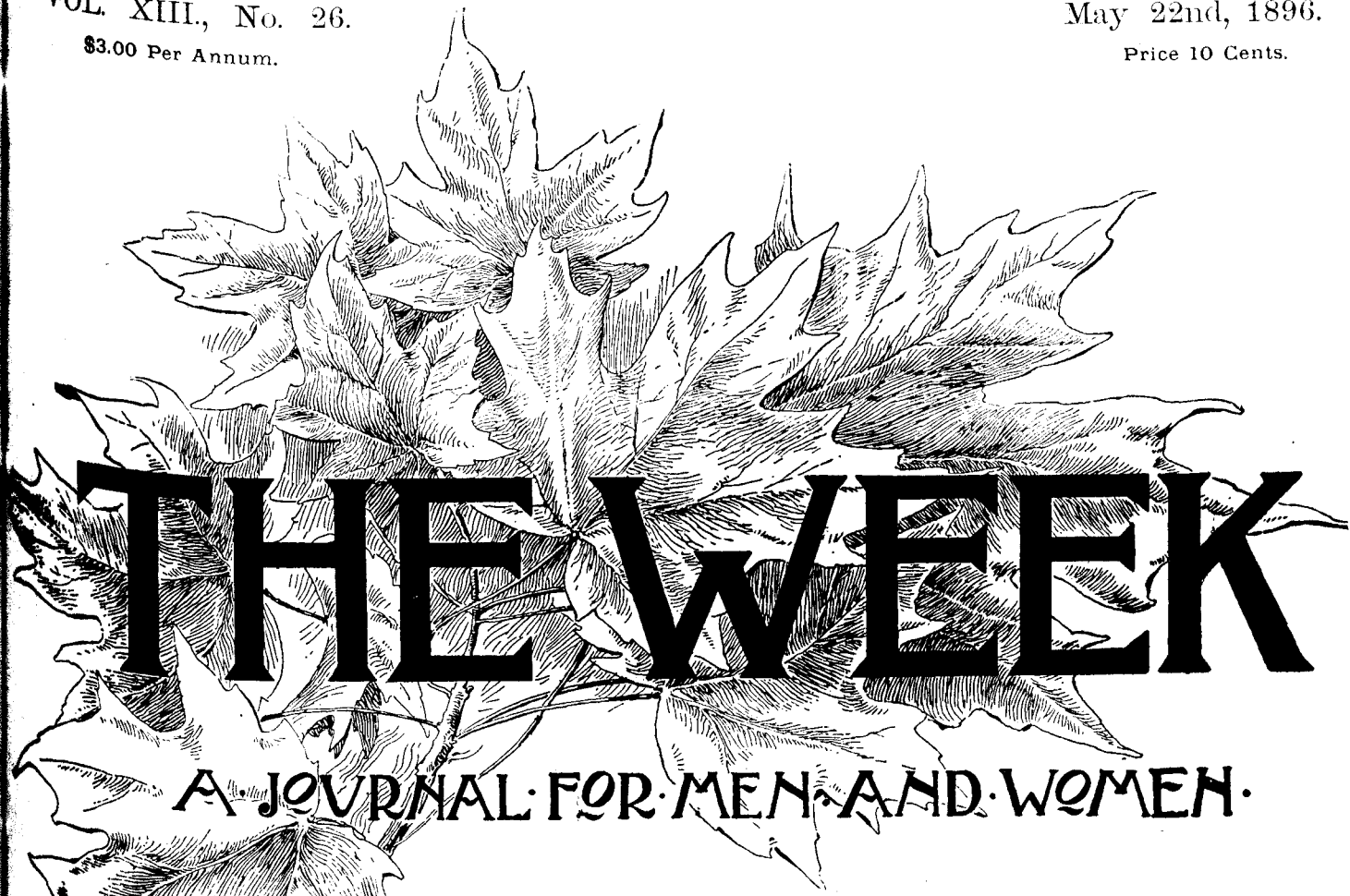


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THE WEEK

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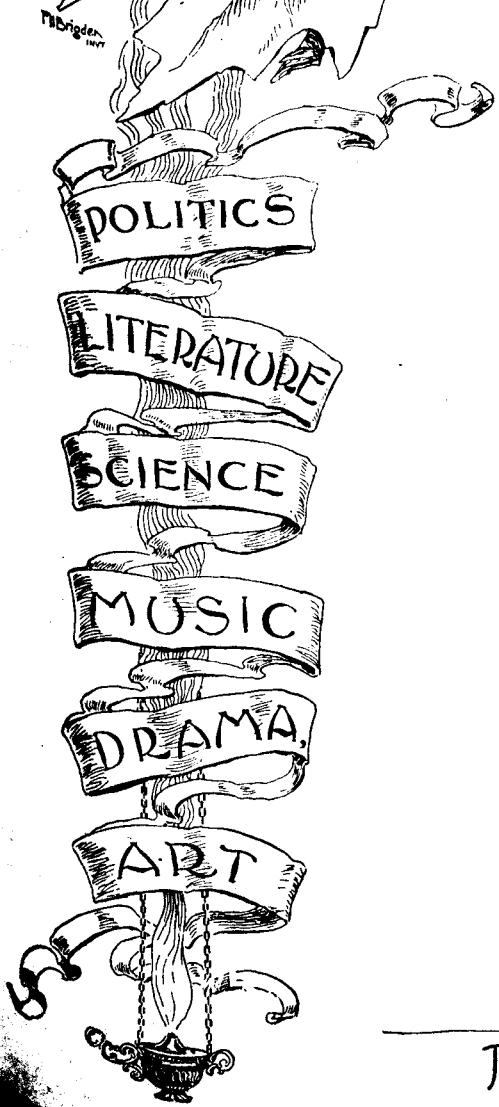
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THE WEEK.

Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, May 22nd, 1896.

No. 26

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Current Topics.

Announcement by
the Directors.

The Directors of THE WEEK Company regret very much to announce that Mr. Carter Troop, having joined the staff of the Montreal Journal of Commerce, will not further act as editor of this paper. The Directors have much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Troop's ability, energy and high character and are exceedingly sorry to lose Mr. Troop's services. All matter intended for THE WEEK may be addressed as usual to the Editor of THE WEEK. No effort will be spared to secure for the paper the maintenance of the same independent tone which has been its distinguishing feature during Mr. Troop's able management.

The
Mandament.

The long-expected *Mandament* of the superior Roman Catholic clergy of the Province of Quebec has appeared. It is, of course, addressed to the faithful and concerns them primarily. The outside world has, however, more than a languid interest in the course the hierarchy take. If they interfere with the liberty of the citizen to vote as he pleases and threaten him with the pains and penalties of eternal damnation if he refuses to follow the bidding of his ecclesiastical superiors it becomes a matter of more than domestic concern. Besides, as a matter of policy, to arouse the Protestant feeling of the English-speaking Provinces would be a tactical mistake. We presume these considerations have been duly weighed by the signers of the document in question. The whole Remedial Bill question is very much one of factitious importance, but if anything could make it vitally interesting it would be a well-founded Protestant fear that the Romish clergy were attempting to re-assert their ancient claim to rule mankind. If they really intend any such course the *Mandament* does not disclose it.

The Text of the
Mandament.

"The Manitoba school question being before all a religious question, intimately bound to the dearest interests of the Catholic faith in this country, to the natural rights of parents, as also to the respect due to the constitution of the country and to the British Crown, we would consider ourselves traitors to the sacred cause of which we are the

defenders if we did not use our authority to assure its success. Please remark, our dearly-beloved brethren, that a Catholic is not permitted, let him be journalist, elector, candidate or member, to have two lines of conduct in a religious point of view, one for private life and one for public life, and to trample under his feet in the exercise of duties not social the obligations imposed on him by his title of a submitted son of the church. Therefore all Catholics should only vote for candidates who will formally and solemnly engage themselves to vote in Parliament in favour of the legislation giving to the Catholics of Manitoba the school laws which were recognized to them by the Privy Council of England. This grave duty imposes itself on all good Catholics, and you would not be justifiable, neither before your spiritual guides nor before God Himself, to set aside this obligation." The above sentences are the exact words of the document itself. All parties interested can govern themselves accordingly. The *pronunciamento* seems to us to go very near the border line of dictation. It now remains to be seen how Jean Baptiste will take it.

The Political
Dilemma.

From now until election day the whole Dominion may expect to be in a turmoil. No business worth speaking of will be done and no new enterprises commenced. The situation has not materially changed except that the Liberals do not seem prepared to make use of their advantages. The Conservatives are in doubt as to which king they ought to serve—King William or King Pope. Their leaders have nailed the flag of the Remedial Bill to their mast and will sink or swim under it. Those of their followers who represent, or hope to represent, strong Protestant constituencies, are in a dilemma. They are like the priest in Lever's story who was forced to give the countersign condemning the Pope to regions not named to ears polite. He either had to condemn the holy father or go to the guard room. These candidates are in the same boat. They must vote against the Remedial Bill or imperil their seat. But the curious point is that the same sword cuts both ways. Liberal candidates are in the same dilemma. Their leader has carefully refrained from saying whether he will or will not give the Catholics of Manitoba the separate schools they have asked for. The average elector who would like to vote on the Liberal side if he could, finds not a pin to choose between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier in this matter. He feels morally certain that if Sir Charles Tupper were turned out to-morrow and Laurier put into power separate schools would be established in Manitoba in a twinkling, with the connivance of Mr. Laurier's friends there, who would be willing enough to assist him, while they are now willing enough to balk Sir Charles Tupper. The north of Ireland contingent, led by Mr. McCarthy, are plain spoken enough. No separate schools for them—but Mr. Laurier could not assume that position because he knows how impossible it would be for this country to continue to exist on any such basis. If he declared that the refusal of separate schools was part of his policy he could not command a baker's dozen of supporters in Quebec.

The Trade
Dilemma.

In the same way, on the trade question there is certainty on one side uncertainty on the other. Right or wrong, the N. P. is the Conservative stalking horse. The Liberals see that the popular sentiment in favour of that policy is too strong to be over come. They are therefore either silent about the question, assuming the attitude described in the adage *populus vult decipi, decipiatur*, or else they allege they intend to amend the tariff gradually—gently, so as not to hurt anybody. The fact is that they as a political organization do not exactly know where they are, except that there is among their best men a solid substratum of belief in free trade. This infirmity of noble minds they undoubtedly possess. The rank and file waver between a tariff for revenue only and commercial union with the United States. What their policy would be if they got into power it is very difficult for the most anxious enquirer to really ascertain. If they came before the business community with a straight declaration that they did not intend to alter the trade policy of the country and that capitalists would rely on their money not being frittered away by tariff tinkering they would play a much stronger game. There has been some abominable corruption on public works during the Conservative régime—the times are hard, people would be glad of a change, but we doubt if they will fly from the ills they bear and rush to others that they know not of.

Quebec's New
Treasurer.

The new Treasurer of Quebec, the Hon. A. W. Atwater, brings a good reputation with him as his best known credential for his new position. His record in Montreal is exceptionally excellent. He aided in breaking up the Montreal lottery, which was depleting the exchequer of the *habitants* and of a good many other people besides. He has been a prominent advocate of the Law and Order league and has rendered good service in that capacity. The keeper of the strong box in the Province of Quebec has to be a stalwart officer. The ordinary politician in that Province seems to be a shade worse than the ordinary politician elsewhere. Those who have been shining lights in Quebec party politics have been able to hold their own so far by what in other countries and in other parts of the Dominion would be called corruption. The wealthy merchants of Montreal have so considered it and they all welcome Mr. Atwater's appointment as that of an honest man. It remains to be seen what he can do but it seems to be conceded that he will be the right man in the right place.

New Districts
in Canada.

The formation of the new districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon is a delimitation of boundaries of a good deal of wilderness. Still it belongs to Canada, and it prevents any more Alaska deals going on behind our backs. As Lord Dufferin pointed out, the Queen's writs run to the north pole. Our Siberia seems as hopeless as Russia's as far as practical value goes, but it offers to us a back-door which we can ourselves control and keep fastened or opened without fear of foreign interference. So far this territory is of great strategic value. The future will show whether in other ways this territory may not be of practical value.

American
Securities.

The Statist, of the 2nd May, has a couple of significant paragraphs relating to American securities which we take the liberty of reproducing *in extenso*. The well-known reputation of The Statist as a foremost exponent of practical

finance and trade is a sufficient justification for these excerpts.

"Coming, in the last place, to the United States, we cannot advise our readers to invest for the present. There is no doubt at all that there are good gold bonds which can be bought now at a price to give the investor a fair return. If anybody, then, is willing to take the risk, there is no doubt that he can buy on better terms than he could for a long time past. But we have, firstly, the fact that the currency is hopelessly disordered, and that no one knows what will be the end of the trouble. Over and above that we have the further fact that Congress seems to be in a mood for picking quarrels with other countries. Happily, the Jingo excitement in the United States has calmed down, and we ourselves hope that all pending questions will be settled amicably. Still, the Concurrent Resolution of Congress may be followed by a Joint Resolution. It is even possible that such a resolution might be carried over the President's veto, and if that were to happen we might have intervention in Cuba and a serious state of things."

"It may be said that Spain could not fight the United States. Of course, Spain has not the resources of the United States, and, in the long run, would be hopelessly defeated if she engaged in a war. But we must not forget that nations, any more than individuals, do not always govern their conduct by the rules of expediency. If the temper of the Spanish people is aroused they will fight without giving a thought to whether they have a chance of winning. And if they do fight, they can inflict much damage on the United States before the latter is prepared. In any event, the outbreak of war would cause a sharp fall in all American securities. For these and other reasons that we have put before the reader so often for years past, our advice is to wait and watch. There is no probability of any very great improvement in prices and, therefore, nobody need be apprehensive that if he does not buy at once the market will escape him. He may depend upon it that he will have plenty of opportunities."

Canadian readers will do well to consider these statements of an exceedingly well-informed, reliable, English financial paper. We would venture to point out to English capitalists that American securities are utterly worthless, and if they persist in investing in these securities they will only burn their fingers. So far as Canadian securities are concerned, fortunately no such remark can be made. The moral is obvious.

British Science
Association.

The Toronto Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science have issued a circular letter requesting public co-operation. The membership fee is ten dollars and it entitles subscribers to all the privileges of membership, including right to receive the volume of Transactions and advantages of reduced fares to points of interest. An associate membership is secured by payment of five dollars. This latter payment confers no right to receive the volume of Transactions nor can the associate hold any office in the Association. All funds are devoted to purely scientific investigations. There are ten sections of the Association, namely:

- Section A, Mathematical and Physical Science.
- Section B, Chemical Science.
- Section C, Geology.
- Section D, Biology.
- Section E, Geography.
- Section F, Economic Science and Statistics.
- Section G, Mechanical Science.
- Section H, Anthropology.
- Section I, Physiology.
- Section K, Botany.

