

This Number Contains: "The Canadian Copyright Act," by Prof. Goldwin Smith, D.C.L.; "Pew and Pulpit in Toronto," IX. S. Simon's Church; "Colonization a Practical Science," by Earnest Heaton, M.A.

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THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, April 19th, 1895.

No. 21.

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Current Topics.

The Bye-Elections.

The net result of the four bye-elections on Wednesday last is the loss of one seat by the Government. With its present large majority the change is practically of little importance. As to what is called the "moral" effect of these elections, which the whole country has been watching with great interest, nothing can with confidence be affirmed. The return of the Secretary of State by a large majority was a foregone conclusion, but probably his victory is the result more of personal popularity aided by thorough organization, and powerfully reinforced by the pride which most constituencies have in being represented by a member of the Government, than of firm conviction on the part of a majority of the constituents on any particular question of public policy. In Quebec West, where the contest was between two Conservatives, it is doubtful whether the choice was determined by the unwillingness of many of the electors to be represented by a politician of Mr. McGreevy's unsavoury record, by the personal influence of the successful candidate, or by a widespread preference for the more liberal trade policy which he advocates. In Vercheres the *status quo* is maintained. The loss of the constituency represented by the late Premier, in Nova Scotia, is certainly a blow to the Government, but whether it is the outcome of any special view in regard to either the Manitoba School question, or that of the tariff, or simply of the tendency of a constituency to return to its old-time allegiance as soon as the special influence which may cause it to lapse for the moment is removed, it is impossible at this distance to say. In a word, with regard to either of the two main questions which are now agitating the minds of the people of Canada, these bye-elections leave us not a whit the wiser.

The Assessment Law.

An extraordinary action is reported to have been taken by the City Council in the matter of the Assessment Act. It is stated that at the meeting on Tuesday Alderman Hallam moved, seconded by Alderman Burns,—

"That inasmuch as a bill has been passed in the Local Legislature authorizing vacant grounds, whether used as a farm, garden, or nursery, or otherwise, if two acres or more in extent, and if no sales can reasonably be expected during the current year, to be assessed as farming or gardening lands, the assessment department be and it is hereby instructed to keep a careful record of all lands which will be entitled to a reduction by reason of this change in the law, and showing thereon what would have been the assessment before this new Act takes effect, and that a complete return be made out by the assessment department showing the result of carrying out this legislation, so that information can be accurately obtained for an application to Parliament next session to change the law."

This resolution is reported to have been passed. To us it seems a very a very extraordinary, in fact, inexplicable action of the Council. The terms of the Consolidated Assessment Act, before amendment, were as follows:

28—(1) In assessing vacant ground, or ground used as a farm, garden, or nursery, and not in immediate demand for building purposes, in cities, towns, or villages, whether incorporated or not, the value of such vacant or other ground shall be that at which sales of it can be freely made and where no sales can be reasonably expected during the current year, (in case the Council so directs,) the Assessors shall, in cities, and, where the extent of such ground exceeds ten acres, in towns and incorporated villages, value such land as though it was held for farming or gardening purposes, with such percentage added thereto as the situation of the land reasonably calls for; and such vacant land, though surveyed into building lots, if unsold as such, may be entered on the assessment roll as so many acres of the original block or lot, describing the same by the description of the block, or by the number of the lot and concession of the township in which the same is situated, as the case may be.

The recent amendment only related to expunging the words "in case the Council so directs," and inserting, in the case of cities, "two acres" instead of "ten acres." The effect of the clause as thus amended seems to us to be very different from providing for assessment as farm lands, and it looks as if the City Council had been very ill advised in directing their assessment commissioner to put a strained construction on the Act.

The Ontario Teachers' Association.

The joint meeting of the Dominion and Ontario Teachers' Associations which is now being held in this city has, owing probably to the ferment over the Manitoba School Question, scarcely received the attention it merits. These two organizations occupy quite distinct spheres, and are adapted to serve different purposes. The Provincial Association has been in existence for thirty-four years, and has naturally come to be an influential body, though its influence is not yet so great as it ought to be, in shaping the educational system of the Province. In addition to its general meetings as an association, at which papers are read and discussions upon topics connected with the great educational questions of the day in general, and those of the Province of Ontario in particular, the Association, as now organized, comprises

not less than eleven or twelve separate organizations for the representation of as many different classes of educators and subjects of study and instruction. These sections represent, for instance, the specialists in English, in History, in Natural Science, in the Greek and Latin Classics, in Mathematics, and so forth. There are also the Inspectors, the Trustees, the College and High school and the Public school sections, etc. The result of the regular meetings of some of these sections throughout the year, and of the annual assemblage of representatives of each and all of them, cannot fail to exert a powerful effect upon the various educational interests which they have, respectively, in charge. Whether the plan of having the anniversary of the Provincial and that of the Dominion Association, held at the same time and place may perhaps be open to question, unless a much longer time can be given to the meetings than the two or three days which have been hitherto allotted.

The Dominion Association.

While it is the business of the members of the Provincial Association coming from different parts of this wide Province, and representing various grades and phases of its educational work, to compare notes on methods of teaching and discipline, discuss the merits and demerits of text-books, school laws, departmental regulations, etc., within the Province, the Dominion Association may be expected to take a much wider range. This society is just now holding only its second annual meeting; hence has hardly been long enough in existence to enable us to judge from its past record of the prospects of its future success and usefulness. It has, however, already undertaken one enterprise, which, if successfully carried out, can hardly fail to be of permanent use and value to the Dominion. We refer to its standing offer of prizes for the best manuscripts of a comprehensive history of Canada. The extended time-limit for the handing in of these manuscripts has not yet expired, so that it is too soon to form a judgment as to the probable results. It is understood that a number of competitors are hard at work, and it is but reasonable to expect that a better book for school purposes than any yet in the market will be the outcome. It will not be without its advantages if even a fairly good book shall be provided, which may be adopted in the schools all over the Dominion. One tendency of the study of such a work will be towards drawing the growing citizens of the different Provinces nearer together, by making those of distant localities better acquainted with each other's history and characteristics. The great distances by which the extremities of Canada are separated from each other, and the consequent expense in money and time required in order to the representation of all parts of the Dominion will be found, no doubt, a serious obstacle to the success of the national association. We may be able to form some opinion as to the degree in which these can be overcome when we learn the outcome of the present meeting. It is possible that experience may prove it expedient to attempt only triennial, or quadrennial meetings of the larger Association. We may be permitted to add that it would, in our opinion, conduce much to the highest success and usefulness of this movement, if the various universities and colleges, as well as the Public and High Schools, could be induced to take a hearty interest in it.

Ownership of Street Railways.

The Legislative Assembly of New York has, by a vote which was practically unanimous (seventy to three), passed a bill submitting the question of the municipal ownership of street railways to the votes of the citizens of the principal cities of

the States. A companion bill provides for an official investigation into the cost and the capitalization of these lines. The meaning and possible effect of this latter bill, which was, of course, bitterly denounced by the newspapers representing the railway corporations, may be inferred in part from an editorial in the *Engineering News*, a leading technical paper of New York, in which it is stated that the franchises of the Third and Fourth Avenue roads are so valuable that the entire cost of the fixed plant is more than earned every year. Quoting this statement, *The Outlook* reminds its readers that the Jacob Sharp trial, a few years ago, "brought out the confession that over \$2,000,000 of bonds of the Broadway line were issued on an equipment costing only \$150,000." Such facts as these are very suggestive as to what might be done in the way of cheapening travel between the heart of a great city and the outlying country districts—thereby removing, to a great extent, the evils which result from overcrowding in the neighbourhoods of the great manufacturing establishments—by municipal ownership of these roads, if citizens could but be trusted to elect honourable and capable men as aldermen. But there's the rub. There's the consideration which makes so many of the best citizens willing rather to bear the ills they have than fly to others which they know not of, or rather of which they know too well.

The University Commission

It would be highly improper to make any attempt to anticipate the results of the University Commission, and we have no intention of doing so; but some reflections are suggested by the facts which have already been made public. On the whole the prevailing feeling is one of simple astonishment that the University authorities should have allowed matters to get to this length, or to take this shape. Some of the young gentlemen who testified declared that they were not "agitators," and that what they had done was merely for the good of the University. Any one who should now hope for such a result must be very sanguine. It is a very serious thing that there should be a wide-spread rebellion among the students; but on this point there can now be no doubt at all. The disaffection among the students is deep and wide-spread. Now, it cannot be denied that such disaffection or even rebellion has sometimes arisen without serious fault on the part of the authorities. But if, in some cases, there has been no proved injustice, there has generally been conspicuous incapacity; and the question will now occur as to whether there has been such want of capacity in the government and teaching of the University of Toronto.

The United States Income Tax.

The Supreme Court of the United States has given its decision on the constitutionality of the Income Tax by piecemeal. The court is unanimous in declaring the clause taxing incomes from State and municipal bonds unconstitutional. This is a question which turns upon the constitutional relations between the individual States and the Federal Government, and is, therefore, of no special interest to outsiders, unless it be by reason of its bearing upon the question which seems to be forcing itself upon the attention of the nation, to what extent a cast-iron constitution is compatible with self-government. The court was equally divided in regard to the constitutionality of the law as a whole, which is, we suppose, equivalent to a refusal to pronounce an income tax unconstitutional in principle. The most interesting side of the three-part decision is that in which the court, by a majority of five to three, decided that incomes derived from rents cannot be taxed, unless on certain conditions not met by the act in question. As this decision not only cuts off

from fifty to seventy per cent. of the prospective revenue from the bill, but creates an inequality of a most objectionable kind, it seems not unlikely that it may have the effect of putting a stop to the operation of the act, at least until some way of overcoming the difficulty shall be found. The moral seems to be that, while the income tax is undeniably, in principle, one of the most equitable forms of taxation which can be conceived of, it is very doubtful whether, under the constitution of the United States, it can be imposed and collected without such exceptions and exemptions as would make it one of the most unjust in practice.

Can the Theatre be Elevated.

It is hard to see any good reason why the modern theatre should not be freed from its questionable surroundings and influences, and made not only a source of innocent amusement of a high order, but also a school combining such entertainment with moral object-lessons of an effective kind. But it must be admitted that the signs of progress in this direction are by no means hopeful. Even in Toronto, one needs but to glance at such posters as pass the tests of the Police department in order to be able to form a pretty good judgment as to the kind of thing which still is found to win success, and to make a shrewd guess as to what the character of those placards would be were they not subjected to censorship. Let any thoughtful person ask himself what must be the tendency of placing before the boys and girls of the city such representations as those of which "Peck's Bad Boy" furnishes the hero, and then remember that this is by no means the most objectionable of the attractions which are nightly set forth for the amusement and edification of our young people. It is well-known that even prominent clergymen, such as Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mr. Rainsford, and others, in the city of New York, have for years been doing what they could to elevate the New York theatre, and to encourage other reputable and Christian citizens to lend their countenance and help in the work of elevation. Yet, in the last number of Dr. Abbott's paper, a contributor, Mr. John Gilmour Speed, who "believes in the theatre and the dramatic profession," is constrained to say: "Let any father or mother, who has attended the plays produced in New York this winter, recall what the heroines had to do, had to represent, had to say, and then contemplate the possibility of an innocent daughter being cast in any of such parts." *The Outlook's* editor himself tells us that similar comments have been heard all winter even in the clubs and among the habitual patrons of the stage; that "there have been weeks during the winter when in all the theatres of the city only one or two plays could be found which a man could invite a woman to see without danger of insulting her;" that "vulgarity and impurity have reigned supreme," and so on. Not many months have elapsed since *THE WEEK* found itself constrained to denounce the character of an amateur performance in this city in which some who are supposed to stand well up in the social scale took part. It is not easy to conceive of any sufficient reason why the dramatic art should not be made the minister of pure and refined pleasure to audiences of the best taste and standing, yet it might be hard to refer to any city in America or Europe in which this has been accomplished. It might be useful if some of those who are in the habit of attending the Toronto theatres would give the public the result of their observations and experiences during the past season.

Some Annual Reports.

The twenty-third annual report of the Confederation Life Associations, which will be found in another column, shows that the progress of the Association during the year has been

substantial and that the new business secured in spite of the "hard times" has been large. As Mr. W. H. Beatty, the Vice-President, remarked at the annual meeting, "When we consider the very large amount of money that is paid for life insurance in the Dominion, aggregating many millions of dollars, we cannot but conclude that it is an evidence of the very solid financial condition of the country." The new business for the year was 2,248 policies for \$3,528,204 of insurance. Ninety-eight applications were declined. At the close of the year the total insurance in force was \$25,455,342, under 16,625 policies on 14,667 lives. The death claims for the year were very light, the net amount being \$162,293, which is an evidence of the care exercised in accepting new "risks." The cash surplus is now \$301,672.91, the capital stock \$1,000,000, and the total surplus security for policy-holders accordingly is \$1,301,672.91—a very pretty sum. The annual report of the Canada Life Insurance Company, which appeared in our last issue, exhibits another prosperous year for this Company, of which all Canadians are proud, and which speaks volumes for the success attending our Canadian business men. The income for the Company for the past year amounted to the large sum of \$2,661,985.74; the total assets to \$15,607,723.49, and the surplus over all liabilities to the satisfactory sum of \$2,282,827.43. We think we may congratulate the policy-holders and shareholders upon this excellent statement. In a recent issue we published a statement of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the year ending 31st December, 1894, which Company is represented in Toronto by Mr. Henry K. Merritt. The figures are so large that they almost take one's breath away. The insurance and annuities in force on the 31st December, were no less a sum than \$855,207,778.42, and their income from all sources was expressed at that date as \$48,020,869.94. The increase in the total income for the year appears to be \$6,067,724.26, with an increase in assets of nearly \$18,000,000, and an increase of insurance and annuities of nearly \$52,000,000. This is surely a very notable showing.

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Our System of Government.

WE Canadians are accustomed to congratulate ourselves on having one of the most complete systems of self-government, that is, of government by the people, to be found in the world. There is truth in the boast. Tried by a comparative standard it is doubtful whether a better method, on the whole, can be found anywhere. Certainly the will and the wisdom of the whole people can make themselves felt at the seat of Government and in the halls of legislation much more quickly and much more surely by us than can be done by our cousins, on the other side of the boundary line, with their boasted republican system. Theoretically it may be argued that the republic approaches more nearly the ideal of government of the people, by the people, for the people, than the monarchical rule, in any form, can do. Practically, while the voice of our neighbours, however emphatically expressed, may be able to produce no radical change in either the *personnel* of the Government or the character of the legislation, for years, the mandate of the Canadian people, if unequivocally spoken, may compel the immediate attention of both Government and Parliament, and bid them neglect to obey its behests at their peril.

It is when we go behind the utterance of the popular voice in Parliament, or at the polls, and begin to inquire to what extent the result of the balloting represents the intel-

ligence, the actual opinions and wishes of the majority of the electors, in regard to great matters of public policy, that our faith in the beauty and certainty of our methods sometimes receives a shock. The defects of those methods could hardly be more strikingly shown than in the present political situation. But a few weeks ago we were congratulating our readers that for once the electors of Canada were to have, at the approaching general election, a single, well-defined and over-shadowing issue before them—that of the tariff. It seemed then about as certain as anything yet to come in the political world could be that the great battle about to be fought at the polls would turn on the question of perpetuating or abolishing the “National Policy.” Here was a question appealing so directly to the sense of justice and the patriotism, as well as to the enlightened self-interest, of every intelligent citizen, that it was worth while fighting in such a contest. To-day the battle is being fought in miniature in several constituencies and the word tariff is scarcely mentioned. Another question has been, either accidentally or adroitly, substituted for the former—one of no small importance in itself, it is true, and in the principles involved, yet one which appeals so powerfully to the prejudices of creed and race that it would be folly to hope to see it decided on any broad general principle, dispassionately reached.

