it is. On second examination, it is not worthy of us. It means that we are to teach our children that they have no national character now, that they are not now of the nation to which they should ultimately belong. It is to teach them that they must look forward to renouncing the allegiance they now profess. They cannot be loyal either to a nation, a sovereign, a citizenship, or a flag, if they do not believe it is the nation, sovereign, citizenship, and flag which is worthy of their highest love, devotion and esteem. They cannot be loyal any more to the Canadian citizenship, which does not now exist, which cannot exist apart from annexation, for generations yet to come. We must be a people divided on fundamental points among ourselves. There must be three distinct currents of national life and aspirations among the Canadian people, unless we settle once for all, and as soon as possible, to what nation we are to belong. Probably the strongest national sentiment in Canada now is British. There is a large part of the Canadian people who are determined that nothing shall ever induce them to forfeit their British birthright, who hate with deepest hatred any thought of a change being forced upon them. There is another current which would try to lead us into the vortex of American institutions, which would eradicate all national characteristics distinctive of Canada as a nation, to submerge her in the American

union. These two parties will hate one another, so long as neither is so powerful as to thoroughly overwhelm and extirpate the other. Then there is the current formed of those who look forward to independence. These can have no positive loyalty and they are liable to be swayed alternately by the British school, and by the American school. They must be constantly made to feel their impotence as a people with an imperfect national character, which is, after all, intolerable to a logically constituted mind. Therefore we should solve the question soon and permanently. Let it be thoroughly understood what loyalty is, and what treason is. The Americans have settled this so far as they are concerned. The United Empire Loyalists settled it so far as it was in their power to do so, and but for the fact that there has always been an enormous disturbing element in the problem, owing to the existence of a population forming at first the majority, then one-third, and still one-fourth, of all the inhabitants of Canada, whose traditions are not British, whose loyalty is not easily enlisted on the side of British connexion, Canada would long ago have determined irrevocably the problem, which is still an open one. Let this remain no longer in doubt. Let those who, like Sir Oliver Mowat, love British connexion, declare that it must be British connexion for ever and ever, let them strive with all their energies toward the accomplishment of an object that is certainly deserving of the best efforts of the wisest minds. Let us say: Whatever the difficulties be, they shall be overcome; we are British now, we are determined to be British for ever and to bring up our children British. There must be only one criterion of loyalty in the whole of our great country, namely, whether or not a man is true to the allegiance in which he is born, whether he will fight to the death to preserve intact the Empire of which his country forms one of the noblest parts. Never, until this position has been taken, can there be unity in Canada, never can there be any real development of sound national sentiment. British unity is independence combined with all the guarantees a wise and prudent people can desire for the preservation of their independence. It is at the same time a broadening of our sympathies to embrace almost a world. It seems to possess all the advantages of independence, of cosmopolitanism and of that intense loyalty towards existing institutions, which together form the three most powerful currents of public opinion among our people to-day.

ARCH. MCGOUN, Jr.

A RONDELET.

Love waits for thee
With lips impassioned, and with throbbing
breast,

Love waits for thee
As limitless as the unbounded sea;
For evermore to be thy honoured guest,
And make thy life yet more completely blessed,
Love waits for thee.

A. MELBOURNE THOMPSON.

The Court House, Pontypridd, Wales.

The good things of life are not to be had singly, but come to us with a mixture; like a schoolboy's holiday, with a task affixed to the tail of it.—Charles Lamb.

THE CRITIC.

Perhaps it is not a matter of surprise, but it certainly is a matter of regret, that there is little or no unity of thought or action amongst Canadian writers and readers. A man may make a reputation in Quebec and be as little heard of in Ontario as in Hawaii. A poet may spring up in Montreal or in Halifax, but unless the Spectator or the New York Independent take note of him he may pass through Ontario or Manitoba unknown and unread. Indeed it is a known fact that at a lecture delivered in Ottawa, a high civic dignitary on the platform was heard to request to be informed who Mr. Lampman was—and this after the publication and eulogy of "Among the Millet." Only the echoes of the names of men of the first rank in Canadian literature penetrate from one province to another, and, as the incident above referred to shows, often not even these. In fact, with all our laudation of so-called Canadian literature, and all our simulated patriotic and brotherly kindness towards Canadian writers, it seems that, in order that Canadians may learn who their writers are, a Canadian must win a European reputation. Surely if that patriotism reveals, in Matthew Arnold's phrase, a note of provinciality, this perverseness reveals also a note of provinciality of even a harsher kind.

But where lies the fault? Probably in the lack of a natural and accredited metropolis. Each province possesses its own capital, which is its centre of thought, and influence, and wealth; and one capital has little or nothing to do with another. Leeds does not go to Manchester for a standard, nor Manchester to Liverpool; but all three go to London. Here we have no London for Montreal, and Quebec, and Toronto, and Halifax to go to.

There was a slight hope raised once that the Royal Society of Canada might be the unifier of Canadian thought and literature—a sort of Academie Francaise which should not only raise and fix a standard of excellence, but act too as a sort of agglutinative or centripetal force, calling out and concentrating and intensifying literature and science in Canada. But for one reason or another, it certainly has completely failed to do anything of the kind. The value to Canada of its ten or a dozen beautifully printed volumes of transactions and proceedings is virtually nil; for surely lyrics on French flags or last cartridges, and conversations with Victor Hugo, and calculations of longitude, and palaeontological and geological discoveries could have and would have been brought to light without all the paraphernalia of a Society styling itself Royal. In the nature of things it is impotent as a preserver and encourager of Canadian thought.

Even our Canadian periodicals do little towards helping the provinces to know something of each other; though certainly to the "Dominion Illustrated" and "Arcadia" much credit is due for efforts put forward for the purpose of at least bringing Ontario and Quebec more in touch on musical, artistic, and literary matters. Nor must we forget the column in the "Globe" in which some well-known initials appear weekly. There is a literary column too in a Halifax paper headed "The Reviewer" which deserves more notice and more commendation than it has yet received. What "The Canadian Magazine" will do in this line we cannot yet tell. But with the exceptions noticed, our Canadian periodicals seem as impotent as the

Royal Society to do anything but cater each for the province which gives it birth.

Where lies the remedy for this state of things? Will nothing help to bring the thinkers and writers of our different provinces closer together? There is a highly intellectual and energetic literary coterie at Halifax, but, unless Mr. Roberts publishes an "Ave" and sends it broadcast, who hears anything of him and his fellow-workers? There is an equally noteworthy coterie at Ottawa, but we find out what Mr. Lampman is doing when we read a most exquisite "The Comfort of the Fields," in a great New York magazine. Will someone propose a remedy for this state of things?

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL LAW.

To the Editor of The Week:

Dear Sir,—Every one will agree with you that it is not "beyond the province of the journalistic layman . . . to amuse himself with guesses" as to the proper construction of the legislation governing the Manitoba School case; although one cannot help noticing that guesses, like opinions, are very often merely hopes ad-umbrated. Your remarks are, however, always couched in the language of honest debate, through which a desire for truth is so clearly apparent, that I have determined to see if your opinion cannot be dissociated from your hopes; which latter I am sorry to believe are not upon my side. Your point, worked out in fair argument, is that an appeal will not lie from legislative enactments, because these are not included in the words "act or decision of any legislative authority," from which alone an appeal is given. This difficulty will be entirely removed when I point out to you that your article is based upon the wrong statute. You deal with the British North American Act, whereas the Manitoba Act. Allow me to quote the clause: "An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Province, subjects in relation to education."

Please observe (1) that by this clause an appeal is expressly given from any Act of the Legislature of the Province; and (2) that there are no conditions such as are found in the British North American Act, limiting the cases in which an appeal may be taken.

Trusting that if I have not affected your opinion or your guesses, I may at all events have the benefit of your next dream. I am, Yours truly,

JOHN S. EWART.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 17th, 1893.

THE HOME RULE BILL: CONSOLING ULSTER FACTS.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—It is tiresome again to call attention to facts about Ulster? The excuse is, that there is persistent suppression or misrepresentation of facts. For instance, the late Lord Lieut. of Ireland himself, Lord Zetland, has just stated explicitly that the Ulster Unionist convention "did not represent part of Ulster, but all Ulster"—those are almost the exact words for not such a statement give an excuse for protest, in the face of the facts that the Ulster parliamentary representation is 19 Unionists and 14 Nationalists, and has recently given even a slight majority to the latter?

And another high politician, for a political purpose, just now says that "London-derry is a Protestant city." He implied "a Unionist city." Yet the representation goes sometimes one way, and sometimes the other.

Why are we to blind ourselves; and so have to be surprised when we get an eye-opener, in a Home Rule Bill, or in any other thing we have refused to understand or to believe possible? One asks the question with more confidence when one is not a practical politician, condemned to say that the Irish question is soluble. But at any rate, as Mark Twain says, "what's the use of knowing (about Ulster) so many things that are not so?"

An Irish Protestant M.P., Mr. Samuel Young, of Belfast, has been telling us in a Belfast paper some more of these things. Mr. Young has been elected by a constituency, eighty per cent. of whom are Catholics. By the way, when it is possible for an Irish constituency, eighty per cent. Protestant, to elect a Catholic M.P., Irish Protestants will deserve more consideration, and their terrors about intolerance will not be quite so ridiculous.

Mr. Young says people speak of "rich Ulster." Yet "Ulster is not so rich per head as either Leinster or Munster."

But he also says that of course there is a flourishing linen manufacturing industry in Ulster. He asks, may its success not be due to the favourable treatment meted out to the "planted" inhabitants of the country on account of their race and religion?

"The Penal Laws were directed not only against the popular religion of the country but against commerce and education. For example, in 1663 the exportation of cattle was prohibited by Act of Parliament, whereupon the people of Ireland turned their attention more extensively to sheep-farming and to the manufacture of woollens, which in Ulster flourished till 1669, when there was an Act passed of crushing severity, prohibiting the sale of woollens, not only to England, but to any part of the world. In consequence, thousands of manufacturers left the country, and the Western and Southern districts were almost depopulated. The linen trade was exempted from these cruel enactments, because it had its root in the Protestant district of the country."

