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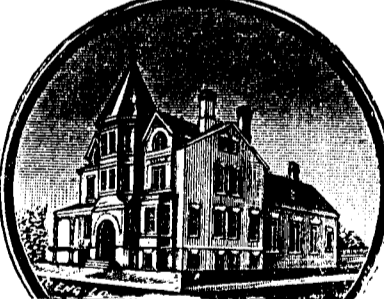
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT was no doubt logical in arguing that the Finance Minister and the Government are entitled to no special credit for having remitted three and a-half millions of taxes by removing the duty on raw sugar. To a certain extent our tariff is unquestionably governed by that of our neighbours, and it is worse than idle to deny the fact, or shut our eyes to it. So long as the consumer over the border can purchase twenty pounds of refined sugar for a dollar it would be the height of folly to attempt to compel his Canadian compeer to be content with twelve or thirteen pounds of a similar article for the same sum. The Government could have rendered the Unrestricted Reciprocity propagandists no better help than by attempting to keep before the people such an object-lesson on the effects of high taxation. The only question left to the choice of Mr. Foster was that of the amount of protection, if any, to be continued to the manufacturers. He has chosen, in accordance, we suppose, with pure protectionist principles, to continue a virtually prohibitory tax upon refined sugar. The effect of this cannot be exactly determined as yet, but it will almost certainly be to compel the people of Canada still to pay a considerably higher price for the article than that for which their neighbours across the border can procure it. Perhaps a better concrete illustration of the application of pure protectionist principles to practice could hardly be found. Very little, if any, of the very considerable sum which Canadians will still have to pay for their sugars in excess of that for which they could be procured if importation were free, will go into the Government coffers, for there will be little or no importation. The clear inference is that this money will go into the pockets of the Canadian refiners of sugar. The free-trader will say that it will go to add to the wealth of the already wealthy capitalists who own the refineries. The protectionist will defend the tax, on the other hand, on the ground of the benefit

to the employees engaged in the manufacture. We shall not enter into figures. The argument from statistics is usually much more convincing when the person makes his own calculations. We therefore suggest as an interesting computation, that each householder who may chance to read this paragraph sit down at once, pencil in hand, and ascertain as nearly as he may be able, first, how many pounds of sugar are consumed in Canada in a year; second, how much more this sugar costs per pound than the price for which it could be imported but for the tax, and third, how many persons are employed in the Dominion in the manufacture of sugar. The handling, etc., would have to be done in any case. With these data before him he may easily determine, approximately, how much the consumers of sugar in Canada pay yearly, on the average, for each employee in the refineries. We venture to say that the result will be found both interesting and suggestive. Whether the ordinary employee in the business receives anything like the sum indicated, and, if not, who gets the money, are other questions which it might be well to follow up. We make the suggestion for the benefit of those who are fond of figures—or of sugar.

THE final debate in the Commons on Mr. Jamieson's prohibition motion resolved itself largely in a question of the consistency or the opposite of the Minister of Finance. It was not very difficult for Mr. Foster's critics to show that his views as a responsible member of the Government, and especially as its Finance Minister, differ somewhat widely from those which he was accustomed to urge in the capacity of a private citizen and temperance lecturer. The contrast is mainly useful as affording an instructive lesson on the duty of looking at such a question on all sides before striving to secure special and heroic legislation in regard to it. The Royal Commission that is to be appointed at the instance of Mr. Foster and the Government will certainly have a large investigation on their hands. One year will, we fear, prove a very short time in which to gather a title of the information which they are to be instructed to obtain. Their duty as defined in the resolution is to obtain the fullest and most reliable data possible respecting:—

(1) The effect of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada. (2) The methods which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic; with results in each case. (3) The effect that the enactment of a prohibitory law in Canada would have with respect to social condition, agricultural business, industrial and commercial interests and financial requirements of municipalities, Provinces and Dominion, and also as to its capabilities of efficient enforcement, and all other information bearing upon the question of prohibition.

It is evident that the scope of any one of these three subjects of enquiry is wide enough to occupy the energies of the very best Commissioners that can be appointed for a much longer period than one year. It is more than probable, too, that the results of the fullest investigation may be an immense accumulation of facts so varied, diverse and seemingly contradictory that it will be quite as difficult to determine in the end what is wisest and best for the Dominion of Canada, as it now is. At the same time it is undeniably wise to gain the fullest information possible as a basis for action, before venturing upon legislation so very radical as that proposed. Though many of the facts which the Commission is to gather are within the reach of all, we more than suspect that they are far from being within the knowledge of all, even of those who are most anxious to have Parliament commit itself to a policy of "thorough." Probably the best justification of the appointment of

the Commission is that it postpones the necessity for decisive action and secures for all concerned more time to think. At the same time it must be admitted that the main practical question is after all, as was pointed out by Mr. Laurier and other speakers, that of the possibility of enforcing a prohibitory law, if enacted. We do not, of course, mean to imply that there is not a great question behind this, the question, viz., of the soundness of the principle on which such a law rests. No strength of public opinion, no strictness of enforcement, can ever win permanent success for any enactment not based on sound political and philosophical principles. But waiving that enquiry the crucial question is that of the state of public opinion. Would it enforce a prohibitory law? If assured that it could and would, comparatively few of us would doubt that its passage would usher in a period of financial prosperity and social and moral improvement, such as has not been hitherto known. But the multitude of signatures to the petitions does not guarantee enforcement, because no one believes that one in five of these signatures represents a positive force for carrying the law into effect. Nor would a mere majority vote, in a plebiscite, assure enforcement, for nothing is more certain than that even two-thirds of the people could not enforce a law of this peculiar kind, if the remaining one-third were resolutely opposed to it. While, therefore, the appointment of a Commission is a dilatory measure, and will seem to many enthusiasts a lame and impotent conclusion of the debate, we are inclined to think it on the whole the wisest action that could have been taken.

A BILL has been introduced in the Canadian Senate by Senator Macdonald to provide for the establishment of divorce courts in those of the Provinces in which they do not already exist, an exception to be made in the case of Quebec, the great majority of whose people are known to be opposed to divorce in any form. We have as yet no means of knowing whether the Bill has any prospect of success, but surely it is high time that the Canadian Upper House, especially now that it has the Premier of the Dominion to guide its deliberations, should cease to act, even by committee, as a court for the taking of evidence, especially evidence of the unsavoury kind that is common in trials for divorce. If our Senators are really in earnest in their desire to raise their Chamber to a higher level of influence and usefulness, they should be unanimous in determining to rid themselves of functions with which as a legislative body they have no proper concern. We need not repeat the strong objections that have so often been urged against the present system. It is undeniable, we believe, that it necessarily makes divorce a luxury for the rich, whereas it is evident that if a dissolution of the marriage contract is to be granted under any circumstances, or to any persons, the relief should be, as far as possible, equally accessible to all. This end would not, of course, be fully attained by transferring the investigation to a Court of Justice, but it would be approximated. Moreover, special legislative provision might be made by which the poorest as well as the wealthiest citizen might obtain release from a tie which the only offence now recognized as a valid ground of divorce may have rendered intolerable. The main point to be considered is, however, that the enquiry in such cases is a purely judicial one, and the proper machinery for determining questions of fact by means of evidence is a court of law, not a House of Parliament.

SOME startling testimony has of late been given by one of the witnesses before the Committee of Privileges and Elections, in the Tarte-McGreevy

investigation. Necessarily but one side is now being heard. All lovers of justice will suspend judgment until all the evidence has been presented and tested on both sides. Meantime it would be as useless as it is impossible for the friends of the Minister of Public Works to shut their eyes to the fact that he is being placed in a very equivocal position. If there is rebutting testimony it should be brought forward with as little delay as possible. Even should the charge of complicity be shown to be without foundation, it is clearly inevitable that Sir Hector Langevin's reputation as a departmental head will be terribly damaged. It seems almost impossible to doubt, in view of the evidence already elicited, that the Government, which means in this connection the people of Canada, were systematically and deliberately robbed, through a series of years, by a firm of contractors which was entrusted with very large contracts. The state of things under which such doings were possible could scarcely have continued so long under ordinarily vigilant management. Under the circumstances it still appears to us that it would have been both wiser and more becoming on the part of the Minister to have taken the advice so freely bestowed, or rather to have anticipated that advice, by stepping temporarily aside during the investigation. It is stated that Mr. Osler who has of late been added to the number of distinguished lawyers attending the meetings of the Committee, represents not the accused Minister but the Government. There can be no objection, we suppose, to the action of the Government in thus becoming, in a sense, a party in the investigation, seeing that whatever involves the administration of one of its departments, or the reputation of one of its members, involves the Government itself. It has been repeatedly stated that the Committee, though observing to a large extent legal forms in its mode of procedure, is not bound to admit legal technicalities or observe legal precedents, farther than may be, in the opinion of its members, helpful in eliciting the truth. This being the case, the question arises whether it would not be wise on the part both of the Government and the accused parties to refrain from interposing purely legal objections and technicalities to prevent the admission of proffered evidence. The best interests of the Government and of all innocent parties demand that the investigation be as searching and thorough as possible, without unnecessary let or hindrance of any kind. To those who have followed the course of the investigation this remark will not seem wholly uncalled for.

AS our readers are well aware, the reports of the Minister of Education of Ontario have for some years past shown that not even a free school system is sufficient of itself to save us from the disgrace and danger of having a large number of those who are to be the Canadian people of the next generation grow up in absolute ignorance. The facts thus presented have shown that it was imperative that some better machinery should be provided for enforcing the compulsory education of all children of school age in the country. The result has been the Act for the Prevention of Truancy that was passed by the Legislature at its late session, at the instance of the Minister of Education. A copy of this Act is now before us. It certainly seems to be well adapted to effect the purpose. It first enacts that all children between the ages of eight and fourteen shall be required to attend the public school in the school districts in which they respectively reside. Exceptions are of course made to meet the cases of those who are receiving efficient instruction at home, those who may be sick, those whose circumstances compel them to work for their own support, or for that of relatives dependent upon their exertions, etc. Machinery is provided for obtaining reliable records of the names, residences, parents, or guardians, etc., of all children within the prescribed age-limits. In every city, town and incorporated village, the Police Commissioners or Municipal Council are required to appoint a truant officer, or, if necessary, more

than one, whose special duty it shall be to see to the enforcement of the Act. On the notification or complaint of the Principal of the public school, or of one of the trustees, or of any responsible citizen, it becomes the duty of the truant officer to enquire carefully into the case, to notify the parents, guardians or other parties responsible for the child who is failing to attend the school, and to warn them that the continued violation of the law will expose them to prosecution and fine. The truant officer is to act under the direction of the School Boards. An excellent feature of the Act, and one which we have often recommended, is the provision that children who have been expelled from the public school may be sent to an Industrial school. The truant officer is empowered to enter factories, stores and all places where children may be employed for purposes of inspection, and fines may be imposed upon any persons in whose employ are found children under fourteen years of age. Such are some of the provisions of the new Act. All good citizens will give their sympathy and aid to those entrusted with its enforcement.