Leaving out of sight for a moment the larger question which is so completely obscured, what is the probability that the decision reached at the ballot boxes—which will be known by the time this paper reaches its subscribers—will represent at all truly the real opinions of the majority even upon the question at issue. The battle is being fought largely on party grounds, yet neither party is announcing clearly and unambiguously the policy on which it makes its appeal. On the part of the Government the people are being told in one locality that it by no means follows as a result of the triumph of its candidates that Manitoba is to be coerced by the Dominion. All that the Government has done is to pass on to the Manitoba Government the decision or mandate received from the Lords of the Judicial Committee. In another locality the people are being assured, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that if the Manitoba Legislature refuses to restore the Separate Schools, Parliament will be promptly called on to take the matter into its own hands. Turning to the Opposition, we find the situation equally confusing. The voice of the party in Quebec, as spoken by Mr. Tarte, is as strongly in favour of the compulsory restoration of the Separate School System as that uttered through the *Globe* and other organs in Ontario and the other Provinces, is against interference with Provincial rights in the matter. Doubtless many a voter in Ontario will adhere to his old party allegiance and support the Government, in view of the mild policy which he believes it to be about to adopt, who could not have been constrained, even by his allegiance to party, to support a policy of coercion. Doubtless many a Liberal in Quebec will support his party on the strength of Mr. Tarte's advocacy of what he considers justice to the Catholic minority, who could never have been induced to vote even for the party on the basis of the policy declared by the *Globe*. And yet the result of these bye-elections will be held to represent the voice of the people in favour of or against the compulsory restoration of Separate Schools in Manitoba.

Let us take a wider view. Suppose, for the sake of illustration, that Parliament should, at the approaching session, refuse to pass the remedial legislation to which it stands pledged, if the Quebec interpretation of its action may be accepted, and that the Government should dissolve Parliament in consequence. The general election would almost surely be fought on the Manitoba issue. Should the Government be successful in obtaining a majority in the new House, its vic-

tory would count in favour of protection, and be the means probably, of continuing that system for years to come, perhaps in perpetuity, while it is quite possible that a large majority of the voters would have preferred the adoption of a freer trade policy, and would have voted accordingly. That is to say, the verdict pronounced by the electorate on one question would settle for years to come the policy of the country in regard to another and a very different one. The conclusion is, in a word, that, whenever, as is almost always the case, two or more distinct issues are placed before the people in an election, the result cannot be relied on as a sure indication of the views and wishes of the majority in regard to any one of those issues. Thus Parliamentary legislation and responsible government become, on the whole, little better than names, and the country or the nation is not governed according to the will of the people, but the public policy is determined by the unpredictable outcome of a combination, we had almost said, a medley of discordant issues.

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Pew and Pulpit in Toronto.—IX.*

AT THE CHURCH OF S. SIMON THE APOSTLE.

THE visitor to the church of S. Simon the Apostle, on Howard St., cannot doubt that as a church it suits the requirements of a good many people. If you are up in that neighbourhood near church time you see coming from all quarters the members of a large congregation. There does not seem to be any need for advertising the services of the church or for taking any special means to secure a large attendance. There are no “attractions, for this night only, secured at a great expense.” I suppose people go there because they find suitable pabulum for their spiritual hunger; because the church affords a bright spot in “the common round; the daily task,” and because the services of the church strengthen them and hearten them for their daily duties. Externally, the church can scarcely be said to be overpoweringly attractive. It is a comparatively plain brick building with a shingled roof and but little decoration. The walls are not very massive, nor do substantial piers or deeply-recessed windows give that play of light and shade which the architectural eye loveth. But you are of opinion as you look at it that its architect knew what he meant to do and did it as well as the means at disposal allowed. He did not spend his money and his strength on the outside of the church but within. Going inside you find the interior beautiful, spacious and dignified. The light comes through tinted glass; the brick walls are left of their natural hue, and without plaster; the colour and general construction of the roof are very satisfactory. The architect has left his mark in these particulars and many others; has boldly used cast-iron pillars and spandrels where the strength of the material promised advantage, and has bent the material to the requirements of a subdued taste; has been unconventional and yet delicate; so that nobody of taste going into the building has his sense of fitness offended, or feels otherwise than much obliged to the architect that he made this building so true and downright, and full of nice feeling, albeit so plain, and in some respects so frugal. It is not an expensive monument of millionaire munificence, but everything about it is refined and tasteful, and such as may minister to the comfort of people educated to the feeling that expensiveness after all is not everything. I am feeling my way towards some description of this church, and am doubtful whether I shall be able to convey my opinion about it. It is a great length, and the light oak pews which are of fine workmanship, though not ornate, contrast well with the dark red of the brick walls. Above, the roof shows a harmony of drabs and browns and plaster left deliciously rough, and of its natural colour—there

* The articles which have already appeared in this series are:— I. Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Feb. 22nd. II. The Jews' Synagogue, March 1st. III. A proposed visit that was stopped by fire, March 8th. IV. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, March 15th. V. St. James' Cathedral, March 22nd. VI. The Bond Street Congregational Church, March 29th. VII. Jarvis Street Baptist Church, April 5th. VIII. St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, April 12th.

is none of the fatal slime of the kalsominer about it. There are north and south transepts which add greatly to the commodiousness of the building. But in the chancel the lamps of sacrifice and beauty have burned brightly. There, more than anywhere in the church, gifts have been wisely spent. On the south side is an organ which if not grand is of considerable capacity. The chancel itself is capacious; its roof is arched and ornamented; its walls are clothed with suitable drapings. The clergy read the lessons and preach at openings in the chancel screen. The communion table has the elevation and the general look of an altar, and looking at this part of the church from the nave, you know at once that you are in the church of the High variety. On Easter Sunday this was especially observable, because strict attention had been paid to the white drapings which are ecclesiastically proper to Easter, and besides, the electric-light standards on either side of the altar were fully illuminated during morning service; also the sacred elements were brought in with great reverence, when the Communion office was read in the preliminary part of the service, and placed upon the altar with some ceremony. In this church, therefore, one expects to find sacerdotalism and the rubric. After attending a service or two you are of opinion that there is something more than these accompaniments and methods of the spiritual life, namely the spiritual life itself. The bread of life is distributed here, though on a priestly paten of the sort that is sometimes passed around with no bread upon it, and I know whereof I speak; for I have attended churches where everything ran to form and ritual like a garden plant that had taken bad ways and exhausted itself till no fruitful root or body was left. But what can be more suitable and helpful than when the ritual form is but the channel of the spiritual gift which fills it full, even to overflowing, for thirsty souls? Moreover, it has been known that some have cherished even the form—year after year—with advantage, because at last some rain of God filled it and brought refreshment where all had long been dry. Let him reject this saying who will; let him receive it who can.

On Easter Sunday, as I have said, the chancel was richly dight, but I have not mentioned the flowers. These were there in lavish profusion, and the scent of them filled the place. That part of the chancel screen that answers the purpose of the pulpit, was embowered with them, so that Rev. Street Macklem, the rector, when he preached, looked like an ecclesiastical living picture, framed in white blossoms and green leaves. On the south side of the chancel too—the pulpit is on the north—there were tall lilies and other graceful flower-decorations in great variety. What made all this more attractive was the way in which the light at S. Simon's is subdued and managed. There were green curtains to the south windows which entirely moderated the glare which otherwise would have proceeded thence, and as the glass of all the windows is tinted, and the colours of the interior very carefully chosen, an effect was produced which was extremely restful and pleasant. There is a great deal in the proper manipulation of light, as artists show us by the curtains they put up in their studios. There seems no reason why judiciousness in this particular should not be exercised in churches. Of upholstery there is a complete absence at S. Simon's. There are no cushions in the pews or carpets on the floors. The aisles are furnished with plain matting to deaden sound. But the subdued radiance from the shaded windows gives a sense of comfort and peace that is very restful to those who are weary in the world's ways. Moreover you would never take S. Simon's for anything else but a church. Nobody would ever think it was a concert room or a lecture theatre. It is a building devoted to worship, but it is dominated by no conspicuous pulpit. The eyes of the congregation are naturally drawn to the chancel as to a visible centre of worship, where, with due respect to reverence and order, the clergy and choir take part in the offices of the church. I don't think anybody says with regard to S. Simon's: "I am going to hear so and so." There is a short sermon, and, to judge from the one I heard on Easter Sunday, it is effective and earnest. But it is an incident of the service rather than its overflowing *raison d'être*.

The church was rapidly filling on Easter Sunday morning when I entered, but the polite sidesmen were very attentive, and no incomer had any difficulty in getting a place as long as there were any vacancies. These, however, speedily became fewer and fewer, till every sitting—or kneeling perhaps I should say—was taken up. The organist, who wears

a surplice, was playing softly on his instrument, an organ of considerable capacity, built in a chamber on the south side of the chancel, and making but a moderate show of ornamented pipes. The congregation waited, and gazed eastward at the floral display of white blossoms, flecked here and there with a note of colour. Soon the "Amen" of the prefatory prayer of the choristers was heard from their distant vestry, and the procession of white-robed singers and clergy emerged, and came slowly along the north aisle, singing the triumphant music of the Easter hymn, the whole congregation rising and joining in the glad strain. Higher and higher rose the sacred song of praise and joy, as it was taken up by all, till, in the last verse, the full strength of the organ was employed, and the whole church seemed to throb and vibrate with the mighty crash of sound. It was a paroxysm of Christian joy over the vanquishment of Death. Then silence, for a brief while, and a deep strong voice said in a calm monotone: "To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiveness though we have rebelled against Him," and the liturgy which has been called incomparable was begun. The voice was that of the curate, Rev. Ernest J. Wood, who intoned the service with much ability. The responses from the body of the church were vigorous and massive, and in the chanting of the psalms for the day most of the people joined. The hymns were heartily and congregationally sung, and with regard to the part of the choirsters in the service, it may be said that its strictly religious aspect was kept steadily in view. There was no fancy solo-singing for the sake of display, or as a tribute to aesthetic tastes. For an anthem the scripture passages prefacing the epistles of the day were sung, and were also joined in by the congregation. The eastward position is assumed at the recital of the creeds, and in the Apostles' creed, which was sung to Smart's thrilling music, much choral strength and taste were shown. But one felt that religious worship and not the music, was the central motive, a conclusion which was testified to by the deep silence and reverent attention of the entire congregation. In the whole range of my visits to churches I do not remember anything more moving than the singing of that credo at S. Simon's.

At the proper intervals, the rector, Rev. Street Macklem, comes forward to an opening in the chancel screen to read the lessons and to make the announcements for the week. He has a sharply cut clean-shaven face, expressive of much alert intellect, combined with pervading happiness. He gives one the impression of a man who has found his niche in the world, and who has a strong and upholding faith that vanquishes all doubt and uncertainty. Sensitiveness and delicate taste are about the lines of his lips, that no doubt easily wear a smile of great sweetness. He has the literary gift, but he does not make an idol of it—it is with him a tool to be used in works of edification according to his lights. He has abundant hair but it does not cover up his broad brow. Short of stature and slight, he is compact and vigorous. A priest undoubtedly, but by no means a walking epitome of sacerdotalism and nothing else. Such are the opinions which an attentive observer might form of him. For a further insight into his way of looking at things, perhaps we may take the following passage from the S. Simon's church calendar for April. I do not know for certain whether he wrote them or not, but I think he did.

There is a minor custom prevailing amongst us, connected with this season of the year, which we are determined, even at the risk of being laughed at, to enter our protest against; we refer to the use of "hot cross buns" on Good Friday. Probably the custom arose in monasteries where the monks baked their own bread; and we can easily understand that, being engaged in the necessary routine of the kitchen early on Good Friday morning, with thoughts devoutly fixed upon the great Sacrifice of the Cross, it would be to them almost an act of worship to reverently trace with the finger the form of a cross on each piece of dough before it left their hands. If the present day custom bore still any trace of such commendable reverence, we should have not a word to say against it; but what are the facts? The facts are the custom survives because tradesmen find in it an opportunity of money-making and because their customers find the "hot cross buns" a pleasing variety for the breakfast table once a year. What reverence is there in this? Is it not rather irreverent to so debase the use of a beautiful symbol, the symbol of our redemption and of the sufferings which that redemption entailed upon the Incarnate Son of God? We leave the suggestion to be acted upon by those who may concur in what we have written.

With the approach of another Good Friday we find the fences and newspapers bearing their annual announcement of musical and theatrical entertainments to be given on the day that commemorates the death of the holiest Man the world has ever known, on the day that ought to carry down through the ages the memory of the consuming love of the Son of God for all sons of men, on the day of that

Great Sacrifice which gave the ultimate meaning to the assurance, "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends." Concerts and dramas ill befit the sacred and solemn character of such a day, and churchmen everywhere should resolutely set their face against the growing custom of Good Friday entertainments. They should both refuse to participate in them themselves and should also seek to deter others from doing so. There is but one Drama which should be before the eyes of sinful men on Good Friday: it is the Drama enacted on Calvary for their redemption; there is one grand melody which on this day should drown all others: it is the Music of the Cross.

In the reading of the lessons, Mr. Macklem adopts the level, clerical monotone. His voice is pleasant, but as he reads, there is no striving after elocutionary effect. He does not even read so as to give naturalness to any dialogue which may occur in the course of the reading. This was especially noticeable on Sunday in reading the lesson referring to the great event of Easter Sunday, the words of which many of them are essentially of the dramatic form. Mr. Macklem quietly recited them in a reverential tone, which was quite uniform. He gave no expressive inflection to any single word. In a word he adopted the clerical conventionalism which decrees that the scriptures are not to be read as one would read a newspaper aloud or the latest novel. As a preacher, on the contrary, the rector of St. Simon's uses a moderate and restrained elocution. He is not then reading but speaking, without a manuscript, to the people. He uttered the usual High Church preface, "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen," and began speaking easily and effectively about the Resurrection. His text was: "It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power." He contrasted the gloom of Good Friday with the joy of the Easter morning. He spoke of the human longing for immortality and the presumptive evidence in its favour, such as the gradual development of man from the weak, infantile stage to the highest prime of intellectual evolution, and the improbability that the result of all those patient years of ripening would be cast away. He dwelt on the passionate longing of the bereaved for the presence once more of those whose bodies they had "sown," as the scripture beautifully says, in the hope of a blossoming of immortality. Finally he spoke of the resurrection of Christ as the proof of the life to come. Like most effective sermons it was short, simple in construction, direct, compact and cumulative. The offertory was quietly taken up. It was a special one, but there was no special announcement about it. It transpired at the Easter vestry meeting on Monday that there was a deficit on the year's expenses to be made up of \$788. The offertory on Sunday was \$1,450.

A long and solemn hymn was sung as those of the congregation who were not going to attend the communion came away. A large number remained. I turned and looked back at the beautiful, illuminated chancel, where the choristers sang with subdued voices. The celebrating priest stood praying at the communion table. Two of the clergy knelt there, one on each side. I could scarcely have told from that distance that the sacrament soon to be observed was not the most sacred office of the Latin Church.

J. R. N.

* * *

Colonization a Practical Science.—I.

HOW little evidence we see among the general public of any intelligent interest in the work of colonization! There is a certain vague feeling of disappointment that our country is not being filled up more rapidly, a certain consciousness of the need of more system, but beyond an occasional cry on the part of the press for a better class of settlers, no attempt has been made to criticize or suggest any change in the methods adopted; and yet a careful study of the results of our efforts will afford plenty of food for serious reflection.

The difference between the birth and death rates in Canada, according to the reports in the last census, was, in 1881, 17.00 per 1,000, and, in 1891, 14.70 per 1,000. We may safely, then, conclude that the natural rate of increase in Canada for 10 years is, at least, 15.00 per cent. From the same authority we obtain the following figures of the percentage of the actual increase in population during the decade from 1881 to 1891: Ontario, 9.73; Quebec, 9.53; Nova Scotia, 2.23; New Brunswick, 0.00; Manitoba, 144.05; British Columbia, 98.49; Prince Edward Island, 0.17; the North West Territories, 75.33. During this period, in the

country west of Ontario, the native born population increased by 110,365 or over 85 per cent., which may, no doubt, partially account for the deficit in the older Provinces at any rate in Ontario. In the same decade the immigration to the Dominion, as shown by the returns of the Government immigration agents, was 578,846, and by the entries of settlers effects at the customs was 307,000 or a total of 886,000. (It must be remarked, however, that a large percentage of these are in reality immigrants *en route* to the U.S.) The actual increase in the foreign born population, which we may assume shows fairly well the net results of the efforts of the Government, the C.P.R. and Hudson Bay Co., and all other agencies was 38,054, of which it would be fair to conclude that two-thirds, say 25,000, may be placed to the credit of the Government. We have not been able to arrive at an accurate estimate of the amount expended on immigration by the Government during these ten years, but we observe by the Government reports that from 1879 to 1890 inclusive the total expenditure on immigration was \$3,119,109, or an average of over \$250,000 per annum, which would make the expenditure in decade of which we are speaking about \$2,500,000, or \$100 for every immigrant that remains in the country, secured by the Government. It is remarkable that the members of the Opposition, at Ottawa, usually not slow to take advantage of any point, which tells in their favour, have never once attempted to make use of the lamentably small increase reported in our foreign population as a ground for criticism of the immigration methods adopted by our Government. Perhaps they are conscious that this is a direct and inevitable result upon the most sensitive of markets of their own consistent policy of decrying the Dominion in their writings and public speeches both in the country and out. At any rate, to this policy of theirs must be attributed in some measure, the fact that upwards of half a million of immigrants have in ten years passed through Canada to the country which they so persistently recommend; a step which many of the same immigrants have greatly regretted, and many are now endeavouring to retrace.