There is thus every opportunity for persons of scientific tastes to become acquainted with the foremost men in the line they themselves are taking up. It is to be hoped there will be an immediate and satisfactory answer to the committee's circular. As the meeting will held in 1897 there is no time to be lost.

Queen's Birthday
Honours.

The new Canadian Knights, Sir W. R. Meredith and Sir Joseph Chapleau, are worthy recipients of Knighthood. Sir Donald Smith's new order, whereby he receives the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, is only another addition to the honours already bestowed on the Canadian High Commissioner. Personal titles as distinguished from hereditary rank are quite as justifiable in a new country as in an old one. When they are conferred by a central authority whose endorsement is known to be one conceded only to a certain degree of merit they are worth something. If locally conferred personal or political influences interfere with that calm spirit of adjudication which is found, or ought to be found, in the empyrean regions of imperial indifference.

Honourary
LL.Ds.

At the meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto, held on the 15th inst., the Nominating Committee reported in favour of the following persons as suitable to receive the honourary LL.D. from the University: Prof. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Dr. Caven, Rev. Dr. Burwash, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Rev. Father Teefy. The four latter gentlemen are heads of religious colleges affiliated with the University. Prof. Goldwin Smith was selected for his loyalty and devotion to the continuance of British institutions in Canada. His well-known objections to the surrender of the Dominion to the United States are an obvious reason for the choice of his name. When he appears on the platform to receive his degree and the young Canadians present are called on to cheer him which of his sentiments will they applaud? Will it be his advice to the Americans to consider the building of the C.P.R. as an unfriendly act and his suggestion as to the propriety of their tearing up the rails in case England should use the road as a trans-continental route for the troops or supplies? Will it be his presidency of the continental league and his furnishing the funds for the treasonable purposes of that league? A nice object lesson for the Senate to furnish young Canada, and yet the report was unanimously adopted. In there one other country in the world where a man so plain-spokenly hostile to the only feeling which keeps alive the spirit of independence and national honour would have been selected for distinction? The University has made a decided blunder and in our opinion lowers the value of the degree. An American University might have appropriately conferred it on Professor Smith for his advocacy of the claims of the Union. No Canadian University should have dreamed of it.

The Church
Parade.

Any man who could witness without emotion the church parade on the 17th inst. of the Toronto Garrison must have had the soul of a fish. Beautiful weather, large crowds of well-dressed, well-behaved spectators, and an excellent turn-out of citizen soldiery, all combined to make the occasion one of exceptional interest. Looking back to last December, when it seemed that before the snows melted the Americans would cross the frontier, and reflecting on the then unsatisfactory condition of our defensive armament, some consolation can be derived from the assurance that the spirit of one city at all events is sound. What is true of Toronto is true also, we are proud to say, of every other place in Canada, if the men only get the chance of encouragement. These displays are excellent for recruiting purposes and they accustom the people to the knowledge that the military element in Canada is a strong factor to be reckoned with when the occasion arises. The Queen's Birthday will afford an opportunity for an interchange of regiments. It seems a

pity that in Toronto we always send our men to other towns and seldom or never see those of other places. Toronto people dearly love a show, and regiments from outside are always well received.

The Manufacturers'
Resolutions.

The meeting of Canadian manufacturers, held in Toronto on the 19th, was a decisive endorsement of the Protection policy of the present Dominion Government. The resolutions passed by those present emphasize what we said above as to the trade dilemma of the average voter. This question is one of business, not of politics, and the Conservatives are absolutely united in support of the views upheld by the meeting. The Liberals have permitted their leading men to trifle with the question. The consequence is that the public know only that if that party get into power there will be some tariff reform. The country is not ripe for any such change, and the most candid friend of the Liberals must admit that the contradictory attitudes of their prominent speakers and the studied ambiguity of Mr. Laurier on this question have not advanced their cause. The essence of Liberalism is that every man shall say what he really thinks. The theoretical value of this principle of existence is diminished when in practice it takes the form of kicking against the pricks. *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.* The instinct of self-preservation, strong in the breast of the Canadian people, has made them devoted to what they think is appropriately called the National Policy. A leading section of the Liberal party have never reconciled themselves to the acknowledgment of this stubborn fact and the consequence is they have led the rest of their party from disaster to disaster.

The Jews
in Egypt.

One of the singular facts of Egyptology is that among all the discoveries which have been made in that mysterious country no record has been found of the Jewish race. We have been accustomed by tradition and the associations of childish days to consider that the Jews really ruled Egypt and that the Red Sea engulfed the whole strength of the Egyptian monarchy. That no trace of these events should have been discovered has been attributed to Egyptian pride which refused to chronicle national disasters. But the explanation is not satisfactory. Quite lately, according to Mr. Flinders Petrie, who ought to know what he is talking about, an inscription has been discovered which does mention the Jewish race by name. A King called Merenptah flourished in Egypt about twelve hundred years before Christ and he records a conquest over the Jews or part of them. "The people of Ysiraal is spoiled, it hath no seed," so runs the inscription. Merenptah is thought to be the Pharaoh of the Exodus, but the inscription does not help the recognition in the slightest degree. All that it seems to imply is that there were Jews in Palestine at the same time as there were Jews in Egypt, in other words, that the whole race had not emigrated to Egypt. But as the first discovery of a genuine mention of the Jews in Egyptian hieroglyphics the find is valuable and will lead to further search.

South Africa
Still.

The latest news from South Africa is still disquieting. The sentences on the prisoners held by the Boers are not yet modified. The truth is that these men are being held as hostages for England's good behaviour. The Colonial Secretary seems to have been somewhat discounted in his game of policy. The Boer President has played his cards very well and has taken advantage of the blunders made by somebody—who it really was, is not plain—and has made no mistakes him-

self. If the issue lay between England and the Boers alone it would be a small matter. But there are other and mightier interests involved. Portugal has not yet surrendered to England Delagoa Bay as it was confidently expected she would. The Boers rely undoubtedly on foreign sympathy, if not on foreign support. Is that support to come from Germany? That power could not very well embarrass England in South Africa, but she could give England much trouble elsewhere. Meanwhile, the loss in South Africa itself from paralysis of business is startling. The situation must end, for it is too critical to last. We look to the pressure coming at last from the English speaking inhabitants of South Africa itself. They will not be able to afford to endure the present position of matters and will take the law into their own hands, which is only what Jameson tried to do prematurely and failed.

* * *

Literary Energy.

A COMPARISON of Canadian or American magazines or weekly newspapers with similar English or European publications betrays the tendencies of the two continents. The interests in this new world are material. Those of the old world are more intellectual. Take any week and consider the number of journals issued in England to confine ourselves to our own kith and kin and the amount of good original literary work poured out is something startling. Critical essays, psychological questions, disputed points in archæology, questions in classical literature still unsettled, all are discussed in the most thorough manner. No attempt is made to appeal to the senses by illustrations or engravings of any kind. The mind of the reader is the only point to which address is made. That such publications are issued in such numbers and of such high quality proves two things. First, it shows that there are men and women competent to write and second that there are men and women fit to be written for, willing to listen and able to pay for what they read. In Canada, the Saturday issues of the daily papers are intended to fill this gap. But from the nature of their constituency they cannot expect to receive the same quality of writing nor do they appeal to the same class as the English and foreign weekly journals we refer to. It is particularly the desire of the publishers of THE WEEK to supply for Canada one paper at all events of a literary character. The circumstances of our country demand the introduction of discussions upon the questions of the day which agitate the popular mind and we endeavour to supply this want also. But it is a sad thing for any country when its purely intellectual development is retarded or subordinated to its material progress. Both ought to go hand in hand, in fact, the intellectual development should lead the practical. THE WEEK appeals to all Canadians who love literature, art or science to aid in contributing to its columns. Every man and woman who takes an interest in books or who delights to dwell in the realms of fancy or dreams visions of that inner life of the soul without which our work-a-day existence is barren indeed may rely on receiving cordial welcome and absolutely fair play. We have been told over and over again that such a paper cannot live in Canada, that it is too advanced for the country, and that it is a hundred years too soon. We refuse to believe these statements. If the energy of the country is devoted to material progress there are many among us who do not believe that that progress is the sole end of man. We call upon fellow-believers to aid us in

showing that in the Dominion there is a band of strong literary workers and that it shall not be said their labour was in vain.

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Imperial Customs Union.

THE STATIST, in its issue of September 15, 1894, announced the offer of a prize of one thousand guineas for the best essay on an Imperial Customs Union, the competition to extend to the end of 1895. Subsequently it was able to announce that, on the nominations of Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Lorne and Lord Playfair would act as judges in the award of the prize.

This award was made April 20, 1896. Although some essays were disqualified through non-compliance with the conditions, 136 were submitted, and it is noteworthy that of this number about one-fourth were received from colonists.

The judges, differing in economic opinions, decided under the powers taken in the conditions of the competition to divide the thousand guineas into two prizes of five hundred guineas, awarding these to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. a well-known authority in matters Canadian; and Mr. R. S. Ashton, of Kent; who wrote under the *nommes des plumes* of "Defence, not Defiance," and "Scrutator" respectively.

Six other essays were specially commended by the judges. By ballot the essay first published is that of "Defence, not Defiance." This essay is from the well-known Canadian writer, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. Subsequently will be published the essay of "Scrutator," under which *nom de plume* is to be known Ralph S. Ashton, Lee, Kent.

The commended essays, in their alphabetical order, are as under: "Amalgam," T. H. Haynes, West Wickham, Kent; "Ex Occidente Lex," James Van Sommer, Jun., Toronto; "Libra," T. B. Browning, Regent's Park; "Nec Temere, Nec Timide," Joseph Wrigley, Kensington; "Pont-canna Leckwith," H. Read, Cardiff; "The Thoughts of Men," Seward Brice, Q.C., London.

The matter dealt with in these essays is so vitally important that THE WEEK calls attention to the above announcement in the most prominent manner. Next week we hope to present our readers with a sufficient analysis of the prize essays to enable them to judge of the suggestions made. If the mind of the country is directed into the consideration of questions such as those discussed in these essays, instead of being frittered away in angry disputes over matters like the Manitoba school question, the Dominion would profit materially. It is a shame and disgrace to Canada that politics should at present be based on those of Donnybrook Fair.

* * *

A good story of Kinglake, the historian, is now making the rounds of the Press having been rescued from the pages of the Nouvelle Revue, where it was given by Madame de Novikoff, in her "Souvenirs d'Angleterre." When Kinglake was engaged on the history of the Crimea, he received a letter from a husband and wife in one of the colonies, telling of the death of their son in the trenches, and asking that his memory might be perpetuated by mention in Kinglake's great book. The historian replied that he must have more details before he could comply. As answer came the following: "What details do you require? He died on the spot like many others. We know nothing more, but anything you can invent on his account will be gladly accepted by us. We rely entirely on your kindly imagination."

Customs Union, National Defence, and Imperial Federation.—II.

THE second provision of the scheme, as above outlined, relates to National Defence.

That the outlying portions of the Empire require much additional protection is a fact recognized by all who have given the matter even superficial attention.

At present the Colonies rely for their protection, in case of war, upon the Mother Country, and yet, almost without exception, they contribute nothing towards the support of the Navy which alone can protect them. The only excuse seems to be that they have never been formally requested by the Mother Country to make any contribution.

In making a definite suggestion upon such an important matter one is met by a general lack of data. But commencing with the view that our first steps towards an equality of contribution by the Empire should be tentative, and subject to modification, I think we may find a means of fixing a reasonable and substantial contribution by having regard to the subject matter which pre-eminently requires additional protection, viz., the trade of the Empire. Inasmuch as I am endeavouring to get at a principle of contribution, rather than to fix an exact amount, I will put my estimate in the form of round numbers.

The total annual trade of Great Britain from 1881 to 1886 averaged £723,242,000. (See Rawson's Sequel, Tables XXIII and XXIV, pp. 97-98.)

The annual cost of the Navy is usually put at £14,000,000, or about two per cent. of Great Britain's annual trade.

Sir Charles Dilke has shown in his "Problems of Greater Britain" (p. 653) that in case of war the present Navy would be required for the defence of the Mother Country alone, whose interests vastly exceed any one of her Colonies, and whose taxpayers defray almost its entire cost of maintenance.

But we are not wholly without a precedent upon which to base a scheme of contribution which would provide a fund available for increasing the Navy, and which, according to the scheme I would recommend, would, year by year, produce a larger amount.

At the time of the London Conference in 1887, an arrangement was effected between Great Britain and Australia, under which Australia for £126,000 per annum secured the services of seven warships for her own waters. Now, if this arrangement be adequate for the purposes of Australia—and it has been in force for several years without complaint on either side so far as I can learn—we have at least one precedent to guide us in our enquiry for a reasonable basis of contribution.

The average annual trade of Australia, at the date of the said arrangement, as shown by Rawson in the Tables above referred to, was £94,259,000. But nearly one-half of this is intercolonial trade. (See Dominion of Canada Blue Book on Trade and Commerce for 1893, part II, p. 39). Taking £50,000,000 to have been about the average amount of Australian trade outside its own shores at the date of the said arrangement, the above contribution amounts to about one-quarter of one per cent. In 1886 the total trade of the British Empire amounted to £1,079,000,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied £644,000,000 and the British Possessions the remaining £435,000,000. (See Sir John Colomb, in Britannic Confederation, p. 13). So that a general contribution by all the British Possessions upon the above basis would amount, approximately, to one million pounds sterling per annum.

In this computation the trade of India is included amongst that of the British possessions, and India at present contributes some £250,000 per annum for naval protection. (See Sir John Colomb, in Britannic Confederation, p. 17).

A contribution which would only realize £1,000,000 would not be large, but it would be substantial; and when it is considered that the sea-borne commerce of the Colonies has increased nine fold during the last fifty years, it is obvious that the amount would rapidly increase year by year.

But it would be unwise to close one's eyes to the fact that some of the larger Colonies, and Canada in particular, while admitting the justice and the necessity of a general contribution, vigorously contend for the right to expend their contribution otherwise than in a direct payment to the Brit-

ish treasury. For instance, Sir Charles Tupper has repeatedly argued in favour of fitting out fast steamships under the supervision of the British Admiralty, which, in times of peace, would carry ordinary merchandise, and in times of war, could speedily be transferred into armed cruisers.

I would therefore suggest that a general contribution be made by each of the Colonies and India to the Mother Country, amounting to one-fourth of one per cent. of their maritime trade, and that all moneys expended by a Colony or by India, with the approval of the Admiralty and under its supervision, be applied *pro tanto* in discharge of that Colony's contribution.

The funds available for Imperial Defence should then be applied towards increasing the Navy and strengthening the defences of the Empire. The fund should be expended only upon the larger sea-ports of the Empire, and its necessary coaling stations.