LORD SALISBURY has added to his already high reputation as Foreign Secretary by his patient and not ungenerous dealings with Portugal in regard to the African embroglio. There can be little doubt that he held in his hands the fate of the Portuguese monarchy. As the *Christian Union* observes, if he had insisted on a literal observance of the terms of the agreement signed by King Charles, notwithstanding its rejection by the Cortez, as of course he had power to do, he would undoubtedly have precipitated the revolution which was at one time imminent. While the modification to which he consented has gained him, in the eyes of others, however it may seem to the Portuguese themselves, credit for a certain degree of magnanimity, it is pretty clear that Great Britain has really lost little or nothing by it. Under the new arrangement the lowlands north of the Zambesi go to Portugal, the highlands south of that river and east of Mashonaland to Great Britain. But the lowlands are unsuited for European occupation and must be cultivated, if at all, by natives, while the highlands in question are believed to be both rich in minerals and healthful for Europeans. Having secured in addition the free navigation of all rivers flowing through Portuguese territory in Africa, and low rates of duties on goods crossing Portuguese territory; having also, by means of the British South African Company's virtual occupation of Manicaland, through its establishment of a military post and alliance with the native prince, secured a further important extension of the zone of "British influence," the British Premier's negotiations can hardly fail to be satisfactory even to the most grasping of his countrymen.

THE struggle for the election of Governor, which is to take place in a few months in the State of Ohio, will be watched with interest, not only by the people all over the Republic, but by many in other nations, because of the representative nature of the issues involved. The nomination of Mr. McKinley, of high tariff fame, by the Republican Convention which met a week or two since, commits that party to the continued endorsement of the McKinley tariff. Hence the contest in this State is to be fought on lines which are really national rather than local in character. In fact, of twelve resolutions adopted by the Convention, it is said that all except one deal with questions of general, as distinct from State, politics. Seeing that the success of Mr. McKinley would have a great effect in finally fixing the policy of the Republican party, and would be hailed as a victory for the new tariff, it is to be regretted that the incidents of the campaign are so decidedly in his favour that his election is tolerably sure. At least so the Republicans think, and his defeat would be to them a great surprise. The Democrats, it is true, have the advantage, by no means an inconsiderable one, of being in possession. The State has now a Demo-

cratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature. But, on the other hand, while the Republicans are united and enthusiastic, the Democrats are more or less divided. The former have the strongest candidate who could have been selected. The Democrats have no man who can command in the same way the confidence and enthusiasm of the party. Governor McCampbell, who will probably be re-nominated, has made enemies and is by no means so popular with his own party as is Mr. McKinley with his. Some of the leading Republican papers contend strongly that the Republican disasters of last fall were the result of a snap judgment, the outcome of misrepresentation and prejudice, which there will now have been time to counteract and dispel. Nor can it be denied by the most determined foe of the McKinley Bill, that, combined with the reciprocity annex put to it at the instance of Mr. Blaine, the policy embodied in that Bill is, in some respects, more logical and consistent, from the protectionist point of view, than the mixed policy that preceded it. Its seeming unfriendliness to other nations is not taken into the account, or, if it is, is in some quarters an additional influence in its favour.

THE Congressional Junta of Chili have issued a manifesto in which the condition of affairs in that unhappy Republic is described, as it appears from their point of view, and an appeal made to foreign powers for their recognition as belligerents. It is, of course, impossible to accept an *ex parte* statement of this kind as the end of controversy in such a matter. The only way by which the outside world can in this instance arrive at a conclusion even approximating the real state of the case, is by striking a balance between the statements of the opposing parties. We do not mean, of course, that the balance is to be struck with reference, so to speak, to mere quantity of affirmation in the matter of assertions and claims. Quality as well as quantity must be taken into the account. Internal evidence will count for a good deal in estimating the value of such affirmations. Testing the matter in this way, most persons who believe in the principles of self-government and free institutions will, we fancy, find their sympathies drawn, in a greater or less degree, to the side of the insurgents. In the first place, as the *New York Nation* points out, President Balmaceda is convicted out of his own mouth of playing the part of an unconstitutional and would-be despotic ruler. His own message to Congress, dated April 20, shows that when the Chilean Legislature, which is supposed to be a constitutional Parliament with a responsible Executive, grew distrustful of him, declined to accept the Cabinets he formed, and finally went so far as to refuse to vote the annual appropriations for the army and navy, he, instead of bowing to the will of the people constitutionally expressed, dispersed the Congress by an armed force, closed the higher courts, imprisoned the judges who decided against his views, and proceeded to rule the country as a self-appointed dictator, thus provoking the civil war which has for so long been devastating the country. On the other side the *New York Tribune* reminds us that the army remains faithful to Balmaceda, that through it he has control in the majority of the Provinces, and that his undeniably illegal proceedings have been condoned by the Congress recently elected. To all this the answer is easy. All the other facts stated in his favour are the outcome of the one fact that he has control of the army. Everyone knows what is to be expected from a Legislature elected from Provinces under martial law. In regard to the primary fact that the army remained faithful, the *Nation* well shows by historical examples that it is characteristic of standing armies to stand by those who have been their lawful rulers, even when the latter become transformed into self-constituted dictators. The fact is rather a strong argument against a standing army in a free country than an evidence of the righteousness of the cause they uphold. It is by no means likely that any foreign nation will grant belligerent rights to the insurgents until they

have won the victory without it, and established their supremacy by force of arms. This is international usage and is probably on the whole the better course for all concerned. None the less those who pride themselves on possessing British freedom, and remember how it has been purchased, could hardly be glad to hear that Balmaceda had triumphed.

THE approaching annual convention of the National Teachers' Association of the United States in Toronto bids fair to be an event of no small importance. Certainly if the attendance of teachers from all parts of the continent in which English is spoken is of anything like the dimensions anticipated, the affair will attain a numerical magnitude greater than has ever yet been reached on any occasion by any representative gathering in the city. Our neighbours over the border are very fond of coming together in conventions of all kinds, and the opportunity of visiting Canada under conditions so favourable is likely to prove attractive to a large number. Nor would it be easy to overestimate the genuine educational value of such a meeting. The opportunity that will be afforded for the younger and less experienced members of the profession to listen to lectures and addresses by some of the foremost educators of both countries is, in itself, an educational opportunity that may not occur to many more than once in a life-time. The man of real power and inspiration can hardly address such an audience for half an hour without implanting in many minds seed thoughts which will fructify in all after years. But in hundreds of instances ideas and impulses of still greater value may come almost imperceptibly through the mere contact for a few days with other men and women who, even though they may not be of larger calibre, or of a better education than themselves, have been trained under a different system, and accustomed to different text-books and modes of teaching and thinking. Two teachers of similar grades, coming from different countries, and accustomed to different ideas and methods, must be made of very dull and unsusceptible material indeed if each cannot derive some real and lasting benefit from an hour's conversation with the other. Still further, an occasion of this kind can scarcely fail to have an effect broadening and in every way beneficial in dispelling the mutual ignorance and consequent prejudice which exist in so many minds in regard to each other and each other's country. The better acquaintance and enlightenment thus gained by many of those to whose moulding hands the men and women of the next generation are now entrusted, can scarcely fail to be promotive of cordial good will between the two peoples. That must be a narrow mind indeed which does not desire that the most friendly and even intimate relations possible, consistent with each carving out its own political future in accordance with its own ideals and traits, instead of in subservient imitation of those of another country should be perpetuated between these two kindred peoples. In view of these and many other considerations which will readily suggest themselves it is to be hoped that the coming international convention may have all possible success.

THE bulletins which are being issued from time to time by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa convey an amount of information, both scientific and practical, which cannot fail, if properly appreciated and used, to be of great service to Canadian farmers, and by consequence to Canada itself. Bulletin No. 12, the last to hand, is a pamphlet of exceptional value. It consists of two parts, both dealing with maize, or Indian corn. Part I., by Professor Saunders himself, treats of maize as a fodder plant. Part II., by Mr. Shutt, the chemist of the Experimental Farm, is a report on the chemical composition of certain varieties of maize, its main purpose being to show at what period the crop may be most profitably cut. One simple but most important fact which Professor Saunders insists upon should be well pondered by Canadian farmers, east or west. It is the

demonstrable yet widely forgotten fact, that "with every load of grain they sell they dispose of a part of the valuable constituents of their land in the important ingredients which this grain has taken from the soil and stored in its substance, and this process of drawing continually on the fertility of the land without making adequate returns is just as certain to result in impoverishment as would frequent drafts without deposits on a limited balance in a bank." The mode of prevention is equally simple. It consists, in a word, in abandoning the practice, still too prevalent in some sections, of depending for returns on the sale of cereals alone, or on the disposal of hay grown on the farm, and acting upon the knowledge which both science and experience concur in bestowing. This knowledge is that the course just described will sooner or later reduce the best farm to such a condition as to make cropping unprofitable, while, on the other hand, "when the growing of grain and hay is associated with the raising of stock and pasturing, and where a large proportion of what is grown on the land is fed to cattle on the farm, the manurial constituents obtained will, if well cared for and returned to the soil, materially aid in maintaining its fertility for a very long period." The pamphlet contains, as the results of a series of experiments at the farm, much valuable information in regard to the different varieties of corn and the best modes of cultivation. Professor Saunders says that opinions differ as to the relative values of ensilage and hay, some careful observers claiming that two tons of well-prepared ensilage are equal to one ton of hay, while others hold that three tons are required to furnish the same quantity of nutriment. The details are furnished of the cost of growing two acres of corn and putting it in the silo at the Central Experimental Farm. The result fixes the total cost at from \$1.25 to \$1.46 per ton, according to the mode of computation. It is obviously true, therefore, that, as the Professor observes, no other food so nutritious for the winter feeding of stock can be produced so cheaply. These statements will serve to illustrate the practical and useful nature of these bulletins. We hope they are very widely read and studied by the farmers of Canada.

HOLIDAY READING.

THE short and almost tropical summer of this continent is wisely looked upon by a large portion of its professional classes as a time for rest and recreation. The Courts close, the doctors disappear, the parsons—popular and unpopular—take trips to Europe. House-boats are overhauled, camping lodges renovated, and tents and cooking utensils prepared against the annual exodus to lake or mountain scene. But with all this deliberate flight from labour, one species of intellectual exercise there is that the professional man cannot bring himself altogether to quit; busy the year round, he cannot suddenly break off all mental effort, and so nine men out of ten carry with them to their retreat a goodly parcel of holiday reading.