In reply to an address, William III. said: "I will do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen trade and encourage the linen manufacture." After William, in the reign of Queen Anne, 1705, there was a law passed to exempt the linen trade from those prohibitive enactments which had annihilated all the other industries of Ireland, and had impoverished the people to the last degree. After reciting the restrictive Acts of 1663 the preamble of the Bill runs thus:—"Forasmuch as the Protestant interests of Ireland ought to be supported, by giving the utmost encouragement to the linen manufacture of that kingdom, with due regard to her Majesty's good Protestant subjects of her said kingdom, be it enacted," etc., etc. The linen trade at that time was only struggling into existence, there being only about £14,000 worth exported in the year 1700. The opportune concession on the part of the Government came in time to save the trade of the North from that extinction which befell the other industries of Ireland."

Instead of generalizing in windy talk as to what one part of Ireland or another is or is not capable of, essentially, by nature, by divine decree or what not; instead of generalizing as to what races or religions must generally and logically be or not be, let us who watch this interesting business learn consoling facts concerning the likeness rather than the unlikeness of people when striving to gain a livelihood—given equal conditions.

W. F. STOCKLEY.

We easily forget our faults when they are known only to ourselves.—La Rochefoucauld.

Opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald. If you seize her by the forelock you may hold her; but, if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her again.—Latin Proverb.

As fate is inexorable, and not to be moved either with tears or reproaches, an excess of sorrow is as foolish as profuse laughter; while on the other hand, not to mourn at all is insensibility.—Seneca.

THE CHARM.

The strongest may not have most power;
Fate's favourite strike not best his hour;
The wisest may not see most clear;
Most beauty dwell not in the fair;
Sweet voice may make least melody;
Who travels may not widest see;
Whom most see is not known the best;
Who hardest works may do the least;
Painter and poet may not reach
The charm—it passes tint and speech.

There is a something in the air
Stronger than strength, than grace more fair,
Wiser than wit, wider than space,
More candid than a lover's face,
More musical than melody,
More real than the things we see,
More cheering than earth's rarest wine;
Seek it, grasp, keep, and all is thine!

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT.

Hampton, N.B.

ART NOTES.

Jules Bréton has been obliged, on account of poor health, to give up his work of decorating the Hotel-de-Ville, Paris.

Mc. Thomas Faed, R. A., has lost his sight to such an extent that no hope is held out that he will ever be able to paint again. With great consideration he has resigned his membership so as to make room for the selection of an Associate to fill his place.

Many of our artists expect this week to visit the exhibition in Montreal, and the contributions from here are not a few. The committee which is to select for the Chicago Exposition, will choose such work as is to be sent. The Berlin "Telegraph" says that Mr. Homer Watson has taken four fine pictures to the Montreal Exhibition.

Great Britain has lost one of her most widely known artists in John Pettie, R.A. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1839, and in 1874 succeeded to Sir Edwin Landseer's chair in the Academy. For the last thirty years he has not failed to exhibit one or more canvases annually. In 1876 he sent to Philadelphia, among others, the portrait of George H. Broughton.

The Cosmopolitan is offering four prizes, of one thousand, three hundred, one hundred and one hundred dollars respectively (fifteen hundred in all), for the four best water colours, chosen by a committee, from those sent in on or before the first of December, 1893. The subject is to be taken from the life of Christ; the treatment such that it can be reproduced in the Cosmopolitan; and the design to be suitable for stained glass window of church or cathedral. Of course, the originals of the four chosen pictures are to become the property of the Cosmopolitan.

Mr. G. Brunech, an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy, and a member of the Ontario Society of Artists, is soon to give an exhibition of some forty of his water colour sketches in Syracuse. A number of these are views taken about Muskoka, the autumn scene being among the best. Others are the results of a sketching tour through Norway and Sweden, and a stay in France. The Syracuse Daily Journal says: "These sketches shew that as an artist Mr. Brunech is wondrously true to nature. There are some clever sketches of scenes along the coast of Maine which seem to abound in life and action."

By invitation of the Fine Arts' Commission of the World's Columbian Exhibition, Mr. Edward Muybridge will give, at intervals from May to October of this year, a series of lectures on the Science of Animal Locomotion, especially in its relation to design in art. From the results of the electro-photographic investigations of the movement of animals, made by Mr. Muybridge, which were commenced in 1872 for the University of Pennsylvania, has originated the science of Zoopraxography, and lectures have been given by the author throughout Europe and the United States. The

illustrations comprise a selection of consecutive movements of various animals photographed instantaneously. They will be projected by electric light on a large screen, and the successive phases will be combined and put in motion with the semblance of life by the Zoopraxiscope.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Women's Art Association last week shewed some very good work, along with some that was very evidently the work of amateurs. That this Association is a source of pleasure to all, and of profit to its less experienced members is unquestionable; possibly the more advanced scarcely expect the same benefit. However, the improvement over former exhibits is quite noticeable, reinforced as this one is by contributions from non-resident members. Could our Academy exhibitions be similarly treated by some of our artists abroad or over the line—Fraser, Sandham, Bridgeman, Walker, Bruenech, (Pael we would have said some months ago) and others, how much beyond anything we have had might it not be! But to return—Mrs. Dignum has several canvases. "Clouds and Sunshine" is a strong bit if out of door work of good colour but lacking in atmospheric effect. Some of her flowers, "Water Lilies" especially, while good in drawing lack that delicacy of touch which is the very soul of flower painting. Miss Bell's "Camping Scene" was among the best, shewing truth in drawing and a just appreciation of colour. Miss Houghton's "Au bord du Village" gives evidence of her thorough training abroad, and is a very pretty bit of colour. Mrs. Cowan's "A street scene at Tarjon Springs, Fla." and "The Brook after the rain" show a grasp of the subject, and harmony in subdued colour. "Flemish Interior" by Clemence Vanden Brock has good drawing and colour. L. Graeme Ware's "The Kitchen" is very creditable, but the values are lost; the bit of out-of-doors, seen through the window has the effect almost of a rainy day (so low in tone is it,) rather than of the bright day the sunlight on the floor bespeaks. Her bust of little Joe is good. Mrs. M. E. Scott has such work as might be expected from her, in the water colours she shews, spirited drawing with simplicity of treatment, this especially in "Nasturtiums." Her "Washing Day" is among the best of her oils. Miss Anna Gormley's landscape sketches are simply treated and pleasing, and the same is true of Miss M. Grayson's "Geraniums." Miss Macdonell's work is perhaps more ambitious in its choice of subjects. In "A French-Canadian House" and "Stormy Evening, Cape Breton" the colour is rather heavy, but in the former the drawing and perspective are good. Mrs. Claffen has three studies of trees that are faithfully given, but a trifle low in tone. Miss M. Philips has a very pretty bit of colour in "October," as well as other creditable work. Miss Fernie showed some good studies especially in marines. Miss McConnell has a difficult task in her two portraits, which she has scarcely grasped. "Rushdale Farm Lane," by Miss E. May Martin, is a carefully given study, lacking somewhat in softness of tone. Even Artistic France takes a very commercial view of pictures! L' Art Francaise says: "For the great mass of the public the artist who sells the dearest is also the greatest. Nothing inspires such respect and admiration for a work of art as the tale of the sum for which this work has been sold. What astonished eyes are arrested by the little canvases of Meissonier, which represents in a way an enormous cheque, a fortune, rents, piles of gold. It would be humiliating to-day to recall how many of the great masters have not themselves profited by these marvellous sales that they never knew, while living, the triumph of gold."

New customs,
Though they be never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be unmanly, yet are followed.
—Shakespeare.

Let terror strike slaves mute;
Much danger makes great hearts most resolute.
—Marston.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Ethel Armstrong, a young Miss of ten years of age, and a pupil of Mr. O. F. Telgmann of Kingston, is said to be a remarkable violinist for one so young, as she plays with rare skill pieces of considerable difficulty. Being a Canadian product, we hope to hear of her in the future, when she is more mature, and further advanced in her studies. She, in company with her teacher, Mr. Telgmann, who is also a violinist; Miss Jackson, Reader; and Miss De Geer, Soprano; will give a concert in Toronto some time during March.

CONCERT BY THE GLEE CLUB OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

The third annual concert by the above club took place in the Pavilion Music Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 24th, assisted by Madam Genevra Johnston-Bishop, Soprano; Mr. H. M. Field, Pianist; Mr. Paul Morgan, Violin-cellist; and the Varsity Banjo and Guitar Club, and Mandolin Quartette. The Pavilion was nearly filled by an appreciative audience, a goodly number of young ladies from the different Ladies Colleges being present, to add increased charm to the assembly, besides many boys from the Upper Canada College. Mr. E. W. Schuch is the Club's Musical Director, and they sang several part songs under his direction in excellent style, and with considerable finish of detail. It is true that some of the tenor voices were not of particularly good quality, and that the shading was not always well balanced, but for all this their efforts were greeted with such applause, that in one or two cases, double encores were insisted on by the audience, and were granted by the boys. They gave several college songs, which were old favorites, and judging from the applause, the audience was immensely pleased. The beautiful part song, *Twilight*, by Dudley Buck, was probably the most successful number, and the performers really sang it with commendable sureness. The Guitar and Banjo Club, gave their selections in a style quite unique, and the music sounded strangely grotesque and comical, and one could imagine himself transported to the sunny South, listening to the darkies, or the dusky Creoles, warbling their wild and melancholy songs at evening, under the orange trees, to the "plunk, plunk," of the banjo accompaniment. Madame Johnstone-Bishop proved herself to be a singer of considerable power and purity of style, having a voice of rich, warm quality, which is evidently seen at its best in songs of tender sentiment. She sang the "Jewel Song" from Faust, and the scena from Weber's *Oberon*, "Ocean, thou Mighty Monster," and a group of songs by Grieg and Bohm, and in each instance was well received. Mr. Morgan played Golterman's Concerto, in A Minor, and three very pretty trifles by Pergolese, Davidoff, and Popper respectively. All of these he gave with charming sentiment, and expression, and good technical facility, although his tone is not large, his intonation was good. Mr. Field played with his usual success, a Prelude by Chopin, a Valse by Strauss, and Liszt's Tarantella. Mention might be made of Miss Sullivan's accompaniments, which were played carefully and well. Taken as a whole, the concert was the best yet given by the Club.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THE WORLD'S REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF TO-DAY: A study in Comparative Legislation. By Edmund K. Alden: Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

This is the title of the latest issue of the valuable series of studies in historical and political science, issued by Johns Hopkins University under the judicious editorship of Professor H. B. Adams. The author, Mr. Edmund K. Alden of the Packer Collegiate Assembly, Brooklyn, New York, has given us an interesting aperçu or bird's eye view of all the legislative bodies of the present day. The plan does not con-

template the tracing of the genesis and evolution of existing assemblies, nor an analysis and commentary on all modern legislatures. Its object is simply to set in array the principal phenomena of such bodies, and deduce from the data furnished such essential lessons as may assist the student of comparative politics. At the end is given a valuable table of the large representative assemblies, composing those above the rank of provincial departmental, county or cantonal bodies; and giving the membership, terms, and remarks on the qualifications and electorate.