As regards the smaller colonies, not being necessary or vital links in the chain of Imperial Defence, their strongest safeguard should be the mandate of "hands off" proclaimed by the Empire to any enemy who might threaten to attack them.

It may be premature to suggest the adoption of some general scheme of indemnity whereby the costs of war, over and above the amount which might be levied upon the enemy, should be equitably distributed throughout the Empire. Wars occasioned by the unjustifiable conduct of any member or members of the Empire, or in their sole interest, ought to be chiefly, if not wholly, borne by them. For present purposes it may be sufficient to provide that all undefended Colonies which contribute to the National Defences should be indemnified against loss.

The contribution recommended ought not to be regarded as in any sense a tax. The word has an unpleasant sound, and awakens unpleasant memories.

The fund should be raised not by Imperial levy, but by the Governments of the Colonies, and paid over to the British treasury in the same way as it would be paid to the contractors of Public Works, in full confidence that it will be wisely and honestly expended.

What should it matter to a Colonial Government whether its particular contribution be spent on fitting out a cruiser, or in completing the fortification of some necessary coaling station?

By treating the contribution in the manner I have suggested we would obviate the necessity of having representatives elected by the ratepayers of the Empire, which would be a tedious and costly proceeding.

If it were thought advisable to devote Colonial contributions to any single object, I think I can suggest one which would meet with very general approval.

The magic influence of the Flying Squadron is not likely soon to be forgotten, at whose behest more than one impetuous nation silently sheathed their half-drawn swords.

Why not let us have this squadron in perpetuity, as a safeguard of the Empire, visiting us each in turn, and ever ready to appear where it should be most needed?

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The third provision of my scheme proposes the establishment of a board of British and Colonial representatives.

The practical usefulness of such a Board can scarcely be over-estimated.

Every colony has its Legislature, and every scheme, no matter how simple, would have to be submitted to all the Legislatures of the Empire.

Without some such Board every amendment or modification of the Customs Union would be as troublesome to accomplish as was the original adoption of the scheme.

The Imperial Privy Council possesses exceptional facilities for the creation of such a Board.

Many of the ablest thinkers upon the subject have pronounced this to be a perfectly feasible means whereby the federation of the Empire might be accomplished. Amongst the advocates of this plan we find Lord Grey, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir Charles Tupper. (See Parkin on Imp. Fed., pp. 307-308).

Sir William Anson, in his "Law and Custom of the Constitution" gives us an interesting account of all the ancient Councils of the Crown, and especially the Privy Council, and shows us that the British Cabinet—the real governing

power of Great Britain to-day—is but an outgrowth of that ancient and honourable body.

By creating a committee of the Privy Council for the purpose of discussing and reporting upon schemes of Customs Union or of National Defence, one would at the same time secure a means of Imperial representation capable of indefinite expansion, and perhaps destined to develop into a truly Imperial Cabinet of world-wide jurisdiction.

The highest appellate Court of the Empire to-day, as we all know, is but a committee of the Privy Council. Let us enquire, then, within what time, and at what expense, a practical representation of the Empire might be secured by this means.

The Empire may, for the purpose of this question, be divided into five groups :

- (1) Great Britain.
- (2) The self-governing Colonies.
- (3) India.
- (4) Colonies which have no elective legislatures.
- (5) Colonies which have elective legislatures.

Groups (1), (2) and (3) already have their representatives in London, who would only require instructions from their respective Governments in order to complete their authority. Group (4) is governed by instructions from England, and therefore could be represented by a nominee or nominees of the Queen in Council. If group (5) consented, for the present, to be represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the whole Empire might be represented without any delay, and be ready to take their seats at a Council Board for the purpose of considering and advising upon Imperial questions.

The nature of the Board which I have above recommended, and of the representation which I think would meet all present requirements, warrants the belief that the establishment and maintenance of such a Board would cost little or nothing.

The suggested representatives are already in London, paid by their respective Governments to act as their agents, and they would probably find their labours in the Committee to be the most agreeable, as well as the most honourable, portion of their duties.

The necessity, or even the usefulness, of a detailed scheme of Imperial Federation is open to question.

The subject matters to be dealt with under Imperial Federation are :

- (1) Trade and Commerce.
- (2) National Defence.

These are matters which, of course, have to be dealt with in framing the constitution of any confederacy. The Constitutions of the United States and Canada may be taken as illustrations, and each of them necessarily contains many details on many subjects.

Let me point out the mode in which they deal with the above two subject matters. The Canadian Confederation was accomplished by the British North America Act, comprising 147 sections, and expressed in 34 printed pages of our Revised Statutes.

The two great subjects with which Imperial Federation is concerned are provided for in part of a single section (91) which assigns to the Federal Government amongst other things, "2. The regulation of Trade and Commerce" and "7. Militia, Military and Naval Service and Defence." So that in a case in which details had, in most instances, to be provided for, these particular subjects were designedly left at large.

The Constitution of the United States provides for these two subjects in the same indefinite manner. Art. I, Sec. 8: "The Congress shall have power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a larger term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to exercise exclusive legislation . . . over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

The above extracts I think exhaust the provisions of the Canadian and United States Constitutions upon the two

subjects with which Imperial Federation is chiefly concerned and they strongly support the view that it is unnecessary, even in a case of written Constitutions, to provide for any details.

If our problem were to frame a Confederation between a few contiguous States, the objects, scope and *modus operandi* of the confederation might properly enough be expressed in definite written language. But it seems to me that a Federation of Great Britain with her Colonies ought to stand upon a higher and broader plane than such a Confederation. Its principles ought not to be rigid but elastic, capable of application as well to circumstances that may arise in the future as to those which surround us now.

It might be possible to define in detail the future life work of a confederacy, and after years of negotiation, to produce the offspring—Athene-like—full grown, but alas, not fully armed. Would it not be wiser to first create the infant Federation, surrounding it with every means of healthful growth, and then permit it to develop itself?

The proposed Imperial Committee should be created, as was the Judicial Committee, by an Act of the British Parliament defining its powers and providing for its membership.

The President of the Council and all British Cabinet Ministers whose official duties related to Trade, Commerce or National Defence should be appointed *ex officio*. The self-governing Colonies and India ought to be allowed two members each, with a provision that not more than one representative of a Colony should attend any particular meeting. This would obviate hitches which might otherwise arise by reason of the illness or necessary absence of a single representative.

Any two or more Colonies should be at liberty to unite in appointing a representative in London for the purposes of the Committee.

Colonies which have no elective Legislatures could be represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Colonial representatives should be liable to be recalled by their Governments, but no change of government should, of itself, operate as a recall.

The above scheme is doubtless imperfect in many respects. The three-fold subject is too large to be satisfactorily handled in a few pages of manuscript, but whatever may be its defects I think it may fairly claim to possess the following advantages :

(1) The proposed Customs Union does not interfere with the Free Trade principles of Great Britain, nor with the Protective principles of the Colonies, nor does it contravene those unlucky treaties with Belgium and Germany. Hence it might be adopted without delay by all parties concerned.

(2) Free intercolonial trade would strengthen the bond of Union between all the Colonies of the Empire, and would stimulate trade, not only between those Colonies, but, as I have shown there is reason to hope, between the Colonies and Great Britain.

(3) The scale of contribution to the Defences of the Empire is based on a well-tried precedent, and, although moderate in amount, would remove forever the present just imputation, that the Colonies rely for protection on the British Navy, but contribute little or nothing towards its support.

(4) The Imperial Committee, as suggested, would secure adequate representation of the Colonies in the management of Imperial affairs without necessitating any change in the constitution either of Great Britain or of the Colonies.

(5) And finally, we should by this means attain, without expense or delay, a practical Federation of the Empire.

A. C. GALT.

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An out-of-the-way book is that in which Mr. William Gibb proposes to illustrate the naval and military trophies and personal relics of British heroes in a series of water-colour drawings, with descriptive notes by Mr. Richard B. Holmes. Mr. John C. Nimmo has the work in hand. It will be published in nine parts, and will have an introduction expressly written for it by the new Commander-in-Chief.

Impressions of a Canadian in Germany.

THE following lines will by no means be a record of travel—merely a few observations made during a short residence in the southern part of the Kaiser's dominions. This stay has generated on my part a decided liking for the country and its people: for the former on account of the picturesqueness of Southern Germany, and for the latter for a variety of reasons. English and Americans are well treated here, and students of these nationalities especially so. Canadians are classed under the latter because from North America; for the people here know next to nothing about Canada, and this applies to the best-informed.

In a country whose educational system occupies so high a position—and justly so—how does it come to pass that so little is known, and so many false ideas of Canada, its climate and people are to be found here? One reason at least has come under my notice. A short time ago, while looking through a well-filled library kindly placed at my disposal, I noticed a Geography; and thinking I might learn something new about my country I took it down and turned up to the description of British North America. Some forty lines were devoted to this. After establishing the boundaries in a reckless manner the learned author goes on to say—according to the following literal translation: "These regions belong pre-eminently to the most dreary and inhospitable of the whole earth's surface; almost the whole land north of 50° is an inhospitable wilderness which bears a decidedly Siberian character, as proved by both climate and products. The broad prairies to the South are the home of the buffalo and the Indian; in the widely extended forest regions fur-bearing animals make their home, and it was solely for the purpose of their capture that caused the establishment of 'Forts' in that uninhabited wilderness. Canada itself (which he describes as that part lying between the Atlantic and the river and mouth of the St. Lawrence) is fruitful and abundantly wooded, but its climate is raw, and even in the summer months night frosts occur which destroy the crops." This book bears the date of 1880; and if there are many such scattered through the country it is not to be wondered at that the Dominion has so few of these honest, industrious law-abiding German farmers who are acknowledged to make such good settlers. The text book used in the schools for advanced scholars is not so unjust as the above: but in this comprehensive work of 400 pp., Mexico has the same space for its description as is allotted to the Dominion, viz. two pages. But Mexico is a garden of Eden compared to the latter, which is said to have *but five persons to the square kilometer in the most populated districts!* Reference is made to the great transcontinental route which has done so much to advertise Canada; but what use could be made of such a route with such a sparsely settled country.

The educational system of the country has been referred to. There is a growing movement towards rectifying some evils in the system which finds 74% of the advanced scholars in the schools compelled to wear spectacles, and which crams the head of the scholar with classical lore when many subjects of more practical use receive little or no attention. Just lately a journal received here contained the information that the city of Hanover has also adopted the "reform" method by starting one of its schools on the basis indicated by the leaders of this movement. This means that the languages of the ancient Greeks and Romans will not receive the same amount of attention as heretofore.

Of the German University and the German student you have already heard much. In this city of 60,000 inhabitants the University had 1,492 students enrolled for the last "semester," and among them quite a number of foreigners. If the city itself does not bear a very cosmopolitan aspect the *personnel* of the students of this University would indicate it, for there are young men here from Africa, Japan, Egypt, Turkey, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Great Britain, United States and Canada. The administration of the German University is such that a student can attend—and frequently to great advantage—two or more of the 26 Universities of this country during his course; and the large majority of them do so. A great many wear one or more scars—chiefly on the left side of the face. It is still quite fashionable to settle little differences by a duel. I have noticed a few faces so disfigured that one would almost think that the left side had passed

through a sausage machine. All through the present "semester" students were to be seen with bandaged head or bearing face and scalp wounds in various stages of healing. That they are proud of these is evidenced in many ways: their photographs, for example, always show the scarred side. It is difficult to say whether this relic of less-civilized times is decreasing visibly or not. The local municipal authorities evidently disapprove of its further continuance, and as a result of enforcing the law three arrests have been made this term amongst offenders. In high circles and among the students themselves it is—as a rule—looked upon with favor or silent, approving consent. You will recollect that the Kaiser himself some time ago publicly proclaimed himself in favour of the custom being kept up. Though belonging to barbarous times it has nevertheless a good element in it for to this may be attributed much of the gentlemanly bearing which here characterizes the relation of student toward student.

This gentlemanly bearing is also further noticeable in the relation of student to professor and lecturer. There are no unseemly demonstrations in the lecture rooms here which occur so frequently in the Universities across the channel and across the sea. The professor on entering his lecture room is greeted by the students all rising to their feet; and he never commences to "read" without addressing those assembled with "Meine Herren" (Gentlemen). The relation between student and professor in all but the largest cities seems to be invariably of a pleasant and often of a cordial nature. Men whose names have been household words for years in the ranks of the medical profession on both sides of the water will gather the students round them during or at the close of a lecture in order to give them the greater advantage which a closer inspection of some object may afford.

A reference to the second largest city of Bavaria may not be uninteresting. Würzburg is prettily situated on both sides of the river Main, a tributary of the Rhine, and almost surrounded by hills, from the summits of which are to be had views of fine tracts of country. In summer the southern slopes of these hills throughout this section are covered with vineyards. The "Festung" overlooking the city has figured to a considerable extent in Bavarian history. This almost impregnable fortress was at one time the residence of the Thuringian Dukes; later it served as the quarters of the bishop princes. As early as 1525 it was besieged by 20,000 riotous Bavarians, and in 1631 stormed by the Swedes. During the French revolutionary war it was partially in possession of the French. The last important episode in its history is marked by the termination of the campaign of 1866, when a detachment of the Prussian army bombarded both city and fortress.

Like many other cities of Germany this was till a few years ago surrounded by a wall, and relics of the wall and moat are still to be seen in places. One does not wonder at the inner part of the city being so crowded and the so called streets being so narrow and crooked, for many of these were laid out and built up before Columbus made his eventful voyage. The university was founded in 1582, the hospital (one of the largest in Germany and endowed to the extent of 10,000,000 marks) six years previous to that.

The contrast between the newer portion and the centre of the city is marked. The site of the old wall is now covered by residences and public buildings more in keeping with the times. These face in their entire length a park space tastefully laid out and easily accessible from every part of the city. Much of the beauty of this as well as suburban portions, is due to the influence and exertions of the members of the "Verschönungsverein," whose object—as the name indicates—is to make the city and its adjoining districts as attractive as possible by improving the present park space and adding new features which will provide additional pleasure for the "Bürger" and his family. And of course the summer tourist is not lost sight of in such provisions. Only last summer a large observation tower, the "Frankenwart," was completed as the result of this "Verein's" work. From the top of this structure—which is situated on the crest of the highest of the hills surrounding the city—a good view meets the eye in every direction. The small admission fee to this will, in the course of a short time, pay for the cost of its erection.

Anent "Vereins" there are but 260 indicated in the city directory, only eight of which are purely political. A very large proportion of these are for purposes of pleasure

and recreation, indicating the natural bent of the inhabitants of Würzburg. But among these "Vereins" is a large number of the "Wohlthätig" nature, and, therefore, the poor and sick are carefully looked after. The work of the civic authorities in an official way is consequently much reduced in this direction.