But as to what shall compose this parcel—this to no small number is always a puzzle. To some, of course, the difficulty is what books not to take. The Q.C. hesitates between the "Lives of the Chancellors" and, let us say, the Behring Sea papers. The M.D. has his eye on Weismann. The D.D. wavers between Newmanology and Messianic prophecy. The *litterateur* is undecided over numerous new editions, all boasting hitherto unpublished matter. But apart from these more erudite members of the learned professions, there are hundreds of more ordinary mortals who would be thankful for a few hints as to the choice of their holiday reading. Such hints we purpose giving here, prefacing them with the promise that they shall be brief—almost to meagreness—as befits the temperature.

Most people like new books. That goes without saying. Many people prefer novels. These we shall leave to choose for themselves. As to new books, then, anyone not familiar with recent issues will be astonished at the number of most tempting works that have been published within the last few months. For example, amongst biographies might be mentioned Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant's "Life of Lawrence Oliphant," to name whom is to name one of the most fascinating characters of the century, whether from the point of view of traveller, diplomat, or

mystic. Mrs. Oliphant's two-volumed work has, as was to have been expected, been received with unstinted praise by such severe critics as those of the *Saturday Review*, the *Athenaeum*, the *Academy*, and the *Times*. Many readers probably will feel some disappointment at the little information vouchsafed in regard to the second Mrs. Oliphant. But under the circumstances this was unavoidable. Then there is Mr. Wemyss Reid's "Life, Letters, and Friends of the late Lord Houghton," which has been too long before the public to need comment. The same may be said of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Sir Stafford Northcote." Sir W. Fraser's "Disraeli and his Day" (Kegan Paul, 9s.) is more recent. Mme. D'Arblay's "Diary and Letters" has quite lately been issued in three volumes (Vizetelly, half a crown each). The biography of the great publisher, Murray, is too well known to need comment, as also that of the late Arthur McMurrough Kavanagh.

Saint-Amand's works, though largely historical, may come under biography (Hutchinson, 5s. each). Mr. Le Gallienne's "George Meredith" (Mathews, 7s. 6d.) and Hannah Lynch's little work on the same author (Methuen, 5s.) are critical and literary—or, to use the term Mr. Walter Pater has made fashionable, appreciative—not biographical. J. O. Murray's "Wayland" in the "American Religious Leaders Series," the Rev. T. E. Bridgett's "Sir Thomas More: his Life and Writings" (over some points in which not a little controversy has appeared), J. R. Thursfield's "Peel" ("Twelve English Statesmen Series"; Macmillan, 2s. 6d.), T. Lyster's "With Gordon in China" (Fisher Unwin, 1s.), Mr. J. Hampden Burnham's "Canadians in the Imperial Service," Blanche Roosevelt's "Elizabeth of Roumania," better known as "Carmen Sylva" (Chapman and Hall, 12s.)—all these may be safely, some strongly, recommended. "The Talleyrand Memoirs," the Freytag "Reminiscences," the various works on Newman and the notable Oxford "movement," as it has always been so aptly called, not, probably, without a tacit perception of a second and veiled signification in the word (considering the commotion it raised)—no readers need be reminded of these. It is tempting, however, to add to these biographies Messrs. Cassell and Company's threepenny edition of Southey's "Life of Nelson"—a hero we have had much of lately, thanks to Mr. W. Clark Russell and others.

In history the output has been nearly as rich. Professor Freeman's two volumes on "Sicily from the Earliest Times" (Clarendon Press, 42s.) should head the list. The translation of Sybel's "Founding of the German Empire by William I." (T. Y. Crowell) has reached its third volume. Professor Campbell's "The Hittites," Mr. O. A. Howland's "The New Empire," Mr. Houston's "Constitutional Documents of Canada" and Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Canada and the Canadian Question" are fresh in all Canadian readers' memories. Of historical books fringing on ethnology, topography, and cognate realms, there are Mrs. Oliphant's "Royal Edinburgh" (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.), D. G. Brinton's "The American Race," Greswell's "Geography of Canada," Theodore Roosevelt's "New York" ("Historic Towns Series"; Longmans), "Woman's Work in America," edited by Annie Nathan Meyer [*sic*], Burgess's "Political Science and Constitutional Law," two solid volumes which will be quoted and referred to for many a year to come—such works are hardly holiday reading, but many of them should be read, and should be read where there is quiet and leisure, so they may be included in our hints.

Of purely literary productions it is difficult to make a selection. A new and most praiseworthy edition of Mazzini's writings is still issuing. Mr. John Addington Symonds, who is a general favourite, has lately reprinted a number of his essays; so has Mr. Saintsbury, another general favourite; so has Oscar Wilde, once, at all events, a favourite in a narrow circle; so has Mr. George Moore, also a favourite in a narrow circle, the worshipper of Balzac, the advocate of a *théâtre libre*, the lover of all things French; so above all has Dr. Martineau, of whom it would be presumption to speak as a favourite. Of editions of De Quincey floodgates seem lately to have been opened. Of Ibsen (whom, and all his works, a few as vehemently renounce as a few as vehemently extol) even the gods in the gallery need no hint. Yet a thoughtful reading of the Norwegian by the shores of a placid lake might allay the vehemence of the *pro* or the *con*. The first and dainty volume of Messrs. Morris and Magnússon's "Saga Library," with its three fascinating stories, Homeric in their simple vigour, and its full and lucid notes, will be a delight to any reader, whatever his tastes. The second series of Skeat's "Principles of English Etymology—The Foreign Element" had perhaps better be uncut till the holidays are over. Not so the reprinted "Journal,

etc., on H. M. S. *Beagle*." Messrs. Sladen and Roberts' "Younger American Poets" (including Canadian) will appeal to a large class. Not so Professor W. T. Harris' "Hegel's Logic: a Critical Exposition," although those to whom it will appeal will welcome it. Hegelianism leads us to Germany, and at once recalls Döllinger, whose name must not be omitted. Schopenhauer, too, comes to mind. Sonnenschein's half-crown translations of his essays are becoming very popular. The Emin Pasha expedition is perhaps now ancient history; yet some might choose to peruse the literature that has grouped itself about that variously-valued series of events. But it would be a task. Mr. William Morris' "News from Nowhere" (Reeves and Turner, 1s.) is probably by this time known to all; certainly Mr. Andrew Lang's "Essays in Little" are—or ought to be. In the line of sportsmanship two books on horses and riding deserve particular mention and peculiar praise—Major A. T. Fisher's "Through Stable and Saddleroom," and the "Badminton Library's" volume on "Riding" by various authors. To these might fitly be added Sir George Chetwynd's "Racing Reminiscences."

This is a heterogeneous list, but at least it is up to a certain standard of value, and some of our readers may profit by it.

THE LAND OF THE NORTH.

(A SONG FOR DOMINION DAY.)

LET our song ring forth for the Land of the North!

Our own—our fathers' land—
From the rocks that verge the Atlantic surge
To the far Pacific strand.

Our Land can boast no splendours lost—
No wreck of crumbling towers—
But our free homes stand on this brave rough land,
And we love it, this land of ours!

No orange grove—no tall palms love
Our breezes of lusty health—
But the cloud-shadows fleet o'er the rippling wheat,
O'er its miles of golden wealth.

The snow-peaks rise in blue summer skies
From our giant mountain chain—
And the spray-cloud floats o'er the far-heard notes
Of Niagara's thunder-strain.

By that lordly tide springs a column's pride,
Stern Watcher o'er field and wave,
From the Queenston rock o'er the grave of Brock,
In the land he died to save!

If the Red Cross fall from Quebec's grey wall—
If the Queenston shaft lie low—
Then,—alas, for the Faith once true unto death!
And the men of long, long ago!

Sweet Peace ever shine in thy light benign—
But if War's dark shadow lours—
Hearts one and all! may we stand or fall
For this free, dear Land of ours!

Let our cheer ring forth for the Land of the North!
Girt by ocean, east and west,
From Ontario's roll to the frozen Pole,
'Tis the Land we love the best!

A VOLUNTEER OF 1837.

Toronto, July 1, 1891.

PARIS LETTER.

THE Grand Prix de Paris day is the high water mark of the fashionable season. The most stay-at-home-folks gravitate into the open air on that occasion; not a few revolutionize themselves into a subscription carriage or dray, pic-nic—arriving several hours before the commencement of the race in order to obtain a good peep point over the course. After much experience, I believe this pic-nic to be the best institution for a gala race day. Ladies, who really desire to vex each other in toilette vying, had better go to the grandest part of the grand stand, where they are sure to meet their match; the wings of the stand are to be avoided; there human nature is simply potted like sardines or herrings; they are "bright" holes of Calcutta; subjected to a terrification sun, and people politely rude.

The multitude might be estimated at 160,000; the gate money amounted to 350,000 frs., or 50,000 frs. less than last year. M. Carnot was present, surrounded by more big functionaries than usual, but by fewer diplomatists. The race for 165,000 frs. was

shorn of its international interest and excitement, because no English crack was present, save an animal uniting the utilities of a dray and a hearse horse. "Clamar" that won, was only a classed favourite, and was ridden very brilliantly.

The second great feature of the day was the re-opening of the Betting Bourse or Temple—now a legal institution, where the lowest stake accepted is 5 frs. It occupies, on the race course, a large horse-shoe space, having some 250 booths, or pari-mutuel gambling agencies. Hence its familiar name—"Mutuelleville." This wheel-of-fortune city was densely crowded by persons of both sexes, and of the middle and well-to-do artisan worlds, who silently approach a stall, name their favourite, pay for their ticket, retire to the ropes to witness the race, and, if lucky, return to receive their share of the pool. These individuals take their pleasure sadly. The whole proceeding is as much a matter of business as purchasing a beefsteak, or quartern loaf. For hundreds, too, it is chosen as a means of gaining their daily bread.

The British Embassy was the first to open and the last to close the present Paris season. On Saturday last Lord and Lady Lytton gave one of the most charming garden parties it was possible to conceive. The weather seemed to have been specially commanded for the occasion. The vast suite of rooms on the ground floor were thrown open, and gave access to one of the handsomest *intra muros* gardens in Paris, whose turf had the sinky-softness of a Turkey carpet, its delicate green colour contrasting with the deeper shade of the tree leaves, while the most brilliant spring flowers bloomed harmoniously with both. In the depths of the garden, adjoining the Champs Elysées, was a magnificent buffet, two more being situated at the other extremity; on all, the most delicate refreshments figured, along with the choicest champagne. The sumptuous hospitality of Old England was upheld with all honours. By a delicate compliment to France, the buffets were ornamented with bouquets of red, white, and blue flowers.