ON CANADA'S FRONTIER: Sketches of history, sport and adventure, and of the Indians, Missionaries, Fur Traders, and Newer Settlers of Western Canada. By Julian Ralph, illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1892.

It is not every day one reads so enjoyable a book as Mr. Julian Ralph's "On the Canadian Frontier." The dedication to the people of Canada is couched in such terms of kindness and courtesy, that he would be a churl indeed, who would not at once be prepossessed in its gracious author's favour. The fact that the bulk of the book, and the spirited sketches of Mr. Remington which adorn its pages, were as the author says in his preface prepared for and published in Harper's Magazine will tell in its favour. Those who have thoroughly enjoyed the papers as they from time to time appeared in Harper's will gladly welcome them now in collected form; and those who have not, will perhaps enjoy them all the more, minus the suspense of waiting for the next number. The author so well indicates the character of his chapters in the concluding sentence of the preface that we cannot forbear repeating it. "The spirit in which they were written was solely that of one who loves the open air and his fellow-men of every condition and colour, and who has had the good fortune to witness in newer Canada something of the old and almost departed life of the plainsman and woodsmen, and of the newer forces of nation building on our continent." Mr. Ralph neither seeks to trench on the province of the geographer or the historian; as a keen eyed, quick witted observer he travels across our vast northwestern territory and whatever he sees of our people or country that he deems of interest he jots down with a light and graphic touch. Our Indian tribes, their manners and customs; our half-breed trappers and hunters; our pioneers and railway builders, the skirmishers and advance guards of civilization, are pictured in his pages with no untutored hand. The venturesome travellers who first pierced our northern solitudes; the great trading companies whose forts and outposts are the scenes of so many romantic and historic incidents are touched upon, and the sportsman will here be told of the giant trout of the Nepigon, and the monstrous moose of the northern forests. Mr. Remington's vivid pictures are fit accompaniments of Mr. Ralph's stirring narrative and add much to the attractiveness of what would even without them, be a most enjoyable volume.

PERIODICALS.

The third part of Mrs. Catherwood's serial, "Old Kaskaskia," in the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is full of interest and it adds to the author's reputation. Elizabeth Bellamy's clever sketch of negro life, called "Mom Cely's Wonderful Luck," and Edward Everett Hale's first paper on "My College Days" are very enjoyable reading, as are also Mr. H. C. Merwin's paper "On Growing Old;" and Dr. William Henry Furness' "Random Reminiscences of Emerson." Captain A. T. Mahan's sketch of "Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent;" John Foster Kirk's "An English Family in the Seventeenth Century,"—the family in question being the

Verneys, are all of historical, as well as biographical interest; as is a paper entitled "A Great Lady of the French Restoration,"—Madame de Gontaut. Mr. Havelock Ellis writes on "The Ancestry of Genius;" "Persian Poetry," is treated by Sir Edward Strachey; and the life of a Japanese dancing-girl is cleverly written by Larcadio Hearn; "Words," is the title of a bright paper by Agnes Repplier also in this number.

The March number of the *Magazine of Art* contains as a frontispiece a reproduction of a picture of Luke Fildes "Zinger-alla", with a slight sketch of the artist. In Current Art the water colour exhibition is criticised as well as the Old Masters' exhibition. The business side of art receives some attentions in "Suggestions for a New Line Art Copyright Act," which contains contributions from many leading English artists expressing their views on the subject. For those of long acquaintance with Punch, "The Art Life of John Leech" will be very interesting; but perhaps best of all are "Design" by Walter Crane (second paper) and "Dagnan-Bouveret" by Prince Bodigar Karageorgievitch. The first is full of suggestions most useful to designers, emphasizing as it does the necessity for appropriateness of design and treatment of material, and is illustrated with his strong, graceful drawings. The article on Dagnan is neither a list and description of his work, nor an account of his life, but a sketch of the man who reminded the writer of Holbein. "So unmistakable, even at the first glance, was the stamp of the painter—the poet painter, as Dagnan-Bouveret is." "A master-mind and a great noble nature" he says in another place. There is an account of the friendship between Loti and Dagnan and of a scheme to describe a work in Brittany, the one with pen and the other with brush, which was planned and has been partly carried out by these two. After mentioning several of Dagnan's works the writer thus speaks of his madonna, "but far beyond the technic are the sentiment and poetry of this picture. It is the vision of a superior being. This mother with her child is the mother of God."

Mr. J. Gordon Mowat, the editor of the new Canadian magazine of Politics, Science, Art and Literature has scored a signal success in securing as the leading article of his first number a paper on "The Manitoba Public School Law," from the pen of a man who is perhaps at the present time attracting more attention than any one else in Canada—D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P. Trenchant and vigorous is Mr. McCarthy's paper. "It is the pre-ference that has been set up by the Government of Sir John Thompson that in this matter the Government are to act judicially, not politically, that needs the careful attention of the Canadian public," are the writer's warning words. The supererogation of a lawful act of the Manitoba Government, and a solemn finding of the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords and the assumption of hitherto unheard powers by the Dominion Government would says Mr. McCarthy, "reflect no discredit on a Richelieu or a Machiavelli and it convives the best days of the schoolmen." Continuing his reasoning this able representative and lawyer adds "and so the well settled practice and theory of responsible government is overturned." This act of the Government, he continues, "is fraught with perilous consequences to the Dominion." As in the opening paper Mr. McCarthy makes a formidable attack on the Government from one stand point—so in the next paper Principal Grant smites it on the other cheek, "under the caption, "Anti-National Features of the N.P." and makes a strong appeal not to "the partisans" but "the free men" of the House to legislate for the country, rather than the party. Professor Clarke's charming and graceful paper on "Conduct and Manner" has all the literary ease and finish that is accustomed to flow from his scholarly pen. William Willfred Campbell's fine, strong poem "Sir Lancelot" is also a credit to

the number. Other articles and short stories complete a most creditable issue of the Canadian magazine, which we hope under the management of its able, genial and popular editor may have a long and successful career.

The Illustrated News of the world of 25th February, has a full page representation of the new Canadian portrait of Mr. Gladstone by Mr. McLure Hamilton. It is a strong, and if one may judge, faithful portrait. The veteran statesman is reclining in a large arm chair beside a table in his study at Hawarden reading a book held in his hands. A three-quarter face view is obtained of Mr. Gladstone's face.

Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, the well-known "Interviewer" opens the March number of The Quiver with an illustrated interview with Dr. Moon and an account of his work for the blind. An instalment of the serial, "The Willful Willoughbys", appears. The "Sundays with the Young" papers are continued. "The Witness of the Stones," is an interesting article. "Cousin Walter", is a pleasing story by the author of "Miss Prescott's Fortune." "The Manager of Marston Mills" is concluded in this number. "The Theology of the Sun," by Prof. W. G. Blaikie; "God's Harvest and Its Needs," and "In the Foot-prints of St. Paul," by the author of "How to be Happy Though Married," are papers that will interest all thoughtful readers.

The March St. Nicholas has a descriptive paper by Mr. Talcott Williams on "Philadelphia." This paper is one of a series describing the more important cities of the United States. The writer argues that Philadelphia is a city of homes. "The Garret at Grandfather's" is a vivid reminiscent paper by Mary Hallock Foote. The outwitting of a band of highwaymen by means of "Aunt Aurora's Reticule," is narrated by Lillian L. Price. A description of the facsimile "Caravels of Columbus" "A Tournament of Roses," held at Midwinter in California, as told by Chas. Frederick Holder; and a college-settlement story, "Kitty's Christmas Stocking," by Kate V. Thompson, are three good illustrated papers. In verse, Margaret J. Preston has "The Boy's Cartoon," an incident told of Michelangelo; Arlo Bates has a single story, and Louise Chandler Moulton, a poem entitled "Good Night." The serials by Mrs. Wiggins, W. O. Stoddard, and M. Carrie Hyde, the humorous pictures by Birch, Newell, and Kemble, are all excellent.

"The Poetry of the Search Light," is the title of an interesting article well illustrated which opens the March number of Cassell's Family Magazine. "Animal Trials by Jury," is from the pen of Alexander Japp, LL.D. The serial "Richard Jenkine, Master," ends in this number. "The Family Doctor" discusses "Dinner and Digestion," and, as usual, gives sensible advice. A second paper on Parliament tells "How Members are Reported," and is illustrated by Mr. F. C. Gould. "The Bald-Headed Boy," is a pleasant story by Arthur Milton, and "The Argews," is another enjoyable story.