With 3,200 men—artillery and infantry—quartered in the two immense garrisons here the lover of arbitration as the means of settling all international disputes is forcibly reminded that his wishes remain as yet ungratified. The boom of cannon heard one night recently was explained in the following morning's paper by the fact that the artillery regiment had been resisting an imaginary attack by an imaginary foe, which was advancing on the quiet city. The magnificent bands of these two regiments furnish delectable music weekly the year through in the Imperial Gardens. These free, open-air Sunday concerts are invariably well patronized and enjoyed by the residents.

The most imposing spectacle that has been witnessed here during the last twenty years—according to a local journal—was a military funeral on a recent date of a late army general. The battalions of infantry and artillery extended a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile in front of the hearse on which rested the dead general's sword and helmet. The brass-mounted helmets of the infantry seen from a slightly elevated position looked like a sea of gold, and the presence of many officers from various parts of the realm added to the gorgeoussness of the spectacle.

There can be no doubt, however, that the very rapid increase in the ranks of the Socialists in Germany can be attributed in part to the military system of the country. Already there are forty-six representatives of Socialism in the Reichstag. It is while serving his two years that the young man becomes imbued with socialistic ideas from comrades of longer residence in garrison, who also received theirs from predecessors, and returns to the village or farm, or city work-bench, to further sow the seed of this new plant of already luxurious and widespread growth.

Perhaps to this also as much as any other source can be attributed the seemingly inexcusably large amount of woman labour. With so many able bodied men withdrawn from work we are no longer surprised but still disgusted to see women sawing and splitting wood on the streets, carrying brick and mortar, employed on corporation work in building and in cleaning the streets, in drawing and shoving carts and small wagons heavily loaded, and, in some cases, pulling a vehicle alongside of and with the assistance of a dog. In other capacities—menial but less disgusting—the duties are discharged *de bonne grace*, and as a matter of course; but in the above mentioned, and where women carry such monstrous burdens on their backs, the step is not so blithe nor does the face always look so fresh and cheerful, but a tired and weary look and gait, and more or less disfigurement of body, is all too patent to the most casual observer.

An ancient and peculiar but quite rational custom with regard to burial still obtains here to a considerable extent. It is peculiar to this district, I believe. I shall endeavor to describe it under the circumstances in which I first witnessed it. It was a few Sundays after arriving here. A few figures in white were to be seen coming down the street: a little nearer and the two in front are seen to be bearing aloft a large black wooden cross with crape attached and floating in the breeze; still nearer and priests in official robes are seen following, and these accompanied by incense bearers. The other half of the small procession is clothed in black, and the whole, followed by the hearse, is slowly wending its way toward the "Friedhof," for it is a funeral procession. Curiosity is aroused, and so at a respectful distance we follow. A soldier is hurriedly making his way to the barracks, but he slackens his pace, gives his salute, and remains with hand upraised to his forehead till the last of the procession has slowly passed. A professor and a business man are returning from a walk, but the hat is respectfully removed on meeting the sorrowing band and not again donned till the carriage containing the dead has passed. Little children stop and view the procession with sympathetic gaze and uncovered head, and though the day is cold, the sire with the white and scanty locks bares himself while the mournful company passes. The entrance to the walled "city of the dead" is passed and the hearse stops in front of a cottage-

shaped building with broad covered terrace in front. The coffin is removed and placed as a dividing line on the terrace between the officiating priests and the mourners and friends. The short service terminates with a thrice-repeated "Vater Unser," and then the priests and mourners retire. After taking the coffin inside this building it is placed against the wall, the lid removed, the head raised, and the whole surrounded by plants and flowers. The hands of the deceased, previously tied together, are connected to a string suspender from an aperture in the ceiling, and the attendants move away to leave this new guest with the others already arrived. The sight, though weird, is beautiful.

But what means the attachment of the string to the hands? Reading about some of the customs of Southern Germany many years ago brought the solution to my mind at once. It is hardly necessary to give the explanation that this piece of twine communicates with another part of the building where an attendant is always on hand; and while the coffin and its occupant remain during the few succeeding days, if by any possibility the spark of life still burns that awful horror, the burial of the living may be avoided.

A reference to one more custom regarding which you will expect something in these lines—that is, the beer and wine drinking of the people here. I had heard quite frequently about this before coming here, and also the statement that there is no such thing as drunkenness in the countries where beer and light wines are the cheapest and most plentiful, and their sale and use the least restricted. My observations are limited to this city and its vicinity, and to the winter residence, and to that extent I can vouch for the falsity of the report. The light wines produced and consumed in such large quantities throughout this section, it would appear, produce the same state of mind in very many instances which the Rabbi Ben Israel, of "Golden Legend" fame, experienced.

"The wine it so elateth me
That I no difference can see
Between 'Accursed Haman be
And 'Blessed be Mordecai'"

This would read quite as true with "beer" as with "wine." Even though the percentage of alcohol is much lower than in the product of American breweries the excessively large increase in the quantity consumed here produces results which give the lie to the above-mentioned and widely credited statement. I have before me the latest statistics showing the beer consumption for the various portions of Germany. While Prussia consumed 92 liters per head for the twelve months this State shows the average of 222 liters per head for each man, woman and child (a liter is a little more than a quart). On the face of it this means *excess* for a large percentage of the population; and plenty of examples of it are to be seen here.

A festival held some time ago in Munich was attended by 800 guests, and during the evening some 600 gallons of beer passed down their throats. Every restaurant supplies the liquid, and at nearly all German concerts beer figures as a *sine qua non* in order to "wash the music into one's soul." Even at the rendering of Handel's "Messiah," recently in Leipzig, hundreds of large beer-glasses (they are all large here!) were emptied in the corridors of the "Kryttalpalast" during the ten minute intermission. Enquiries made here amongst several of the English and American students of longer residence and wider travel than the writer as to the truth of the statement that there is little or no drunkenness here elicits the unanimous verdict that it is a delusion and a snare. From several Würzburgers of good standing whose opinions were desired, the response came to the effect that the "Wirthschaften" are more of a curse to the country than a blessing. These places are filled nightly by the middle and poorer classes, and as a rule are ill-furnished, low-ceilinged, none-too-healthy places and present scarcely one redeeming feature.

The beer gardens in summer present, on the other hand, much to attract and less to repel. It is from these latter, I imagine, that travellers have formed their impressions regarding the drinking customs of this section. The agitation which has started in some quarters, towards a betterment of the existing order of things, will, no doubt, be seen some day in practical results. Much to be regretted, however, would be the day that Toronto should see such an innovation.

W. H. SEYMOUR.

Würzburg, Germany.

A Boy's Indictment of Civilization.

I.

Oh, this horid education,
And the so-kald sivilization
Of our time.
It's a kruef fad atoshus,
Its a wikid frawd feroshus,
That hardly merrits to be put in decent rime.

II.

It surely is a krime,
In skool to pass our prime ;
Or so it seems to me.
It's all a soar vexashun,
And a mighty botherashun,
To be krammed with education
In a kuntry that is free.

III.

And then the hard taxashun
To keep this education
All a goin in the skools.
With so much confounded larnin
Stuck in boys as shud be farmin,
No wonder that there are so many fools.

IV.

And the skool marm, she loquashus,
And the master's so audashus,
They put me in a fever and a fry :
But I'd stop her shrill loquacity,
And curb his bold audacity,
To keep the educashun
Of this educated nashun
From a gittin up so very high.

V.

But we take examinashun
In most awl things in creashun.
And many things outside.
There's history, a botherashun,
And mathemateks, a vexashun,
And verbs with endless iterashun,
And other nasty stuff beside.

VI.

Yes, we take examinashun,
Whatever bee our tallent or our stashun,
With so many marks and passes.
When boys as shud be free and yellin
Are loaded up with grammar and with spellin,
Are you surprised they sometimes turn out asses

VII.

Sometimes I greatly wonder,
And sometimes I greatly scunder
At the false and flippant ways of men.
It seems there grate ambishun
To attane to some posishun
Where they can simply weeld a pen.

VIII.

Oh, this sickening adorashun
That is paid throughout our nashun,
To superfishele stile.
Better be more sagashus,
Be true and more corageous,
And be a man the while.

IX.

But I don't like botherashun,
And etarnel disputashun
About my klose.
The moddern way's uneasy,
For I like to be light and breasy,
And I like to be free and easy,
As mama to her kost well noes.

X.

To me it wouldn't matter
If my fashonable hatter
Were to move to Jeriko ;
And my nobby, snobby tailor,
If he likes may be a sailer
And navigait the Po.

XI.

And I tell you I farely holler
When my starched and stiffened koller
Holds me tite about the throate,

Like a pig why cant I wallow,
Or move like a graisful swallow,
Without koller, pants, or kote ?

XII.

And I hate the site of brushes,
Whether shoo, or teeth, or such-as.
They give me still the blews :
And I tell yoo it does sadden me,
And often it does madden me,
To kleen my shoos.

XIII.

And then the silly noshun,
To be allers soapin, soapin,
And a scourin of your skin ;
To be for ever rubbin,
And to be for ever skrubbin,
I think is dedly sin.

XIV.

Oh, this horrid education,
And the modern sivilizashun
Of our time.
It's a cruel fad atoshus,
It's a wikid frawd feroshus,
That hardly merrits to be put in decent rime.

* * *

Werekha.

MEMOIRS OF THE FORESTS OF RUSSIA AND THEIR PRODUCT
CONTINUED.

TREATMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF FORESTS.

IN days gone by the forests were cut under license, and this mode is in vogue at the present time. Systematic cutting goes back only to the time of Peter I. and does not now every where prevail.

The old method of *jardinage* exists at present in a great many forests.* This arbitrary manner of cutting and felling no longer satisfies the wants and demands of many localities, where assortments are found to dominate in the forests of the north and north-east of Russia; it gives way in the central and southern parts of the country, according to development and demand, over the whole extent of the forests, to exploitation according to the system of regulated cuttings. The abundance of the forests in the north of Russia, and the little demand for wood are the cause why many of the forests so situated can be exploited by *jardinage* only, to supply the small demands of trade and local wants. It is only in the second half of the last century that people commenced to consider special plans of forest administration, and adopt the method of regular cuttings for their management. By these old plans it was a question of dividing large forest areas, even of high forest, in straight zones, parallel to each other across the whole mass, and equal in number to the number of years of the revolution prescribed for their exploitation. The physical inconveniences and the complete inequality of the yield from these cuttings *a lire et aire* caused the method to fall into disuse, and resulted in the continuation of the arbitrary system of *jardinage*. The rational system of exploitation was introduced into Russia, and put into practice in the year 1841. In 1873, of the whole extent of the Government forests, there were 11,872,500 hectares under a system of regular exploitation, principally in the southern, central, and south west Provinces, where the forests have acquired great importance, because their extent and yield scarcely suffice for the local wants of the population. The forests appertaining to mines and factories are all exploited according to plans of systematic management, and one may rely that on all these forests which cover a space of 5,891,638 hectares, the cuttings are in just and legal conformity with the annual increase of the trees.

* *Jardinage* is the outcome of primitive exploitation. Where wood abounded, and the forest was open to every one, each one took according to his needs. So long as exploitations of this kind are restrained, it is possible to proceed by *jardinage* in all the forests. Nevertheless the extraction of trees taken here and there in the interior of massive woods is very unfavourable to the development of broad-leaved trees.

In the forests assigned by the sovereign to his younger sons, there are 3,728,346 hectares, all under systematic management.

As relates to forests owned by individuals, there is no organ containing technical and statistical information, and tending to establish useful and practical methods. Nevertheless in these latter days, forest proprietors, especially large proprietors, strongly recognizing, the utility of placing their forests under a regular system of exploitation, have chosen specialists for this purpose, men who, beforehand, have received a technical education on forest administration. Some proprietors may be mentioned whose forests are rigorously managed, conformably to scientific rules, and among others, Prince Paskevitch, proprietor of several large forests in the Governments of Molrilew and Riazan; Count Onvarow, proprietor in the Governments of Minsk, Uladimir, and others; Prince Youssoupow, Count Tolstoi, Count Strogonow, M. M. Maltzow, Demidow, Schatilow, Scheremetiew, the Countess Ribeaupierre, Count Apraxine, Baron Korff and others. Even in forests belonging to village communities, there has begun to manifest itself here and there some rare efforts of rational management. Of forests belonging to towns, those of Riga and Pernau are well managed. But in the majority of forests belonging to private owners they cut in *jardinage*, or here and there a *tire et aire* and a *blanc etoc* without any fixed plan of management, according to demand or need of money. The principles governing the organization of State forest management are not rigorously defined, but the best tendency proclaimed since 1841 has begun to prevail—that is to say, exploitation so as to obtain the greatest material product, and most useful for the general interest. The working plans of management determine the duration of the revolution of the cuttings and their situation, the estimate of the volume and value of the cuttings of the first decade; the methods of reforestation or restoring high forest and wood-coppices; the re-wooding of places stripped of trees and lying waste, of useless lands, and the adoption of all local measures for the amelioration of forest growth, advantageous to its exploitation. These works are entrusted to the hands of commissioners of forest organization, who, after having presented to the forest directors the general plan of a forest, with a specification of the work necessary for its management for the first decade, pass to the elaboration of analogous plans in another forest: a similar commission returns towards the end of the first decade to control the execution of the works of management of the first decade, and fix the special plan for the following decade.

The system of exploitation of the forests prevailing in in the centre and southern part of Russia consists in cuttings a *blanc etoc* contiguous to one another. The natural reforestation of the large areas denuded by these cuttings by the seed of adjacent masses is too rare, and attempts have been made to introduce in the exploitation of high forest (for the most part very irregular), instead of cutting a *blanc etoc*, the reservation of trees for seeding; but the number and quality of trees left on foot as reserves, not corresponding to the rules of the art of forestry, the end to be attained has not been reached. The clearing of contiguous cuttings necessitated a long delay until the sowings had well thriven before commencing to fell the next adjacent cutting; this delay of the clearing is often hurtful to the quality and the delivery of ripe wood, and very old trees liable to deterioration; all these inconveniences have disposed some foresters to adopt as their guide the scientific notions practised in other countries in the last century, and introduce the system of cuttings by alternate strips or belts which has rarely given satisfactory results for the reproduction or regeneration of forests. The introduction of natural methods of re-sowing by successive cuttings, first, to increase the production of seed, and afterwards, to shade the tender shoots during the period necessary to their development so as not to check their growth; and last, the final cutting. This succession of regenerative cuttings, as well as meliorative periodical cutting, is very rarely met with in Russia, because the application of the method, perfectly reasonable in itself, of regenerating the forest by natural seeding, and at small expense, meets with serious obstacles in the custom of committing to the purchasers the whole care of the felling and the work in the forests.