The conduct of colonization, under the uniting influences of steam and electricity, and the opportunities thus afforded from time to time to observe the phenomena that appear in the development of new countries may now be said to have been raised to the dignity of a practical science. Gradually certain principles have come to the surface, and, taking shape, have become defined and recognized by those who take a thoughtful interest in the march of our spreading civilization.

The figures we have given are startling, and, at first sight, suggest some peculiar defect in our immigration system, but, upon investigation, we find that Australia, with all the advantage of its insular position, during the above mentioned twelve years, as the result of an expenditure of \$25,000,000, only succeeded in securing a gross immigration of 2,563,279 persons; and the constitutional flightiness of a restless population to which we, also, with our great border line, are peculiarly subjected, is shown by the fact that they only retained less than one-third of this number as permanent settlers (718,427). They spent, that is, \$35 for each immigrant that remained. The puny results of the enormous expenditure of money in immigration, both by Canada and Australia, naturally lead to the conclusion that the work has not been conducted in a scientific manner, and that the development of Government departments does not keep pace with the world of thought. In the hope of leading to an intelligent discussion of the subject, we will briefly touch upon some of the more prominent points in connection with the spread of information and organization of settlers, which naturally occur to one who gives careful thought to the subject, adding such suggestions, as, with our limited experience, we think may be worthy of consideration.

Information respecting new countries is chiefly distributed for popular use through the medium of emigration pamphlets, for the most part compiled by railway and land companies. A noticeable feature in this form of literature is that, while in general description it is usually very attractive, as a rule, it is not sufficiently wide, or specific, to cover the many points upon which information is sought. This is shown by the strings of leading questions, which all well-known settlers are, from time to time, called upon to answer through the mail. An unavoidable drawback is that, being ostensibly drawn up *ex parte* in the interests of those

seeking settlers, it is not received without reservation, or a suspicion of colouring, and this, notwithstanding the insertion of letters from old settlers, which now appear to form a striking feature; for, unless these letters are fairly selected, the presumption arises that they show the bright side only.

An excellent remedy for the first of these defects is furnished by the action of the Board of Trade of the City of Los Angeles, who, in 1892, offered a prize for the best set of specific questions and answers for the use of intending settlers in Southern California. Several hundred copies of the prize series, containing over two hundred questions and answers of great value, were quickly taken up by settlers and visitors for the benefit of their friends in the East.

This indeed is the natural method of seeking information and in this form it is most easily absorbed. Dr. Brewer was a shrewd man and recognized the value of this principle as a means of education; there are few of us who cannot recall lively recollections of the "Child's Guide to Knowledge," with which we chiefly associate his name. Such a publication issued from each of the Provinces of the Dominion, and periodically and methodically kept up to date, would be found of the greatest service to successful colonization, and would be greatly appreciated both by those who are seeking, and those who are supplying information; by carefully noting the enquiries made to the emigration agents and at the office of the High Commissioner in England the wants of intending settlers can be easily watched, and additions made from time to time.

The second difficulty has been appreciated and met by our Government, who, presumably, at great expense, sent out deputations of farmers from Great Britain and the United States to report on the resources of Canada, as the representatives of farming communities. Our Government, too, have been quick to make use of the voluntary services of clergymen and others, in lecturing through the country, and, if we are rightly informed, are making a practice of supplying, gratis, a series of stereoscopic views descriptive of the country to anyone who is willing to undertake this work.

It is only lately that the opportunities for missionary work through the medium of the schools have begun to be appreciated. Although, indeed, some years ago, much enthusiasm was aroused by a competition in free hand drawing between the schools of England, Canada and Australia, in which the gold medal was won by a school in Ontario.

In the schools of Great Britain we find young people of the better classes drawn together from all parts of the surrounding country, and in the higher class of schools, from all parts of Great Britain, affording a fertile ground for the reception of the seeds of interest in our country to bear fruit at some future date, or perhaps directly, through the medium of the pupil, or the school magazine, in the emigration of some other member of the family.

During the winter months, illustrated lectures are always welcomed by the pupils, and in view of the growing feeling that it is the duty of the masters to afford a means of instruction respecting life in the countries in which many of the pupils are destined to make their living, it is not unlikely that the expenses of a lecturer will be gladly paid. An important step has lately been taken by our High Commissioner in the introduction of "The Canadian Reader," an immigration pamphlet into the schools in England, which is eagerly sought after by teachers as an interesting means of imparting knowledge respecting this country.

A valuable suggestion in this connection has been unconsciously made by a school mistress in Valparaiso, Indiana, who, lately, wrote to the Government School Inspector, at Kingston, Ontario, proposing that the children in her school should, as an exercise, write short descriptions of their life, and exchange with some schools in Canada for letters of a similar description, in order that the young people might be brought in touch with one another. The School Inspector, we are informed, with a conception of statesmanship, apparently bounded by the limits of his department, assented to the proposal, and such an arrangement has been made with the children of a Kingston School. The intelligent editor of the newspaper in which this information appeared allowed the item to pass without notice. This suggests a train of possibilities which might be productive of most far-reaching results. Let our Government at Ottawa and the Provincial Educational Departments proclaim a truce, and, together with the educational authorities in England, carefully consider the best means of turning to an international advantage the opportunities afforded by the organization of young people in schools.

The suggestion of the Valparaiso schoolmistress, as we have said, is a valuable one; but we need hardly point out, that, in the interests of Canada, the exchange of letters should be between our Canadian schools and the schools of Great Britain, and between the schools in Ontario and the North-West and those of our Eastern Provinces. One distinctive merit in this proposal, which will commend it to the public, is that it necessitates little or no expenditure. We are, therefore, in the position of the man, who has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

In the work of keeping alive the interest in colonization, a useful example has been afforded by the periodical magazines of the English church missionary societies; a noticeable feature in which is the element of personal news. The establishment of a monthly magazine upon these lines, dealing with colonization matters entirely, and representing the interests of the Government, the C. P. R. and the other numerous interests concerned, would afford a means of communication between the settlers and their friends in the Old Country, and furnish a valuable addition to the present supply of emigration literature. A journal, too, of this description would be received in Clubs and Reading rooms, where pamphlets would be thrown aside.

We cannot refrain from some remark upon the inactivity, in past years, of our Provincial governments, with perhaps the single exception of Quebec, in the work of colonization within the province, and the absolute repudiation by our Dominion Government of any interest in moving population from one province to another.

The efforts of the C. P. R. have been mainly directed to the agricultural population of Ontario; but there has been no attempt to reclaim our population from the cities and towns in the East, no introduction of immigration literature as "Readers" into the schools of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or unfortunate Newfoundland, no attempt to check the draining of population by the unnatural forcing of higher education in Ontario, no talk of "assisted" migration at home. "Back to the Land" is the cry now in Great Britain. Home Colonies have been established for the city unemployed in England and the array of literature on the subject is formidable. Without let or hindrance the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick drift to the United States, and the soup given by Toronto and Montreal only serves to afford a breathing time to seek for occupation in some city across the line. It will, no doubt, be said that each Province can more than attend to the wants of their own citizens, but the fact remains that they have not done so. Moreover, experience has shown, however illogical or untrue it may be, that to a restless and unsettled population, the farthest fields have always seemed the greenest, and opportunities near at hand have been despised. Consequently inter-provincial colonization appears to be a necessity. A citizen saved is worth many immigrants gained. It would seem to be far wiser and more economical instead of paying \$100 to secure a single permanent immigrant from Europe, to give free to our native born Canadians the best and choicest of our crown lands and to lend them all the money that they need for the purchase of all necessary stock and supplies. We have lately spent large sums of money to recover prodigal Canadians from the United States, many of whom have been allured thither by misrepresentation, misconception and coloured statements. Here is a splendid opportunity to embody the experiences of these men for the use of immigrants passing through the country and of our surplus city population, in order that they may be led to agree with us in the belief that colonization, like charity, should begin at home.

ERNEST HEATON.

* * *

The returns for March show an increase in British emigration of a little over 3,000, as compared with the returns for the same month last year, most of which must be credited to the United States. There is a slight decrease in the movement to Canada and to Australia, and a slight increase to South Africa. The movement of foreigners *via* English ports remains about the same. For the three months ended March the total of British emigration is 27,096, against 21,466 last year. The emigration to the Colonies remains about stationary. The increase in the case of the United States is accounted for by the return of a proportion of the large number of people who left that country owing to the depression that existed last year.

At Street Corners.

I SAW two Chinamen pass the street corner a moment or two ago; one a little behind the other as is their wont; stolid, impenetrable, observing everything with a stoical impartiality and indifference. They did not look elate; they never do; but I could not help wondering what they thought of Japan's terms of peace and whether the painful history of their country, during the past seven or eight months, added a deeper shade to their downcast demeanor.

I am often inclined to cut up rough with the Working Man and to think him unreasonable and selfishly narrow—his environment sometimes tends to make him so. Sometimes he is disposed to be a tyrant. But I hate to read of a piece of injustice like that which occurred at Peterborough the other day when the employees of some large works were told that they must sign a document that would cast them hand and foot into a bondage of debt to their masters or go out immediately into the cold world. They were given an hour to do it in. It is said in defence that this is the American style of running factories. If it is, we can understand the little difficulties that occasionally crop up in the States between capital and labour which give our friends to the south of us their chief opportunities of military experience.

It is a piece of barbarous ignorance and waste to allow black smoke to emerge from any chimney. When I see that I know that the proprietor does not know enough to have it altered, or has not money enough to do it, or does not recognize what is undoubtedly true that black smoke coming out of a chimney is so much unconsumed coal at \$5 per ton going out to be distributed over our buildings instead of being made to produce heat. Why should manufacturers and business men pay a large sum annually towards the blackening of Toronto?

That was an especially fine memorial window that was put into the south aisle of St. Michael's Cathedral last week. The drawing of the figures is excellent and the colours well-chosen. That such a work of art was produced in Toronto is a feather in our cap, as well as in that of the firm who carried the work through.

I was in the corridor of the Education Department the other day, which, as everybody knows, is decorated with the plaster of Paris effigies of distinguished persons. It is our local great men series. A young man, apparently a farmer from 'wayback was there, contemplating these heads and faces in a mystified way. Presently he turned to me and said: "Say, boss, have they got Birchall's head here?" He evidently thought that John Bright, and Gladstone, and Sir Oliver Mowat, and Edward Blake and all the rest were murderers. I directed him to the Musée.

The men whose names are most frequently before the local public seem to me to be the cartoonists. On the whole I should say that cartooning was rather overdone in Toronto. There are hardly enough things happening for a daily cartoon of general interest, though Sam Hunter of the *World* hardly ever fails to "get there," somehow. He has studied the essential points to be aimed at in a cartoon with a good deal of success. H. M. Russell of the *Evening News* is also clever and as a facile draftsman is strong and able—he must have worked like a galley-slave to get to such an effective mastery of line. "Rostap" of the *Telegram* is said to be Owen P. Staples. The ideas of the *Telegram* cartoons are frequently good and the studied eccentricity of the drawing gives them a character and originality of their own.

The bright incoming of spring helps to make Easter a very joyous time. The old earth has thrown aside her mantle of snow; pale patches of green appear in the fields, and even a tiny bunch of primroses was found two days ago in High Park and they were brought carefully and tenderly home where they immediately died. Oh, the beautiful coming of the spring, when the oak puts out its little red buds and clothes itself slowly as though prouder of its hardy

limbs than of its green raiment. One could go on forever revelling in the delights of spring. Watching old people, for instance, who have been housed up all through the dreary winter, walking along the streets, longing, perhaps, for a sight of green fields after the continuous snow; thinking, perhaps, of the faces that have been "covered up by death's hand," faces which will never again look through the green gates of spring; and to these old people there comes a peace upon their sorrows, quiet hearts filled with thoughts scarcely allied to earth, and one thinks that they have looked with far-off eyes through that grey, misty mountain where the forgotten years have rolled down.

I met with a man the other day who had not been in Toronto for four years. The principal thing he talked about was one improvement of the street car traffic. He was a merry fellow and said that when he was here four years ago he used to get into a street car as a place to be quiet in and to think over what he had to do. The quiet jog of the horses, the leisurely movements of the driver, the frequent and long pauses made him feel as if he were right away in the country. "Now," he said, "you no sooner get into a car than you are whirled to your destination." I had to confess that I had forgotten those days of horse cars till he spoke and brought them so vividly before me.

My friend ——— was telling me the other day how much better he felt since he began to take supper before going to bed. This is considered by many a very baneful practice, but ———, who is a very intelligent man, says that the reverse is the case. What he said was something like this: "I am of opinion that the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness we so often meet with. Physiology teaches us that there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is therefore logical to believe that the supply of nutriment should be somewhat continuous. As bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation and nutrition continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and general vigor are the result."

After a vigorous season of basketball practice, which I understand is nearly as dangerous as football, the 48th Highlanders are going in for a football association. Although it is, no doubt, true that much of the success of this regiment is due to the opportunity it affords of wearing a very showy uniform, there is among its ranks a good deal of sterling manhood. There is also a clannishness, which, while quite natural, is sometimes amusing; and combined with the clannishness is a vivid desire to challenge the world in general, which is as defiant as the proverbial Irishman at Donnybrook fair. When the 48th goes to Windsor for its Queen's birthday it will, no doubt, cover itself with honour, but to complete the pleasure of the outing, a regiment of American regulars should be invited to compete in a friendly way in a tug of war. Then we should see the Macs, and the Frasers, and the Alecs, bring to bear their giant thews like the Homeric heroes of old.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario formally opened the Canadian Horse Show. The sumptuous lunch in the Armouries, which immediately preceded this august event, and at which many distinguished visitors connected with matters equine south of the Canadian frontier were entertained, put all the dignitaries and officials and other eminent personages in great good humour, and so the big Show opened amidst thunders of applause and the highest of spirits. With respect to the Armouries, every arrangement which experience, forethought and taste could suggest had been made for the advantage of exhibitors and their horses, and for the comfort and pleasure of guests. The judging of horses began immediately after the opening, and some magnificent creatures were shown. But many Canadians wondered why the judges were composed so largely of Americans. Can Canadians not trust their own opinions? Must they ever refer to outsiders when they want to know the value of their possessions?

DIOGENES.

The Latest News From Paris.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

THE strike-world in France is in just as seething a state as it is in any other country; not many big strikes occur, but the total of ordinary little ones makes up for the absence of vastness. Anarchy, as a factor in present practical politics, may be placed in a back seat, but a vigilant eye kept upon it. Nor need any importance be attached to the May Day hewers of wood and drawers of water. All the disturbing and scattered seeds of labourism may be bundled together and labelled: Fermenting Socialism. It is worthy of note that the latter never seeks to weaken its aims or loosen its hold by organizing meetings for windbags and decoy ducks. All the speaking and work are confided to a few choice men, who reserve themselves for speaking in Parliament or at some leading strike meeting where they are certain to catch the public eye. The socialist programme is short and clear; precise and concise: bread and work, and an equitable division of the burdens of life. The French socialists repudiate all help, save that which comes from themselves; they are their own saviours; will take any assistance that may be offered them in their onward march to their goal—the dethronement of capital, and the world re-created for the *proletariat*. There is a tidal wave welling up in this sense, it can neither be lashed nor mopped back. But the current can be directed.

Citizens are likely to be caught in a two-headed strike; the cabmen and bus employés promise to “come out” simultaneously. Conciliation seems to be as inefficacious as a Peace Congress to stop a war. Starvation is the only quietus for either strikes or lock-outs. Cabby is very wrath. Society, he proclaims from vehicle tops, is conspiring to victimize him because he is of too generous a nature. During a whole fortnight he submitted to be sacrificed by driving citizens, during fifteen minutes, for one franc, as an experiment desired by the public; the authorities will not adopt the Horo-Kilométrique measure that vainly he sighs for, which would end all disputes and close the era of abusive and unacademic language. He now falls back on his last card, that of being paid by the day like any other diurnal wage-earner. If not he will resign his whip, his white glazed hat and his buff coat and seek pastures new.