The Hungarian string band—the original Tziganes—looked very pretty in their scarlet tunics, and executed the most beautiful morceaux of their "répertoire." Now and then a lady, quietly promenading near the musicians, would stop, address a few words to them in their native dialect—an encomium—and a suggestion, I should guess. That was the Austrian ambassador. The British Embassy has taken the social lead among the diplomatic body this season, and intends to keep it henceforth. But it is the rôle of England to teach nations how to live. Lady Lytton possesses a fund of tact, homely kindness, and affable courtesy, which enhance her graceful welcome, while Lord Lytton had a friendly word for every one.

The second annual "Exposition d'hygiène de l'Enfance," has just been inaugurated in one of the Galleries of the 1889 Exhibition at the Champ de Mars. I would strongly urge parents, guardians and children not to omit noting this among the lions to be done when visiting Paris. They will see in a short space plenty of toys—and of the newest; pretty jewellery, novel and cheap; dress-materials; nursery furniture; special diets for infants, and the latest discoveries for the artificial feeding of babies. There is a collection of cradles, illustrating the types that have existed since the fall of man. The Bertrand Institution, Professional, Industrial, and Commercial School of Versailles, has a very brilliant display of specimens of practical work in the industrial arts, and executed by pupils aged from eleven to seventeen. Each work-product is labelled with the maker-pupils name and age. There are numerous exhibits in steel and brass of mechanics and machinery, such as angle-bars, bell-cranks, axle-boxes, bevel gears, bolts and nuts, cams, clamps, clutches, cranks and couplings, carriers, screws, pulleys, rag-wheels, bits, stocks, calipers, swivels, chains, etc. Equally interesting are the specimens in carpentry and joinery, such as miter and rabbit joints, bridging joists, dove-tails, mortices, models of gates and bridges, etc. Further, the pupils are taught to apply their lessons in geometry and design to mouldings, castings and turnery for architectural ornamentation and artistic metal and wood work. But what is truly astonishing is the show of chemical preparations. The pupils are instructed how to extract from animal and vegetable products salts, dyes, fatty acids, etc., as demanded in commerce and the arts. Bear in mind that the ordinary curriculum of study proceeds simultaneously with this teaching of the practical business of life. There is also sound education imparted in agricultural, horticultural and commercial pursuits. Each technical department has its certificated, practical professor, who teaches by working in the midst of his pupils. The Institution, founded by the late M. Bertrand, is directed by M.

Lagrange, an able, energetic and far-seeing gentleman, evidently keeping abreast of the times. The Institution was founded, and is still conducted, independent of Government support—a *rara avis* for France. A section of the pupils consists of English and American boys; what a fund of technical knowledge they can thus acquire by the eyes, as well as by the ears, for the instruction is not only in French but in English. Those interested in professional schools—and who now are not?—should, when at Versailles, visit this very modern Institution. Z.

OUR PIONEERS.

IT is proper that some explanation should be given of the variation in the practice of our Society which has this year taken place.

The practice of our Society has hitherto been to make its annual holiday the occasion of an excursion to some city or town situated within a convenient distance from Toronto. Hamilton has been visited by us in this way, and Guelph, Peterboro, Brantford, Brampton, Niagara and Orillia. Of all these places we have very pleasant recollections connected with our annual outing, having received in every one of them a most kind and cordial public welcome at the hands of the Mayor and Corporation of those several places respectively.

But at the present year we have thought it desirable to make an exception to our rule. The year 1891 is to us in the Province of Ontario a centennial year, and we thought it would be fitting that we should mark its occurrence by keeping our annual holiday here at home, as it were, in Toronto, the Capital of the Province.

The year 1891 is the 100th anniversary of the existence of this Province, regarding it as being identical with the old Province of Upper Canada, which it certainly is in fact.

In the year 1791 was passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain the famous Act which divided the ancient Province of Quebec into the two distinct Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which Act passed its third reading on May 18th, 1791. The arrangements prescribed in that Act were carried into effect in the following year by the summoning of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, which was opened by Governor Simcoe with a Speech from the Throne at Niagara, the 17th September, 1792.

We hope that you all fully concur with us in our considering it appropriate that we should as a Pioneer and Historical Society distinguish the present year in the manner which we have done. We are living in a period of centennials as it were. It is curious to find ourselves making common use of such dates as 1891, 1892-93 and so forth, which sound in some manner so familiar to us already. Our grandfathers, who lived among the stirring events of 1792, The Reign of Terror; 1793, Decapitation of Louis XVI. and his Queen; 1796, Napoleon's first appearance on the scene. Those dates are so powerfully impressed on the minds of us, their grandchildren, that it seems quite startling to find ourselves living in years whose dates have a look and sound so similar. Let us congratulate ourselves and be thankful that the times in which we live are in many respects better than those which kept our forefathers 100 years ago so long in a state of apprehension and unrest.

One other centenary just about to occur, suggested by the group of dates to which I have referred, must not be omitted—the centenary of the city of Toronto itself. In 1793, the city of Toronto, under the name of York, was first surveyed and laid out on paper under the immediate inspection of Governor Simcoe, and in 1794 it began its actual existence in the form of a few buildings constructed of hewn logs or framed timber, bricks and mortar being used solely in the erection of chimneys and ovens and in a basement or two where greater importance was aimed at. It goes without saying, that we shall all observe the year 1892 as a centennial, occurring for the fourth time of the discovery of our continent by Columbus.

It is very pleasant to see the assemblage which is gathered together here on the present occasion. It expresses the warm fellow-feeling which you have in regard to the object which our Society aims to accomplish.

As a Pioneer and Historical Society we are banded together and incorporated for the preservation of the memory and actions of the sturdy enterprising men who gave the first start to the agriculture, the commerce, the education, the military defence, and the jurisprudence of this country.

* An Address to the Pioneer and Historical Society of the County of York, on the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, June 18, 1891, by Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., President of the Society.

A well-known old Roman poet has said that there were plenty of brave men before Agamemnon, but their fame and example have been lost to posterity because they did not happen to have a chronicler and sacred bard that Agamemnon was so fortunate as to meet with.

We desire to prevent the utter oblivion of the organizers and first followers of our country who did such good service in the past for us, their descendants. The same task which we have undertaken for the county of York and city of Toronto has been undertaken by the pioneer and historical societies which have lately been founded in several other counties of Ontario, and which we hope will ere long be founded in every one of the counties of Ontario.

The report of the proceedings at Brampton a few weeks ago of the General Pioneer and Historical Society of Ontario is very cheering in this respect. Of that Society we have in the present assemblage several representatives who will in due course address us. What all the societies of this description aim at is that the memory and example of our brave men in the past, our pioneers and founders of communities, should not be utterly lost. Our pioneer and historical societies are to furnish the chroniclers who are not to allow the achievements and wisdom of our worthy forefathers to perish—chroniclers either in prose or verse; and already the good work has begun.

In numerous special papers that have been read from time to time at gatherings of our historical societies, most valuable records have been made of Canadian local history in prose, and talented bards have not been wanting to sing of our heroic past as witness a Kirby, a Mair, and others, among them an honoured member of our own Toronto Society here present, Mrs. Curzon. All primitive annals, sacred as well as secular, derive much of their charm from narratives and documents, homely, miscellaneous, and often metrical in form, resembling those which the local writers referred to have put together and given to the world.

Members of the Local Government have expressed a willingness to help forward a scheme for preserving family manuscripts and fugitive documents bearing on the early history of the country, likely otherwise to be irretrievably lost. It is possible that in this way a volume may from time to time be printed containing very valuable and most interesting matter. It will be our duty to unite in pressing upon the Government the execution of some such plan. Many papers and documents now in the possession of our societies may thus be permanently enregistered and several pieces that have already been committed to print, but which from their isolation are still in some danger of being lost, may be printed again; I refer to such documents as Major Littlehale's journal and Governor Simcoe's letter to Sir Joseph Bankes, both published not long since by myself, the interesting journal of Surveyor-General Ridout, to be seen in Mrs. Edgar's lately published work, the journal of Hon. Alexander Macdonnell kept during the first exploratory tour to Matchedash Bay and Pentanguishene in 1793, and other documents of a similar description not yet in print. In the Crown Lands Department of Ontario the Field Notes and other manuscript of the pioneer land surveyor, Augustus Jones, are still preserved, which would all prove of a widespread public interest could they once be made to see the light through the public press.

Members of the Local Government have likewise expressed a willingness to establish in some fitting place a museum of relics other than these literary ones, illustrative of our past and pioneer life generally. This is an idea which we must all feel pleased to promote.

Already has such an idea been broached in our Society for the County of York, and in fact we have made a slight commencement of such a collection; but I think that the formation of a museum which would be worthy of our Society and of the country at large is much beyond our capability, and it will be the wiser plan to fall in with the Government arrangement, whatever it may prove to be, when convenient quarters will doubtless be found for our collection, together with the collections probably of the other County Pioneer Societies, within the walls possibly of the new Parliament Buildings themselves.

Another project which I confidently trust all our Pioneer and Historical Societies will unite in promoting among themselves, and with the members of the Government, is the speedy erection of a monument to Governor Simcoe, the organizer of the Province of Upper Canada and founder of the city of Toronto,—this monument to be appropriately placed in front of the main entrance to the new Parliament Buildings in the Queen's Park at Toronto.

I have heard it stated that for the execution of such a statue it will be difficult to procure a proper likeness of Governor Simcoe, but this is by no means the case. A copy of the identical likeness which furnished the model for the head of Governor Simcoe on the marble monument erected to his memory in the Cathedral at Exeter, Devonshire, England, was furnished to me some twenty years ago by Capt. John Kennaway Simcoe, R.N., grandson and lineal representative of Governor Simcoe, from which the fine life-sized portrait of our first Governor was painted for the collection of gubernatorial portraits now adorning the interior of Government House, Toronto. In constructing a model for the statue proposed in front of the Parliament Buildings, no deviation from this most authentic likeness must be permitted. I make this remark because a slight confusion seems to have been created in the minds of some persons of our community, through the existence in London, Ontario, of a portrait in oil supposed to be a likeness of the first Governor of Upper Canada, which differs materially from the portrait furnished me by Capt. Simcoe.

I have at this moment in my pocket express authority in writing from the present representative of the Simcoe family to declare that the oil portrait referred to is, through a mistake, not authentic, and that the only portrait of the first Governor to be recognized is that which was furnished to me some twenty years since by Capt. Simcoe as already stated.*

It is much to be desired that the people of our Canadian London should have in their midst a truthful portrait of Governor Simcoe. It would not be difficult for them to obtain a replica of the excellent painting of the Governor by Berthon, now to be seen in Government House, Toronto.