It is impossible to exaggerate the pernicious influence that this practice exercises in Russia on the development of the art of forestry and sylviculture generally; for the super-

intendence of the woodsmen pending the felling of the trees, and the field-work and dressing of the fallen timber by the purchaser who pays the axemen will always be defective and insufficient; the forest-rangers of different grades cannot remedy this,—their influence and authority over the woodsmen are infinitely small, almost nil in everything that concerns the necessary care for the good order and conservation of the forests.

It is impossible to impose the conditions and exigencies of the art of forestry upon a man who exploits a forest that he has purchased to cut as quickly as possible, in order to profit by a speedy return of his capital. The absence in Russia of conducting all forest operations by the local directors or administrators of the forests, or by the proprietors themselves, explains the rare application of ameliorative cuttings, or periodical clearings so useful to the development of forest vegetation, whose fertility can only be achieved by a strict and constant inspection on the part of the directors, guardians or proprietors, well up in all the details of economic forestry. It is only by such labors so conducted that we can hope to see trees duly cared for; that we can instruct workmen chosen from the people of the neighborhood to apply themselves to the different labors of the forest, and inculcate an appreciation and habitudes of forest management, without which forest depredations cannot be curtailed.

Natural regeneration of the forests, without cultivation, by seeding or young shoots, dominates in Russia; artificial renewal by sowing or planting is practised in very few localities, only in those which, by reason of exceptional economic conditions, forest management takes a more intensive character.

The planting of new forests in localities totally deprived of wood, has taken place principally in the steppes of Southern Russia, where, since 1842, its success has been guaranteed by administrative measures. According to the reports of the Government Bureau of Forestry, artificial planting in the Southern governments was as follows:

1866—	déciaitines	by seeding	2 088,	by planting	2 060
1867—	“	“	1,372,	“	1,400
1868—	“	“	1,317,	“	1,690
1869—	“	“	1,447,	“	2,303
1870—	“	“	255,	“	975

As regards the planting of forests by individual proprietors, there are few statistics; relatively considered, it is known that large areas have been planted by certain owners; Count Ouvaron, in the government of Moscow, 700 déciatines; M. Schatilon, in the government of Toula; M. Skarjinsky, in the government of Kherson; 500 déciatines in the colony of the Mennonites in the government of Taurida; and some others.

Ameliorative works, consisting in the construction or amelioration of forest roads for carrying off the timber cut,—the drying up or drainage of marshes—the encircling of forests by canals or live hedges, and the redemption of forest servitude (in Courland) have taken place in very limited proportions.

Conformably to the natural geographical distribution of the principal kinds of forests in European Russia (to the north, resinous woods prevail; in the south, broad-leaved species), the management of the forests has also taken two different principal forms; in the northerly and northern part of Central Russia, high forest and regeneration by seeding prevail: in the southerly part of Central Russia, coppice-woods with regeneration by shoots predominate. The success of this last system of exploitation meets with a serious obstacle from the want of rigid regulations for the control of pasturage in the forests.

Composite exploitation, or by coppice under high forest, has penetrated without any preconceived plan, and only in isolated cases, in the region of black-mould lands, in the western provinces. Besides these principal forms of forest management, the application of other methods of exploitation is met with in the Russian forests; rather of the soil than the forests. *Sartage* (not only of coppice, but frequently of lofty resinous varieties of trees), for the most part without any regular method, is found in the governments situated to the north and north-east, but is gradually disappearing. *Sartage* consists in allowing fields exhausted by the cultivation of flax or cereals, or soils poor by nature, or excessive cropping, to lie in fallow for a long time; but in the long run they become covered with a woody growth whose roots penetrate the inexhausted sub-soil and promote

a rapid vegetation. This accomplished, the peasants cut the wood, burn it on the spot because unsaleable, sow flax or wheat for some years on the soil enriched by the ashes, and when signs of exhaustion again occur, let it lie fallow again. This old method of working the soil is even now practised in southern and western Europe. Traces of a more regular system of an alternative management, consisting in using the soil, one while as cultivated fields, and another while covered with varieties of forest growth, are observed in some parts of Central Russia, as in the district of Mojaïsk, government of Moscow; or, after a cutting has been cleared away, a crop of rye, oats, buckwheat and other economical domestic plants is taken off for two or three years, and the ground then reforested, by sowing, or more rarely by planting. The expense of reforestation is generally more than reimbursed by the benefits obtained from the cultivation of the soil during the intermediate time.

The system of periodically cutting the shoots from the roots of the willow and other trees is only met with in exceptional cases, and especially in places exposed to inundations, as the borders of rivers and lakes in the western and southern provinces.

Parisian Affairs.

THE murder of the Shah has, lamentable as is the crime, happened at a moment when England is acting on her new and gritty foreign policy, to be armed for every eventuality and to instantly strike whenever her interests are threatened or attempts made to belittle her. Where she was sneered and ridiculed a few short months ago, she is now respected and feared. It is useless for Russia trying to scheme away British interests and influence in Persia; she has the means at hand to resist any Russian advance, and can patiently await the unfolding of events, like the stealthy Muscovite himself. Every day adds to her power and preparedness. Herat can never become Russian, nor the Persian Gulf become her lake. India is at hand, and the Emir of Afghanistan is staunch in the maintenance of the integrity of his dominions. It is now tacitly accepted in British Indian frontier territories that the day has gone by when Russia could invade India. The question for her now is, could she beat off a British invasion of Asiatic Russia? England has only to keep capable and resolute functionaries in Persia and the Shah's successor will soon know on which side of his bread is the butter. It is by Persia that England could command a flank attack on the main railway route of Russia to Merv, that and the command of the Black Sea will ever make the Czar pause.

It was a most righteous judgment of Sir John Bridge to refuse the extradition of Dr. Hertz. France is apparently ashamed of the flimsiness of the demand for handing over the refugee to the Gallic lictors. Only an extract, more or less elegant, from a cipher telegram, twenty-seven words, the one-seventh of the despatch, picked from the text, the latter not even produced, nor the key to the cipher handed in. The translation of the cipher telegrams in the Arton trial was so comical that the three judges could not resist a splitting of their sides. And to think, no matter what his sins were, that France, since nearly three years ago, kept Hertz under preventive arrest. And the journals express no indignation. Happily, England is placing the foreign part of her House in order. She must see by this the error she commits by the delusion of avoiding wounding French "susceptibilities"—a consideration not reciprocated. There is no desire to treat the French as enemies, but merely as England does other nations. The French misunderstand, misconstrue all other plan of action of the British. When that régime of business cordiality is acted upon, and the system of blarney and flummery discarded, France and England will get along better. Never will relations be better maintained than when both nations politely comprehend they do not care a straw about each other and that neither is at all necessary for the other's existence. That will never prevent their mutually liquoring up.

The municipal elections express no political lesson or moral one way or the other. Those of Paris signify to the councillors "as you were." The capital, as a rule, always remains faithful to its municipal members. They may have

political sins of the deepest scarlet and the wildest utopias to make mankind in general, and Parisians in particular, great, glorious, and free. But the councillors ably administer the city's revenue, and their political opinions have no weight with any ministry who vetoes any expression of opinion in that sense. Only the municipality will not sanction the metropolitan railway nor extend any lines into the suburbs. That would induce citizens to live outside the city; so cause a fall in rents, diminish the revenue levied on food supplies, transfer the profits on material life to the municipalities of the environs? Why, it may be asked, do the citizens submit to be so manacled? They are partners with the municipality. The latter has raised several immense loans for the improvement of Paris; the subscribers to the loans are chiefly the inhabitants of the city. No scrip is considered to be sounder, no interest more certain, no investment more run after. A girl's dowry is chiefly in shares in the Paris loans. Well, if the revenue of the city seriously fell, the interest on the bonds would be compromised and the value of the scrip reduced. Now, gentle reader, you understand why Parisians do not threaten a revolution, and why they never will, if they be denied their metropolitan lines. The general municipal elections just held clearly attest that the country is fatigued, wants rest and desires only to work and to save. War is dreaded as the greatest of calamities, for none can see, but all shrewdly guess in what it would ultimately terminate.

Excepting professional politicians and the newspapers the new Méline cabinet does not create any marked attention. Besides, it may be turned out to-morrow as it will have a hard fight to live, and its scratch majority may dissolve at any moment. But any other Ministry would just be as precarious. At present Ministers seem to be engaged—the usual task with new brooms—undoing all the work of their predecessors. Happily that old Turk's head, the evacuation of Egypt, has been laid. The joke has been worn threadbare, and the shortest pleasantries are the best. Having decided to embark in the construction of railways in the Soudan, with running powers over all Italian lines to be made, the Mahdists are only viewed by the English as trespassers on the proposed routes and to be cleared away, they will be "smashed."

Of course the acquittal of Lothaire, who murdered the British subject Stokes, cannot end with the ruling of the Congo assizes. An example must be made of Lothaire, for it is full time to stamp down that impudent indifference of shooting a European, or stringing up an Englishman as if he were a dog. Germany—and public opinion—quickly regulated the autocratic barbarity of Dr. Peters: it is to be hoped the punishment to be inflicted on Lothaire will not be less exemplary, with this difference that Lothaire ought to swing from the same tree as his victim. Britain in these times cannot afford to have her prestige laughed at and whittled away by a Belgian captain. Give him the benefit of the *lex talionis* and prevent the fad of King Leopold from risking similar tragedies in its advance to the Nile, when it is no secret his Majesty is only the cat's paw for others in quest of new hinterlands—and that would ever remain undeveloped hinterlands.

Here, it is considered, that the Presidents of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are playing a very dangerous game in trying to thresh a South African civil war out of the Jameson raid. Unjustifiable in its way, but that has always as attenuating circumstances the foul administration of the Boers towards the foreigners who make Johannesburg what it is—or was. It is useless trying to irritate John Bull; he has in his burly character a way of biding his time; he in this sense is imitating his rival Russia; he has submitted, during fifteen years, to the pin-stickings of France in Egypt, but he has secured the Protectorate of the Land of Pharaoh in recompense. In fifteen years what will be the situation of the two Sud-African republics? Europe has time just now to eye them, but if the continental Armageddon breaks out where would be Pretoria and Bloemfontein? By then England will have her Rhodesia well populated and railway lines communicating with the sea. The Boers ought to study that.

In the recent Municipal Elections in France a curious evolution in voting took place, and that was as valuable a motive perhaps to arrive at a candidate's merits as any other. The cycling clubs voted straight and solid for all

candidates who were wheelmen. Pedalling then pays better than political Shibboleths.

The rage is all for auto-motor vehicles; the types of horseless carriages are becoming very numerous. The latest is the invention of a M. Bollèe, and he calls his carriage a *voiturette*. It is simply a bath chair and bicycle combination; the chair in front or seat is for one occupant, a lady, or two babies or other person; behind is the gentleman pedalling and steering. The occupant of the front seat is not called upon to indulge in any treadmill work. It is said Paris will soon have the spectacle of a rider with one wooden leg, who works his bike very well. Be assured we shall duly see a cyclist with two wooden legs. Last summer very amusing races were held, where the pedestrians (?) had but wooden legs. There are three sturdy beggars in Paris of whom two are negroes, who have only wooden legs and who are allowed to beg in the streets. Why not put them into bicycle training at once—for the mile a minute race?

Paris, May 6, 1896.

Z.

Concerning Curry-combs.

KING James's version of the New Testament defines a colt as the foal of an ass, but in revised speech the term is applied to a horse under four years of age. A certain man, who to many occupations added the rearing of colts, took a city friend to inspect his paddock. The city friend half edified by the sight of much natural life, and half alarmed by the recklessness with which the skittish creatures tossed their hind legs into the air, yet retained sufficient presence of mind to observe and wonder at an equine freak that formed part of the immature stud. "Of what race and lineage," he asked, "is that animated buffalo-robe?" The proprietor replied with warmth "That's no buffalo, but the best beast in the whole lot; only he wants grooming. Clippers and the curry-comb will make a beauty of him." The city man who, as may be inferred, was clerical, made answer, "O man, great is thy faith!" He had not grown up on a farm himself, nor had he ever suffered his hair and beard to grow long in the backwoods where barbers' poles do not flourish. His portraits, cherished by his admiring family, taken at all stages from five to forty, indicated an invariably well-groomed child, youth, and man, with no suspicion of the animated buffalo-robe of Nature's sweet adorning.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, whom Cowper disdained to ask whether birds confabulate or no, with Volney and other enthusiasts, proposed, as a panacea for all the ills of human society, getting back to Nature. Mr. Micawter eloquently remarked, that, if it had been feasible, he and his young friend Copperfield would doubtless have "pu'd the gowans fine." To get back to primitive nature is not feasible; there are cherubim before its gate, and a flaming sword turning every way to bar man out of Paradise. Stevenson's Vailima Letters, although delightfully unconventional, do not leave on the ordinary mind the impression that Eden is to be found in the islands of the Pacific. Indeed, the islands there are ever yearning after the fabulous cloud-girt shores of Bolootoo, just as Ponce de Leon set off in quest of the mysterious fountain of Bimini to find his grave. "We look before and after, and pine for what is not," although "naught" would rhyme better with fraught and thought, yet the only man that pines for what is naught is the annihilationist. "Man never is, but always to be, blest" expresses part of the same thought, and it is a very old one, that led the eye of the Greek into futurity after futurity, looking for the Saturnian Reign and the return of the Golden Age.

Nature, even Canadian nature, has its attractions, as Sagittarius vicariously detailed in the issue of the sixth of March, a nine days, warning from the ideas so fatal to Cæsar, yet cities and towns kept on their conquering way even through the snow which the newspaper man calls "the beautiful." Ruskin and Ouida and many other lovers of nature abhor our modern civilization, and the Canadian poet longs to get out of a house, his garret in which is confronted with an ugly telegraph pole strung with fifty wires, shakes with the vibration of the ever-passing trolley, and throbs with the pulse of a diabolical telephone conductor that turns his sky-light into an incessant Æolian harp. This is not

written "concerning Sagittarius," or concerning any other writer who contributes his quota to the fund of THE WEEK's intellectual entertainment. Such work is left to the Spider. But the author of "Why I Love Muskoka" furnishes a hint which is gratefully acknowledged. Muskoka is beautiful, and was once more so. People who know them as they are may call it in question, but the fact is nevertheless well attested, that the bay front of Gravenhurst and the river bank of Bracebridge were once scenes of unblemished loveliness, barring the flies. The axe of the chopper, unsightly mills, sawdust and other abominations have ruined them. As you survey the ravage of man's hand you say with Victor Hugo: "Les Turcs ont passé là: tout est ruines et deuil." Of course they were not Turks, and Muskoka is not Armenia; they were only civilizing barbarians.