The “insult” to Bismarck by the Reichstag—not the Prussian Parliament—is regarded here as a very serious affair and so is commented on with extreme prudence. Not that the French could be expected to go into complimentary mourning for the terrible slap in the face administered by the majority of the representatives of Fatherland to their former terrible foe. The gravamen of the situation lies in the Emperor angrily reprimanding the Imperial Federated Parliament, thus proving the constitution is only second after His Majesty. *L'état c'est moi!* That the German princes may be with him is very likely, but that the people are of a similar way of thinking is very questionable. The French know very well that such a vote against the ex-Chancellor does not prove that the Germans desire to smash up their unity, but it might lead to a home dead-lock, from which only a foreign war could secure extrication. And the elements of instability and inflammability are so numerous and lying about over Europe.

The tramway employés have just syndicated; that accomplished, they have drawn up a list of their grievances against their two companies. But the men will have nothing to do with the servants of the Bus Company. The bus strike is suspended. There appears to be no likelihood that the consultation between the directors and the bus delegates will have a favourable ending; the directors oppose a simple *non possumus* to the charter of reforms presented to them. Then, the quarrel must be fought out—hilt to hilt. Neither cabs nor busses in Paris, and all the spare bicycles, it appears, are in the pawn offices—the stabling, perhaps, for iron horses during the winter, a bad sign of trouble times. Many balloon experiments are taking place just now. A few days ago a monster balloon rose from Lavillette; it was of the navigable class, and was to pull up at the Eiffel Tower, the destined terminus of the future aerial trotting route. The balloon shot ahead of the “station” at the speed of 73 miles an hour, and two hours later it was 150 miles distant from where it started—the three passengers with difficulty were extricated and expressed their joy at not having taken return tickets.

A new edition of Jomini's “Précis of the Act of War” has appeared, and is being rapidly purchased and eagerly read. To-day everyone is a little bit of a *militaire*, as everyone has a dash of socialism in his political blood. Jomini had the rare merit of conceiving the same strategic plans as Napoleon and divining his movements, so much so that the Emperor was astonished that what was only known to himself had been anticipated by a second. For moderns the value of Jomini's volume lies in the fact that the “great principles” of Napoleon's strategy were neither numerous nor complicated and are easily seized by even unprofessionals: concentrate by strategic combinations the bulk of your army on the decisive points of the theatre of war and especially on the enemy's communications; manœuvre so as to bring to bear the bulk of your army against fractions of the enemy's forces; on the day of battle let the forces converge towards the decisive point of the fight, have all your army in movement, so as to be apparently acting, though not actually present. Brief, adopt your tactics to the theatre of operations and the movements of the enemy—plans as old as the hills. But the following is of to-day application; the foregoing tactics are “independent of absolute number and the mechanical force of numbers—to which an exaggerated importance is attached.”

The young widow that was admitted into the Brussel's hospital a fortnight ago, and died rather mysteriously, is said to be of French extraction. Being of fair social standing surprise was expressed that she should have applied for admission to the public hospital. The funeral was of the second class; plenty of wreaths on the bier, numerous sorrowing mourners, and a musical obituary mass—in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. Rumours circulated that the young widow had succumbed from the *suites* of an abortion; the public prosecutor ordered the exhumation of the remains and was present. On the coffin being opened the law officers and relatives were stupefied to find, in place of the body of the widow, three human heads. The doctor who was present could not explain the transformation scene, nor can the widows remains be found. Exchange is no robbery.

The attempt to murder the Chinese peace plenipotentiary in Japan may have awkward results: while it will alienate sympathies from Japan it is not considered to have any importance on the continuation of hostilities. The Japanese Government is dominated by the military party, which insists on their entry into Peking for glory's sake. All that may make the foreign powers more measured in their masterly inactivity and tend to their curtailing the credit of non-interference they accorded Japan. Unfortunately the great difficulty of the situation is not in the collapse of the Celestials, but in the disbelief that they can pick themselves up even after the signing of peace. The Mandarins, or literary Mamelukes, cannot be changed into Western ways of looking at the world of to-day and its future by rescripts. After the occupation of Peking, to which the Japanese armies are converging, the conquerors will at once come into contact not only with Chinese despair but Occidental interests.

At the Nantesse penitentiary officials and inmates have been ailing from a mysterious malady, akin to palsied members and other poisonous symptoms. Drains, etc., were examined, water analysed, but the sickness held on all the same. The resident surgeon asserted the evil lay in the food; the rations were analyzed, and the flour, etc., tested, in the municipal laboratory. Nothing objectionable was discovered. The surgeon still persisted in his conclusion that the cause lay in the food. A patient at last obligingly died; the post-mortem examination revealed death by poison, the latter occasioned by “ergot,” a deleterious fungus that sprouts upon rye and adheres to the grain and so gets into to flour. The surgeon—and public opinion is with him—demands an independent inquiry into his own and the analyst's conclusions.

An “Original Subscriber and Constant Reader” writes to a journal to no longer send him the paper. He confesses that his health has suffered since the sheet devoted itself to bimetalism. That result was never anticipated by economists.

The manufacture of lucifer matches is a state monopoly, like the production of cigars and postage stamps. A few weeks ago the hands proclaimed a strike, demanded augmented wages, due to the employment of French native wood,

alleged to be more difficult to manipulate than that imported from Russia, and till recently employed. The match makers come under the department of the Ministry of Finances, whose head is M. Ribot, the Premier. He seized the occasion to take a new departure in handling the strike. He received a delegation of the workers, assured them their grievances would be minutely examined, and if well-founded, would meet with immediate redress. He requested them to put down their "grievs" in writing; they, and an equal number of the state engineers and overseers would meet and go into the matters *ex aequo*. But, as a preliminary, they should resume work. All was loyally complied with. Each "grief" was separately and minutely investigated, and the conclusions countersigned by the delegates and the engineers. General result: the delegates had to certify that after the fullest and fairest inquiry, they could not substantiate their "grievs." So M. Ribot told them no augmentation could be made in their salaries, nor would any diminution either be effected, though it was clearly revealed the rates paid were too high. That's business. M. Ribot happens to be a very level-headed man.

The Rev. Loyson Hyacinthe, has added another to his several religions; he has been Dominican, is an old and a new Catholic, an Evangelist, etc. He has been on a religious star tour in Algeria, and has become Mahomedan. In a letter addressed to a journal he recommends his countrymen to become Islam Christians—that beats marrying the Grand Turk to the Republic of Venice. He quotes one of the proclamations of Napoleon I. when he invaded Egypt to cut the English route to India: "The French are the true Mussulmans"—and the Forty Centuries looked down upon the French invaders without a grin. To convert the Arabs, Napoleon relied upon the sword, like Mahomet himself. Père Loyson demands now the alliance of the Gospel and the Coran; and an intimate political alliance between the Arabs and the French, for the joint stock conquest of Africa. Cecil Rhodes will please take notice. The Père Loyson becomes still more astonishing by his assertion that "Mahomet was divinely inspired in founding the great Islam Religion," and that "must be the thought of Jesus also!" The Coran or the sword, that was never included in the Sermon on the Mount. The English, but above all the American Protestants, freely subscribed cash for the ex-padre, who has now no church of his own; he ought to try sending round the hat to collect funds to erect a Mosque. He can even avoid that, because the French Government endows the Mahomedan creed in Algeria, as it does the Catholic, Calvinistic and Israelitish creeds in Continental France. These four anti-religions are in the Budgetary sense, under one shepherd and in one fold. M. Loyson has only to submit to the rite of circumcision to be received into Islamism and become Grand Patriarch of Algeria or Private Chaplain to the Madhi.

A wounded "bird" was picked up in full daylight, lying senseless on the footway, under the arcade of the Rue de Rivoli. The skull had a severe scalp wound, and the eyes seemed to be compulsorily closed. The bird was an Anglo-Saxon, named Bird, rich and respectable, but who had been at a bar and had rowed with some people enjoying their nips. The Police Inspector had the unfortunate conveyed to an hotel when he fell against a large mirror and inflicted severe cuts on his head.

M. Paschal Grousset, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Commune, and new Deputy of Paris, proposes that for the 1900 Exhibition a communication between the Champs Elysées and the Earth's Central (supposed) fire be bored by means of a series of strata and lifts. Each stratum would have a fixed temperature to suit constitutions, thus there would be no necessity during winter to go to Nice or Cairo; hire a 100 or 212 degrees temperature tavern under Paris. The deep down apartments could suit city Hot-tentots, and the lowest of all could receive one's enemies, for there the fire would never quench. M. Grousset would pipe up boiling water free for the use of citizens. The Troglodite Parisians would have electric lighting and ventilation free, and as summer approached, they could, like fish, come near the surface. That geological and cellar city will not interfere with the arrangement for bringing the moon and its man to within one yard of a spectator. Z.

Prudence.

Blessed is he who has the wit
To get away before he's hit:
He who will not
Remain in circumstances where,
Though everything is on the square,
He'll get it hot;

Who when he notes the anxious eye
That waits for him to say good-bye
Goes right away,
Sure that Supply will not produce
Demand, and so it's not much use
For him to stay.

But he who cannot take a hint,
From pride or other mental squint,
Gets for his pains
More than his share of Fortune's rubs,
And of his fellow-creatures' snubs,—
Yet still complains.

THE DOGGREL BARD.

* * *

Letters to the Editor.

A MENACE TO THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—This everlasting creed wrangling for supremacy is a menace to the country. It distorts the features and twists the mental power of our politicians into abject ugliness. Where there should be men to act honestly and fearlessly in the interest of the country, there are seen cringing puppets to an unholy power—for the pandering to any creed is unholy—let the creed be ever so strong, or ever so sure that it is right in its belief and actions. Men and women are intelligent in everything else than religion, but belief in religion *precedes* reason; thus it is that instead of the Christian religion as a whole, imparting a healthy mental robustness, it dwarfs them into creed worshippers and fanatics.

Be it understood that I have none but kind words for the sincerely religious individual. But when a religious creed insists that it is right and those who differ from it wrong, it transgresses the bounds of Christian charity; and when it intrigues for the insistence of an isolated position from Christians who cannot see eye to eye with it on things which are merely minor matters in Christianity, it indicates a menace to the harmony of the people.

W. W. STEVENS.

Toronto, April 9th, 1895.

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT ACT.

A LETTER FROM MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Have the promoters of the Canadian Copyright Act fully considered the probable consequences of their legislation to Canadian literature? Would it not have the same bad effect on Canadian literature which American denial of copyright to English authors had upon the literature of the United States? The American publisher naturally preferred reprinting English works without payment, to paying for native productions. The consequence of this was the depression of American literature, which continued till, by the adoption of reciprocal copyright, the American writer was placed, commercially, on a fair level with his English rival. I am inclined to attribute the anti-British acrimony, unhappily characteristic of American literature, partly to the ill-feeling engendered by unfair competition. Should we not, under the proposed Copyright Act, have similar results in Canada? Would not the hopes, whatever they may be, of Canadian literature be killed by the exposure of the Canadian writer to competition with unpaid authors?

Ostensibly the author would, under the Act, have a right to a royalty of ten per cent. But what chance would the unfortunate writer have of collecting this royalty from a piratical publisher? How could he enforce true returns of the sale? It must be remembered that not only Canadians, but American interlopers might take advantage of the liberty which the Act would afford. Practically the Act would

amount to a general license of piracy, which, apart from the injustice to the individual, would not be very honourable to us as a community. I do not mean to say or insinuate that the framers of the Act mean to deny commercial justice to authors, but I do not see how, under their law, commercial justice could be secured. The Government, it is understood, declines to have anything to do with the collection of the royalty.

The author would, at all events, be deprived of control over his work, which might be dealt with in any way that the piratical publisher chose. This might be a source of serious annoyance even to writers, to whom, as from the nature of their subjects, they did not, like novelists, look for large profits; the merely commercial question would be a secondary consideration.

The question, as it seems to me, has been too much in the hands of our publishers and printers and too little in those of our literary men. Before it is decided, the attention of our literary men should be given to the subject.

Yours faithfully,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, April 15th, 1895.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES—NO IV.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—The economic condition of a country is affected favourably by the influx of money and securities, and adversely by their efflux. If we turn to the export and import trade figures for the five years during the regime of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, we find an adverse trade balance of almost 133½ million dollars, which means that Canada sent out of the country a like sum in money, or in money and securities, for if she was unable to send the full amount in money, debentures and bonds must necessarily have been sent to secure the balance of the debt. This enormous drain on the country's money and securities, at that time, fully accounts for the unprecedented business depression and stagnation that existed during the latter portion of Mr. Mackenzie's term of office. The country had become depleted of the facilities essential to good and safe and, therefore, satisfactory business—viz. : money and currency. Such is the position Free Trade will place any country in, if the economic condition of the country is not right. Free trade merely increases a country's privileges as buyers, but opens no new channels for exports.

The foregoing is even a worse showing than for any five consecutive years under the protective tariff; still there is very little comfort in this knowledge for protectionists, as the situation is daily becoming more aggravated, and must eventually result in ruin to Canada's industries and trade. Protection will not adjust the economic condition any more than will free trade. What amount, I ask, has been added to the specie reserves of Canadian banks since the adoption of the National Policy? Nothing at all; in fact, the specie reserves are far less in proportion to liabilities than they were at the time Canada adopted the Protective Tariff, which indicates a greater strain on the country's capital to-day than at that time. The economic condition can never be right until the Bank Act compels the banks to protect their creditors absolutely. Thoughtless people imagine that Canada's banking system is as sound as that of Great Britain. Nothing could be further from the truth. Canadian banks collectively would require to have 112 millions dollars more gold than they now hold, to place them on as sound a footing as the Bank of England. It is only because of Great Britain's superior economic condition that she can successfully maintain the policy of Free Trade. The rate of interest obtaining in London to-day indicates the superior soundness of her finances. It is only under such an economic condition that Great Britain can retain and maintain its capital. Under a less favourable economic condition, that is, if interest was lower in some other country, Great Britain would lose its active capital, and then its fixed or invested capital would depreciate in value, which would lessen the value of its securities and, therefore, increase the rate of interest still more, thus crippling its industries and trade.

The mercantile and industrial catastrophes and general business depressions that have pervaded the Argentine, Australia, New South Wales, the United States and Canada, have been brought about by one and the same cause in all of these different countries, that is, everyone of them have been

depleted of their banks' specie reserves, their real property securities and their bonds. In other words they have each and everyone failed to maintain themselves. CRITIC.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL AND BRITISH AUTHORS.

To the Editor of The Week

Sir,—Mr. R. T. Lancefield, Public Librarian, Hamilton, has, in your issue of March 22nd, misstated the case. He also demands "that a law shall be enforced to put an end to such a scandalous state of things": an outsider would naturally think that he was battling for the Eighth Commandment, instead of for watering it. In plain English he demands (on behalf of perhaps a dozen printers) an Act of Parliament to materialize a Canadian edition of the great Irish grievance "we are wrongfully kept out of a great deal of property by the right owners."

Before going fully into the subject, I must offer some preliminary observations: (1) As to his personal attack upon me, I (as a discoverer in another sphere of investigation and consequently used to detraction) am indifferent; (2) Mr. Lancefield, having been in the canvassing book trade, knows the real truth, but the outside public do not. Our M.P.'s, misled by misrepresentations, are, it is said, unanimous for despoiling British authors; but if they knew the exact truth I feel certain that they would rally to the Eighth Commandment. I maintain that to seize the property of another man against his will, paying him a nominal consideration, and that difficult to realize, is a breach of the time-honoured law, "Thou shalt not steal." "The rose by any other name would smell as sweet"—so robbery by any other name is still as bad. He and I take different sides—what I call stealing, he evidently regards leniently.

I also respectfully submit: (1) That it is against public policy for a gentleman holding a public appointment to advocate tampering with the Eighth Commandment; (2) As a public librarian he practically gets his living as a result of the accumulated labours of authors, and therefore he should be the last to crusade against their rights. It is not seemly for one thus benefitted to do so.