The Century for March publishes from the manuscript of Captain Thomas Ussher, R.N., a very interesting record of "Napoleon's Deportation to Elba." The article is preceded by a portrait and a short sketch of Captain Ussher, who was the officer in charge, and the magazine's frontispiece is appropriately an engraving from the bas-relief of Napoleon by Bolzot. Professor Edward Lewis Curtis, of Yale University, has a critical paper on "The Present State of Old Testament Criticism." "Westminster Abbey" is the subject of a paper by Henry B. Fuller. Mr. Fuller discusses Canon Farrar's suggestion of an American Westminster Abbey; the pictures by Pennell are beautiful. Mr. H. E. Krebbl, musical critic of The New York Tribune, supplements the article on the last by Saint-Saens in the February number with a short sketch of M. Saint-Saens himself, which is illustrated by a full-page portrait. The letters of General and Senator Sherman are continued. There are three illustrated papers of general in-

terest: first, an account of "Artist Life by the North Sea" by H. W. Ranger; second, notes on "Jamaica" by Gilbert Gaul; and third, the second part of "An Embassy to Provence" by Thomas A. Janvier. The stories are: "The Rousing of Mrs. Potter," by Gertrude Smith; "The Violoncello of Jufrow Rozenboom," by Mrs. Anna Eichberg Kling; "At the Keith Ranch," by Anna Fuller; and the fifth part of Mrs. Burton Harrison's story of New York society, "Sweet Bells out of Tune." The number includes poetry by Edgar Fawcett, George Horton, John Kendrick Bangs, Alice Williams Brotherton, and others.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

"Conceptions of a Future Life" is the title of an article, by Archdeacon Farrar that will appear in the North American Review for March.

Philip Brooks' popular sermon on the gains of growing old will be published by Messrs. Dutton with the title, "The Good Wine at the Feast's End." The proof were corrected by the author before he died.

Mr. Kipling's father, Mr. Lockwood Kipling, author of "Beast and Man in India" has been so ill that he has been obliged to take six months leave from India, and try the effect of a sea-voyage. He is at present in Australia.

"I Forbid the Banns" is the title of a novel, soon to be published by the Cassell Publishing Company, that is bound to attract more than passing notice. The author is Frank Frankfort Moore.

J. J. Audubon, the great naturalist, wrote, many years ago, the story of his youth for his children. It was found accidentally in an old volume where it had long been hidden, and is to be printed for the first time in its entirety in Scribner's Magazine for March.

Professor Clark will lecture on "Coleridge" at St. George's Hall, on Monday evening, March 6th. We hope soon to have a paper on the great thinker and poet from the pen of the accomplished professor, whose critical papers on Tennyson in THE WEEK attracted so much attention.

Alolphus Daudet, according to Paris papers, intends to visit England soon. Although he does not speak English, it is said that he is a great admirer of England and her people, Dickens being his favourite author. He will spend some time on the Isle of Wight, and go later to London.

Henry M. Stanley, the distinguished African explorer, will contribute to the March number of Harper's Magazine an important article on "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa." This article will embrace a brief history of England's connection with the slave trade, an account of the enormities perpetrated by the Arab slavers.

The latest publication issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science is a monograph by Professor Conrad Bornhak, of the University of Berlin, on the "Local Government of Country Communities in Prussia." This paper will prove interesting and valuable to all students of government and political science.

The Overland Monthly for March will contain three descriptive sketches of the Hawaiian Islands and its volcanoes, illustrated with typical scenes, entitled respectively: "In the Wilds of Hawaii," by Edward Wilson; "A Dead Volcano," by N. E. Fuller, and "The Footsteps of Pele," by Mabel H. Closson.

We sincerely regret the resignation by Mr. Arnold Haultain of his position as Assistant Librarian of the Toronto Public Library. Mr. Haultain possesses many of the essential requisites of a good librarian. A graduate of Toronto university, he is well and widely read in books. To a fondness for the classics, sciences, bibliography, and a passion for belles lettres. Mr. Haultain adds a nicety of scholarship, and a polished style in writing. His courtesy, kindness and efficiency impressed themselves

upon all who had occasion to benefit by his services at the Public Library, and the regret at his severing his connection with it cannot fail to be widespread.

A silver loving-cup was presented to Mr. Paul B. du Chaillu at a recent reception given by the American Geographical Society. It bore the inscription:—Presented to Paul B. du Chaillu by the officers and members of the council of the American Geographical Society, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his return from Africa after discovering the gorilla, the pigmies and the great equatorial forest of that country." President Charles P. Daly presented the cup to Mr du Chaillu, and made a few remarks on the life and discoveries of the explorer.

Le Francais of January contains a very interesting review of Mr. Stead's article in the Review of Reviews, entitled "How to Learn a Language in Six Months". In this review exception is taken to the fact that Mr. Stead calls this natural method a new system, and celebrates it as an entirely new discovery, whereas, says the writer, "I had supposed up to this time, that the introduction and success of the natural method in the teaching of languages was due to the practical spirit of the Americans. Was it not in 1866 that Prof. Th. Heness inaugurated this system in his New Haven School; in 1874 that Dr. Sauveur, of Boston, explained the principles established by M. Heness, and in 1878 that M. M. D. Berlitz founded the first of the Berlitz schools, in which the natural method is exclusively followed?"

Professor Dorchester in Poet-Lore gives us a very fine saying of John Henry Newman. "While many use language as they find it, the man of genius uses it indeed, but subjects it to his own purposes and moulds it according to his own peculiarities. The throng and succession of ideas, thoughts, feelings, imaginations, and aspirations which pass within him; the abstractions, juxtapositions, the comparisons, the discriminations, the conceptions, which are so original in him; his views of external things—his judgments upon life, manners, and history; the exercises of his wit, of his humour, of his depth, of his sagacity,—he images forth all these innumerable and incessant creations; the very pulsation and throbbing of his intellect; he gives utterance to them all in a corresponding language, which is as multiform as this inward action itself, and analogous to it, the faithful expression of his own personality attending on his own inward world of thought as its very shadow."

A New York paper has the following: The first book of the rising young English author, Gilbert Parker, who is now in New York on a visit, is just published by Mr. A. C. Gunter, the famous author of "Mr. Potter of Texas" and "Mr. Barnes of New York." The first edition of Mr. Parke's book, which is entitled "The Chief Factor," was fifteen thousand (three thousand in cloth), and it was sold out entire nearly a week before it was issued, and there was at that time an order for two thousand copies on the second edition, which is now in press. Mr. Parker is a young Canadian, of whom Mr. G. R. Parkin, during his recent visit to Canada, spoke to the writer in warm terms. Mr. Parkin thinks Mr. Parker will attain distinction in literature, his chosen calling; and says that his work is not only clever, thorough, and full of promise, but it has already attracted attention in England. A recent number of the Illustrated News contained the first of a series of French Canadian stories from Mr. Parker's pen. A new novel to be brought out by Lippincott, a series of short stories in the Cosmopolitan, the first of which appears in April, and another new novel, "Mr. Falchion", give evidence of Mr. Parker's energy and rising popularity.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons add to their announcements of forthcoming publications the following:—"The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated, with annotations, from the third French edition by Z. A. Ragozin. Part I. The Country and Its Inhabitants; in the "Heroes of the Nations" Series, No. VIII.—

"Napoleon, Warrior and Ruler, and the Military Supremacy of Revolutionary France," by W. O'Connor Morris; in the "Story of the Nations" Series, No. XXXVI.—"The Story of Poland," by W. R. Morfill; "Outlines of Roman History," by Henry F. Pelham, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford; "Venice: An Historical Sketch of the Republic," by Horatio F. Brown; "Studies of Travel in Greece and Italy," by Edward A. Freeman. Two volumes, 16mo, with portrait of the author; in the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" Series, selection from "The Spirit of the Age, or Contemporary Portraits," by William Hazlitt, edited with an introduction, by Reginald Brimley Johnson; "Marked Personal," by Anna Katharine Greene; "A Conflict of Evidence," by R. Ottolengui; "A Literary Courtship," by Anna Fuller; "Voodoo Tales," told by the "Aunties." Collected from original sources, by Mary A. Owen. With preface by Chas. G. Leland; "The Meaning and the Method of Life." A Search for Religion in Biology, by George M. Gould, A. M., M. D.; "The Making of a Newspaper." Experiences of Certain Representative American Journalists related by themselves, and edited by Melville Phillips.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Botume, Elizabeth Hyde. First Days' among The Contrabands, \$1.25. Boston: Lee and Shepard.
- Booth, Emma Scarr, A Wilful Heiress. Buffalo: Chas. Wells Moulton.
- Corbin, Caroline, F. A Woman's Philosophy of Love, \$1.50. Boston: Lee and Shepard.
- Cabell, Isa Carrington. Seen from the Saddle. New York: Harper Bros.
- Crawford, F. Marion. A Roman Singer \$1.00. New York: Macmillan and Company.
- De Motte, Jno. B., A. M., Ph. D. The Secret of Character Building \$1.00. Chicago: S. C. Griggs and Company.
- Ellis, Rev. Dr. Quabbin The Story of a small town, \$1.75. Boston: Lee and Shepard.
- Edgar, J. D. M.P. This Canada of Ours and other poems. Toronto: William Briggs 1893.
- Jones, Henry Arthur. The Crusaders, 75c. Toronto: Williamson Book Company.
- Lee, Sidney. Dictionary of National Biography \$3.75. London: Smith Elder and Company. New York: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson Book Company.
- Pater, Walter. Plato and Platonism, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan and Company.
- Porter, Rose. Men's Thoughts for Men. New York: A. D. F. Randolph. Toronto: Williamson Book Co.
- Ralph, Julian. On Canada's Frontier. New York: Harper Bros.
- Sprague, Rev. F. M. Socialism Genesis to from Revelation, \$1.75. Boston: Lee and Shepard.
- Venable, W. H., LL.D. Let Him first be a Man, \$1.25. Boston: Lee and Shepard.
- Williams, C. M. A Review of the Systems of Ethics, \$2.60. Toronto: Williamson Book Company.
- West Mary. A Born Player. \$1.00, Toronto: Williamson Book Company.
- Winter, William. Wanderers, 75c. New York: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson Book Company.
- Watson, William. Poems, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson Book Company.
- Wilkins, Mary E. Jane Field. New York: Harper Bros.
- The Life and Adventures of Jas. P. Beckwourth, \$1.50. London: T. Fisher Unwin. New York: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson Book Company.
- Debrett's, House of Commons. London, Eng: Dean and Son.

If aught obstruct thy course, ye stand not still,
But wind about till thou has topped the hill.
—Denham.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONG.

From the Italian of Sempronio.