That Ruskin and Ouida would admire Canadian scenery, such as that of the wild parts of Muskoka, is doubtful. They would probably say that, while they admire Nature, they like her best with her hair combed. This combing of Nature's hair takes a long time, involving the life-work of many generations of hair-dressers, called pioneers and agriculturists, builders, road-makers, hedgers, and landscape-gardeners. The level turnpike road, the by-path with hedgerows in which hawthorn and holly vie with honeysuckle and eglantine, the open river reaches, the rich bespangled pasture, the rolling corn-land, the picturesque village in the hollow, the manor-house, the old church on the hill, are the results of centuries of toil and cultivation, as found in England, and, with variations, in other countries of the Old World. It is wonderful how, in some of the more favoured parts of Canada, such as Western Ontario, the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and Nova Scotia, with the exception of antiquity and the quick-set hedge, the nature combing of the mother-land has been rivalled, presenting scenes of cultivated rural beauty that rest the eye, after the bewildering vision of piled-up rocks and tangled forests which hold lakes and rivers in their hidden depths. The combing process, during which the tangled hair is all down over Nature's face and shoulders, is the most unsightly stage of that Dame's existence, and that is the stage through which in many parts of our fair Dominion she is passing now.

Any one familiar with the wild Indian, the cow-boy, and the bushwhacker, unless he be a poet or a Paderewski, will cheerfully admit that the shears and the comb could be used about their heads to the benefit of their personal appearance. These human subjects lead back to the animated buffalo-robe, by this time, no doubt, transformed, through clipping and curry-combing, into a presentable animal. There being no horses on the islands of Muskoka, curry-combs are there employed for scaling fish. The writer knows of no ancient precedent for this abnormal use of the hostler's implement, but Joseph Bonomi in his "Nineveh and its Palaces," has an illustration of part of a Nimrod frieze that represents an Assyrian servant curry-combing a horse! The curry-comb, therefore, is an ancient instrument of culture. Rough old Papirius Cursor, dictator of Rome and scourge of the Samnites, when the cavalry asked for some remission of duty, told them that they need not rub down their horses on dismounting, by which it would seem that a Roman's horny hand occasionally made the toilet of his steed. But the Romans and the Greeks groomed themselves as well as their horses with body-scrapers, called *strigiles* and *stengides*. Ælian says the Agrigentines made them of silver, and Cyrus the younger offered a golden one for competition to his mercenary Greeks.

"God bless the Duke of Argyle—
Scratching-posts for many a mile"

is a libel on the Highlanders, and a tribute to the zeal of MacCallum More for inclosures. A little-read Roman historian, Spartianus, relates that the Emperor Hadrian, while bathing in a public bath, saw a veteran well-known to him rubbing his back against the marble wall of the bath room, whereupon he presented him with a bath-slave, a strigil, and money for the slave's support. The next day he found a regiment of soldiers rubbing the wall in expectation of similar favours. This was too much for the Emperor's liberality; he called them to him, and exhorted them to curry each other. Perhaps this is how the expression "to curry favour" came into existence, and the mercenary proverbial

offer, "if you'll claw my back I'll claw yours." Butler unites the two words in his couplet:

"By setting brother against brother,
To claw and curry one another."

Currie is a common Gaelic name, but bears no relation to the toilet of a horse, any more than it does to Indian powder. It is *curadh*, a knight; whence, in the plural number, the Greek "curetes" and the Latin "quirites." There are many excellent curries, and some have cavalier ways but others would not look well on a horse, and are fit for mixing the highly seasoned powder with rice than for dressing the unanimated buffalo-skin with a comb.

It has appeared that wild nature, young horses, and certain classes of human beings, stand in need of combing, even curry-combing. The average Canadian youth requires this treatment, not physically, but intellectually, morally, and socially. He is a raw product and does not know that he is raw; so, frequently, is she. He is a vigorous but rough forest growth, untrimmed and unkempt, even after he has been several years at the Normal School, Osgoode Hall, the School of Science, the Business College, or the University. He has acquired some knowledge, but little culture; he has learned how to fight his way in the world after a rough sort, but he has not learned how to elbow along gracefully; he has gained a supreme reverence for his conceited self, but has lost what is infinitely more valuable, respect for his otherwise acknowledged superiors. If he could only see himself as he is in the eyes of those qualified to judge, he would behold in the glass an animated buffalo-robe with somewhat human features, which, when he becomes smart, tricky, and politic, become diabolical. Worse specimens can be turned out in the United States, in the slums of large cities in Great Britain, and from among the lower classes of all nationalities: but this fact forms no excuse for the Canadian unlicked cub.

The Canadian cub is no gutter waif; he is the possible filler of the highest position in the land. His parents are respectable, and he has so much of self-respect as to share their ambition for him. He is well fed and well clothed, at least he might be the latter if he had taste enough. He has come out cock of the walk in his high school or collegiate institute, and has gravitated with sublime assurance to the city. The institutions of that city exist for him, for him to make use of, to impose upon, to criticize, to abuse, to stamp with the impress of his provincial mediocrity and vulgarity, till their founders would not know them. His colloquial grammar is bad, but his manners are worse; his aims are low, and the spirit of the gentleman is not in him. There are cultivated, high-minded, gentlemanly lads in the crowd that he forms part of, but they are in the minority; therefore, by the weight of strong battalions the cub is confirmed in his cubbism. He is making a mistake, a very big mistake. Canada just now is in her hair-combing stage; by the time he is a man that may be past, and the country have no more use for a half-educated Goth than it will have for the country tavern of twenty years ago.

The Duke of Wellington regarded universal compulsory education as a means for producing clever scoundrels. His idea was that, if we are to have scoundrels, let them at least be ignorant, and there is something in this. A well-educated villian is a terrible menace to society, and there is little doubt that his class is increasing with the diffusion of knowledge. But is he really well educated? Is his knowledge worthy to be called education? The crime of the policy-holding murderer is worse than that of the lowest of low barbarians. No man capable of such an act can be called educated. He may have been instructed, crammed, made capable of receiving a certain kind of knowledge, but the threefold energy of the soul, which craves the true, the beautiful, and the good, has never been aroused within him. It is a positive sin to train such monstrosities. Far better for society to strangle them at the birth. Therein lies the curse of our mechanical big schools' system, in which everything is provided for by Act of Parliament, save the paramount moral influence by which alone good citizens are made. Very likely the bumptious young egotists and the black sheep of educational institutions were once modest and virtuous boys. In some quarter, therefore, lies the fearful responsibility of making them, or at least of allowing them to become what they are now.

Many good things may be said of the teachers of to-day. Forty years ago the teachers were men with souls, and, under God, they made men and gentlemen. They wielded the metaphorical curry-comb, and groomed right well the glossy-skinned, high-mettled steeds that are foremost in the race of life to-day. They sheared off as much by example as by precept the wild natural growth of clownish smartness and provincial self-conceit, and, with the searching curry-comb of mind, and heart, and life culture, got in through the tangle to the moral epidermis, making the rough colt glow with the sensation of a new phase of existence. They took raw Canadian youths from the plough, and invested them with the cultivation of five hundred years. It was a moral curry-comb to look at these men, to hear them speak, to watch their social life. They had their defects, infirmities, not always of noble minds, but they left their mark on the country, which is the richer for their work to-day. If there are the makings of a good horse in an animated buffalo-robe, is it not worth while to see that, when he is of years to train, he has well skilled grooms with shears and curry-comb to bring him into the shape of a high-bred steed, to draw the coach of state or make some spurt for the honour of Canada?

* * *

Conciliation.

THE hope and belief has been frequently expressed that good will come of the conference between the representatives of the Dominion and Manitoba lately held in Winnipeg.

The stand taken by the representatives of Manitoba was that any amendments made in their law must be on the basis of one school. And they offered to alter their laws so as to allow the Ministers of each religion to give religious instruction to the members of their flock. We have heard a great deal about the constitution the preservation of good faith, and the endangering of the rights of minorities in other Provinces. As law-abiding and honourable men it is the most important point to be discussed. How does this suggestion stand the constitutional test?

The rights of separate schools may be divided into two classes: (1) the rights which existed before Confederation which no Provincial law can touch; (2) the rights which have been created by law since Confederation, and, because they can technically be affected by Provincial legislation, have been especially protected by a right of appeal to the Dominion Parliament. To the first belong the actual establishment of separate schools for Roman Catholics in Ontario and Protestants in Quebec. To the second those additional rights which were granted by each Province subsequent to Confederation.

The first judgment of the Privy Council in the Manitoba School case decided that the separate school rights of the minority in Manitoba did not belong to the first of these classes. The second judgment decided that they belonged to the second class. The last judgment also laid down that it was not necessary to restore the schools as created by the legislature of 1870. From this we may conclude that it is sufficient if the essential rights created by the legislature of 1890 are fairly and reasonably restored. The essential rights inherent in separate schools are the control of the teaching of religion and ecclesiastical history. These can be restored upon the basis of the one school. At the same time it is difficult to see how the rights of minorities in Ontario or Quebec can in any way suffer by the precedent.

We have then in this proposal the only solution of the question hitherto offered which is at the same time constitutional and acceptable to the Province of Manitoba.

The suggestion has this additional recommendation that its adoption would give equal rights to all, and would do away with irreligious schools, which in every country that has adopted them have been the cause of an increase in juvenile crime and the spread of infidelity.

Objections, no doubt, can be raised to the system; but there are objections to separate schools equally great, even from the Roman Catholic point of view, especially, if they be enforced by remedial legislation in the Dominion Parliament. The writer has discussed the suggestion with intelligent and religious Roman Catholics. They say that, so far as they can see, such a system would meet the necessities of their

people; and they believe that, if the representatives of the minority were consulted, it would be found that the system at present practised in New Brunswick could be adopted so as to be satisfactory to them. Whether this opinion is universal or not we cannot say, but it does seem remarkable that the proposal of the Manitoba Commissioners has never been seriously discussed, and that no attempt has apparently been made to ascertain the views of the minority regarding it. It is a solution which should receive the hearty support of every church and every thinking man who is interested in the moral welfare of our growing North-West.

ERNEST HEATON.

* * *
Music.

One of the latest works on the subject of the human voice is being advertised (before its publication) in the English musical press in most forcible language and with an abundant use of exclamation marks. The case is of interest as showing, in an unusually striking way, the nature of the claims so frequently put forward by writers on this subject. The author of the work announces that he has at last *discovered the human voice*. No doubt the exact spot where the discovery was made will be mentioned in the book and we may expect a subscription list to be started for the erection of a monument there, although of course the advertisement does not refer to these matters. Following this startling announcement one reads, among many paragraphs: "This is, undoubtedly, the most wonderful work of the kind ever put before the public,—completely breaks up, and conclusively disproves, all other existing so-called theories on the production and training of the voice,—absolutely proves every other writer on this question to have entirely misunderstood his subject,—decisively answers every point hitherto in constant dispute on this notoriously vexed question,—the entire work is nothing short of a wonderful revelation,—no one who is the least interested in vocal matters can afford to be without a copy,—every statement is supported by an overwhelming flood of proof"—etc. (This last phrase is perhaps the gem of the collection.) But the author is not satisfied with these few claims. He wishes to prevent any possible future competition and therefore desires it to be distinctly understood that his work "finally precludes the possibility of any further erroneous contributions to the mass of incoherent literature, on this subject, hereafter appearing." A hint is given, however, that further revelations along the same line are yet to be made by the author, which may possibly mean that he expects to discover human hearing or sight, for these would surely be no more difficult to *discover* than the human voice. Those who desire to purchase this marvellous book are warned that "the number of copies is limited to the funds at the disposal of the publishers—which it is certain will prove insufficient to the demand," so that no time is to be lost. The price of the volume is quite high, but no one is likely to complain at that, considering the large amount of amusement which the advertisements are giving to the public, and the fact that the book contains a portrait of the author, which must indeed be of great interest. We are told that "it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the merits of this production (the book) within the limits of an advertisement," and we may add that it is also impossible to convey an adequate idea of its probable worthlessness within the limits of this paragraph. Of course it may be that the whole thing is a hoax, but the details given in regard to the author and the publishers, as well as the length of the advertisements, seem to exclude that explanation.

C. E. SAUNDERS.

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Art Notes.

LANCE CALKIN, like Soloman and Stanhope Forbes, can paint a "subject" picture as well as a portrait; but it was in the latter field of labour that he won his laurels. The Academy has, for some eight or ten years, contained, amongst its portraits, one or two of striking force and originality, from the brush of this remarkable young painter. Some five years ago he was brought prominently into notice by a canvas representing an elderly gentleman—

a hearty and robust-looking individual—standing as erect as a drill-sergeant, with right arm extended, and holding a hawk upon his wrist. The bird, for all his keen alertness, looked at the spectator with no keener eye than the elderly sportsman who, with something like defiance in his mein, is here pictured the champion and lover of a bygone pastime. Naturally such a portrait attracted attention. Such a result might be expected from, for instance, a portrait of a gentleman taking his morning ride in a suit of armour, or the picture of a lady playing upon the lyre; but in the Calkin portrait the novelty of the subject was supported by a distinction of style which would have raised a commonplace theme to some degree of significance. This picture of the modern hawk has been followed by a good many noteworthy canvases, representing, for the most part, a class of Englishmen who have attained to some kind of civic or aldermanic distinction and who, while still enjoying physical and intellectual vigour, have passed their youthful prime. In the portrayal of the matured faces of these age-worn and work-worn men Calkin has scope for his power of rendering character and for the exercise of a manner of painting which is more virile than delicate or refined. I have seen no feminine portraiture from his easel, and I should think, from his not attempting it, he is wisely cognizant of his limitations.

The Royal Academy is a great portrait mill. The proportion of this class of picture is very great, much to the disgust of the general public, which craves a more emotional picture of the style of Marcus Stone's distraught lovers; or stimulating incidents relative to battle murder and sudden death. Of portraiture, like the Legion of Honour in France, it may be said that "few escape it;" and when the subject is a man or woman of great public notoriety even the ordinary-sight-seer is interested. Probably no picture will be more commented upon this year than Sergeant's Joseph Chamberlain; and a picture of Dr. Jameson would require the policeman and the rope (I am not quite sure the original doesn't). From the days of Sir Joshua a constant stream of portraits of notable men and women has been passing through this show-room of the beauty, intellect, vulgarity and wealth of the English people: and in this "fleeting show" has been written a history more convincing, to use Stevenson's phrase "than the woolly and evasive periods" of half the literary recorders. And these pictures, which have been the better preserved because they have the hall-mark of the Academy, have been spread abroad over the face of the world, to minister to family pride, to glorify city halls and board-rooms, to cheer museums, to solemnize picture galleries, and to confound or illuminate historians. To all these ends the Art of Calkin contributes; and while he busily endeavours to solve his painter's problems let him remember how potent is the weapon he holds in his talented hand; and let him pause and reflect that posterity will probably take his judgment as the final one.