I propose to state, (1) the principal objections of the British authors, as sent to me, (2) also others of my own. But before doing so will interpose a few facts. (a) Mr. Lancefield during his trade experience must have often heard that pirated editions have been smuggled from the States; that is, without paying the author's royalty of 12½ per cent. Take Chambers's Encyclopedia. The publishers authorized a United States edition for North America, but there have also been many pirated editions smuggled across the lines to the injury of the Scotch firm. It is certain that previous to the United States Copyright Act, that they did not get a cent from more than one-fourth of the copies sold here. So with other books. Several years ago a leading British publisher, the pirated editions of whose books had been largely smuggled into Canada, stated that the royalty that he had received through our Custom House was less than \$150. (b) A London publisher sold a large quantity of books to a man in Lower Canada. The latter, not disposing of them as quickly as expected smuggled them into the States. The Londoner not getting paid came over and sued the debtor. The latter positively had him arrested for attempted blackmailing. The victim's letter—now lying before me—states: "I am the unfortunate person who had to track and punish ——— for smuggling." This gives a vivid idea of the future of British authors and publishers if the Eighth Commandment is watered for the convenience of a dozen people, and for the advertising of their champion. (c) The following illustrates one of the evils of a publisher losing all control over his property. In the English (1874) edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia (now lying before me) the publishers complain of gross misstatements in reprints in the States which were "hateful to the original proprietors—their name all the while appearing on the title-page." Among others upon the subjects of Free Trade, Protection, Slavery, etc., statements were made diametrically opposed to the original articles. There was also a vile libel upon a prominent person, leading uninformed people to believe that Messrs. Chambers had fallen to the level of the New York newspaper-blacksheep satirized by Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit." The editor adds, "For this injury there is no competent redress." (d) I grant that often there is much

market-place popularity and benefit gained by waging war against the Eighth Commandment, or by town-crying imaginary grievances. But they bring to mind something that Dickens wrote in "All the Year Round": A gentleman had exaggeratively cried up Burns, thereby achieving profitable notoriety. It was one word for Burns and several for himself. Whereupon Dickens, conceding Burns' merits, laughed at the self-advertiser in "Burns as a Hat-peg," expressing the true inwardness of the outcry.

(e) Mr. Lancefield blames me for stating that the royalty is only to be paid upon the copies sold and paid for. He alleges that the "royalty of ten per cent. must be paid upon each copy of the work *issued*." I was misled by the loosely worded published statement of one of the leading beneficiaries of the proposed raid. But it is certain that there would be a victimizing fight as to whether the ten per cent. was to be on the trade or the retail price. Mr. Lancefield knows from his business experience that when books were imported from the States, the fifteen per cent. duty was charged on the trade—not the retail price. This also applied to the author's royalty, which was $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the invoice price. Therefore, it is certain that the author's ten per cent. would be similarly calculated. All know that the wearer of a shoe is the best judge as to whether or where it pinches. The official statement of the British authors (now lying before me) says, "The proposed Bill is silent as to whether the royalty is to be paid on copies *sold* or copies *printed*. The Canadian Government is not to be responsible for any royalties not paid to it." Therefore, if Mrs. Gamp was not "so disposed" there would be no cash. Like others I am slightly sceptical as to the outcry of "Toronto the Good." This intentional or unintentional obscurity in the Act means trouble ahead.

The following are some of the objections to the proposed law as officially set forth by the British authors:

(1) It undermines the general recognition of the rights of copyright property which has now become almost universal. (2) It interferes with the law of vendor and purchaser which prevails throughout the British Empire in respect to copyright equally with all other personal property. (3) It takes from the author the control of his own property and hence hinders his improving, correcting or enlarging his own writings. (4) It injures his reputation by allowing the continued circulation of unimproved editions, even after the author has enlarged his work. (5) It injures the value of his British edition because the Canadian edition could be imported into the United Kingdom and the other colonies and compete with it. (6) It forcibly deprives him of the benefit now belonging to him under the Imperial Copyright Act, and is thus a breach of faith. (7) It sanctions the appropriation of his property by others without his consent. (8) It weakens his title to his own property. (9) It substitutes for trade contracts on agreed terms an inadequate royalty *not guaranteed*. (10) It clogs his property with the condition of local manufacture. (11) It was not recommended by the Royal Commission for cases where readers were inadequately supplied. (12) It is at variance with the Free Trade principles of Great Britain. (13) Any such dealing with copyright property in Canada will affect future arrangements with Australian and other English-speaking possessions. (14) It would almost certainly destroy our present means of securing copyright in the United States. (15) It diminishes the copyright interests of all who belong to the Berne Convention.

My additional objections:—

As I have previously stated: (1) It would injure Canadian authors. What inducement would a Canadian publisher have to pay for a Canadian MS. (not written to order) when he could appropriate a similar work by a British author for a nominal consideration? The chief reason for the backward condition of United States literature is that until quite recently American publishers could steal from British authors without paying a cent. Why, then, pay a fellow-countryman a large sum for a similar work? (2) It is a distinct attack upon the Eighth Commandment. Put this question to all Canadian property-owners: "Will you agree to allow any one to take your property against your will—three months after he has got possession, paying practically on his own valuation? He to value it—not you." Say to our 200,000 Ontario farmers: "Nearly all of you have uncleared land—ten, twenty, thirty or forty acres. It is proposed that a stranger shall be allowed to take possession of as much as he wants of

your uncleared land, keeping it permanently as his property, he only to pay you ten per cent. of what he sells off it, leaving the question open whether the ten per cent. is on the net or the gross? Will you vote for this?" There is not a farmer of sane mind who would answer yes.

In the case of books, if the spoliator sold at two dollars the author (trade-weather and the infirmities of human nature permitting) would get twenty cents, when the printer was like Mrs. Gamp "so disposed." If he sold at a dollar then only ten cents, if at fifty cents then only five. The only certain fact would be that the victimized author would be the under-dog. Is this the right position for a property owner? (3) The true interest of all Canadians is to make property in this country as secure as possible—thus to draw capital from abroad for investment here. Anything in opposition to this repels outside capital. Which is better, whether to say to a dozen printers, "Hands off other people's property," and thereby reassure hesitating investors; or to water the Eighth Commandment and keep millions of dollars out of the country? Remember that the authors as a mass greatly influence public opinion.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I, at any rate, have no axe to grind, but simply stand up for justice—not a popular undertaking in this age of sham-liberalism.

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

P.S.—Mr. Lancefield's error has arisen through not harking back to first principles.

Toronto, March 30th, 1895.

* * *

Dictionary of National Biography.*

THE new volume of the great Dictionary has no name of the very first rank; but it has a good many of great interest, and a large number of quite considerable importance. Whether in its longer and more elaborate articles, or in its shorter ones, it gives evidence of the same patient and laborious work, every care being taken to secure the greatest possible accuracy. In this volume, although we have tested it at many points, we have not discovered the least error of statement.

Among the latest names in the former volume was that of O'Connell. Here we enter upon the rest of the names beginning with O' and O. Several Ogdens and a great many of the names of Ogilby, Ogilvy, and Ogilvie are given, some of them, like the Jesuit John and the Presbyterian divine of the same name, and a third John, the original editor of the Imperial Dictionary, quite worthy of special notice, to say nothing of Earls of Airlie and of Seafield, bearing the same name. Next we come upon a number of illustrious Ogles, upon James Edward Oglethorpe, general philanthropist and colonist of Georgia, to whom Charles Wesley, the brother of John, was for a time secretary, and other Oglethorpes. Then come several O'Gradys—notably, the second Lord Guillomore, who commanded a troop of the 7th Hussars at Quatre Bras—not the Enniskillens, with whom an amusing anecdote has sometimes connected him. Then come O'Haras, etc.

The most important named in the first hundred pages is that of Sir John Oldcastle, styled Lord Cobham, the famous Lollard. As every one knows, a good deal of legendary matter has gathered around this name, and no inconsiderable part of the story must always remain more or less uncertain, but Mr. Tait has done all that can be done to dissipate some of the errors that have been connected with his history. To those who thought principally of his heresy, Oldcastle was simply a rebel and a traitor. To the other side he was that "blessed martyr of Christ, the good Lord Cobham." Whatever our judgment of his character may be we have here a more careful account of the ascertainable facts of his history.

Shortly after this we come upon a very bright and interesting account of the charming Mrs. Oldfield, who, among female actresses, is generally regarded as holding a place on the English stage next to Mrs. Siddons. There are other Oldfields of note, and O'Learys, but we pass on to the Oliphants and stop at the very remarkable Laurence Oliphant, author of Picadilly, Altiora Pato, and Scientific Religion. The writer of the article is Mr. Leslie Stephen, so that the

* "Dictionary of National Biography." Edited by Sydney Lee. Vol. XLII. O'Duinn—Owen. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 1895.

paper is not only accurate and full, but charmingly written; and it is a very sad one. The Harris imposture and delusion is a very shocking episode, and it is well that the story of it should be told, although revelations of this kind seldom prevent others from being duped, when the frenzy is on them. A short article is given to Olivers, the author of the fine hymn, "The God of Abraham Praise," and of the tune, Helmsly, often sung to "Lo, He comes in clouds descending." To Rory O'More, Irish rebel (1620-1652), four columns are given, and three to Claudius O'Neill, first Earl of Tyrone, and larger articles to other illustrious O'Neills, chief among them the great Hugh O'Neill, second Earl of Tyrone (d. 1616), whose history is given at great, but not too great length.

Among the Onslows we have Arthur (1691-1768), speaker of the House of Commons, and a more noted speaker, Sir Richard Onslow, of the time of the Commonwealth, often referred to in Carlyle's "Cromwell," to say nothing of another speaker, Onslow, named Richard also, of the time of Elizabeth, the grandfather of the parliamentarian. To Opic the painter, who mixed his colours "with brains, sir," an appreciative article is given; and although posterity has not confirmed the judgment of Reynolds, that he was, "like Caravaggio and Velasquez in one," it is pleasant to find one painter bearing generous testimony to another.

A number of distinguished names passed over, bring us to the Osbornes, Dukes of Leeds, and the like, and we pause at one, the renowned S.G.O., the *Times* correspondent, the Rev. Lord Sydeny Godolphin Osborne, who did such valuable service to the agricultural classes in England thirty or forty years ago. Most prominent among the considerable men of this family is Sir Thomas Osborne (1631-1712), successively first Earl of Danby, Marquis of Carmarthen, and Duke of Leeds, chiefly remembered as the minister of Charles the Second, under his title of Danby. It is faint praise to say of him that, "though 'greedy of wealth and honor, corrupt himself, and a corrupter of others,' Danby did not wholly lack political-principle."

Ossian (with Macpherson), is dealt with summarily, as Macpherson had been handled before. Passing over many illustrious names, we single out two—Sir James Outram and Dr. John Owen. Outram was a splendid character. On his grave in the nave of Westminster Abbey is inscribed "The Bayard of India." A Bombay service saying declared that "A fox is a fool and a lion a coward compared with Outram." Truly, these men are the salt of earth and make it worth while to write and to read biographies. To Dr. John Owen, once a mighty name among Puritans, now remembered chiefly for the enormous length of his treatises, full justice is done. He "ranks with Baxter and Howe among the most eminent of Puritan divines. . . . He distinguished himself no less by temperateness of tone than by vigour of polemics. His learning was vast, various and profound, and his mastery of Calvinistic theology complete." Admirable accounts also are given of Sir Richard Owen, and of the two Robert Owens, father and son.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys. (Vol. 5. Price 5s. London: G. Bell & Son; Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 1895.)—This edition of Pepys's Diary is the most complete ever published. First of all it was edited by Lord Braybrooke, who made considerable omissions, next by the Rev. Mynors Bright, who added a good deal omitted by the first editor, and finally by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, who gives us probably all that can be of any service. To give some notions of the difference between the complete book and some abridgements, we may mention that the 424 pages of this volume are comprised in 80 pages of the Chandos Classics edition, which contains but one-fourth of the whole. It is superfluous to recommend Pepys. He is the king of "journalists," and is indispensable to the reign of Charles II.

The Supremacy of the Spiritual. By Edward Randall Knowles, L.L.D. This little book gets its name from the title of the essay which occupies the first half of it. The author pleads for the spiritual explanation of Nature as against the materialistic, adopting Berkeley's views as to the dependence of matter on mind, especially the mind of the Eternal. Scientists, he points out, assume the being and action of a

substance, omnipresent through space, which they denominate *ether*, but the qualities they assign to it are quite incompatible with those they assign to any other substance, for it seems to be immaterial, and analogous to the nature of spirit. This principle of spirit underlies and manifests itself through all the phenomena of matter, and the author considers it will account for the mindreading which is a puzzle to so many. The latter half of the book consists of a number of devotional poems, excellent in their way but not meant, we fancy, to be critically reviewed.

New Syriac Lexicon (Lexicon Syriacum). By Charles Brockelmann. Parts I. to V. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. Toronto: Revell Co. 1895. Price 4s. each.)—Among the Semitic languages, after the Hebrew, the Syriac is certainly the most important. It is not only the language of the earliest version of the New Testament and of other early Christian documents of great value, but it is essentially the language of a part of the Book of Daniel. The discovery of many ancient Syriac writings during the present century has naturally given a stimulus to the study of the language, and the student has been hitherto but poorly equipped for his work. The great Thesaurus of the late Dean Payne Smith, of Canterbury, we are informed, will shortly be completed by the editors; but its size will prevent its being accessible to many students. The work of Dr. Brockelmann is highly commended by the most learned Syriac scholars, and is far in advance of anything already existing. It is now approaching completion, and will, altogether, make seven parts.

A Child of Nature. By Marion D. Shutter, D.D. (James H. West, 174 High St., Boston. Price \$1.00.)—An alternative heading to this book, "Studies of the Outward as Related to the Inward Life," declares what the five essays of which it is composed are concerned with. The book is full of thoughts inspired by some simple object of nature, the joy of harvest, the leaves of trees in the varying seasons, the snow, or a flower by the wayside. The book was not prepossessing in appearance, but the ideas were so simply and so strikingly expressed that it was a pleasure to read it from cover to cover. One brief passage, and it is one taken almost at random, will perhaps best indicate wherein the beauty of the book consists: "As I watched, there was the snow coming down. Yes, 'He giveth snow like wool.' Gradually the streets and walls of the city were hidden, the dust was settled at last, and every unsightly thing gently and tenderly covered up, reminding of that charity which covereth a multitude of sins, which strives to hide the defects and faults of its object. Symbol is it of an earth-wide love, that folds this sad and sinful world in its pitying arms." The author of these essays strikes us as having eyes to see.

Week by Week. By Fraser Cornish. (Macmillan & Co. The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. Toronto.)—This book provides a series of verses for each Sunday in the year. The author finds them on some idea taken from the collect, epistle or gospel for the day, in the Book of Common Prayer. He wrote them with special reference, he tells us, to the young, and "those who are any ways afflicted or distressed." Since the publication of Keble's Christian year, many of these volumes have been published, indicating, we presume, that there is a general demand for them. The present one seems to us to be distinctly ahead of most of those we have come across. The words which have inspired the writer's pen are printed on one side of the page and his verses opposite. The poetry has more melody in it than most of its kind, and the words do not give one the impression of being crammed in to meet the exigencies of rhyme or metre. We quote one specimen for the first Sunday in Lent:

"Workers with God! Give equal care
Whether the task be great or small:
God rules whole worlds, yet counts each hair,
Nor does a bird unnoticed fall.

Workers with God! though no man see,
Perfection as your pattern keep;
Perfect each leaf on tallest tree;
Each sea-shell in the deepest deep.

Periodicals.

The Biblot for April contains a discourse of Marcus Aurelius. "Reprinted for the first time, apart from its brilliant context, it is a chapter out of Marius the Epicurean that no man who has read will ever forget, nor will the book itself be forgotten as long as superb style is the one undoubted test of power in English literature." The May number of this unique publication will contain "Fragments from Sappho." Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine, the publisher of *The Biblot*, has just published the first American edition of "Homeward Songs by the Way."