The ferryman is singing in his boat,
Oblivious of the drudgery of toll;
The ploughman turning o'er the arid soil
Is singing, too, with deep and sonorous note.
The captive sings until to him appears
Less ugly and constrained his narrow cell;
The peasant lingering by the dripping well
Sings, all unmindful of his cares and fears.
The hardy smith begins at early morn
To ply his hammer, while, through song, he borrows
Respite from a dull life, obscure, forlorn;
So, not for glory, neither praise, I bring
These lays; 'tis but to temper rooted sorrows
(Of love or fate born) that I sometimes sing.

Translated by Mary Morgan (Gowan Lea.)
Hochelega, Montreal, Can.

A REMARKABLE DINNER.

"I have eaten apples that ripened more than 1,800 years ago, bread made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed through the Red Sea, spread with butter that was made when Elizabeth was Queen of England, and washed down the repast with wine that was old when Columbus was playing barefoot with the boys of Genoa," said a gentleman of a Chicago club the other day. This remarkable "spread" was given by an antiquary named Gorbel, in the city of Brussels, in 1871. "The apples were from a jar taken from the ruins of Pompeii, that buried city to whose people we owe our knowledge of canning fruit. The wheat was taken from a chamber in one of the smaller pyramids, the butter from a stone shelf in an old well in Scotland, where it had lain in an earthenware crock in icy water, and the wine came from an old vault in the city of Corinth. There were six guests at the table, and each had a mouthful of the bread and a teaspoonful of the wine, but was permitted to help himself liberally to the butter, there being several pounds of it. The apple jar held about two-thirds of a gallon, and the fruit was as sweet and the flavor as fine as though put up yesterday."

MISS BRADDON'S FIRST NOVEL.

Short of never being printed at all, my first novel could hardly have entered upon the world of books in a more profound obscurity. That one living creature ever bought a number of "Three Times Dead" I greatly doubt. I can recall the thrill of emotion with which I tore open the envelope that contained my complimentary copy of the first number, folded across, and in aspect inferior to a gratis pamphlet about a patent medicine. The miserable little wood block which illustrated that first number would have disgraced a baker's whitey-brown bag, would have been unworthy to illustrate a penny bun. My spirits were certainly dashed at the technical shortcomings of that first serial, and I was hardly surprised when I was informed a few weeks later, that although my admirers at Beverley were deeply interested in the story, it was not a financial success, and that it would be only obliging on my part, and in accordance with my own kindness of heart, if I were to restrict the development of the romance to half its intended length, and to accept five pounds in lieu of ten as my reward. Having no desire that the rash Beverley printer should squander his own or his children's fortune in the obscurity of Warwick Lane, I immediately acceded to his request, shortened sail, and went on with my story, perhaps with a shade less enthusiasm, having seen the shabby figure it was to make in the book world. I may add that the Beverley publisher's pay-

ments began and ended with his noble advance of fifty shillings. The balance was never paid; and it was rather hard lines that, on his becoming bankrupt in his poor little way a few years later, a judge in the Bankruptcy Court remarked that, as Miss Braddon was now making a good deal of money by her pen, she ought to "come to the relief" of her first publisher.—From The Idler for February.

SPANIARDS SEEN THROUGH ITALIAN SPECTACLES.

When we speak of Spaniards in general, we include in one name three distinct types of people, who differ greatly from each other; I say three because these are all with which I am acquainted, but there are other sub-types in the Iberian peninsula, not to speak of the Basques, who are a separate race, in regard to which ethnologists and anthropologists have not yet said the last word. Although the Catalan is a Spaniard, because he lives in Spain, yet he has other blood in his veins, another speech on his lips; a psychological character altogether distinct from the Castilian and the Andalusian. These two form the great mass of the Spaniards, although each of them is a distinct type and sympathises little with the other. The Spanish pride (whether Andalusian or Castilian) has an altogether special character, and is easily distinguished in its exterior manifestations from English pride or French vanity. I do not speak of the Italians, because for centuries their national defect has been modesty. The Spaniard is not vain, not boasting, does not willingly insult a stranger; he is simply proud, but very, very proud. His pride is mute, is negative, is latent; but it is very great. The Spanish pride is both a virtue and a vice. A virtue, because it keeps his backbone straight, since it renders him incapable of doing many base things; but it keeps him poor by preventing him from performing lucrative labour. If it were possible to compile statistics of the lies and half-lies which are told in the world every day and every hour of the day, I believe that the Spaniard of sincerity would go to the Spaniard. This is due, not only to congenital repugnance to telling lies, but to pride. A lie means that you are afraid of the truth. By a lie you lose your own esteem, and do a dishonourable act. All such things a Spaniard abhors. The Spaniards are certainly very lazy, and their eternal cigarette they keep in their mouth occupies a great part of their time. They all smoke, and always. The coachman who drives you about smokes, and the porter who carries your bundle, the conductor of the railway, the priest in the sacristy. A barber of Cordova smoked while he was shaving me. In Spain they smoke much, but they smoke badly, unless they are rich enough to buy the delicious puros—that is the cigars of Havana and Manilla. As for the cigarettes they use, they are infinite in their variety, but all alike in having an infernal smell, hardly endurable by those who have been accustomed to good tobacco. The patience with which the Spaniards tolerate this abominable tobacco is but a type of the patience with which they endure a bad government, general and municipal, and a thousand things which would cause a revolution in England or the United States. To sum up in a few words the character of a Spaniard, I would say that he is a man who is mystical, eloquent, lazy, frank, proud, enamoured of his own country, gallant, chivalric, patient, and somewhat cruel.—Paolo Mantegazza, in the Nuova Antologia.

The true test of civilization is not the census nor the size of cities and crops,—no, but the kind of man the country turns out.—Emerson.

The art of using moderate abilities to advantage wins praise, and often acquires more reputation than an actual brilliancy.—Rochefoucauld.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Directors' Report and Financial Statement—Changes in the Directorate—Issue of New Stock Authorized.

The Fifty Ninth annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at the Company's office, corner Scott and Front streets, Toronto, on Thursday; the Governor, Mr. John Morison, occupying the chair.

Among the Shareholders present were:— Messrs. Henry Pellatt, S. F. McKinnon, John Morrison, George A. Cox, T. H. Purdom, Wm. Adamson, Augustus Meyers, Thos. Long, A. M. Smith, Robert Thompson, J. J. Kenny, H. M. Pellatt, Robert K. Jaffray, Jos. Jackes, Thomas Walsley, J. K. Niven, Geo. Gamble, John Hoskin, Q. C., J. M. Brooks, Rev. Dr. Griffin, (of Gait), Wm. Ross, P. F. Ridout, P. H. Sims, B. Jackes, Walter MacDonald, W. E. Banks, F. G. Fox, E. J. Hobson, W. E. Frazier, E. G. Fitzgerald, Alfred F. Colby, Alex. Wills, and H. D. Gamble, the Company's Solicitor.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Fifty-Ninth Annual Statement, exhibiting the financial position of the affairs of the Company, accompanied by the balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1892, duly audited, from which it will be seen that the amount of business transacted during the year was \$812,589.25, as compared with \$765,057.71 for the year 1891, representing an increase in premium income of \$47,531.54, while the profit of the year's transactions amounts to \$27,442.57.

The aggregate destruction of property by fire during the year in Canada and the United States has been estimated at \$132,000,000, and it is to be hoped that the heavy loss resulting therefrom to the various companies will lead to measures which will place the business on a more satisfactory basis.

Your Directors have to mourn the loss of one of their members in the death of Dr. Hugh Robertson.

The following members of the Board have resigned during the year, viz.; Messrs. John Y. Reid, John M. Whiton, and John Morrison, jr.

To fill the vacancies created by the decease of Dr. Robertson and the aforesaid resignations, Messrs. George A. Cox, A. M. Smith, S. F. McKinnon, and J. J. Kenny have been elected directors of the Company.

It is very gratifying to your directors to be able to testify to the efficiency, fidelity, and active co-operation of the agents, special agents, and office staff in guarding the interests of the Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORISON, Governor.

Table of ASSETS including Bonds, Stocks, and other Investments, Real Estate, Office Furniture, Business Maps, etc., Agents' Balances, Cash in Bank, Cash in Office, and Interest due and accrued.

Table of LIABILITIES including Capital Stock, Losses under adjustment (Fire and Marine), Dividend No. 97 - Balance, Dividend No. 98, and Balance.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Table of PROFIT AND LOSS showing Fire Losses paid/unpaid, Marine Losses paid/unpaid, Commissions and all other charges, Government and Local Taxes, Taxes on Buildings, Depreciation in Investment, and Balance.

Table of Fire Premiums, Less Reinsurance, Marine Premiums, Less Reinsurance, Interest, and Rent Account.

SURPLUS FUND

Table of SURPLUS FUND showing Dividend No. 97, Dividend No. 98, Balance, Balance from last statement, and Profit and loss.

REINSURANCE LIABILITY.

Table of REINSURANCE LIABILITY showing Balance at credit of surplus fund and Reserve to reinsure outstanding risks.

Net surplus over all liabilities...\$ 76,717 76

To the Governor and Directors of the British America Assurance Company:

Gentleman,—We, the undersigned, having examined the securities and vouchers and audited the books of the British America Assurance Company, Toronto, certify that we have found them correct, and that the annexed balance sheet is a statement of the Company's affairs to 31st December, 1892.