E. WYLY GRIER.

* * *
Letters to the Editor:

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES: ANOTHER VIEW.—II.

SIR,—The following is an extract from a captured letter from one member of the Hunchagist Society to another: "Were our brave brethren to attack ever so little the places where those savages (Moslems) meet for their devotions we should infallibly succeed. . . . Action must be hastened." The Hunchagists hired ruffians to attack Mosques, and the result was a great outburst of fanaticism and outrage. Several times during the last forty years there have been serious troubles at Belfast, between the Protestants and Catholics; and notwithstanding the presence of a strong police and military force, houses have been wrecked and lives lost. But if ruffians had been hired there and also elsewhere, to attack rival places of worship, the blood shed would have been increased 1,000 fold; yet all must admit that the Irish are vastly more civilized than these Asiatics.

The following is instructive, especially to those who weigh evidence: In the Witness for March 10th there is a communication from a missionary of the Reformed Dutch Church at Amara in Mesopotamia giving the history of the opening of another Bible store in a town where 73 per

cent. are Moslems, 6 per cent. Christians, and 21 per cent. of other religions. One of the troubles of Turkey is that the Sultan—who is intensely suspicious—attempts to do everything himself, and delegates no power to his ministers. This explains a great deal of the laxity. Consequently his personal permission must be obtained before opening a Bible store or mission. There are two hundred and forty-six missionaries in Asiatic Turkey, many being natives. Russia does not permit missionaries, and natives continuously attending foreign services are liable to Siberia. Permission was obtained to open the Bible store, and “the books are sold on the streets. Every night scores of Moslems crowd into our little room and hear the gospel.” Such tolerance is unknown in Russia, and also in some other localities that could be named.

In all countries there are ruffians to be hired to commit excesses, and now that the Huntchagist Society know of this Bible store, we may expect that they will—as elsewhere—hire wretches to create disturbances, so that probably we shall soon hear of a massacre at Amara.

The following is from the weekly edition of the Montreal Witness of April 7th, contained in a letter from the Witness' correspondent in “Asiatic Turkey.” It is probable that their correspondent (male or female) is an Asiatic Christian; for no European or American would uphold as praiseworthy the cold-blooded murder of 316 prisoners and non-combatants.

He or she writes that Zeitoun, with its garrison of 6,000 Armenians has capitulated on terms. The town is almost impregnable, and the Turks keep a garrison there, but the fort was besieged by the Armenians, and the water being cut off the troops, numbering 256, surrendered on terms. According to an official report of one of our consuls, the prisoners were subsequently tortured and murdered. The Turks then attacked the place and circumstantial accounts were published that they had captured it and murdered 2,500 men, women, and children, but that was another of the multitudinous Huntchagist inventions. According to the Witness correspondent, during the whole affair, the Armenians only lost 150, but the Turks lost 6,000. During the fighting the correspondent states that the women killed every one of the 256 military prisoners, also about 60 non-combatants, “and threw them down the cliff;” stated to be several hundred feet high. “How the ladies of our mission-circle held their breath with horror at the thought of the women having done this. I did not, and I gloried in the courage of those women.” Fifty of the 6,000 garrison could easily have controlled 316 unarmed men.

Thus the Witness correspondent glories in a most horrible crime; and that journal which poses as the religious daily of Canada does not say one word in reprobation of the horrible deed, or of the language of its correspondent. The old adage runs that misfortune makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows; it would seem that ultra-religiosity does the like.

What must Mohammedans think of such a hideous crime committed and approved of by persons professing the religion of Jesus? Space precludes my quoting one-tenth of the facts.

I submit that (1) we should carefully distinguish between the actions of the Huntchagist faction (Revolutionary Committee) with their hired tools; and their innocent victims. (2) Efforts should be made to have the Terrorists punished—they recently murdered an Armenian banker at Constantinople for refusing to subscribe to their funds. (3) Those who on either side have committed murder should be sternly dealt with—the Sultan's amnesty unfortunately shields the most guilty.

General Grant once said that all war is practically murder, especially is this the case when between antagonistic religions and semi-civilized races. FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

Toronto, April 17th, 1896.

* * *

“Running the Blockade” is the title of a “Personal Narrative of Adventures, Risks, and Escapes during the American Civil War” which will be published shortly by Mr. John Murray for Mr. Thomas E. Taylor.

Bookman's Treasure Trove.

TO all but a handful of specialists in Canada, the name of Alexander Grosart is as good as unknown; and yet there are few more energetic and useful men of letters in existence. His chosen field is a peculiar one, the printing and editing of rare and interesting books. In two important respects, his work differs from the kindred task of Professor Arber, his editions are limited and higher priced. Professor Arber issues his “reprints” at nominal figures; Dr. Grosart thinks with Ruskin that a good book is worth paying for. Till recently they have both dealt in their own works, without the intervention of the publishing house. The labour which such a course entails can only be appreciated by those who have prepared books for the press. In spite of ill-health and pressing professional duties, Dr. Grosart has accomplished an enormous amount of work. His editions of Spencer, Daniel, and Herrick, his “Huth,” “Chertsey,” and “Fuller Worthies” libraries number altogether over one hundred and fifty volumes; and they have all been issued in what the booksellers call “sumptuous” fashion—that is, with the best materials and workmanship. The different works have, it is understood, barely paid the expenses of production. The labours of the editor have gone without reward, except in the gratitude of poor scholars all the world over.

Dr. Grosart's latest proposed contribution to our knowledge of English literature is a collection of poems by great names of the Elizabethan age, which have lain in manuscript for nearly three centuries. His own account of his discovery, clipped from the prospectus is too characteristic to be omitted.

“I concede that on the first blush it may seem scarcely credible that it should have been reserved to this late day to come upon such *spolia opima*, such literary treasure-trove (far beyond a chest of spade guineas of the Henrys); nevertheless, it is simple matter-of-fact, that in Trinity College, Dublin, wherein I write this, there has been lying for (it is believed) more than two centuries, a MS. volume of the middle of the 17th century, of nearly 500 folio pages, and other scarcely less important MSS. there, and in other libraries. The first-named MS. (G. 2. 21) is the chief source of my present Literary Finds; but associated with it and other Trinity MSS. are (as intimated) others of kindred importance, e.g., an infinitely pathetic ‘Farewell to Fortune,’ by Bacon, on his fall and retirement; a singularly interesting verse-lament and appeal ‘On behalf of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, by Mr. Lee’ (who was probably Humphrey Leigh, yeoman-usher and almoner to Bacon, (164 lines); an Epithalamium on Lord Goring's marriage, by Thomas Randolph, wholly in his own autograph, signed; and many like prizes. Not only is all this so, but as with the Williams and Bodleian Sancroft, Crashaw and Herbert poems, these MSS. have been seen and consulted by successive generations of scholars without any one of them—earlier or recent—recognizing that the poems preserved in them were not merely poems already printed—as it would appear must have been taken for granted, or surely the literary world should have heard it—but wholly unprinted and unknown. I frankly confess that when I first saw ‘Philip Massinger,’ and ‘Francis Beaumont,’ and ‘Cyril Tourneur’ (misspelled Cecil Turner), ‘Thomas Randolph,’ and the rest, signed to noticeable poems, I could hardly credit my own eyes when I found none of them all in any edition of their works, or any knowledge of them; and in relation to Massinger, further, it is surely singular that with such editors as Gifford, Darley, Cunningham, I shall be the first to reclaim from *Musarum Deliciae* a characteristically well-linguaged poem by him, overlooked by all his editors.”

There must be a “remnant” among us to use the useful Arnoldian word to whom this discovery will be most interesting, and who would like to secure a copy of the work. To such, Dr. Grosart will, I am sure, be glad to communicate all particulars of publication, price, etc. His address is Bank Villa, Belfast Terrace, N. C. Road, Dublin.

Dalhousie College. ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

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Sir Walter Besant's new novel, “The Master Craftsman,” now running in Chamber's Journal, is published this week in two volumes by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

The Romance of Le Petit Isidore of Montmorency.

WITHOUT a doubt Isidore Giroux strongly resembled a black bear, not the wicked beast of the story books, but the good one who is the delight of all really virtuous children.

In the winter time when he drove along the Beauport road he was hardly to be distinguished from the big fur coat in which he was swathed, but on gala days when he was "Charretier" and drove Madam into Quebec then it was that it was impossible to think of Le Petit Isidore as a man at all, for the great coat, belonging to "Giroux le Fort," his father, went almost twice around him, and his twinkling brown eyes and shining teeth, which were the only things to be distinguished through the long black wolf hair, rather added to than detracted from the resemblance.

I think that it was one winter day that the idea of marriage first entered into the head of Isidore. He was carting manure from Lange Gardien, and the wind, blowing straight from the west, made the journey a long cold one. However he had made himself as comfortable as circumstance would permit, twisted his reins through the handle of his pitchfork, and laid himself down, his back to the wind upon his warm but not too fragrant load; leaving to the Bon Dieu and his little pony the responsibilities of the road.

The lights of the cottages winked and twinkled brightly as the pony plodded through the snow, and perhaps it was the evident comfort of the half seen interiors which turned the habitant's thoughts from the general to the domestic.

Par example, it was time that he married, he mused; his mother had told him so a dozen times, and among his comrades he could hardly think of one his own age, 23, who had not already entered the holy estate. He could well afford to keep a wife. A man who was part owner of three horses and had first chance of all the carting done for the "Chantier" had a right to ask any girl. Besides there was lots of room "Chez Papa" and even if she declined to live with his parents they could manage nicely, providing her "dot" was even fairly substantial. Decidedly marriage was the thing for him. But here an unusually large drift stopped meditation and pony, and it was not until next day that Giroux resumed his train of thought.

The sun was shining brightly, the wind had died down, Madam was seated in the little red Carriole behind him and they were whirling into Quebec at quite an incredible rate of speed. Full however of his matrimonial projects Giroux kept an attentive eye on the cottages as they flew past and few girls on the Beauport road missed a smile that morning. What few escaped got their share in the afternoon on the return trip from Quebec, and Madam made an entry that night into her neat little diary speculating upon the cordial relations existing between the young men and women, and also upon the awful preponderance of the female element in the population of the Province of Quebec.

Isidore's scheme however which had seemed so simple last night was terribly complicated this evening. Marriage indeed was no great matter but the preliminaries of choice were most difficult.

Clara and Philomene were undoubtedly pretty, but Marie's little dot would undoubtedly be pleasant. Then Eulalie and Emelie were just as pretty as Clara or Philomene, and Alexina's plenshing was just as substantial as Marie's, and Jeanne was so "capable" and Blanche was so gay, and in no way could our hero decide where the handkerchief should best fall.

On Saturday after a week of indecision Isidore decided to ask the advice of the Boss at the Chantier, but the Boss as soon as he understood what was wanted of him only shoved back his cap off his head and roared with laughter leaving his difficulties no nearer solution than before.

Saturday was pay-day and a half holiday, and Isidore, perplexed with his failure, stood aside to watch the hands as they streamed out of the factory towards their homes. Suddenly his eye brightened. At the end of a little group moving towards the village were two girls, *les sœurs Huots*. Why had he not thought of them before? Both were charming; either would do nicely. His problem was solved. Quick as a flash, with a gay shout, he sprang upon his Traineau. In another moment the girls were beside him and, screaming and laughingly clutching each other, were whirled

down the road to their homes, away from their comrades' envious glances.

Once decided, Le petit Isidore was constant in his attentions, and henceforward at dance, mass or sliding party, he was sure to be found among the many swains attendant on the two sisters, for they were popular pretty girls, had the name for being "bien smarte," and were the acknowledged belles of the village. They in their turn accepted his attentions with evident cordiality and all seemed felicitous. The course of true love, however, never did run smooth, and spring brought trouble to Isidore. A big handsome Irishman came from Montreal as blacksmith to the Chantier, and he was indeed an obstacle.

O'Rielly, like most Irishmen, had an eye for the girls, and quickly singled out Rose and Verginie Huot as worthy of his attentions. Henceforth he was their sole Cavalier, caring first for one and then the other with perfect impartiality, but brooking no interference with his monopoly from the other men. The village girls were charmed with the big handsome fellow, and envied the Huots their admirer, but the men were furious, and, headed by Le petit Isidore, went one lunch hour and remonstrated and pointed out the error of the Irishman's ways to him.

"One girl surely was sufficient," argued Giroux, with much suavity and many gesticulations. "No man can converse with more than one at a time." For himself he had no preference. Let O'Reilly court the elder sister, and he would content himself with the younger one, or vice versa; both were equally charming. Here, however, he stopped abruptly, for O'Reilly's eyes were flashing fire, and his hands had reached forward to grasp a convenient crowbar. Seeing which the deputation fled as one man, for L'Irlandais was "une homme maudit," and a crowbar is an awful weapon in a crowd; failing the man, Isidore appealed to the master, but with no better success, for the boss only laughed louder than before, slapped him upon the back, and advised him to "tackle the girls." Such counsel was valueless, for O'Reilly seemed never off his guard, but spent dinner time with one at each side of him, and sat all evening with them at their house, or strolled proudly around with one on each arm. Driven to bay, Isidore tried a last resource, and called upon the Cure to interfere and stop such scandal in his flock. What transpired at the interview between priest and erring lambs no one to this day knows, but the only result was that the evening stroll was deferred until the good Cure had made his evening round of the village and gone to bed, when the trio appeared as happily as usual.

The situation had reached its crisis, Le petit Isidore felt that the eyes of the parish, of the world indeed, were upon him. It was rapidly becoming a question of race warfare, that most tender point in a French Canadian village, when the problem solved itself, as is the common manner of problems, in quite an unexpected manner. The Chantier shut down for indefinite repairs, and O'Rielly announced his intention of seeking work elsewhere.

The sky seemed to brighten for Giroux as he stood upon the platform of the station and saw the Irishman's grip sack tossed into the baggage car, but alas, the thunderous clouds lowered quickly, for the grip was followed by two little hair trunks, and, as the train puffed out of sight, *Les sœurs Huot* waived and nodded adieu to their friends from the rear platform of the second-class car, and Montmorency knew them no more.

Isidore has never married when urged to do so by the wiseacres of the village; he acknowledges willingly that the standard of beauty both above and below the hill is exceptionally high, but he intimates the difficulties of choice are insurmountable, and his own experience in the way of *les creatures* has satisfied him.

Travellers tell of a little manufacturing village in Maine where any fine evening O'Reilly may be seen strolling down the street with Rose smiling on one side, and Verginie leaning on the other, at once a scandal and a mystery to the good New Englanders, for Mrs. O'Rielly, a recent importation from the Old Country, sits in her doorway smiling also across her big Irish face and surveying her husband with evident complacency.

When the boss hears tell of these stories, he shoves back his hat still further off his head and grins, as is his custom. But Madam, with great gravity, maintains that it is a genuine case of that much doubted fact, a "platonic friendship."