PETRARCH'S CANZONIERE.

The idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his study of imagination;
And every lovely organ of her life
Shall come apparelled in more precious habit,
More moving delicate, and full of life
Into the eye and prospect of his soul,
Than when she lived indeed.

PETRARCH'S title to fame rests on the Canzoniere. This is the name given to a collection of sonnets and other lyrical poems, the composition of which extends over a period of more than forty years. Petrarch himself was inclined to undervalue it, and based his hopes of fame on his Latin writings; but the unanimous verdict of his critics has contradicted this judgment. Of Italian prose he has not left a line. His letters are in Latin, and are now interesting only as throwing light on his times; his other Latin works, philosophical and scientific, on which he prided himself, are inflated, bombastic, and void of interest, and have long been relegated to the limbo of unread books. The Canzoniere alone keeps its hold on the lovers of poetry; its verse still breathes the freshness and fragrance of the valleys of Vaucluse; the voice of Petrarch still speaks across the centuries, and quickens our hearts to sympathy with his sorrow.

The fame of the Canzoniere was not long confined to France and Italy. Petrarch's repeated travels in other countries doubtless contributed to the celebrity it soon acquired throughout Europe. In England the influence of Italian poetry was quickly felt, although not to any great extent till the early part of the sixteenth century. By that time, the invention of printing had placed the works of foreign authors within the reach of students, and Italian literature was destined to play an important part in the growth of English literature. Even in Petrarch's time this influence had begun. Chaucer, who died in 1400, seems to have been familiar with both Petrarch and Boccaccio. Although the story of his interview with Petrarch is not authenticated, it is quite possible, as Chaucer twice visited France and Italy, once, at any rate, during the lifetime of the Italian poet. He mentions in the prologue to the "Clerke's Tale" that it was first related by the

Famous Petrarche, the laureat poete,
whose rhetoric swete
Enlumined all Itaille of poetrie.

The Canzoniere consists of four divisions: the first

* Mrs. Simcoe, widow of the late Captain John Kennaway Simcoe of the Royal Navy, writes me as follows from Wolford, near Honiton, Devon, under the date March 30, 1891: "And now to answer your question. The picture you mention, and which now hangs in our hall, is not authentic. My late husband detested it. It bears no resemblance to the miniature we sent you from which the medallion in the Cathedral was copied, or to the large picture of the 'Three Friends,' one of them being General Simcoe as a very young man, the green coat seems the only thing, and even that is not a uniform coat; the flowing hair is hideous, and the face coarse and unpleasant. We entirely repudiate it. And indeed the lady who sent it to Miss Simcoe called it a miniature, so we doubt that what she intended should be sent ever came, for no one could describe it as a 'miniature.'"

and longest containing sonnets and canzoni, written during the life of Laura, the object of Petrarch's affection; the second, those sonnets and poems written after her death; the third, sonnets and poems composed on other occasions; and the fourth, six allegorical poems, which Petrarch has called "Triumphs," and which celebrate in turn the glories of Love, Chastity, Death, Fame, Time and Divinity. The sonnet was Petrarch's favourite form of verse, and of these the Canzoniere contains no less than 317. Though Petrarch was not the inventor of the sonnet, he so improved and beautified it, he gained such complete mastery over it, that much of its subsequent perfection of form is due to him. The flexibility of the Italian language, and the facility it offers of finding rhymes, render it specially suitable to this form of poetry, which imposes more limitations on the poetic faculty than any other. Petrarch accepted the limitations of this "bed of Procrustes," and very few variations are found in the forms he employs. Four, or at the most five, rhymes are used, and there is little change in the arrangement. In the 317 sonnets we find only two variations in the first two quatrains; the form most generally employed making the 1st and 4th lines of both quatrains rhyme, the intermediate couplets also rhyming with each other. The second form is that familiar to English readers in the Shakespearian sonnet, with alternate rhymes in the first eight lines, in Italian only two rhymes being used throughout. There is a little more variety in the final six lines, but even here we only find seven variations. These are the "proper" or Italian sonnets. It is only necessary to examine the small collection of sonnets in Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," to discover the licence which has since been admitted in the English sonnet. No less than twenty-three variations exist in the fifty-two sonnets it contains, and of these two or three, such as Shelley's "Azymandias," defy analysis. The first cause of their diversity was doubtless the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of rhymes in a language like the English, which, unlike the Italian, possesses such an endless variety of terminations. This difficulty was felt by the earlier translators of Petrarch. Wyatt and Surrey, in many cases, abandoned the attempt to preserve the same rhymes throughout the quatrains, and make each one rhyme independently. The other forms of verse found among Petrarch's shorter poems were derived from the Provençal poets, but he did not in every case confine himself to the rules established among them. His canzoni differ from the canzoni of the Troubadours and Trouvères, which invariably count of five stanzas and an envoy. Those of Petrarch vary considerably in length, and some stanzas contain as many as twenty lines. The finest of these are the odes contained in the third part of the Canzoniere. Of the madrigal, ballad and sestina, all of which are found among Petrarch's poems, the first two are familiar, in a different form, to all students of English poetry. They are the least conventional of any of the old Provençal poems of verse, just as the sestina is the most complicated and difficult. It consists of six six-lined stanzas and an envoy. The stanzas do not rhyme, but the six words ending each line of the first stanza are repeated in every other verse, the order being reversed, so that the 6th, 1st, 5th, 2nd, 4th and 3rd terminations of the preceding verse, always follow each other in the succeeding one. The following rude translation of three stanzas of one of Petrarch's sestinas, illustrates the order observed in the terminations:—

All living things that dwell upon the earth,
Except those few which cannot bear the sun,
Choose for their time of toil the joyous day;
But when Heaven's face is kindled by her stars,
Some in their home, some deep in lonely wood,
Seek for repose, and rest until the dawn.

And I, so soon as I behold the dawn
Break through the gloom that wraps the sleeping earth,
And rouse the beasts and birds in every wood,
Cease not to mourn while glows the radiant sun,
And soon as night awakes the myriad stars,
Weeping, I pass along, and sigh for day.

When darksome shades have chased the light of day;
When twilight hours with us make elsewhere dawn,
I look above, toward the cruel stars,
Who willed I should be framed of sentient earth,
I curse the day when first I saw the sun,
And seem some savage dweller of the woods.

Sometimes the sestina consists of twelve stanzas, and, in this case, the order of the first six is repeated. The effect is constrained and mechanical, even in Italian, and still more so in the two or three examples which exist in English.

In the "Trionfi" the poet describes in a sort of allegory, somewhat on the plan of the "Divina Commedia," from which he has largely drawn, a sequence of Triumphs, as indicated by the titles.

The first division describes the state of man in his youth, when overcome by his passions, which are included under the generic term of Love. Love is overcome, when maturer age is reached, by Chastity, and both in turn are vanquished by Death, the universal conqueror. But fame can triumph even over Death, and preserve the memory of man from the grave. Fame, however, must yield at last to Time, who blots out the memory of all things, but who is himself conquered by Eternity, or Divinity, the one supreme and final cause, who not only subdues his rivals, but crowns Love, Chastity and Fame with new honours, and restores the ravages of Time and Death.

The metre used in the *Trionfi* is the terza rima of Dante. It would seem, therefore, that Petrarch did not invent any new form of verse, but used, and in many cases altered and beautified, existing forms.

The subject of Petrarch's poems was decided by the two influences which governed his life. "Two loves," says Bartoli, "inflamed the heart of Petrarch, and contributed to render him great and famous, the love of his country, and the love of Laura." Great and genuine as the patriotic element was in Petrarch's nature, it has left comparatively little trace on his poetical work, a very few sonnets and odes being all that he produced under its influence; although among these are three of his finest odes, those addressed to Giacomo Colonna, Cola da Rienzi, and to the Nobles of Rome; but these are brilliant exceptions. All those sentiments usually so potent in the poet's heart, whether love of country, nature or art, hold an entirely subordinate place in Petrarch's poetry, and are usually found in connection with the ruling theme. This is the more surprising since Petrarch was an ardent politician, closely connected during the greater part of his life with the foremost men of his day, and associated with every important movement in Italy.

The chief source of inspiration was Petrarch's love for Laura. The *Canzoniere* contains upwards of 300 sonnets and poems entirely occupied with her praises. The story of their love is well known. Petrarch met her first in the church of St. Clara, at Avignon, in 1327. She was then twenty years of age, and already the wife of Hugues de Sade. From that time till her death in 1348, he was her constant friend and lover. Never, surely, had lover so little to sustain his love, or poet so little to record in his poems. Laura's love for Petrarch, if any existed, was hidden under a cloak of unvarying coldness and reserve. Their intercourse was limited to meetings at public gatherings, or to the reunions of friends at her husband's country house, where, as Petrarch tells us, she reigned a queen through her charms both of body and mind. Though living at a time, and in a court, noted for the vanity and corruption of its morals, no breath of slander seems ever to have attacked her. "No biting slander," says Petrarch, "dared ever wound with envious tooth the fame of this lady. None ever found cause of reproach either in her actions, her words, her looks, or her gestures." Maffei, in his *History of Italian Literature*, cites other witnesses who confirm this testimony. There is no allusion in any of Petrarch's poems to a private interview, and this alone is sufficient proof that such a meeting never took place, for, as Sismondi remarks, "where an opportunity for picking up her glove furnished material for four sonnets, an interview with her alone would surely have been celebrated in a thousand verses." For twenty-one years Petrarch's love for Laura was the ruling passion of his life, the main influence of his existence; and during the whole period he has no more special marks of favour to record than a friendly glance, an occasional kind word, or a passing expression of regret at his departure. These rare tokens of regard are received with the gratitude of one who "desires much, hopes little, and expects nothing." He wanders from Italy to France, from France to Germany, from Germany to England; but the image of Laura is constantly before him, and draws him, sooner or later, back to her side. He is never weary of the praises of her beauty, her gentleness, and her innocence. The purity of his love is sufficiently attested by the purity of his poetry. From beginning to end of the *Canzoniere* there is not a single line unworthy of that "fair soul," whose love was the "sweet light that points out the path which leads to Paradise." He himself clearly asserts the purity of his affection, in the dialogues with St. Augustine, which are practically his confessions. On the saint's reproving him for his excessive devotion to Laura, he passionately defends it on the ground of her divine purity and beauty, and continues, "I call thee to bear witness, O Truth, that there was never anything earthly or base in my love; never anything deserving reproach, save its excess. If it were pos-

sible to behold my affection, as I behold the face of Laura, it would be found as pure and spotless. I will say more, I owe to Laura all that I am; I should never have attained to fame if she had not, by these most noble affections, caused to spring up those seeds of virtue which Nature had sown in my heart. She held back my youthful mind from all wickedness, and gave me wings to soar heavenwards, and gaze upon the great First Cause; for it is one result of love, that he who loves is transformed into the likeness of the object loved."