R. R. CATHRON, R. F. WALTON, Auditors.

Toronto, Ont., 7th February, 1893.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Morison, and in seconding it, Mr. J. J. Kenny referred to the changes which had taken place in the Directorate of the Company. He said that for some time past a number of the large Shareholders of this Company, as well as many gentlemen interested in the Western, had held the opinion that two companies transacting, as these two companies do, the same lines of business throughout the same extended territory, and having their head offices within a few doors of each other, might, by working in harmony, be of material assistance to each other. He pointed out that the business of a fire insurance company differs widely from that of most other financial and commercial institutions, inasmuch as one of the chief requisites of a fire insurance office is that it should possess facilities for reinsuring or placing with other companies such risks as its representatives may be able to control in excess of amounts which it is prudent for it to carry; so that by the interchange of excess lines one company can materially aid another, while at the same time accommodating its own agents by accepting larger risks than it could otherwise do; and as a matter of fact the British America and Western have, since the change in their relations to which he had referred, exchanged more business in the last two months than they had done in the preceding five years. He also pointed out many other ways in which the business of the two companies might be conducted to mutual advantage, and, on behalf of the gentlemen connected with the Western who have become interested as Shareholders in the British America, he desired to say, that nothing is farther from their intention than that one company should be absorbed by the other, or that either should lose its identity as a distinct corporation. Their action in purchasing stock of this Company and accepting seats at the Board has been prompted rather by a desire to uphold one of Toronto's oldest financial institutions, and by a wish to perpetuate the time-honoured name of the "British America," believing as they do that in the field of fire insurance on this continent there is ample scope for all the companies now engaged in it, and that both the British America and the Western will be materially

strengthened by the community of interests now established between the two companies. The report was adopted.

Mr. George A. Cox then introduced a by-law providing for the increase of the Capital Stock of the Company to \$750,000 by the issue of \$250,000 of new stock at a premium of 15 per cent., or \$7.50 per share, to be allotted to present Shareholders in the proportion of one share for each two shares held by them. He pointed out the necessity for a large capital for a company doing an extensive business such as this transacts, owing to the fact that a large proportion of the assets were required for deposits with Insurance departments in the United States, as well as in the Dominion of Canada, and the importance of the Company having at all times sufficient available assets to meet any possible demands upon it in order to command the fullest confidence. He pointed out also that after providing a fund which is considered ample for reinsuring or running off the business on the Company's books the statement presented shows a surplus of \$76,717.76 in excess of capital and all liabilities, so that he considered the price fixed at which the new stock would be issued was fair and reasonable. Intending subscribers might naturally enquire as to the prospects of a fair return on the investment. This was not an easy question to answer in any business, and particularly in that of fire insurance. The most conservative directorate and the most stable and judicious management could not with safety make any predictions or promises as to the future, but he had had a statement prepared showing the results of the business of this Company for the last twenty years. During that time the total income amounted to \$16,151,579.22, the losses and expenses to \$15,015,637.51. Dividends paid to Shareholders, \$798,140.66, or within a fraction of nine per cent. per annum for the twenty years ending on the 31st December last; and he thought they might reasonably entertain the hope that the average results for the next twenty years may at least be equally satisfactory. He moved, seconded by Mr. S. F. McKinnon, the adoption of the by-law, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Governor, Deputy-Governor and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company during the past year.

Messrs. Henry Pellatt and J. K. Niven were appointed Scrutineers, and the voting for Directors to serve during the ensuing year was proceeded with.

The following gentleman were elected:— Messrs. George A. Cox, S. F. McKinnon, A. M. Smith, Thos. Long, John Hoskin, Robert Jaffray, Augustus Meyers, H. M. Pellatt, J. J. Kenny.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. Geo. A. Cox was elected Governor and Mr. J. J. Kenny Deputy-Governor for the ensuing year.

During the last war in which the Kekholm sky Regiment was engaged the soldiers found a woman dead in the snow on a battlefield with a living infant girl in her arms. By common consent the regiment adopted the child, who was christened Maria Kekholm'skaya, and sent to school at their expense. As she grew older she followed the regiment, and last week Lieutenant Shlemmer, of the Tzumsky Dragoons, demanded her hand in marriage. A meeting of the regiment was held under Colonel Reichenbach, who laid the proposal before "the fathers" of the girl. He gave the whole story of her life and of her acquaintance with her lover, and added the highest testimony from General Panintin and all the officers of Lieut. Shlemmer's Regiment as to that young officer's character. This extraordinary meeting unanimously consented to give away their "daughter," and the marriage will take place immediately. The incident shows a curious side of Russian army life, entirely to the credit of all concerned.—"Standard" St. Petersburg correspondent.

A valuable contribution to the evidences of Christianity is the volume on Primary Convictions, by the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, which Harper & Brothers have just published.

A QUEBEC MIRACLE.

A CASE THAT HAS ASTONISHED THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Thos. Crotty's Remarkable Recovery—Helpless, Tortured and Deformed by Inflammatory Rheumatism—Taken to his Home from a Hospital to die when Relief Comes—The Particulars of the Case as Investigated by a Telegraph Reporter.

The Telegraph, Quebec.

It is admitted on all sides that this is an age of wonders, and there is no reason why wonders should not be accomplished in medical as well as in other branches of scientific research. Of late scarcely a week passes but what we read in Canadian and American newspapers of remarkable cures accomplished through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We confess that we have not paid much attention to their worth until lately, when more than one marvellous cure in our midst has been brought to our attention, convincing us, as well as others, of the priceless value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among the cases thus brought to our notice is one which we consider it our bounden duty to chronicle. The case is that of Mr. Thomas Crotty, a young man well known in the city of Quebec, who has been brought back from the very brink of the grave to restored health. The subject of this sketch is the son of Mr. Thomas Crotty, who resides at No. 63 St. Patrick's street. Thos. Crotty, Jr., is 29 years of age and for the past eight years has been a martyr to inflammatory rheumatism, in fact so much so that for the past year he has been a deformed cripple. Last winter he was removed to the Hotel Dieu Hospital for treatment. Every day he gradually grew worse, and his sufferings, according to the good sisters in charge, were excruciating. The very flesh left his body; and from his chest downwards he became paralyzed. His arms and legs were twisted into a misshapen condition, and the poor fellow was an object of pity to look upon. During the month of May last he became blind and deaf, and was unable to move even his head without causing intense pain. His digestive organs refused to act, and the only nourishment he could partake of was milk and that had to be given him with a spoon, and at one time his mouth had to be forced open while the poor fellow was being spoon-fed. Finally his life was despaired of by the attending physicians, Drs. Vallee, Catellier and Turcotte, who admitted that they could do nothing for him, and said that his death was only a matter of time. When Crotty's mother heard this she determined on bringing her son home to die. Consequently on the 24th. of May last the patient was wrapped up in flannels and taken to his parents' home by means of the city ambulance. After an elapse of two weeks his sight returned, but otherwise his condition was apparently growing worse. It was at this juncture that the members of the family had their attention arrested by one of the remarkable cures published in the Telegraph, resulting from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Crotty asked his mother to procure some. The good woman never for a moment thought they would be of any use, but determined to gratify him. By the time the second box was used it was seen that there was a very slight

change for the better, and this gave hope to persist in the use of the Pink Pills, and Crotty continued taking them until he was brought so often to the attention of the Telegraph, that we determined to investigate the matter for ourselves, and one of our reporters was despatched to see Crotty, whom he knew very well for years, as he was one of the first boys, when the Telegraph was started twenty years ago, to sell the paper, and we have known him ever since and watched his enterprising career, and the majority of the citizens of Quebec will recognise in him Thomas Crotty, the book agent.

MR. CROTTY'S STATEMENT.

When it was found that Crotty was getting better it was decided to remove him again to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and there our reporter found him reading a newspaper and looking quite cheerful, and apparently very far from the grave. In the course of a long interview Mr. Crotty corroborated what the reporter had already heard adding that he never expected to be alive at present, and his friends who saw him alive last May entertained the same opinion. Said Crotty. "I owe my life to Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills. It is well known in this city that I have suffered with inflammatory rheumatism for the past eight years, but no one but myself can know the agony I suffered, because it is indescribable, I often prayed to be relieved by death. On the 24th. of May last when the doctors gave signed to meet death as a pleasure, but me up I was taken home and I was re-kind Providence had willed it otherwise. It was then that I came across one of those wonderful cures through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and determined to try them. At my solicitation my mother got some and strange to say before I had been taking them very long I felt a difference in my condition. This encouraged me and continuing their use I could feel that the blood which had left off coursing through my veins was once more circulating. As time went on the terrible pains began to cease and my appetite began to return, and I found that I was being brought back from the grave to a new life. My legs and arms, which had been paralyzed, began to show life and I am now sensitive to the least draught of air. I then thought that I would be better in the hospital and was again brought back, and am improving in health and strength every day. The doctors have not interfered with my taking Pink Pills, though they first examined them very curiously."

Crotty showed the reporter how his once deformed limbs were regaining their proper shape. There is a stiffness still in the joints of his knees and wrists, which is only to be expected after his years of suffering, but in other respects he is a healthy man, eating well and sleeping well. The good sisters in charge of the hospital agree that he is cured through the agency of Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills, and every day they bring visitors to see the patient and the wonderful cure which has been accomplished by this remarkable remedy, which is to-day acknowledged to be one of the greatest achievements of modern science.

The reporter called at the residence of Mr. Crotty's parents, and his story was fully corroborated by Mrs. Crotty, an intelligent woman, who expressed in warm

terms the gratitude she felt at her son's restoration from a life of agony, from, in fact, a living death.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling, therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humours in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

In anticipating a favorable report from the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, we by no means expected that after providing for all known, as well as anticipated losses, etc., the earnings of this exceedingly successful company would have reached for the last year the sum of \$745,545; and that after applying the handsome sum of \$317,261 to payment of interest on borrowed capital and declaring the usual half yearly dividends to shareholders of six per cent. and paying the income tax thereon there would have remained the sum of \$10,367 to be added to the reserve and contingent sums which have grown to the respective proportions of \$1,450,000 and \$122,619. After such a showing, we are not surprised to read in the report that owing to the legal limit of the power of the company to accept money for investment having been reached, the Directors have been obliged to refuse numerous offers of additional money for investment. The extraordinary success of this company must fairly be credited to its able President, Mr. J. Herbert Mason; his efficient staff and substantial Board.

Bachelor Logic: Marriage is a lottery; lotteries are illegal; therefore I simply obey the law by keeping single.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, B. B. B. completely drove them away.

SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.

This advertisement appears in a Dublin paper: "Wanted a gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees that it will be profitable to the undertaker."

CANADA PERMANENT
LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

ANNUAL MEETING

The Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company was held on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., in the Company's Buildings, Toronto street, the President, J. Herbert Mason, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the Directors for the year 1892 is as follows:

The Directors have much pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the business of the Company.