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The first game of the Barry-Showalter match resulted in a draw, Barry had white.

"MEPHISTO" says 3..B B4 and 4..Q B3 deprive the Spanish Ruy Lopez of all its terrors.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

- Game 737—
- 21 R xRP, B xKt, 22 Q xB, Q xP ch, wins R.
- 21...objective point is K5.
- Game 736—
- 22...otherwise 23 P R5.
- 26...intending Q xR ch.
- 27...P xBP is better.
- Game 735 (incorrectly called 705)—
- 15...cleverly manoeuvred.

Solvers, Attention!—We have had no correct solution to last problem, thus far!

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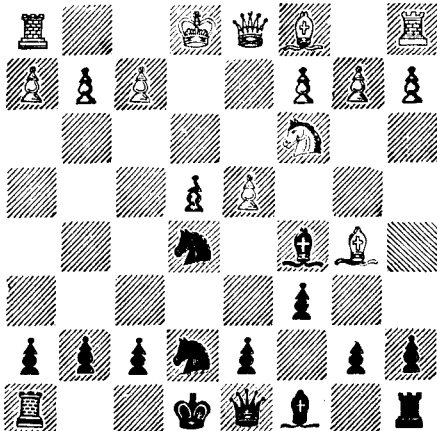


We show how the Russian was defeated

by the veteran in the ninth game as our No. 738.

Schiffers	Steinitz	White	Black
1 P K4	P K4	BD	GE
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	SM	rx
3 B Kt5	B B4	Jo	Rw
4 Castle (QB3, 5 KtB3) KKt K2, 5P B3.			
4 Kt B3	KKt K2	ju	xG
5 Kt xP	Kt xKt	ME	xE
6 P Q4	P QB3	24	yx!

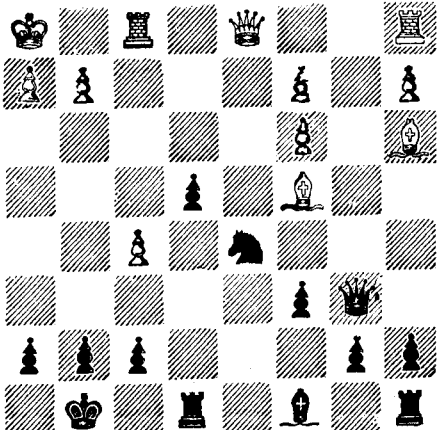
6... sound and clever.
(R2KQB1R, PPP2PPP, 5N2, 3PP3.



3n1bB1, 5p2, pppn1pp, r2kqblr)

7 BR4, B Kt5, 8 P xKt, Q R4, 9 B Kt3, B xKt ch.	B Q3	oB	w6
7 B K2	B Q3	4E	6E
8 P xKt	B xP	AS	HZ
9 Castle	Castle		
10 B QB4, and 11 or 12 Kt K2.		KN	Eu
10 P B4	B xKt	ku	75
11 P xB	P Q4	sc	RH
12 BR3	R K1		
13 altogether too venturesome.		NO	8pt
13 P B5	Q Kt3 ch	S11	5D
14 K R1	P xP	Bv	G5
15 B B4	Kt Q4		

15... leaving no trap-hole.
(K1R1Q2R, PP3PIP, 5P1B, 3p1B2.



2P1n3, 5p1, ppp3pp, 1k1r1b1r)

16 B xKt, P xB, 17 Q xP, Q QB3.	Q f2	155	py
16 Q R5	Q f2	v5	x5
17 B xKt	P xB	OP	yE
18 P B6	Q K4		
18...played with caution.		5544	zO
19 Q B4	B f4		
20 B B5 and 21 or 22 B Q4.		aj	OX
20 QR Kt1	B Kt3		
20...using admirable judgment.		j4	YP
21 R xP	P xP	uv	5v
22 P B4	P xP	tu	DC
23 P B3	P K6		
23...formidable passed pawn.		44v	CB
24 Q xQBP	P K7	JA	h8
25 R K1	QR Q1		
25 compelled, curiously enough.		cw	81
26 B B5	R Q8	WK	1A+
27 B B2	R R ch		
28 B xR, Q B3, winning the game.			

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From the Amherst, N.S., Sentinel.
Mr. Chas. Tucker, who lives about two miles from Lockport, is one of the best known men in that section. He is engaged in business as a lobster packer, and dealer in flour and salt, and in addition has a fine farm. During the past three years Mr. Tucker has been an almost constant invalid, being the victim of a complication of troubles following a severe attack of la grippe. Recently he has been restored to his old time health and having learned that he gave the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning which so much has been said through the press, a reporter interviewed him in the matter, and was cheerfully given his story for publication. Mr. Tucker said:—"About four years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, which left



me in a fearful condition. I had for a number of years before this attack been a sufferer from dyspepsia, but following the la grippe it took a more acute form, and to add to my distress my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffled the skill of four doctors whom I successively called in in the hope of regaining my health. From the knees down my legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat and I suffered great pain. My case went from bad to worse despite the medical treatment I was undergoing and at last I got so bad that I was forced to give up business. I could hardly eat anything, got but little sleep at night, and as you will readily understand my condition became one of despair. My father urged me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from any hope of beneficial results, I began the use of Pink Pills. The first beneficial effects I found was that the warmth and natural feeling began to return to my limbs, my bowels ceased to bloat, and with the continued use of the pills my appetite returned. I slept soundly at night, and the action of my heart again became normal. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I had used in all fifteen boxes, and I have not felt better in years than I do now. I did some particularly hard work last fall, and was able to stand it with a strength and vigour which surprised me. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, not only a wonderful medicine, but also in the light of what my other treatment cost, the least expensive medicine in the world, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills to all in need of a medicine.

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Periodicals.

A recent portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and also one of the late "Tom" Hughes appears in *The Methodist Magazine and Review*, for May, which contains, amongst other striking articles, "The Sorrows of Armenia," by a native of Turkey. There is also a patriotic article, from the *Edinburgh Review*, on the Progress of Great Britain in Her Majesty's reign, and a timely "Plea for Peace." Another article describes the Triumphs of Christianity, especially in heathen lands, illustrated with numerous engravings. The Rev. Dr. Sutherland Missionary Secretary, contributes a paper on the "Gain of Waste" Principal Shaw, one on Methodist teaching concerning "Last Things," and Chancellor Burwash, one on a "Study in Ethics." A young Canadian, W. H. Seymour, gives a sketch with portrait, of the Baroness Langenan. "From Island to Island" is a stirring story of missions in the Southern Seas, by Rev. J. G. Angwin. The strongly-written tale of "The Elder's Sin" is concluded, and the illustrated story of Irish Methodists and Smugglers grows in interest.

The May number of *The Art Amateur* is rich in seasonable decorative subjects and working designs, useful for the China Painter, Pyrographer, workers in Needlework, Wood Carving, Bent Iron and all and sundry practical Art Craftsmen and Craftswomen. Miss Hallowell's Talks on Elementary Drawing and Mrs. Fowler's Papers on Figure Painting are both continued. A paper of general interest is one on "The Missing Textile," by Mrs. Candace Wheeler. Every lover of Art in the Home will be glad to find it, and manufacturers of fabrics for decorating the House may find more than one useful hint therein. There is also the beginning of a series of articles on "Extra Illustrating" or the "Grangerizing" of books, and the answer to correspondents, *Art News and Notes*, etc., contain many hints which will prove of practical service to Art Students and Art Workers. The Colour Supplements are a charming study of "Countess Castellane Roses," and designs for decorative plaques by Joseph Lauber, the latter an interesting piece of autographic lithography. The editor, in "My Note Book," makes some forceful remarks about the "Brandus" collection, and other Art matters which many journals are apt to treat in more smooth-tongued manner.

In *Appletons' Popular Science Monthly* for May, "The Development of the Monetary Problem" is traced by Logan G. McPherson. Hon. David A. Wells continues his review of "The Place of Taxation in Literature and History," describing some very curious and oppressive taxes imposed in France before the Revolution, and a system nearly as burdensome now existing in Mexico. Certain "Pending Problems for Wage-Earners" are discussed by A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., who warns working people to beware of socialism and other errors in seeking advancement. There is a contribution to the woman question entitled "Political Rights and Duties of Women," by George F. Talbot, showing that the power some women are asking for involves responsibility that they are not adapted to. The opening article of the number is a geological history of Niagara Falls, by J. W. Spencer, under the title "Niagara as a Timepiece," with seventeen illustrations. Dr. James Weir, Jr., contributes an illustrated article on "The Pygmy in the United States," from which it appears that the ancestors of these little people were brought from Africa as slaves. In "The Physiology of Colour in Plants," by Prof. D. T. MacDougal, something is told about the utilizing of the sun's rays in coloured leaves. "Natural Science in a Literary Education" is the subject of an article by Prof. A. H. Tolman, who maintains that only a one-sided training can be had without science. There are also a summary of "Recent Work on the X Rays," and a "Sketch of Prof. H. A. Rowland," of Johns Hopkins University, by C. E. Lloyd, with portrait and other illustrations. In the Editor's Table, Militarism, the Rontgen Ray, and Scientific Ethics are the subjects discussed.

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Literary Notes.

In the second instalment of "Vailima Table-Talk," to appear in the June Scribner's, the story is told that Stevenson became very fond of Chevalier's music-hall songs as sung to him by a visitor. An account is given of an evening at Vailima, where "Liza" was one of the chief attractions.

Mr John Asnt n, the author of "Social England under the Regency," and many other works of a historical character, has written a new book for publication this month by Messrs Chapman & Hall, under the title "When William the Fourth was King." It will have numerous illustrations dealing with the manners, fashions, customs and characters of William IV.'s reign

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has issued a translation by Professor John M. Vincent, of Johns Hopkins University, of "The Constitution of Belgium." The volume also contains an historical introduction and full explanatory notes. This is the sixth number in the series of translations of foreign constitutions which the Academy is issuing. The others are the constitution of France, of Italy, of Prussia, of Columbia, and of Mexico. Besides these there are supplementary volumes on the "Recent Development of the Constitution of France," and on the "Amendments to the Italian Constitution."

Toward the end of this month the Scribners will publish an edition, fully protected by copyright, of a new poem by Algernon Charles Swinburne, called "The Tale of Balen." The poem, which is longer and more important than any recent work of Mr. Swinburne's, consists of Sir Thomas Malory's story of Balen, told in an elaborate, rhymed measure, which, however, keeps very close to the original. Both in scheme and method the poem is an entirely new manifestation of Mr. Swinburne's genius, and his own appreciation of its value is shown by the fact that he has made the dedication to his mother.

"The New English Dictionary: Will it be Stopped?" is the heading to an article in a daily contemporary last week in which the great expense of the undertaking was dwelt upon as a ground for the suggested stoppage. A quarter of a century would be required, it was declared, to finish the work at the present rate of progress. A later statement in an evening paper says the rumor is without foundation, other than may be found in a hint from the delegates of the Oxford University Press that they wish the plan as originally laid down to be adhered to. Whatever the facts may be the New Oxford Dictionary has obtained a valuable advertisement gratuitously.

Henry Norman, the correspondent of the London Chronicle, whose despatches from Washington have had such an important influence on the Venezuela question, has long been a student of international politics. His book of the "Far East" has already become an authority. Last autumn he visited all the countries (and made the acquaintance of their important men) which combine to form what is called the "Eastern Question." His first published article on this interesting trip will appear in Scribner's for June, under the title "In the Balkans—the Chessboard of Europe." It is a most vivid presentation of the curious principalities that make up that interesting corner of the world—Roumania, Montenegro, Servia, Bosnia, etc

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There can be no doubt of the real feeling of enjoyment amongst Canadians when they learned that a Canadian poet had gained the prize offered by one of the leaders of Chicago papers for the best poem on Spring. It was a very hazardous attempt to write upon a subject so well worn and so mercilessly ridiculed. As one of our contemporaries stated, it was a perilous venture to invite writers to enter upon such a competition. The result, however, proved that the field of poesy had not been completely fertilized and that "Jean" had claim for right of pre-emption on a portion of vacant lands. The very fact that fertility springs from culture leads to this observation. For many years the manufacturers of prepared clothing had apparently exhausted the field in the way of style, fit and presentableness. As a matter of fact the general run of manufacturers were convinced that fit, style, and whatnot, had, so to speak, been worn threadbare. But they made their mistake. When Mr. Sandford, now a Senator consulted in the council of this people, began his work there was a change. In a few years he occupied a hitherto unknown territory. He struck out on lines so novel that the customs tailor was astounded and the old time manufacturer left speechless. The results of to-day prove that there was room on the ground floor. Gentlemen who carefully consulted their tastes, began to buy "Oak Hall's" prepared clothing. The garments were equally as good as the tailor-made article and it was less expensive. So the patronage grew and to-day if you wish to purchase a well-fitting business or dress suit for yourself or substantial wear for your boys, you would consult your own interest by purchasing at Oak Hall, King Street East. Mr. Price, the manager, has a staff of assistants who take pleasure in pleasing. This is the way, after all, in filling unoccupied ground.

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J. B. McIVER, Secretary.

Freehold Loan & Savings Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 73.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the current half-year, payable on and after the first day of June next, at the office of the Company, corner of Victoria and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, inclusive.

Notice is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at 2 p.m., Tuesday, June the 2nd, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of receiving the annual report, the election of Directors, etc.

By order of the Board,

S. C. WOOD,

Managing Director.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1896.

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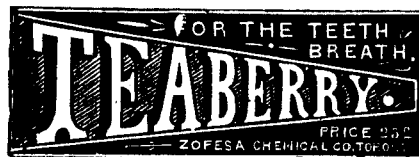
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Browning Anniversary Number.

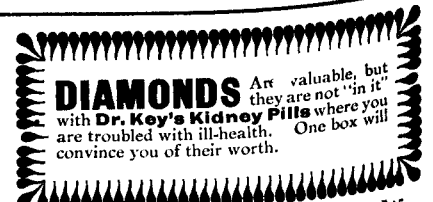
MAY, 1896.

ROBERT BROWNING AS LETTER-WRITER: Extracts from Rare Letters. *William G. Kingland.*
THE LITERATURE OF DREAMS: A Study in the Dream-Craft of Holmes, Burns, Lamb, Hood, Lowell, Tennyson, and Others. *Lewis Worthington Smith.*
"SORDELLO": The Hero as Poet. *Papers of the Boston Browning Society. Rev. Dr. C. C. Everett.*
'LA SAISIAZ': The Real Significance of "the Brand Flamboyant." *Charles Malley.*
BROWNING AS OTHERS SEE HIM: Berdoe, Jones and Nettleship. *C.*
THE CAMBRIDGE BROWNING. *C.*
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CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

The Week's Toronto Business Directory.

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

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