Petrarch found in Laura not only the ideal of womanly perfection, but the type of spiritual beauty. At times "she is to him the only woman;" at times he sees her through the mystic and celestial atmosphere, with which the poets of the thirteenth century loved to envelop the women of their choice. But with Petrarch the human element is always predominant, and in the end triumphant. In the *Paradise of Dante*, Beatrice appears entirely divested of those natural and human traits which she possesses in the *Vita Nuova*, and it would seem that Dante desires to present her in this light, so free in her character from the weakness and tenderness of human love. Her human identity is swallowed up in the new and glorified nature; she is not even a disembodied spirit, she is a symbol, a reflection of heavenly truth. Petrarch's Laura is infinitely more woman in the second part of the *Canzoniere* than in the first; she is no longer a goddess, an angel, or an ideal being, she is once more the woman of his love. There is in the first part a perpetual warfare and unrest in the poet's heart, at times he invests Laura with every bodily charm, every spiritual grace; at times he reproaches her with cruelty, hardness, and even coquetry. He sees in her the messenger of heaven to lead him into paths of holiness, and again he laments the years wasted in his fruitless love, and confesses his fault with bitter self-reproach. Probably none of these portraits fairly represent the true Laura; Petrarch's feelings vary with every mood of his versatile and sensitive nature. The tumult of his mind expresses itself in the sonnet beginning "Pace non trovo," first translated by Sir Thomas Wyatt.

I find no peace, and all my war is done;
I fear and hope, I burn and freeze likewise;
I fly above the wind, yet cannot rise;
And nought I have, yet all the world I seize on
That looseth nor locketh holdeth me in prison
And holds me not, yet can I scape nowise;
Nor lets me live nor die at my devise,
And yet of death it giveth none occasion
Without eyes I see, and without tongue I plain;
I wish to perish, yet I ask for health,
I love another, and yet I hate myself,
I feed in sorrow, and laugh in all my pain;
Lo, thus displeaseth me both death and life,
And my delight is causes of my grief.

In the second part of the *Canzoniere*, this conflict is over; the doubts and anxieties which trouble him during Laura's lifetime vex him no more. He sees her only as the love and friend of his life, he forgets the coldness, the repulses, he had so often endured, or sees in them the means of his salvation. He persuades himself that she at last sees the purity of his affection, and returns it. In dreams he sees her, "ever fair and ever young," encouraging him with the hope of their reunion, and the assurance of her happiness. He can find consolation for her loss in revisiting the scenes of her life, and in the associations which cling to every hill and stream, every wood and field which has known her presence. Two sonnets written during this period are specially characteristic of the calmer grief which had displaced the disquieting passion of former years, and reveal the two chief sources of his solace.

My spirit rose in dreams o'er time and space
Where she I love, but find on earth no more,
Dwells with the blest on heaven's eternal shore;
Less baughty and more fair I saw her face,
She held my hand and said: "In this blest place
Thou soon shalt be, if hope deceive no more.
I caused thy life's fierce conflict heretofore,
And, ere the twilight fell, had run my race;
No human thought my bliss can understand,
I wait till thou shalt come, and hope to wear
The veil of beauty thou didst love again."
Why did she cease to speak, and loose my hand?
For at those tones breathing so pure an air
Almost I hoped in heaven to remain.

The second sonnet breathes the tranquillizing influence of the familiar scenes of Vaucluse.

I breathe once more the well known air and see
The far hills rise where that fair light had birth,
Which oft, while lent by heaven to comfort earth,
Has stirred my heart with joy or misery.
O hopes of bygone years, O memories dear!
The grass is faded, hushed the water's play,
Empty and cold the nest wherein she lay;
Yet I in life or death would linger here,

Rest from my grief, and from those eyes divine,
Whose beauty burnt my soul with quick desire;
For this I pine, weary and tempest tost,
A cruel and hard-hearted Lord was mine,
He did consume the fuel of my fire,
I weep its ashes scatter'd now and lost.

Bartoli in his introduction to the *Canzoniere* dwells largely on the two-fold aspect of Laura existing in the first part, and finds in the reconciliation of the real and the ideal woman which took place after her death the explanation of the calmer atmosphere pervading the second part. This conception of the final triumph of the human element over the mystical gives, Bartoli believes, the keynote to Petrarch's poems, and is necessary to a right understanding of his art. "The novelty of this art," says Quinet, "consists in the fact that Petrarch was the first to feel that each moment of our existence contains in itself the subject of a poem that each hour contains in immortality." To this criticism Bartoli adds: "This is most true, but it is not the whole truth concerning the novelty of the great poet's art. The other half consists in his having sung a real and human love; in his having thrust aside the philosophies and allegorical tendencies of Guinicelli and his school; in his having brought the woman of his love down to earth and set her up once more on the altar of humanity."

It was this strong human element in Petrarch's poems, even more than their literary merit and beauty, which has given him his lasting hold on the hearts of the Italian people. The effect of his work on the literature of his country was of incalculable importance. It has seldom happened that the influence of a single poet has produced such rapid and lasting results on the language and poetry of a country as the poems of Petrarch produced on the language and poetry of Italy. Of those countries where Latin had been spoken, Italy was the last to acquire a language and literature of its own. But little more than a hundred years before the birth of Petrarch in 1304, the Italian language did not exist; no real Italian was written before the end of the twelfth century, and very little before the middle of the next. It was not till the days of Dante and Petrarch that its use became general for prose writing. During the lifetime of these two poets there was a steady progress in development, and at the time of Petrarch's death in 1374, the formation of the Italian language was complete; and the additional refinements and improvements of succeeding generations of poets were like the labours of painters and sculptors on a building whose structure is already finished. The formation of the English language and literature was of far slower growth, and was the work of many minds. The gradual development which took place in England, and which culminated in Shakespeare in the sixteenth century, is the history of an epoch rather than of an individual. A long and brilliant list of names precede and accompany the advent of Shakespeare. Dante and Petrarch, "the morning stars of Italian literature," stand by themselves, and the history of early Italian poetry is the history of these two poets. Their poems have made us familiar with the names of many other poets, as Guinicelli, Quetton d'Arezzo, Cino da Pistoia, Cavalcanti, but the works of these poets were of comparatively slight importance, and had little effect in moulding and perfecting the Italian language. Petrarch, no doubt, owed something to these earlier writers, and Cino da Pistoia, in particular, influenced his poetical work. Petrarch alludes to him in one of his sonnets as "our loving master, Cino," and it was perhaps from him that he derived that form of verse. But Cino's poems, principally inspired by an early attachment, though sometimes showing real feeling and beauty, display in general a very mechanical and conventional tone, and it is doubtful if Petrarch was indebted to him for more than the form of some of his poetry.

The work of Dante and Petrarch differed in its results. The "Divina Commedia" by the "higher dignity of its interests," and the more universal nature of its subjects, is at once placed on a different plan from Petrarch's work and must be judged by itself. But though bearing the stamp of a mind infinitely richer in thought and creative faculty than that of Petrarch, Dante's poems had less immediate influence than those of his successor on the taste of his age. And this for a two-fold reason; partly because the very grandeur and vastness of his subject prevented its direct appreciation by the general public; and partly because it was practically impossible that a long poem such as the "Divina Commedia" should become generally known at a time when books existed only in manuscript. The short poems of Petrarch were produced in forms already familiar through the poetry of Provence, and this, together with the beauty of their style and the popular nature of their theme, rapidly procured for them

publicity and approval. Petrarch calls Dante "our leader in the common tongue," but the result of his own work was fully as important, and for the time more apparent.

When Petrarch began to write, the Italian language being but an imperfect instrument, he was compelled to perfect his tools before he could produce his masterpieces of poetical art. He was, in many cases, the first to form and apply those rules of metre and accent which have since been universally admitted into the poetic canon. This fact further explains why his art exercised a more direct and immediate influence than that of Dante, which, though it conformed to the principles of poetical art in unity of design and execution, was yet to a large extent outside the jurisdiction of established rules.

Petrarch, himself an ardent lover of all that was noble in antiquity, did much to revive the enthusiasm for classical learning which was to burst forth with such energy during the following century. In this he was aided by Boccaccio, who shared his classical tastes, and who, at this time, was affecting the growth of Italian prose, much as Petrarch was influencing the growth of Italian poetry. The standard of popular taste was thus raised, but it must be admitted that if the Italian language gained thereby in elegance and polish, it lost something of that force and truthfulness which characterize the writings of Dante. The devotion of Petrarch to the classics caused him to prefer the classical languages for all subjects of a graver nature. Gravina remarks that "the Italian language which Dante had released from its swaddling bands, and which he had nourished and strengthened, would be at this day far more varied and abundant if Petrarch and others had continued to develop it on the same plan. But whilst Dante employed Italian when writing of the loftiest and most comprehensive subjects, and was thus constantly compelled to enrich it with new words derived from the Latin and other more ancient sources, they used their mother tongue only for love poems, or light and trifling subjects; their scientific and other serious works being entirely in Latin. Thus many expressive and valuable words introduced by Dante fell into disuse to the great detriment of the language, and to the increased obscurity of the *Divina Commedia*."

Petrarch, in many respects the literary counterpart of Dante, in this particular undermined to some extent the work of his predecessor. The chief characteristics of his own style are grace, elegance, polish and purity of diction. In these he has never been excelled. Longfellow says that "his style was melodious and polished to the last degree of which expression is capable." The merits of Petrarch's poetry became defects in his imitators, and their poems are distinguished by an elaborate and conventional style, which often thinly veils the poverty and triviality of the thought. Petrarch himself is not free from these defects; his poetry is often monotonous and artificial, his frequent conceits and plays on words wearisome and distracting, but these blemishes are far less noticeable in him than in his contemporaries, and are redeemed a hundredfold by the exquisite grace and beauty of his art.

Petrarch's poems have stood the searching test of time. Among the host of sweet singers who have followed in his steps he holds a foremost place; his name henceforth inseparably connected with that of Laura, and both finding their fitting monument in the pages of the *Canzoniere*, which owes its existence to her inspiring influence as much as to the poet's art.

Why hath not our pen rimes so partit wrought
 Ne why our time forth bringeth beauties such,
 To try our wittes as gold is by the touch,
 If to the rime the matter lendeth ought!
 But there was never Laura more than one
 And her had Petrarke for his paragon.