The income for the year, including the cash balance brought over from 1891, was \$3,861,886, of which \$2,720,374 were received for principal and interest on mortgage loans. The principal money thus repaid was all re-invested.

The total assets show an increase from \$12,091,772 to \$12,130,126.

The legal limit of the power of the Company to accept money loaned for investment, on the present Stock Capital, having been reached, the Directors have been obliged to refuse numerous offers of additional funds.

After providing for all known, as well as anticipated, losses and deductions, the earnings for the past year were \$745,545. Of this amount \$817,261 were applied to the payment of interest on borrowed capital. The Directors were enabled to declare the usual half-yearly dividends to Shareholders of six per cent. each, and to pay the income Tax thereon. The surplus profits, \$10,367, were added to the Reserve and Contingent Funds, which now amount to \$1,450,000 and \$122,619 respectively.

In view of the continued depression in the value of real property, and also the lower rates of interest now generally obtained, the Directors believe the Shareholders have much cause for satisfaction with the excellent results of the year's business, and with the undoubtedly sound position of the Company, as set forth in

"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations

Stomach. A worn-out with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDRICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

the Financial Statements herewith submitted, which have been duly examined and certified by the auditors.

All which is respectfully submitted.
J. HERBERT MASON,
President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

PROFIT AND LOSS.	
Interest on deposits, debentures and debenture stock.....	\$317,261 24
Dividends on capital stock.....	\$312,000 00
Municipal tax on dividends.....	4,350 00
	<hr/>
Cost of management, salaries, directors' allowances, inspection, etc., including branch offices.....	73,779 83
Charges on money borrowed and lent.....	24,743 07
Reserve fund, addition thereto.....	5,000 00
Contingent fund, Dec. 31st, 1892.....	122,619 09
	<hr/>
	\$859,753 23
Contingent fund, January 1st, 1892.....	\$117,252 16
Less loss by forgery.....	3,044 64
	<hr/>
	\$114,207 52

Interest on mortgages, debentures, rentals, etc.....	745,545 71
	<hr/>
	\$859,753 23

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	
Deposits and Interest.....	\$1,057,241 70
Debentures (£1,122,477 sterling) and Interest.....	5,462,721 40
Debentures—Currency—and Interest.....	348,553 53
Debenture Stock, (£188,408 Sterling).....	916,918 80
Sundry Accounts.....	16,020 55
	<hr/>
	\$7,801,455 98

LIABILITIES TO SHAREHOLDERS.	
Capital Stock paid up.....	\$2,000,000 00
Capital Stock (\$300,000) 20 per cent. paid.....	600,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,600,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	1,450,000 00
Contingent Fund.....	122,619 09
	<hr/>
	\$1,572,619 09

Dividends unclaimed.....	51 60
65th Dividend.....	156,000 00
	<hr/>
	156,051 60
	<hr/>
	\$12,130,126 67

ASSETS.	
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	\$11,532,456 90
Mortgages upon other Securities.....	20,659 65
	<hr/>
	\$11,553,116 55
Municipal Debentures.....	192,066 91
Company's Building.....	127,232 55
Accrued Rentals.....	2,099 16
Cash on hand.....	\$ 2,077 70
Cash in Banks.....	253,533 80
	<hr/>
	253,611 50
	<hr/>
	\$12,130,126 67

GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made the usual thorough examination of the BOOKS of the CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY for the year ending 31st December, 1892; and hereby certify that the above statements are strictly correct, and in accordance with the same.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, } Auditors.
HENRY BARBER, }

Toronto, Feb. 6, 1893.

The report of the Directors was unanimously adopted, as also were votes of thanks to the President, Directors, Officers and Agents of the Company. The retiring Directors, Messrs. J. Herbert Mason, S. Nordheimer, Henry Cawthra and John Boyd were unanimously re-elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Messrs. J. Herbert Mason and Edward Hooper were respectively re-elected to the offices of President and Vice-President.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

There are certain corporations in whose welfare a large number of our people are concerned. Among these are banking, insurance and other similar monetary institutions. The depositors and stockholders

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



of a bank eagerly scan the balance sheet submitted and the review of the year's work made by its president at the annual meeting; the policyholders of a life insurance company do likewise, for, in many cases they have invested all their surplus earnings in a policy of life insurance to be paid to their wives and children at their decease, or to themselves on attaining a specified age, thus forming a basis for a competency in old age, when enterprise and energy begin to flag.

In reading over the report of the North American Life Insurance Company, and the remarks of the President and others at its meeting, one is impressed with the great financial strength of the institution, and the splendid results accomplished for its members. Permanence, profit and progress appear to characterize the workings of the Company, and in all the elements which go to build up a successful life insurance company the North American Life appears to very great advantage.

The year's income amounted to \$446,474.40; its assets at December 31, 1892, were \$1,421,981.80; its net surplus for security to policyholders, \$226,635.80, and its payments to members, \$118,436.73; while its accumulated reserve fund now stands at \$1,115,846. As is shown by perusing the report, these highly satisfactory results have not been attained spasmodically, but by steady effort and adherence to those principles of life insurance underwriting which prudence and experience dictate as being not only desirable, but necessary in the proper conduct of a life insurance company, to secure the best possible returns for the investments of its policyholders.

No doubt the marked success of the Company's business, especially noticeable during the past few years in which the first series of its investment policies have been maturing, can be attributed to the fact that the Company, out of its surplus earnings, has been able to pay the holders of these policies exceedingly gratifying results. The report of the consulting actuary and the remarks of the President on the surplus-earning power of the Company will be read with special interest by those who have taken out this form of insurance. —Globe, Feb. 18, 1893.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

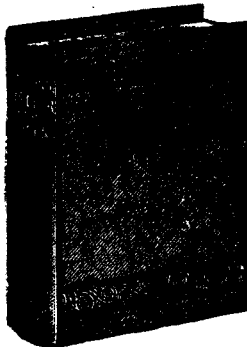
Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows



SUNSHINE comes, no matter how dark the clouds are, when the woman who is borne down by woman's troubles turns to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If her life is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict her sex, they are completely cured. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she has new life and strength.

"Favorite Prescription" is a powerful, invigorating tonic and a soothing and strengthening nerve, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. For every "female complaint" and disturbance, it is the only remedy so sure and unfailing that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

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During the recent cold snap in the North west, the mercury in Brown County, South Dakota, fell 16 degrees in forty-five minutes.

The Smithsonian Institution has an egg of the great auk, which became extinct about fifty years ago. The nominal value is \$1,000.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dyspepsia is a prolific cause of such diseases as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used according to directions. Thousands have tested it with best results.

Andrew Gaertner, founder of the Mechanical Museum at Dresden, who was born in 1654, is said to be the inventor of the elevator. In 1717, having become infirm, he made a machine which enabled him to go up and down the three stories of his house.

In one of the Comstock mines a new water wheel is to be placed which is to run 1,150 revolutions a minute, and have a speed at its periphery of 10,805 feet per minute. A greater head of water than has ever before been applied to a wheel will be used.

Austria announces an electric locomotive which is to travel 125 miles an hour. The Independence Belge follows with the statement that the North Belgian company are constructing a line for locomotives, operated by electricity, on which the journey from Brussels to Paris, about 192 miles, will be accomplished in 80 minutes, a speed of nearly 150 miles an hour. It is further stated that the trains will be running in about two months.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.—In northern climates people are very subject to colds, but the natural remedy is also produced in the same climate. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

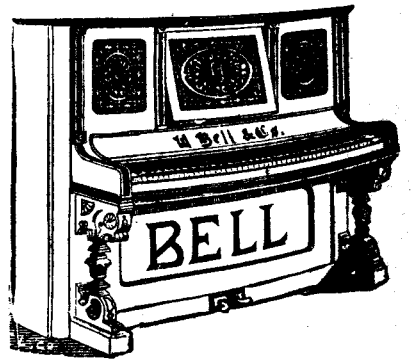
Florida beans, which when highly polished, are used as charms, are, says the Scientific American, the seeds of the Eut-sada scandens, a rank-growing, climbing shrub, common on the shores of the West Indies. The pods are frequently from six to eight feet in length, flat and woody, divided into numerous joints, each containing one of these nuts. When ripe these pods burst with great force, throwing the nuts an almost incredible distance. When thrown into the sea, they are carried by the strong oceanic currents, not only to the Florida Coast, but occasionally to the coast of Finland.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Headache arises from constipation, bad blood, dyspepsia or liver complaint. As B. B. B. cures all these complaints it is naturally the most successful headache cure existing. Once the cause is removed the headache vanishes.

A remarkable curiosity, showing the durability of Washington cedar, can be seen on the Austin ranch on Lake Whatcom. It is a cedar log two feet in diameter, over which has grown a spruce tree four feet in diameter. Over the main roof of this and directly over the log is another cedar tree three feet in diameter. All the trees, including the log, are perfectly sound. The log has probably lain there several hundred years.—Portland Oregonian.

Fish-hatching in China is sometimes conducted with the aid of a hen. The spawn is collected from the water's edge and placed in an empty eggshell. The egg is then sealed with wax and placed under a setting hen. After some days the egg is carefully broken and the swarm emptied into water well warmed by the sun. There the little fish are nursed until they are strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream.

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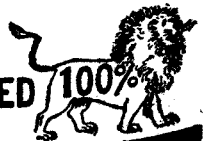
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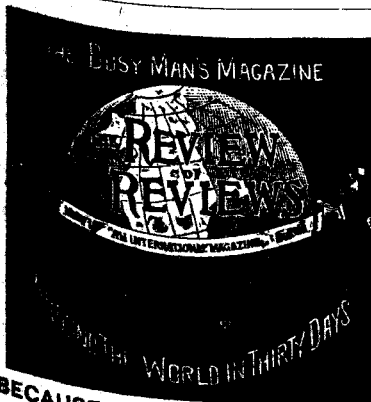
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BECAUSE—"The *Review of Reviews* is always interesting."—*N.Y. Sun*.

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STEEL PENS.