The Hon. T. B. Reed opens *The North American Review*, for April, with a criticism of the labours of the recently ended Fifty-third Congress. The ex-Speaker does not seem to think very highly of American statesmanship, at least so far as the Democrats are concerned. Mr. Springer, the Secretary of the Treasury, will not like Mr. Reed's remarks. Admiral Colomb, in a paper on "The Future of the Torpedo in War," graphically predicts the use of that great engine of destruction in future naval combats. The course of the present Washington administration in its conduct of foreign affairs is defended by Senator George Gray, of Delaware, who did not approve of Senator Davis' indictment in the previous number. An article which will attract wide attention is "The Position of Judaism," by Mr. I. Zangwill, the well-known novelist and magazine writer. However one may disagree with Mr. Zangwill's views and conclusions, the article is the most interesting in the number, and no one can afford to miss it. But there are three other notable papers as well. "Does Fire Insurance Cost too Much?" is the question asked by Mr. George W. Crocker, in an exceedingly timely and practical contribution. It certainly costs too much in Toronto, but this city has to pay for repeatedly stultifying itself by electing grossly incompetent men to manage its affairs. The Hawaiian Minister, at Washington, ably writes on "The Growing Greatness of the Pacific. Hon. Hannis Taylor contributes a scholarly paper on "The Outlook for Parliamentary Government." He advocates the permission of a limited ministerial initiative in proposing and discussing vital subjects of legislation.

A seasonable essay entitled "English Wood-Notes" is a feature of the *Cosmopolitan*. James Lane Allen, in exquisite style and with rare appreciation, gives his first impressions of those songsters who are now ushering in Spring in the Old Land. He recalls with especial fondness the lark and nightingale "the two singers that are most celebrated in human song." Advancing into an English meadow where "the larks' busy chatter converts a silent field into an amphitheatre of voices," he witnesses their climbing flight, poise and descent with tumultuous song. At nightfall he steals upon the nightingale perched upon a hawthorn in a lovely gorge and pouring forth "with noble calm and passionate repose" its strains, until he is overcome with "sheer weariness of delight." One cannot read without an ache of regret that our Canadian birds do not, through their comparative voicelessness, impart to spring a corresponding charm. Lady Colin Campbell contributes a clever but somewhat pessimistic article upon "English Country House Parties," and takes occasion to reprobate in strong terms the habit of "tipping" the host's servants, which may be regarded as the last straw which makes such entertainments intolerable. "China and Japan," by George Frederick Seward, gives a rapid sketch of Japan's recent development, and hints that the present war results largely from the wish of the Japanese to experiment with their newly-constructed army. Attention is drawn to the respect with which China has always treated neighbouring states of inferior size. The Chinese and Japanese are designated the Englishmen and Frenchmen, respectively, of the East, and apprehension is expressed of the lengths to which a mercurial temperament may carry the people of the Flowery Kingdom. A number of interesting bits of fiction find a place in this very readable number.

"The Foundations of Belief," by the Right Honourable Arthur J. Balfour, is re-

viewed at length in the April *Contemporary* by Dr. A. M. Fairbairn. The review is eminently characteristic of the man. But he appears to us to miss completely the drift of Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." Mr. Balfour expressly disclaims the writing of a philosophical treatise. His object is to write a popular book; to suggest a point of view from which to regard the problems of science, philosophy, and religion. If Dr. Fairbairn had read his author a little more carefully he would have noticed that his criticism is anticipated and set aside by the whole plan of the book. An article which will greatly interest Canadians is the one which deals with our Copyright Act, contributed to by Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, Mr. Rider Haggard, Mr. John Murray, and Messrs. Macmillan & Co. This symposium, we presume, represents in its full strength the case of the British author and publisher against the Canadian Copyright Act. They say some pretty severe things, especially Mr. Hall Caine who takes the lead in the indictment so far as length and rudeness are concerned. He maintains that the provisions of the Act abolish private property in copyright, and that it abolishes it in a way unknown in any civilized country. This is both untrue and grossly impertinent. Mr. Hall Caine winds up his screed with the courteous remark that "Canada will have taken the position of literary pirate-in-chief to the whole world," Messrs. Macmillan & Co. speak of Canada as "an unliterary and thinly populated colony," and practically advise Canadians to abandon the British connections and accept the "Stars and Stripes" of Uncle Sam. And why, forsooth? So that the British author and publisher may continue to ignore us and to treat us as a mere appendage of the United States. The contributors of this brilliant symposium have written themselves down as extremely ignorant so far as Canadian affairs are concerned. In England it is rather "the correct thing" not to know anything about colonial concerns. Mr. J. A. Noble discourses in this number of *The Contemporary* on "the Friction of Sexuality," and hits some straight and timely blows at the novels of sexual sensuality which have poured from the English press in such profusions of late written for the more part by the sensitive young ladies of England. Now and then a man makes a poor second at it. Mr. Crockett's article on "Scottish National Humour" is delightful reading. Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., contributes a pleasant paper on Australia, which he has recently revisited. He journeyed to that distant land via the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Australia Steamship line and speaks in the highest terms of this route. He may well do so.

The April number of *Queen's Quarterly* is of great interest. Professor John Watson heads the list with another fine article on "Dante and Mediæval Thought." This is the fifth paper of the series, and is a study of Dante's Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. In unveiling the whole soul of the Middle Ages, Dante prepared the way for a new phase in the onward march of humanity. For us, if not for himself, he gives a true picture of the spirit of man in its greatness and its weakness; and he must be incapable of catching the contagion of a great soul who comes away from him without an enlarged feeling of the dignity and the solemnity of human life. Mr. George D. Ferguson contributes a valuable review of Dr. Kingsford's seventh volume of the "History of Canada." The reviewer says that the tone of the history is temperate and liberal, and that the author's judgment of character and events is just. "Dr. Kingsford will, however, have to condense his material and his style very much in order to bring his history to a close in two more volumes." The third article of the number consists of an address delivered to the medical students of Queen's University by Dr. K. A. Fenwick on "Impressions of American Medical Schools." Dr. A. P. Knight's paper on "Resemblances between Plants and Animals" is of much interest not only to the student of botany and zoology but to that vague individual, "the general reader." "The Diary of an Officer in the War of 1812-14" is a translation by Mr. H. J. Neilson of a diary of a certain Captain in the "Voltigeurs Canadiens,"

while on detachment duty at Kingston during the summer of 1813. The document is a valuable one, and we are much indebted to Mr. Neilson for its preservation in its present attractive form. His notes are of great value. Professor Shortt's severe review of Mr. Kidd's "Social Evolution" will interest many readers of the *Quarterly*. Mr. Shortt ridicules Mr. Kidd's central principle, and then adds that the greater part of the book is a mere tangle of outworks having little or no connection with the central principle, but simply tending to obscure it. What will Mr. Kidd and his admirers think of this? Mr. Macnaughton's "Critical Notes" in this issue are concerned with the chief doctrine of Æschylus. We can commend Mr. Macnaughton's brief words to our readers' careful attention. They are well worth it. Passing over the book reviews, which are all admirably done and timely, we turn to the "Current Events," which conclude the number, and which bear the well-known and ever-interesting initial "G." The large and sound knowledge of public affairs, both at home and abroad, which characterize all that Principal Grant has to say is here abundantly evident. In speaking of our southern neighbours he points out their strong hostility to our desire to live our own life, and the danger of this hostility. "Canada," he says, "must make up its mind that it is not going to realize its freedom without cost. It must decide to be really one with Britain, politically and commercially, or to throw in its lot with the States, or to assert a puny independence. We will do neither the one thing nor the other, and I do not wonder that the nation to the south of us is irritated at our attitude. Halting between two or three opinions is not the way to gain the respect of anyone, or to preserve our own self-respect. If we will only be consistent, no harm is likely to befall us; but if we attempt to ride two or three horses at the same time, we are pretty sure to find ourselves in a sorry plight before long." May these words not be without effect.

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Literary Notes.

Macmillan & Co. are about to publish the text of Mr. J. Comyns Carr's new Lyceum play, "King Arthur."

Estes & Lauriat published on Wednesday last a new volume, entitled "Jim of Hellas," by Laura E. Richards, the clever daughter of Julia Ward Howe.

J. Selwin Tait & Sons announce "The Major's Favorite," by John Strange Winter, and the first volume of the "Zenda" series of copyright fiction.

Macmillan & Co. have in press "An Experiment in Altruism," a New York story of to-day. The author is a woman and a practical worker in university settlements.

Prof. Weismann has written an introduction to the German translation of Mr. Kidd's "Social Evolution," which is to be published immediately by Herr Fischer, of Jena.

The next volume to be issued in Macmillan & Co.'s series of reprints of the first edition of Charles Dickens' novels will be "Bleak House." It will contain all the original illustrations.

The "Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, will be published the last of April by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in two volumes with sixteen portraits and other illustrations.

The next volume to be issued in the "Economic Classics," edited by Professor Ashley, of Harvard, will be a careful reprint containing much of the external appearance of the original, of "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade," by Thomas Mun, 1664.

Macmillan & Co. have in press a little book which is regarded by several prominent critics as a most striking and original piece of work. "An Experiment in Altruism," as it is called, is, very literally speaking, a story of to-day. The heart of this little book is a drama of love and life, but all about it press the bewildering new fashions of philanthropy and social theory.

Mr. George Curzon, M.P., has undertaken to write the introduction to the reprint of Morier's "Hajji Baba," which is to appear in Macmillan & Co.'s new series of Illustrated Standard Novels. Miss Edgeworth's "Parents' Assistant" will, it is announced, be included in this series.

Dr. Justin Winsor has prepared a volume entitled "The Mississippi Basin," to follow his "Cartier to Frontenac." It covers the struggle in America between England and France from 1697 to 1763, is fully illustrated with maps of that period, and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish it early in May.

Mr. I. Zangwill is one of the prominent figures in the English world of letters, and yet up to now his masterpiece, "Children of the Ghetto," has been practically inaccessible to the general public. Published semi-privately, it has been hard to obtain, even at a large price; and it is therefore good news that Macmillan & Co. will issue a new edition of it in one volume.

The book on which the late Sir John Seeley was engaged up to the time of his death, on the "Growth of British Policy," will be published by the Cambridge University Press. Nearly the whole of the work, which will extend to two volumes, is in type; but none of it had been finally revised by the author. Professor Prothero has undertaken to see the book through the press.

Macmillan & Co., who have begun the reissue, in four monthly volumes, of Mr. H. E. Watt's translation of "Don Quixote," will continue this in July with a life of Cervantes, wholly recast and almost entirely rewritten. This will have for frontispiece a reproduction of the bust supposed to represent Cervantes in Cacheco's picture at Seville; and also an exhaustive bibliography of Cervantes and his translators.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for early publication, "Doctor Izard," a new romance by Miss Anna Katharine Green, the author of "The Leavenworth Case," "Marked Personal," etc., etc. This story is described as quite distinct in character from the author's previous books. It has already been printed as a serial, and the reviewers speak of it as "a story of distinctive originality and exceptional power, which will linger in the memory of its readers."

Mr. Jeffrey McCarthy, the nominee against Dr. Montague, in Haldimand, is not a relative of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, but has been a member of his law firm at Barrie for thirteen years. In politics he has always been a Liberal-Conservative, but up to this time has not been an active participant. His views at present are directed opposed to any interference by the Dominion Government regarding Manitoba schools, and it is only his strong feelings on this point that has induced him to accept the nomination at Haldimand. He is not quite forty years of age.

Mr. Zangwill is one of the most prominent figures in the English world of letters, and yet up to now his masterpiece, "Children of the Ghetto," has been practically inaccessible to the general public. Published semi-privately, it has been hard to obtain, even at a large price; and it is therefore a matter for distinct congratulation that Macmillan & Co. will issue a new edition of it, in one volume. Crude in parts as the book may be, no one that has ever read it will deny its right to be classed among the most fascinating, the most vivid and impressive works of this last quarter of the century.

Macmillan & Co. announce for publication "Essays in Taxation," by Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia College. During the past five years Prof. Seligman has published in various periodicals a number of essays on taxation, which have attracted considerable attention. The forthcoming volume, however, is far more than a mere reprint of these former articles. Not only has each essay been rewritten and brought down to date, but a number of additional essays, never before published, is now added. The character of the work, while not by any means ignoring the question of principle, will be essentially practical. The vale of the book can be seen from this partial list of contents: 1. The

Development of Taxation; 2. The General Property Tax; 3. The Single Tax; 4. The Inheritance Tax; 5. Double Taxation; 6. The Taxation of Corporations; 7. The Income Tax; 8. The "Betterment" Tax; 9. Recent Reforms in Taxation; 10. Recent Reports on Taxation. The volume will contain between 400 and 500 pages.

It is said that Rudyard Kipling, who has left Washington and is now in New York, will publish his new "Jungle Book" at the end of the year with illustrations by his father, Lockwood Kipling.

The *British Weekly* announces that an authorized life of the late Professor Blackie is being written by Miss Anna Stoddart (who has been engaged upon it for some years), and that it will be published next autumn.

Mr. Crockett, the Scotch novelist, is reported to have at present an assured income from his writings of \$25,000 a year. Only recently Mr. Crockett occupied a pulpit in a Scotch village church at a salary of \$1,200.

Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co. will publish soon "How Canada is Governed," the new book by Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., which Canada's reading men are looking forward to with keen interest. The book will be illustrated.

Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., will have an elaborate paper on "Canada During Fifty Years," in *The Edinburgh Review*, probably in the April number. This will be the first Canadian contribution for years to the famous old critical review.

It is good news that we are soon to have a novel of adventure from Mr. Frank R. Stockton's unique pen. It is called "The Adventures of Captain Horn," with scenes laid mainly in South America and Paris. It will be published in England by Cassell, and in the United States by Scribner.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, the young novelist, has, the *British Weekly* hears, become engaged to an American girl, Miss Vantine, daughter of the late A. E. Vantine, the well-known importer of Japanese and Chinese goods. "If English authors, as well as English noblemen," mournfully reflects an American scribe, "are going to enter the lists for the winning of American wives, where will the poor, needy young man come in?"

From *The Athenaeum* we learn that *All the Year Round*, founded by Charles Dickens, and hitherto edited by his son and namesake, is to be discontinued, and will be incorporated with *Household Words*; and that Macmillan & Co. will publish in May, under the title "Studies of Men," a selection from Mr. G. W. Smalley's *Tribune* articles. Among the subjects may be mentioned Cardinal Newman, Lord Tennyson, Prince Bismark, the late Master of Balliol, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Froude and Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Macmillan & Co. have in an advanced state of preparation a new edition of Wordsworth, edited by Professor Knight, of St. Andrews. It will probably occupy sixteen volumes of the well-known "Eversley Series," and contain not only the poems, but the prose works, and also the letters both of the poet and his sister, and the journals of Dorothy Wordsworth. Besides full notes, many of which will be entirely new, the edition will contain a fresh life of the poet, a critical estimate of his worth, and a bibliography of British, American and Continental editions. Each volume will contain a portrait and a vignette representing some place specially associated with Wordsworth or his family. Several volumes are already in the press, and an instalment, at any rate, may be expected in the course of a year.

* * * Music.

Good Friday and Easter music in the churches this year has been exceptionally good; much of it being of a character particularly suited to the season. Stainer's "Crucifixion" received a good performance by the Metropolitan Choir under Mr. Torrington's direction on the evening of Good Friday, and

on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., Dr. Lee Williams' Lenten Cantata, "Bethany," was very creditably given in the Church of the Redeemer under the direction of Mr. Walter H. Robinson. Except music of this kind and a miscellaneous popular concert in Massey Hall there is not very much to record in the way of concerts.

That Toronto has developed wonderfully in a musical way during the last eight or nine years will be admitted by everyone who will give it a moment's thought. This has largely been brought about by the excellent work done by our teachers and music schools, which has told to such an extent, that an ever growing and appreciative musical public is the natural and gratifying result. Pupils who are artistically educated in music, and who can perform musical works in a finished and correct manner, in a measure educate the entire household from being obliged to constantly hear it. Educating large numbers of pupils soon makes a huge gap in the ranks of the public and accordingly a much higher standard of performance is necessary in order to make a success. Great artists who visit us from time to time have likewise a very stimulating effect, because creating a desire for musical improvement and a growing and ever increasing taste for the best in music, as well as the most finished performances. So in concerts, to be successful now-a-days, works have to be studied carefully and thoroughly and the greatest accuracy has to be obtained in the way of technical proficiency, tone, balance, phrasing, etc., or partial if not complete failure must (and does) inevitably follow. Still there never has been a time heretofore when so many concerts are given as at the present time. To say nothing of the really splendid pupils concerts which are given frequently in the city, and which are so largely attended, we have those by the newly formed organizations: The Mendelssohn Choir, the Toronto Male Chorus Club, the Klingensfeld Orchestra, the Toronto Vocal Club, the Toronto Festival Chorus—although the latter is practically the Philharmonic Society under another name—and the Toronto Orchestral School, besides the many local concerts of a miscellaneous character, and those by visiting artists and organization, which, throughout an entire season, are by no means few. That these all receive support, naturally some greater than others, go to prove that a musical public is getting larger every day, for which we ought all to be very thankful, and those of us who are professional musicians, especially so.