Kingston.

LOIS SAUNDERS.

GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY IDEA IN UPPER CANADA.

ALTHOUGH the School system of this Province has not yet reached the ideal standard of its founder, still we are accustomed to speak of its growth and progress with satisfaction. And yet that system is practically but forty years old—although the public school idea itself dates back to 1840, or rather to 1816, when the first Common School Act was passed. The intermediate time, especially from 1840 to 1850, was spent in seeking to get a lodgement for that idea in the public mind of Upper Canada—a very slow and difficult process in those days.

It was altogether different with the university idea. That was a leading thought in the minds of the few prominent men in Upper Canada from, and even before, the first years of the present century. They seemed to be scarcely conscious that there was

any educational anachronism in this. But still, for years no one thought of establishing anything but intermediate or higher schools, leaving primary schools entirely out of the question. True, these intermediate schools were good of their kind, but, with one or two exceptions, they were by no means equal to the lesser ones of the same grade of to-day. They were modelled on the English plan, and were true to the traditions of such schools in England. They gave a maximum of Greek and Latin, and a minimum of English Grammar and Geography. As an illustration, I may instance the case of the most noted of our Canadian Educationists, who learned nearly all he knew as a youth of English Grammar from itinerant specialists, who taught, or rather gave local "lectures" here and there on, English Grammar alone.

In a letter written by the Rev. John (afterwards Bishop) Strachan, to the late Rev. Dr. (also afterwards Bishop) Bethune, in 1829, he laid down a course of study for boys in the District Grammar schools. In it, the first place (for boys from seven to nine) was given to the Eton Latin Grammar, and so on in the intermediate classes. In the course for boys from fourteen to sixteen (fifth class), the first place was given to Virgil, Horace, Livy Juvenal, Tacitus, Græca Majora, Homer, Thucydides and classical composition, prose and verse.

As a matter of fact, however, apart from this, the first educational movement in Upper Canada was in the direction of a university; everything else was made subordinate to this idea. And in that movement was contained the germ of the university idea, which in our day has had such a vigorous growth, and has borne such abundant fruit.

This movement was coeval with the foundation of Upper Canada; it even dates before it. As early as 1790 Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, then in England, urged upon the Archbishop of Canterbury the necessity of appointing a bishop in Upper Canada, one of the objects of which, (as he explained in a letter to Colonial Secretary Dundas, written on June 2, 1791,) was that "schools and seminaries of education to be established should be under the Bishop's superintendence." This correspondence was continued between Governor Simcoe and Secretary Dundas during 1792 and 1793. Letters from his successor, the Duke of Portland, followed in 1794 and 1795. In the latter year Governor Simcoe addressed a notable letter to the Bishop of Quebec, (who had then jurisdiction in Upper Canada), urging his co-operation in an effort to promote a scheme of liberal education in Upper Canada, "and the completion of it by the establishment of an university in the capital of the country."

Governor Simcoe was educated at Eton, and partly at Merton College, Oxford. He brought with him to this country the then prevalent English notion that a superior or university education was a grand conservative bulwark against the spread of revolutionary and republican ideas. He was evidently impressed, as his letters indicate, with the necessity of taking early action in this matter, owing to the proximity of this young Province to the neighbouring Republic. His letter to the Bishop of Quebec on this subject is dated April 30, 1795; it reveals so much of the man himself, and so fully sets forth his fears for the moral, religious and intellectual growth of the young colony that I give from it several extracts of interest. In this letter Governor Simcoe uses the following striking language, descriptive of the social condition of the people in the rural parts of Upper Canada, and the entire absence of schools and churches, as contrasted with their existence on the United States' side of the line. He says: "There was nothing, in my late progress, that has given me equal uneasiness with the general application of all ranks of the most loyal inhabitants of the Province, that I would obtain for them churches and ministers. They say that the rising generation (of the U. E. Loyalist settlers) is rapidly returning into barbarism. They state that the Sabbath, so wisely set apart for devotion, is literally unknown to their children, who are busily employed in searching for amusements in which they may consume the day. And it is of serious consideration that on the approach of the settlements of the United States to our frontier, particularly on the St. Lawrence, these people, who, by experience, have found that schools and churches are essential to their rapid establishment (as a nation), may probably allure many of our most respectable settlers to emigrate to them, while in this respect we suffer a disgraceful deficiency."

He then goes on to impress upon the Bishop the necessity for efforts being made to give the people of this Province, who "enjoy the forms as well as the privileges of the British constitution," the means of governing themselves intelligently, and of becoming "sufficiently capable and enlightened to understand

their relative situation, and manage their own power to the public interest." He further adds that: "Liberal education seems to me, therefore, to be indispensably necessary; and the completion of it by the establishment of a university in the capital of the country, . . . would be most useful to inculcate just principles, habits, and manners into the rising generation; to coalesce the different customs of the various descriptions of settlers . . . into one form. In short, from distinct parts and ancient prejudices to new-form, as it were, and establish one nation, and thereby strengthen the union with Great Britain and preserve a lasting obedience to His Majesty's authority. . . ."

"These objects would be materially promoted by a university in Upper Canada, which might, in due progress, acquire such a character as to become the place of education to many persons beyond the extent of the King's dominions. . . . The Episcopal clergy in Great Britain, from pious motives as well as policy, are materially interested that the Church should increase in this Province. I will venture to prophesy its preservation depends upon a university being erected therein. . . ."

Two or three things are worth noting in this vigorous letter of the Governor. Among the first objects sought to be attained was the conservation of "the privileges of the British Constitution" by the establishment of the proposed university; (2) the fusing of the various nationalities represented in the colony; and (3) the growth and spread of loyalty to the King's authority. Another thing noticeable in the Governor's letter was that, while he did not ignore the necessity of popular education, or, as he expressed it, "education in the rudiments," yet his scheme made no provision whatever for it.

Governor Simcoe having received another appointment left Canada soon after. The Bishop of Quebec, however, wrote to the Colonial Minister on the subject in June, 1796, and in November, 1797, the Legislature of Upper Canada memorialized the King for a grant of land so as to carry out the proposed scheme. Assent to this request was given, and a grant of Crown lands was made, and 549,217 acres were set apart for the purpose. The Acting Governor Russell was instructed, in the following language, to give practical effect to the prayer of the memorial of the Legislature:—

"[His Majesty] being always ready . . . to assist and encourage the exertions of his Province in laying the foundation for promoting sound learning and a religious education, has condescended to express his [desire] to comply with the wishes of the Legislature . . . in such a manner as shall be judged to be most effectual—

"First, by the establishment of free grammar [classical] schools in those districts in which they are called for, and—

"Secondly, in due process of time, by establishing other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature, for the promotion of religious and moral learning, and the study of the arts and sciences."

Following up this grant, a Principal of the proposed university was selected in Scotland—first the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, who declined the offer, and then, in 1799, to Mr. John (afterwards the distinguished Bishop) Strachan. As the land grant was practically unavailable for the purposes intended, Mr. Strachan was appointed tutor by Hon. Mr. Cartwright, of Kingston. He afterwards opened a noted classical school at Cornwall in 1803. Nothing further was done to promote the establishment of a university in Upper Canada. But, in 1807, an Act was passed to provide for District (classical) schools in various parts of the Province; but no provision for public schools was made until nine years afterwards, in 1816.

The university idea was, however, slowly coming into prominence again; the proposed Principal, Dr. Strachan, seemed to feel that he had a prescriptive right to move in the matter. So in 1827, after many years cogitation on the subject, Dr. Strachan, then Archdeacon of York, went to England and there issued a vigorous "Appeal to the Friends of Religion and Literature in behalf of the University of Upper Canada." The reasons, among others, which he gave for urgency in this matter were highly characteristic of the man, and they strongly expressed his own feelings as well as those of many others in regard to the effect of the educational training of young Canadians in the United States. He said:—

"There is not in either province any English seminary . . . at which a liberal education can be obtained. Thus the youth of 300,000 Englishmen have no opportunity of receiving instruction within the Canadas in law, medicine or divinity.

"The consequence is that many young men . . . are obliged to look beyond the Province for the last two

or three years of their education—undoubtedly the most important and critical period of their whole lives. . . The youth are, therefore, in some degree compelled to look towards the United States. . .

"The establishment of a university at the seat of Government will complete a system of education in Upper Canada from the letters of the alphabet to the most profound investigations of science. . . This establishment, by collecting all the promising youth of the colony into one place, will gradually give a new tone to public sentiment and feelings . . . producing the most beneficial effects through the whole Province. It is, indeed, quite evident that the consequences of a university . . . possessing in itself sufficient recommendations to attract to it the sons of the most opulent families would soon be visible in the greater intelligence and more confirmed principles of loyalty of those who would be called to various public duties required in the country."

As the result of Dr. Strachan's "Appeal" a charter was granted in 1827 for King's College, Toronto, and he was made President of it, instead of Principal, as was proposed in 1799. The charter gave great dissatisfaction, however, in Upper Canada, and after ten years' agitation it was modified by the Legislature in 1837.

In the meantime the Methodist and Presbyterian people were not idle. Both Churches had become strongly imbued with the university idea, and so dissatisfied were they with the monopoly by the Church of England of the Provincial University, that they decided to establish independent universities of their own. Victoria College was therefore opened in October, 1841, and Queen's College in March, 1842. King's College was not opened until June, 1843. The university idea proper gathered strength from these circumstances, and efforts were made in 1843, 1845 and 1847 to still further liberalize King's College beyond the changes in the charter made in 1837.

In 1843, the Hon. Robert Baldwin sought to provide by Act of Parliament for the confederation of the new universities, but the laudable effort resulted in failure, from various untoward causes. A strong Government having held office in 1849, a final and successful effort to liberalize King's College was made. The title was changed by Act of Parliament to "The University of Toronto" and "University College." This Act was further amended by a declaratory Act in 1850, and by it the scope of the university was enlarged. The result of this legislation, which removed the University of Toronto from all denominational control, incited the then venerable Bishop Strachan to proceed to England in April, 1850. After procuring funds with which to commence operations, Dr. Strachan gave practical effect to his own original university idea by establishing in 1851 a purely Church of England institution, which he named Trinity College University. It was opened as such in 1852.

In 1853 the Toronto University Acts of 1849 and 1850 were repealed, and a more comprehensive one was passed, the main design of which was to "separate the functions of the university from those assigned to it as a college," etc. A proposal to divide a portion of the University Income Fund "among the several colleges in Upper Canada, not exercising the power of granting degrees except in Divinity, and affiliated to the said university," etc. (Sec. liii., cl. 2), was out struck in the passage of the Act through the Legislature.