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GIBBS, SON & CO., Agts., Montreal

Union Medicae gives a short account of the Pleurotus luz, a fungus that takes its specific name from its property of glowing in the dark, even for twenty-four hours after it has been plucked. It has lately been carried to Europe from Tahiti, where the women use it as an adornment in bouquets of flowers.

In April next a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth will be open to navigation and it will have cost \$20,000,000. It has been built with French capital and under French direction, the original concession having been granted some twelve years ago to Mr. de Lesseps. The announcement possesses a peculiar interest just at this time by reason of its contrast with Panama affairs. *Boston Herald*.

The African output of gold has grown rapidly of late. In 1891 it was a third as large as that of Australia, and Mr. Hamilton Smith, an American mining expert expresses the opinion that the Witwatersrand gold fields have quartz veins which ought to produce \$1,075,000,000, with another \$500,000,000 in adjacent regions. In other words, this field is expected to yield about as much gold as California did from 1850 to 1880. *Philadelphia Press*.

A Louisiana man says that the rice crop of that State this year will be fully one-half of the entire crop of the United States. "The raising of rice," he says, "has worked wonders for the interests of our State. It has practically opened up a new industry in the agricultural line, and farmers who thought their lands valueless when the cotton gave out now find themselves in a position that will soon place them in one year where cotton could not put them in five. It is really the most lucrative of all the new industries in the South."—*New York Tribune*.

The world's submarine cables now measure about 143,011 nautical miles, in 1,168 sections. Different governments control 883 sections, or 13,383 miles, France claiming 3,269 miles; Great Britain, 1,599 Germany, 1,579, and Italy, 1,027 miles. The remaining 335 cables, aggregating 129,628 miles, are owned by private companies. This length of cable has been nearly all made on the banks of the Thames but Italy now has a cable factory, and France will soon have two. To lay and repair the cables requires the constant service of a specially equipped fleet of thirty-seven vessels of 56,955 tons.—*The Great Divide (Denver)*

It seems that Governor Flower is very much in earnest in his advocacy of the equipment of the Erie Canal with the trolley system. The Governor estimates the cost at \$1,000,000, of which \$700,000 would be required for fourteen power houses along the line of the canal, and the other \$300,000 for line equipment. It is thought that the cost of the necessary outfit for each boat would not exceed \$200. The Governor believes that the State could furnish power to the boatman at about sixty cents per day. This amount is only a small fraction of what it now costs to feed and care for horses and mules. The constant repairs necessary in the tow-path would be done away with and many other incidental expenses would be curtailed.—*Electrical Review*.

The report of the British America Assurance Company, presented at its recent annual meeting, showed an increase in premium receipts over the preceding year. Though the profit of the year was not very large, there was an increase in net surplus over all liabilities, which is under the circumstances noteworthy. It is gratifying to know that this old and very respectable company is to continue its financial career unchanged in name and unabsorbed in any other similar institution. Of its future, the personnel of its new Board is an ample guarantee. The new Governor, Mr. George Cox, and his associates, Messrs. A. M. Smith, John Hoskin, Robert Jaffray, S. F. McKinnon, Thomas Long and Mr. Kenny, all stand in the forefront of Toronto's enterprise and wealth. A stronger or abler Board could hardly be selected in the community. We may expect great things from the British America hereafter.

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A through Tourist Sleeping car will leave Toronto at 5 p.m. for Chicago until further notice.

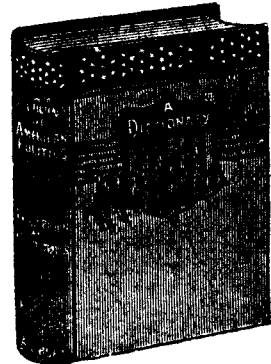
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The great advance that has been made in the metallurgy of aluminum within the past ten years is one of the most hopeful signs of the application of scientific principles to commercial problems. When one recalls the status of this matter in 1880, when aluminum was but little more than a plaything, and an expensive one at that, and then refers to the present condition of the industry, he is impressed with two considerations. First, that so much has been done to cheapen the processes for the extraction of this metal from its ores and, second, that in all probability the methods now in use will be discarded before 1900. A great deal of laborious and costly work has been done, and the result is that aluminum can be bought for fifty cents per pound as against \$12 in 1886.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

A scheme is well advanced for providing Brussels with an underground electric railway similar to the South London line. The railway will have no fixed terminus, but will be arranged similar to the Inner Circle line, having eleven stations at the most important points of the city. No locomotives will be employed, but each train will consist of only one first and second class composite bogie carriage, to carry forty passengers, with a compartment in front in which the electric traction gear will be arranged. It is proposed to run eleven such cars in each direction, and to work the traffic by the automatic electric block system, as adopted on the Liverpool Electric Railway. The lifts at each station will be operated by electric power. Messrs. Alexander Penney & Co. are the agents for the syndicate, and Mr. J. H. Greathead has been appointed engineer.—London Engineering.

A novel storage battery electric street car, for which is claimed a high efficiency at a low expense, has just been built at San Francisco. This car is thirty-four feet long, and decorated in cream and gold. It is built after the style of the Pullman vestibule cars, with Pullman windows and curtains, fittings of oxidized bronze, and upholsteries in plush. The interior wood finish is of bird's-eye maple sixteen electric lamps will light it, and a push button to signal the stopping of the car will be beside each passenger. The car is provided both with air and hand brakes; a twenty-horse power motor, run by the storage batteries, will furnish the motive force to send it up any grades and develop a high speed. A plant of this kind, it is claimed, is less expensive both in construction and operating than the trolley system.—New York Sun.

Tramp (to fussy old gentlemen): Will you please give me a penny, sir? I'm starving.

Fussy Old Gentleman (producing a coin): Dear me, starving? Can you change half a crown?

Tramp: Yes, sir.
 Fussy Old Gentleman (pocketing the change): Dear, dear, starving! Bless me,

Servant (through partly opened door): My master is out, sir; but you can leave the bill with me, if you wish.

Mr. Dudley: Bill? I have no bill! I wish to—

Servant: No bill! Are you sure you've not made a mistake? Are you sure this is the house, sir?

C. C. Richards & Co.
 Gents.—My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine.
 JOHN D. BOUTILIER.
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Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

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ROLAND GRAEME, KNIGHT. Fords, Howard and Hubert, New York; W. Drysdale, Montreal; Williamson Book Co., Toronto. Cloth \$1.00; Paper 50 cents.
MARJORIE'S CANADIAN WINTER: STORIES OF NEW FRANCE. D. Lothrop, Comp., Boston; Williamson Book Co., Toronto. Cloth, \$1.50.

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 CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
 INTERNALLY, from 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

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Chills & Fever, Fever & Ague Conquered
 There is not a remedial agent in the West that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. 25 cts. per bottle—sold by druggists.

A SICK LIVER

is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.
 To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there is no better medicine than

RADWAY'S PILLS

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded—PURELY VEGETABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste there is no difficulty in swallowing RADWAY'S PILLS; mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favourites of the present time. They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., Ltd., 419 St. James Street, Montreal.

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CATARRH
 Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
 Soc. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

The Deacon: My boy you must not learn to tell lies.

Boy: I don't learn.

A VALUABLE HINT.—When you are attacked by cough or cold do not delay but commence at once to use Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. This old standard remedy removes all irritation, loosens the phlegm, and heals the mucous surfaces, curing coughs and colds of all kinds.

What is it that is round and sound, and just a pound, and yet does not weigh an ounce?—A sovereign.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

She: And that scar, Major,—did you get it during an engagement?

He (absently): No; the first week of our honey-moon.

Old Gentleman (to applicant for his daughter's hand): "But have you any visible means of support, young man?" Applicant: "Certainly, sir. I'm dependent on my father, and he weighs twenty stone."

A Prominent Lawyer says:

"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

Mr. Impressionist: That's my last, there on the easel. Now, that is a picture, Squibs!

Squibs: Yes, I know it's a picture; I can tell that by the frame.

It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, "Is life worth living?" replied, "that depends on the liver."

And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point to the pun. The liver active—quick—

life easy, everything bright, mountains of trouble melt like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, mole-

and as a result—sick headache, dizziness, constipation. Two ways are open. Cure permanently, or relieve temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill and feel well.

Shock the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild, pleasant way.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the mild means. They work effectively, without pain, and leave the system stronger. One, little sugar-coated, pellet is enough, although a whole vial costs but 25 cents.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents; by druggists.

OUR REAL DESIDERATUM.

Ah! I was fogged by the Materialistic, By Huxley and by Zola, Koch and Moore, And now there comes a Maelstrom of the Mystic.

To whirl me farther yet from sense's shore.

Microbes were too much for me, while bacilli

Bewildered me, and phagocytes did daze, But now the author 'cute of "Piccadilly," Harris the Prophet, the Blavatsky craze, Thibet, Theosophy, and Bounding Bro-

thers— No, Mystic Ones—Mahatmas, I should say,

But really they seem so like the others in slippery agility!—day by day

Mystify me yet more. Those germs were bad enough,

But what are they compared with Astral Bodies?

Of Useless Knowledge I have had enough, I really envy uninquiring noddies,

I would not be a Chela if I could, I have a horror of the Esoteric.

Beant and Oleott may be wise and good, They seem to be pursuing the chimerical,

Maddened by mysteries of "Precipitation," The Occult Dream and the Bacillus

Dance; We need Societies for the Propagation

Of Useful—Ignorance!

London Punch.

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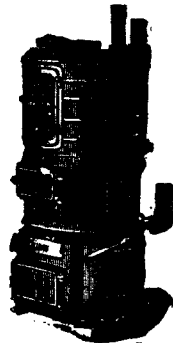


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Note attractive design.

Has the Least Number of Joints,

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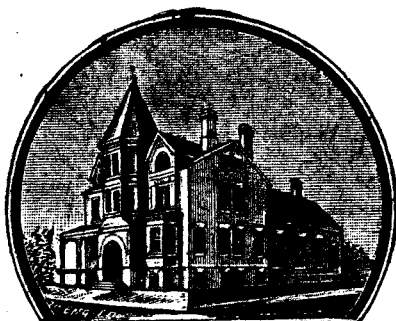
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