The twelfth and last of the very comprehensive series of piano recitals given by pupils of Mr. Edward Fisher was given in Association Hall on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. The programme consisted of Hummel's Concerto in A minor, Chopin's Polonaise op 22, one of the Mendelssohn Concertos, Paderevski's Concerto op 17 and Weber's Overture to Oberon for the organ. I was detained at the last moment, much to my regret, from attending this final concert, of which a report is given below, but wish to say that Mr. Fisher has shown his wide knowledge of piano music in arranging these twelve programmes, and deserves great credit, along with his talented pupils, for the excellent way in which they have all been presented.

I have been much interested in reading a musical novel entitled "Miss Träumerei," by Albert Morris Bagby, of New York. It has been a long time since I got hold of such a delightfully told story. It is so descriptive and the language is so refined and poetic, that it exercises a charm over one as though living in the the dreamy, musical atmosphere of beautiful drowsy Weimar, which it so picturesquely describes. The story is founded on the musical life of Weimar as it existed during the latter years of Liszt's life, and I recognize many famous Liszt pupils, such as Friedheim, Reisenauer, Rosenthal and others, figuring in its pages under very vapoury disguises. Much information is given regarding the nature of the lessons presided over by Liszt, his style of teaching, and also his home life. Muriel Holme, an American, is the heroine, and she certainly is a talented, lovable, graceful girl, whose purity and goodness is singularly refreshing. She was a favourite of Liszt, not only because of her musical talent, but because of her kindness, modesty and

unselfishness. I cannot speak too highly of this beautifully written and romantic tale, which, being based practically on fact, is really historical, and, in that sense, apart from its imagination, is a valuable acquisition to musical literature of the kind. It will please anybody fond of the romantic and ideal in musical life and will doubtless find many appreciative readers. The book is published by the author, 52 Lafayette Place, New York, and the price, I believe, is \$1.50.

As the paper goes to press too early to give a notice of the proceedings of the annual convention of the Canadian Society of Musicians on the 15th and 16th a full review will appear next week. W. O. FORSYTH.

NOTES.

The Mendelssohn Choir will give their 2nd concert on the evening of May 2nd, in the Massey Hall, when we understand a programme will be presented of great attractiveness. The soloists are Miss Mary Louise Clary, contralto; Signor Campanari, baritone, and Herr Ludwig Bleuer, a very brilliant violinist.

The pupils of Mr. W. J. McNally gave a piano recital in the hall of the College of Music, on the evening of the 9th inst. The programme embraced many important numbers which were very carefully and artistically played. Mr. MacNally can be congratulated on his success as a piano teacher as evidenced by his pupil's performances. Vocal pupils of Signor Tesseman and elocutionary pupils of Mr. Kleiser assisted and gave pleasant variety to the programme. Misses Pear-sall, Williams and Marks were among those of Mr. McNally's pupils who performed on this occasion.

The closing recital in a series of twelve, which have been given by pupils of Mr. Edward Fisher, the musical director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, took place in Association Hall, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst. A high tribute to the artistic merit and popularity of these recitals has been paid by the musically-cultured audiences which have crowded the halls on every occasion. The various numbers for the piano have been selected from the works of upwards of fifty of the best composers, and their high classical and exacting character fully tested the capabilities of the performers and indicated their intellectual grasp of the compositions performed, as well as ably illustrating the excellent methods of their capable instructor. The programme of Thursday evening comprised an organ number cleverly rendered by Miss May Hamilton, at the opening; an excellent reading by H. N. Shaw, B.A., who showed high elocutionary and histrionic ability; three selections by the Toronto Ladies' Quartette, who sang charmingly, with true artistic feeling, flexibility of voice and brilliant execution; and four piano concerted numbers by Mr. Donald Herald, Miss Maud Gordon, Miss Franziska Heimrick and Miss Bella Geddes, respectively; whose playing displayed brilliant technique, warmth of expression, beauty of phrasing and a refined delicacy of treatment. The Paderewski Concerto, a difficult work of modern composition, was played, we believe, for the first time in Canada. The Concertos were accompanied by an orchestra of twenty pieces, under the conductorship of Mr. Edward Fisher, adding much to their interest and effectiveness as well as to the pleasure of the audience. It has been well said "that these twelve recitals were, without doubt, the most comprehensive regular series of pupils' performances ever announced by a local instructor."

Miss Janes will give a piano recital in the Normal School on Monday evening, the 22nd inst.

* * *
Art Notes.

In art schools, as in universities, a brilliant studentship is not always the beginning of a brilliant career. Stevenson—the bright, particular Stevenson—says: "Though here and there a Lord Macaulay may escape from school honours with all his wits about him, most boys pay so dear for their medals that they never afterwards have a shot in their locker, and begin the world bankrupt. . . . Many who have plied their book diligently, and

know all about some one branch or another of accepted lore, come out of the study with an ancient and owl-like demeanour, and prove dry, storkish, and dyspeptic in all the better and brighter parts of life." The same may be said of those who, in the art schools, have "diligently plied" their charcoal or brush. Our age is a scientific one, and the worker in any of the arts, who sets out on a professional career, without a reasonable equipment of such knowledge of his craft as is learnable at the schools, must, in order to success, be either a genius or an excellent man of business. But there is such a thing as too much schooling. Paris contains scores of examples of the over-trained, *schoolish* man. I remember two men who did faultless studies in Julian's and whose original compositions were puerile. In 1885 one of them, after nine years of this academic life, was still in the class room, and his was one of the first faces I recognized on re-visiting the school in 1889. He has not yet done a good picture nor a bad study.

It sometimes happens, however, that the early promise of a student's work in the *atelier* is fulfilled when he enters the world's larger arena; and the name Lathangue occurs to me as an instance of youthful cleverness followed by success in maturity. Though French in appearance, Lathangue is the cognomen of an Englishman; and ten or twelve years ago this name was pronounced by the hero-worshipping students with bated breath. Lathangue made a meteoric progress through Paris; he was more French than the French themselves; he had mastered the coveted gift of expressing form by graphic means in a way that was rare even amongst the most dexterous of the students of his time. Their touch tended towards the square; his was mathematically so; he saw all nature in flat planes, and all boundaries to him were rectilinear. On returning to London he sent a low-toned, unpretentious picture, with nothing in it to arrest the superficial observer, to the exhibition of the Institute. It passed practically unnoticed except by a few painters who saw in it the evidence of considerable restrained power. The subject was a girl standing with a distaff in her hand, in the gloomy interior of a cottage garret, the only illumination being a deeply-recessed, cobwebby, bottle-glass window. The picture, which first attracted public attention toward him, and which made a deep enough impression to command attention to his subsequent work, was called (if I recollect rightly) "Strayed." It represents the prostrate figure of a girl who has strayed from amongst her companions who are reaping in the cornfield which forms the background to the picture; but despite the obvious technical mastery of the painting, I never could make up my mind as to whether or not Lathangue intended this dramatically suggestive composition to convey a deeper meaning than at first appears in the title.

The characteristics of his style—and he is essentially a stylist—are a fine decorative disposition of his lines and masses; and a strong sweeping stroke with a full brush.

E. WYLY GRIER.

The Société du Champ de Mars has accepted the invitation sent to its members to exhibit at the universal exhibition of the fine arts which will be opened in Berlin on May 1. The Société des Champs-Elysees has thus far taken no steps in the matter, but it is likely that it will decline the invitation.

From the 23rd April to the 4th of May Messrs. Roberts & Sons will have on exhibition, at their art rooms, 79 King street west, a beautiful collection of water-colour fac-similes of Napoleonic pictures just published in Paris, the chief of which are at present in the possession of the French Government. On Tuesday last we were shown a number of these pictures in their dainty gold frames. The process by which the colours of the original

painting are reproduced is something quite new, and has made a sensation in the art world. One of the principal features of the exhibition will be the exquisite miniature portraits of famous French men and women. Isabe's Josephine, and also his Napoleon, are among the number. There is a very fine fac-simile of the famous picture by Meissonier—Napoleon in 1814. The portraits of Marie Louise and the Little King of Rome are charmingly done. Gros's "Bonaparte at Arcole 15th Nov., 1796," deserves special mention. Altogether, the exhibition will be a notable one.

No real appreciation of the work of Daniel Vierge can be had without seeing some of his original drawings. Though he had been the first to invent a technique suited to the requirements of process-engraving and steam-printing, engraver and printer are far from doing justice to his drawing. Much of the dash and cleverness remains, but much of the delicacy and beauty of the original is lost. A collection of some fifty of his drawings in pen-and-ink, pencil, India-ink, wash and gouache is at present on exhibition at Keppel's gallery, and, though it includes but a very small fraction of Vierge's immense work, there is yet enough to give the visitor a definite impression of his genius. A few of the original drawings for "Don Pablo de Segovia" have a beauty of line, a transparency in the shadows, a variety of colouring, of which the printer has been unable to give even a suggestion. The illustrated papers, such as *La Vie Moderne* and *Le Monde Illustré*, on account of the large scale of their reproductions, have done somewhat better. A number of the drawings, including half a dozen illustrations in wash to "Don Quixote," have not as yet been published. The reproductions of pencil-sketches in the pretty little catalogue, printed on Japan-paper, are the best that we have seen. Nine of the drawings belong to the Century Co., and there is a portrait of the artist by Jaccaci.—New York Critic.

* * *
Personal.

THE WEEK takes much pleasure in announcing that Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., will contribute to its columns a series of chatty and critical paragraphs, under the heading of "Notes in My Library." These interesting and valuable contributions will be published in THE WEEK at least once a month. The first of the series appeared in the issue of the 5th inst., and attracted wide attention.

Captain E. J. Goodridge, late R.A., a Canadian, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Lieutenant-Governor Schultz is now in Ottawa and will not return to Manitoba until after the opening of Parliament.

Mr. T. G. Marquis, of Stratford, and Mr. A. Stevenson, of Arthur, Ont., are in town attending the meetings of the Dominion Educational Association. They paid their respects to THE WEEK, as a matter of course.

The closing meeting of the Unity Club in connection with the Jarvis Street Unitarian Church was held on Monday evening, when the President, Rev. H. H. Woude, delivered a lecture on "Shakespeare: the Man."

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is a singularly graceful skater. She knows every trick in the way of fancy skating, and, for a woman, is an exceedingly good speed-skater. When in Canada the Princess was noted, even among the native-born Canadians, as being a very fine skater.

Lieut.-Col. Baker, the representative for East Kootenay in the British Columbia Local Legislature, arrived in Toronto on Monday for the purpose of attending the educational convention, which began on Tuesday. The gentleman is Minister of Education in the British Columbia Cabinet, and takes great interest in educational affairs.

Dr. Perrin, Bishop of British Columbia, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. The Bishop assisted at the consecration of the Bishop of Hereford last week, and afterwards lunched with Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, meeting at table the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and Canon Gore.

MATTHEWSBROS. & CO.

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ings, Etchings, Etc.FINE FRAMING A
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THE LIFE OF A BRIGHT LITTLE BOY SAVED.

The Story Told by His Grateful Father—An Experience That May Bring Gladness to the Hearts of Other Parents.

From Waterloo, Ont., Chronicle.

Mr. David Thaler is a prosperous well-to-do farmer who lives near Centreville, on the main road from Berlin to Galt. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, and everything about his place has an air of neatness and prosperity. A representative of the *Waterloo Chronicle* lately had occasion to call on Mr. Thaler and in the course of conversation came across one of those remarkable cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that has given this great life-saving medicine a world-wide reputation. Among Mr. Thaler's family is a bright rosy-cheeked boy of four years, whose winsome manner attracted the reporter's attention and caused him to remark on his healthy appearance. "Yes," replied the farmer, "the little fellow looks well enough now, but two years ago he was but a mere skeleton, and we were sorely afraid we would lose him, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life." Asked to give the particulars Mr. Thaler said: "He was a strong and healthy child when born and continued so until 15 months old, when unfortunately a servant gave him, without our knowledge, food quite unsuited to an infant. The result was his stomach became deranged; he began to pine away and no food would remain with him but passed off like water. He could not sleep or rest, and cried day and night. He kept going down for six or seven months until the poor child was reduced to skin and bone. He had medical aid but little or no good was accomplished. It was not until the little fellow was in this desperate strait that we determined to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I procured a supply and he was given them according to the directions for children. Soon after beginning to give him the Pink Pills the change was remarkable, and from that he became stronger and stronger until he is now the healthy little chap you see before you. As I said before I believe we owe his life, under Providence, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and if you feel that what I have told you will benefit anyone else you are quite at liberty to publish it." The reporter has no doubt that the statement may point to some other parent the road to renewed health for their child, and gives it as he got it from Mr. Thaler.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body, and nerves. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the trade mark is on the wrapper around every box and do not be persuaded to try something else said to be "just as good."

Confederation Life Association.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT—ANOTHER PROSPEROUS YEAR.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE BUSINESS—A LARGE VOLUME OF NEW INSURANCE WRITTEN—AN EXTREMELY FAVORABLE MORTALITY EXPERIENCE—PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS FOR THE YEAR EXCEED \$435,000.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held at the head office of the Company, Yonge, Richmond, and Victoria streets, Toronto, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 9th inst. There was a large attendance of policy-holders and shareholders and members of the agency staff of the Association.

Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G., was called to the chair, and Mr. J. K. Macdonald, managing director, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The following report and financial statements were submitted:—

REPORT.

Your directors beg to submit to the policy-

holders and shareholders the twenty-third annual report of the Association, covering the operations for the year 1894. In doing so it is scarcely necessary to state that the year was one of unusual stringency and general depression in all branches of trade. This could scarcely fail to have a marked influence upon the business of life insurance, and in view of that fact, it will be a source of gratification to all persons interested in the Association to observe the substantial progress made and the large volume of new business secured. It has not been deemed wise to depart from the policy which has guided your directors in the past, and therefore new business was sought for only at reasonable cost.

Your directors have had before them 2,321 applications for a total insurance of \$3,631,550. Of these 2,218 for \$3,469,550 were approved; 98 for \$152,000 were declined, and 5 for various reasons were deferred. Adding the revived policies, which had been written off in previous years, and bonus additions, the new business for the year was 2,248 policies for \$3,528,204 of insurance.

The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$25,455,342 under 16,625 policies on 14,667 lives.

The death claims for the year were light, being 93 deaths under 105 policies, calling for a total insurance of \$164,287.50. Under a re-insurance this amount was reduced by the sum of \$1,994.50, making the net claims \$162,293. This is a striking evidence of the care exercised in the selection and acceptance of new business, and is a high compliment to our field staff.

The financial statements submitted herewith fully exhibit the position of the Association on the 31st December last.

The auditors have continued to give close attention to their duties, and have been thorough and prompt in their work. Their report will be found appended hereto.

Your directors are pleased to be able to state that the head office building is filling up very well, considering the effect of the prevailing depression upon all property of the kind. A considerable portion has been rented during the past year, and more since the beginning of the present year.

All the directors retire but are eligible for re-election.

W. P. HOWLAND, President.
J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.	
To premiums	\$ 807,735.06
To interest	195,580.26
	<hr/>
	\$1,003,315.32
Expenditure.	
By total paid policy-holders	\$435,251.88
By dividends to stock-holders	15,238.20
By expenses	200,405.46
By balance	353,419.78
	<hr/>
	\$1,003,315.32
Assets.	
Mortgages, debentures, and real estate	\$3,874,298.20
Loans on stocks, policies	575,746.27
Cash in banks and at H. O.	144,491.56
Net outstanding and deferred premiums	152,136.27
Interest and rents due and accrued	107,627.10
Sundries	16,534.36
	<hr/>
	\$4,870,833.76
Liabilities.	
Reserve on assurances and annuities	\$4,339,215.00
Death claims accrued	14,029.51
Policy-holders' declared profits	100,479.39
Paid-up capital stock	100,000.00
Dividend due January 1st, 1895	7,500.00
General expenses	7,936.95
Cash surplus	301,673.91
	<hr/>
	\$4,870,833.76

Cash surplus	\$ 301,672 91
Capital Stock	1,000,000 00
Total surplus security for policy-holders	1,301,672 91

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We beg to report that we have completed the audit of the books of the Association for the year ending December 31st, 1894, and have examined the vouchers connected therewith, and certify that the financial statements agree with the books and are correct.

The securities represented in the assets (with the exception of those lodged with the Dominion

Government, amounting to \$84,500, and those deposited with the Government of Newfoundland, amounting to \$25,000) have been examined and compared with the books of the Association, and are correct and correspond with the schedules and ledgers.

The bank balances and cash are certified as correct.

(Signed) W. R. HARRIS,
WM. E. WATSON, F.C.A.,
Auditors.

Toronto, March 7, 1895.

The president, Sir William P. Howland, moved the adoption of the report and financial statements submitted to the meeting, and in doing so alluded to the commercial stringency which had prevailed during the past year, and whilst these unfavourable conditions had had some effect in limiting the amount of business done by life insurance companies, yet it was gratifying to note that the amount of business on their books had not only been generally maintained, but had shown a satisfactory increase. This Association during the past year secured policies representing \$3,528,304. The total insurance in force at the end of the year was \$25,455,342.

The company had maintained a careful and conservative policy, being determined to keep the expenses of obtaining business within a reasonable limit, and to use every precaution in the selection of risks. An evidence of the latter is to be found in the fact that we have had only 93 deaths during the year, the total claims thereunder being \$162,293 only.

The business of the company continued to receive during the year the special attention of the managing director and staff at the head office, and the favorable results obtained must be attributed to this fact, and also to the very efficient organization which the company have throughout the Dominion.

It had always been the view of the managing director and the Board that the statement of the affairs of the company should be placed before you in as clear, concise, and simple form as possible. That being the case, and the statements having been in your hands for some time, it will not require any special explanation from me, but if any information is required by any gentleman present in regard thereto, I am sure the managing director will be happy to afford it if requested.

Mr. W. H. Beatty, vice-president, in seconding the resolution, said:—

I think that we have fair reason to congratulate ourselves upon the amount of business which has been secured during the past year, which has all been obtained in the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of Newfoundland, which we suppose will very shortly be a part of the Dominion, and where we re-established an agency during the year. The business shows an increase all along the line. The president referred to the depression which had existed in commercial affairs, but when we consider the very large amount of money that is paid for life insurance in the Dominion, aggregating many millions of dollars, we cannot but conclude that it is an evidence of the very solid financial condition of the country.

Allusion was made to the manner in which the head office building of the company was being rented, which could not fail to prove satisfactory to all interested; it was now beginning to pay fairly well; there was every reason to expect that within a short time it would prove to be a very good investment. It was not possible to expect a large building such as this, which was not only a credit to the city of Toronto but to the whole Dominion, to yield a large return from the outset, but there was every reason to hope that within a limited time we shall have a return from it that we cannot get from any other investment affording equally good security.

I am perfectly satisfied with the report, and I have no doubt our shareholders and policy-holders will be also. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Resolutions were moved thanking the directors, management, and also the agency staff for their services during the past year, and carried unanimously. They were severally responded to, numerous references being made to the satisfactory report which had been presented to the meeting.

The retiring Board of Directors were all re-elected.

After the meeting adjourned a meeting of the new Board was held, and Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G., was re-elected president; Messrs. E. Hopper and W. H. Beatty, vice-presidents.

* * *

"I want a hat, but it must be in the latest style." "Kindly take a chair, madam, and wait a few minutes; the fashion is just changing."

Public Opinion.

Indigestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Is the most effective and agreeable remedy in existence for preventing indigestion, and relieving those diseases arising from a disordered stomach.

Dr. W. W. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., says: "I value it as an excellent preventative of indigestion, and a pleasant acidulated drink when properly diluted with water, and sweetened."

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Publications Received.

John Mackie: *Sinner's Twain*. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Rev. J. O. Miller, M.A.: *Short Studies in Ethics*. Toronto: The Bryant Press.

Ernest Von Halle: *Trusts in the United States*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

James Mark Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D.: *Mental Development*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Capt. Marryat: *Japhet in Search of a Father*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Daniel Defoe: *Romances and Narratives*, vols. I, II, III. Edited by Geo. A. Aiken. Illustrations by J. B. Yeats. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Agnes Maule Machan: *The Heir of Fairmount Grange*. London: Digby, Long & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Rev. Walter W. Skeat, LL.D.: *The Student's Chaucer*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Charles Nodier: *Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle*. (Translation by Nathan Haskell Dobe). Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

C. deVarigny: *Women of the United States*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Chester Holcombe: *The Real Chinamen*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

J. W. Bengough: *Motley—Verses Grave and Gray*. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

John Hicks, LL.D.: *The Man from Oshkosh*. London: Sampson, Low, Manton Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Rev. John W. Saunby, B.A.: *Japan, The Land of the Morning*. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Henry A. Beers: *The Ways of Yale*. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Hamilton Herald: It is something of a pity that that noxious creature Oscar Wilde cannot read the frank comments that the newspapers are making about him these days.

Quebec Chronicle: But annexation has no foothold in Newfoundland. No political leader, no politician of even ordinary rank, no great merchant, indeed no one, in a responsible position, would like to see the Island become a part of the United States.

Winnipeg Free Press: The fact that Sir Donald Smith, the largest shareholder of the company, had not parted with a share, no doubt had its reassuring effect. Some fluctuation may still be looked for, but the panicky feeling that for a short time existed, has been dissipated.

The Globe: The admission of Newfoundland, it is estimated, would increase the membership of the Dominion Commonsto 222. If someone could devise a means by which the aggregate and not the average wisdom would rule this would be a great advantage. But the means has not been devised.

Hamilton Spectator: The Conservatives deserve much credit for the manner in which they have conducted the business of the Opposition during the session. They have been alert and aggressive, and have forced the Government and the Patrons to go on record in respect of many important matters.

Montreal Star: Soldiers and sailors are still needed if "the meteor flag" is to continue to blaze out against the blue of the sky; and to-day, in the rugged passes of Northern India, men are again doing the deeds, the very records of which will stir the blood of future youths as the heroism of Inkerman and the stubborn courage of Lucknow has stirred our own.

Montreal Gazette: The favour accorded to the idea of federation in Newfoundland evidently does not lessen as the time for making a decision approaches. A good many of the islanders, it is plain, do not like Canada overmuch, but they would like the abolition of their Legislature less. It is not pleasant for a boy who has sported in man's pants to be sent back to don his nursery clothes.

Hamilton Times: Why, if the Government has no policy upon the school question that it is prepared to announce, and stand or fall upon, has the question been made prominent at all? The Opposition would have preferred to talk about Mr. Foster's deficit, the low price of grain, the scarcity of employment and the general depression of trade, aggravated, if not caused, by the bad fiscal policy of the Government.

Ottawa Citizen: At the usual meeting of the C.P.R., Sir Donald Smith stated that he might have made \$500,000 by selling out his stock, but he had faith in the future of the enterprise, and preferred to stay by it. This is a welcome and encouraging fact. Canada is deeply interested in the success of the C.P.R., and it would be a national calamity if it should fall into the bankrupt condition of four trans-continental lines across the border.

Montreal Herald: The letter from Archbishop Fabre to the priests in Vercheres, and the warm ecomiums of the Government in the personal letter from Bishop Moreau to Mr. Ouimet, will be used in Vercheres in a hopeless attempt to stem the tide which is there carrying Mr. Geoffrion to victory. The letters in themselves do not reflect on the Liberals, and it is not likely that their authors desired them to become campaign documents, since episcopal interference in elections has now, fortunately for the authority of the Church, become a thing of the past; but in the hands of desperate men, who dread the defeat which they see impending, they will have unwarranted constructions put upon them.

She: Tell me, when you were in the army, were you cool in the hour of danger?
He: Cool? I actually shivered.

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Miscellaneous.

THE ART OF NURSING.

A woman who is a trained nurse, occupy-
ing, after years of practice, a superior place
in a London hospital, has been giving a
course of lectures on her profession. Her first
proposition at a recent talk was that there is
no such thing as a born nurse; the habit of
observation was a duty and the basis of nur-
sing, which was an art only to be learned by
practice.

Among some practical utterances of the
speakers were: A sunny sick room, one that
was entered by the sun once in twenty-four
hours, is desirable; patients placed on the
south side in a hospital ward recover sooner,
by from ten days to a fortnight, than those
on the north side. Plenty of light is benefi-
cial, except in cases of brain disease. The
less furniture in the room the better, and to
keep it clean a damp duster should be used
instead of a dry one. The air must be kept
as pure inside as outside, and there was little
or no risk about having the window open,
top and bottom, if the patient were well
covered, head included, and a good fire kept
burning. Night air is not injurious; it is
purer in the city after 10 p.m. than at any
other time. The bed should never be in a
corner, but accessible from all points. In
fever and surgical cases, a "cradle" had some-
times to be used to keep off the weight of
the bedclothes; an impromptu cradle
could be made out of a handbox, with the
bottom knocked out. Bedmaking was the
grammar and keystone of nursing; many re-
gular nurses could not make a good bed. It
was important to act with decision when the
time came for any office, and not to worry the
patient by hesitation or talking of what was
to be done; to tread quietly, but firmly, not
on tip-toe, and never to whisper to the third
person. Every effort ought to be made to se-
cure for the patient two hours' sleep before
midnight. Amateur nurses often broke down
through neglecting to take food when keep-
ing watch through the night.

THE TRILBY RAGE.

For some time now, it has been stealing
into the minds of Du Maurier's admirers that
"Trilby" is becoming the international nu-
isance of the nineteenth century. It is not,
perhaps, Trilby herself so much, for she is a
very charming if improper person. But it is
the people who utilize her. There are now
"Trilby shoes," "Trilby bonbons," "Trilby
cigars." We have had "Trilby tableaux" un-
til we are tired; the number of young women
who "look like Trilby" grows from day to
day; while the number of females—we use
the name deliberately—who talk about their
"Trilby feet," is as the sands of the sea.
Most of them know as much about Trilby or
Trilby's feet as they do of her mesosternum;
but, none the less, they babble of her pedal
phalanges. Yet it has been reserved for
San Francisco to give the final blow to Du
Maurier's book. A firm of ready-made cloth-
ing dealers now run staring "ads" headed
with the familiar picture of Taffy, the Laird,
and Little Billee walking out together arm in
arm. These three unfortunate gentlemen are
decked out with most gorgeous garments, all
ready-made, and duly ticketed. They wear
upon their countenances the feeble smirk pec-
cunial to tailor's dummies. Their attire is
spoken of in the "ad" as "ideals of Trilby-
ism." It is segregated. "The Laird" is "a
double-breasted sack, the newest weave in
Scotches, and bewilderingly handsome." An-
other garment is "The Taffy," which is "one
of these soft-roll sacks that's so jaunty, and so
free from that stiff look." The "Little Billee"
is "our new cutaway, one of the most artistic
garments that ever left a tailor-shop." We
submit to Mr. du Maurier that henceforth
"Trilby" is impossible. Talleyrand said
that a blunder was worse than a crime. So
has it been with Trilby. We bore with her
as an immoral person, but she is unendurable
as a chestnut. We extend to Mr. du Maur-
ier our sincere sympathies, for it is indeed
bitter to be used as the vicarious eulogist of
ready-made raiment—to become, as it were,
the laureate of a hand-me-down.—*The Ar-
gonaut.*

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covery, even after the disease has pro-
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a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery,"
but who have been forced to confess that
it surpasses, in curative power over this
fatal malady, all other medicines with
which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-
liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and
mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these
cases and had either utterly failed to bene-
fit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for
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The asbestos suit which was worn consisted of a pair of boots, protected by iron soles, gaiters, pantaloons, jacket, apron, gloves and helmet, the last being provided with eye-pieces of mica. Inside of the jacket is carried a respirator which cools and purifies the hot, smoky air, and allows the air breathed to be expelled properly. The efficiency of such a suit depends not only upon the non-combustibility of the material, but also upon the fact that it is a non-conductor of heat, becoming hot so slowly that the wearer has ample warning of the proper time to flee. It is in no way hurt by water. It is not proposed that every member of a fire department shall wear such clothing, but it is urged that one or two members of every company be provided with them.

Other uses that are proposed for this cloth are for protecting merchandise against cinders: to extinguish small fires by smothering; for drawing between buildings; and as a protection covering for the fire-hose. It is already used extensively for drop-curtains and flies in theaters.

According to a recent lecture of Professor Schuster, of London, the safest course for a human being in a thunderstorm is to get thoroughly wet. Benjamin Franklin remarked that he could kill a rat when dry by means of an electric discharge, but never when it was wet.

"A record for rapid rail-rolling," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "was made by the south works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, at Scranton, for the week ending March 9. The converting mill made 6,042 tons of ingots in eleven turns, and the south rail mill rolled 5,201 tons of finished rail."

"Vaccination matinees have become quite the fashion in Paris," according to *The Medical Times*. "Persons belonging to fashionable society co-operate in arranging to have a doctor and a cow at an afternoon tea. The company are all vaccinated from the cow. In some of the larger houses on the Champs Elysees, the cow is taken up in the elevator, and is temporarily installed in the dining-room. The cards issued bears the words, 'On Vaccinera' [There will be vaccination]."

A Cat without a Stomach.—"Dr. Pachon has recently succeeded, in connection with Dr. Carvallo, in making an extirpation of the stomach in a cat," says *Modern Medicine*. "The animal was found to be as well nourished after as before the operation, but was less able to digest milk or raw meat than before. A mixture of milk, rice, flour and yolk of egg was well digested, but milk, when taken alone, was imperfectly digested. Cooked meat was digested without difficulty. It thus appears that the gastric juice effects changes in the stomach similar to those produced by cookery, preparing it for the action of the intestines."

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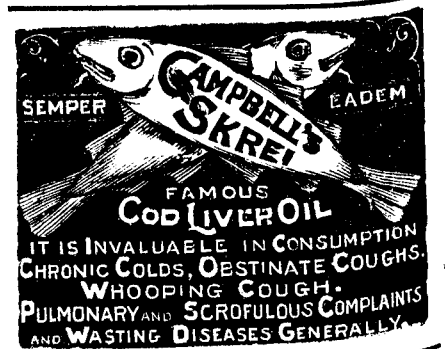
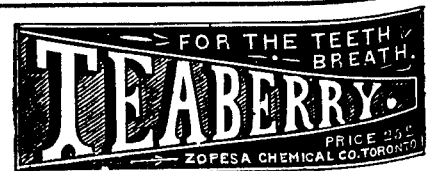
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(From the Woman's Edition of the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"To Vassar College, Sir," she said,

"Sir," she said,

"Sir," she said,

"To Vassar College, Sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"'Tis a Female College, Sir," she said.

"How may one enter there, my pretty maid?"

"Solely by intellect, Sir," she said.

"What will you do then, my pretty maid?"

"Take an A.B. if I can," she said.

"Then won't you marry me, my pretty maid?"

"Nay, we'll be bachelors, Sir," she said.

"What will you do then, my pretty maid?"

"I shall be Master of Arts," she said.

"Then won't you marry me, my pretty maid?"

"You would be master of me," she said.

"What will you do then, my pretty maid?"

"Try for a Ph.D., Sir," she said.

"Then I won't marry you, my pretty maid?"

"Nobody asked you to, Sir," she said.

"Sir," she said,

"Sir," she said,

"Nobody asked you to, Sir," she said.

First Barnacle: I wish I knew of a good place where I could be settled for life. Second Barnacle: Why don't you join an American man-of-war?

Gussy: Why do you so persistently wear the hair of another woman on your head? Beatrice: For the same reason that you wear the skin of another calf on your feet.

Fair Invalid: I really do not see how I am going to live through Lent. Comforting Friend: Nonsense, dear. Any woman ought to be able to live through Lent. Think of your Easter bonnet!

"I believe I should like to be cremated after I die," remarked Mr. Greateets. "I always supposed," said Mrs. Hasheroft, "that you would want to be stuffed." Thus it was that she lost a boarder.

"Hold up yer hands!" sternly commanded the footpad. "I'll throw up one of them," said the sour-looking man, suiting the action to the word. "If you want the other one up you'll have to raise it yourself. I can't. Say, do you know of anything that's good for rheumatism?"

"I've heard your preacher half a dozen times," said the boy who was whittling a stick. "You people pay him \$3,000 a year. He ain't a bit better'n our preacher, and all we pay our'n is \$900." "Yes, but our preacher says eyther and nyether, and your'n don't," replied the boy who was sharpening his knife on his shoe.

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