For some years the university idea remained practically dormant; but in 1866 it strongly asserted itself; and by Acts of the Legislature, university powers were conferred upon the Belleville Seminary as "Albert University" and on the Ottawa College of the Oblate Fathers as "Ottawa University." In 1878 the "Western University," London, was chartered; and in 1890, "McMaster University," Toronto.

The movement to consolidate the then existing universities made in 1887-8 was only partially successful. Victoria University, in which is now merged Albert College, having alone come into federation with Toronto University. We have, therefore, now six institutions in Ontario with university powers. Thus has the university idea grown and fructified in this Province in a remarkable manner since its illusory beginnings on paper at the commencement of the present century.

It cannot be successfully urged that we require as many as six chartered universities. The effort to reduce them has however failed to commend itself to the parties most interested. No doubt the result will, and should be to incite the friends of these universities to generous and redoubled efforts to place them on a really good and substantial financial basis, and to increase in them the number of able professors.

There are yet two things which require the earnest attention of university men among us. The first

is to increase still more largely and freely the facilities for the study of the physical sciences, which opens up such a grand field for the student. The second is the necessity, the almost indispensable necessity, for an institution in this premier Province for the prosecution of post-graduate studies, pure and simple.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

Toronto, June 18, 1891.

THE NOBILITY OF FRENCH CANADA.

THE history of New France was moulded by her governing classes. A brave and active race, trained by long years of feudal and monarchical dependence to subjection, the people looked naturally to their superiors for guidance. The hardy peasants who settled land on the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributary rivers sprang in a great part from soldiers whose instinct of obedience was imbibed by their descendants. They shared the spirit and emulated the example of their superiors. As in his spiritual domain, the priest wielded supreme authority, so in the existence of savage freedom, of forest warfare, of gallant struggle against inhospitable Nature, the noble was the recognized leader. The man of superior birth willingly acknowledged his obligations. He had no objection to continue on the virgin soil of the New World, the feudal system with which he had been familiar in France. The line of demarcation between the *gentilhomme* and the classes beneath him always remained perfectly distinct, and whatever his varying fortunes or the straits to which he might be reduced, this last never lost of his pride of birth or the influence which it enabled him to exercise.

During the early colonial days, we do not find that many noble families established themselves in the country. It was only when compelled by dire necessity that the French noble was willing to expatriate himself. When Talon came to Canada he found but four families who could claim genuine aristocracy of birth, those of Repentigny, Tilly, La Rotherie and d'Aillebout. These early colonists appear to have been inspired by the fervour of missionary zeal, which at that epoch provided the church of New France with saints and martyrs. Colonization, in this instance, was a sort of modern crusade, a reaction from the levity, vice and corruption of Old France. Many of these men devoted their lives to realizing the intention expressed in the commission given to Jacques Cartier to settle the new land "for the increase of God's glory and the honour of His reverend name." Of this type was the pious and valiant Claude de Bregiac, who emigrated to Canada for the express purpose of dying in defence of the Church. His desire was granted, and the Indians tortured him with their customary atrocities. An eye-witness reports that the ferocious murderers never succeeded in wringing a cry of pain from the patient sufferer's lips, and that throughout his martyrdom he never ceased to pray for the conversion of his foes. Another devoted defender of his faith was Major Closse, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of Ville Marie (Montreal). He declared "I came here only to die in the service of God, and if I thought I could not die here I would leave this country to fight the Turks, that I might not be deprived of such a glory." In his "Histoire de Ville Marie" Dollier de Casson tells us that this Knight of the Cross laid down his life "like a good soldier of Christ and the King." As soon as d'Aillebout arrived at Quebec, he presented himself at the church, followed by his entire retinue, where they all consecrated themselves solemnly to God and the conversion of the savages. Madame d'Aillebout devoted herself to the Indian languages, and the aborigines were so deeply impressed by her knowledge of sacred subjects that they considered her quite capable of undertaking the priest's functions. "Since you understand it all so well," exclaimed a new convert, "why can't you take the priest's place and marry us in church?"

The first regiment of regular troops arrived in the colony in 1665. As this corps had been raised by the Prince of Savoy, and had distinguished itself on the side of Royalty in battles with the Condé and the Froude, at the Porte St. Martin, and as part of the allied forces of France in the Austrian war against the Turks. It was known as the Carignan-Sallière regiment, was under the command of Colonel de Carignan, the officers were all men of good family. These veterans were encouraged to settle in the country. The lands along the Richelieu River were divided into large seigniorial grants, among the officers, who, in their turn, portioned out holdings to the soldiers, who became their tenants. Sorel, Chambly, St. Ours, Contrecoeur, Varennes and Verchères still bear the names of their original proprie-

tors. The feudal system existed without any of the abuses which rendered it odious in the Old World. Most of the seignories of Canada were simple fiefs, but some exceptions existed. In 1671 Talon's seignior of Des Isles was erected into a barony, and was afterwards made an earldom. In 1676 St. Laurent, the seignior of François Berthelot, Councillor of the King, was created an earldom. In 1680 Port Neuf, belonging to René Robineau, was made a barony. In 1700, three seignories on the south side of the St. Lawrence, the property of the Lemoyne family, were united in the barony of Longueuil. The seignior held his land by the tenure of *foi and homage*, the *habitant* by the inferior tenure, *en censive*.

France, at this period, was swarming with landless nobles, and many of these penniless scions of impoverished aristocracy began to seek a wider sphere of action in the New World. Each Governor in turn brought out with him an extensive retinue. When Tracy set sail for Canada, a throng of young nobles embarked with him. Mère Juchereau tells us that Courcelles was followed by a superb train, and that "M. Talon, who naturally loves glory, forgot nothing that could do honour to the King."

Regarding the genuine nature of these gallant adventurers' claims to the bluest of blue blood, no reasonable doubt could exist. In 1637 Dénouville recommended the Chevalier de Vaudreuil to the Minister as "a cadet of quality from Gascony, who will not often have letters of exchange from his own country." This "cadet of quality," who was an officer of marines, was first appointed Governor of Montreal and afterwards of New France. He died at the Château St. Louis after thirty-eight years of service in Canada.* In the reign of Louis the Stammerer, the name of Vaudreuil appears upon the list of gentlemen of the Kingdom of France. The origin of the Beaujeus dates to the eleventh century. Guicard, Sieur de Beaujeu, was sent as ambassador to Pope Innocent III. at Rome in 1210. Humbert V., Sieur de Beaujeu, Constable of France, served Philip Augustus and his son, Louis VII. Guillaume de Beaujeu, Sieur de Séveus, was Grand Master of Templars in 1288. A de Beaujeu, who emigrated to Canada towards the end of the seventeenth century, became proprietor of the Seignior of Côteau du Lac, which still remains in the possession of his descendants, who are said to own the richest collection of family documents in the Dominion. The St. Ours still hold the seignior of that name. The d'Orsonnens laid claim to almost fabulous antiquity. The Tarien de Lanaudière were of the ancienne noblesse. The de Fresnoy's nobility dates from the twelfth century; the name of Robert de Fresnoy appears among the hundred gentleman of Francis I. The de Lobinière's patent of nobility dates from the fourteenth century. At that epoch, Guillaume de Lobinière was Bishop of Paris, and Jean, his brother, was Secretary of State to Louis VI., who ennobled him for his services. The de Bonne de Miselles were descendants of the illustrious Dukes de Lesdiguières.

After this time we encounter in the history of Canada an unlimited variety of the type of gentleman adventurer. There is the Marquis de la Sablonnière, who accompanied the heroic La Salle on his last fatal expedition, a penniless libertine, whose fortune and reputation had been ruined by his own excesses. Then we meet the Marquis de Crisasi and his brother the chevalier, Sicilian noblemen, models of knightly chivalry. These gentlemen had been compromised in their own country by espousing the cause of France against Spain; their immense possessions were confiscated and the brothers sent out to Canada in command of troops. The Marquis became Governor of Three Rivers; the chevalier, neglected and forgotten, died of a broken heart. The historian, Charlevoix, says of this latter: "One does not know which to admire most, his skill in war, his sagacity in council, his fertility of resource or his presence of mind in action." *Lettres de cachet* became common. Sons of good families were sent to the colony in order to divert them from the fiery passions of youth, and, once there, were left destitute of means. They served as soldiers, were sent to the Islands and to Louisiana, in quest of fame and fortune penetrated the savage immensity of the wilderness. Governors and Intendants were continually complaining that these youths had become a prolific source of disorder, and must be considered a burden on the colony. In 1729, Beauharnois asked the Minister's advice regarding the claims of Gilles Le Roy, who had resolutely refused to serve as a private soldier because he was of noble birth. De La Galissonnière, in 1748, recommends that a soldier named d'Estrades, claiming to belong to the same race as the marshal of that name, be made an officer. Many a wild and mournful tale is related of these fiery,

*His descendants, the Harwood family, still reside at the ancient seignior of Vaudreuil.

headstrong young gallants. They were cut off in the flower of their days, and few of them laid their bones in the sepulchre of their fathers. They knew the service which they had chosen, and, for them, life presented the aspect of a continuous battle against the elements, or the dangers, of unknown and savage men. An account of these men's exploits might justly be termed the Prose Epic of the Canadian nation; not mythic, like the Iliad and Eddas, but plain, broad narratives of substantial fact, which rival legend in interest and grandeur. They held an ideal of honour and of pride of birth which was almost fantastic; their darkest vices were brightened by some nobler instinct, and the most reckless young scape-grace of them all would bear incredible hardness with marvellous cheerfulness, and was ready at any moment to lay down his life for his faith and his king. Sieur d'Orceval is a good representative of these noble emigrants. The petition of Jacques François de Bouchel, Sieur d'Orceval, forwarded to the Minister in 1735, sets forth that having had the misfortune to lose his father in 1730, he was in hopes of succeeding him as "*Lieutenant Général des Eaux et des Forêts*" of the Duchy of Valois, and office which was hereditary in his family, when his mother and younger brothers obliged him to sell it, promising that the Duc de Gesvre would give him a lieutenancy of infantry. Far from that, he continues, he was arrested and taken to the Citadelle de Guise, at Château Thierry, whence he was removed at the end of a chain gang to the islands. He was then sent to Canada, where he was left absolutely without resources. He concludes by asking for his recall to France, a pension of 500 livres and his effects withheld by his relatives. Later, we find the Intendant Hocquart, apparently in reply to commands received from France, declaring that d'Orceval will not be permitted to leave the colony.

The most satisfactory portion of the Canadian nobility seems to have been recruited from the bourgeoisie, ennobled for services rendered to the Crown. It is wonderful how many of these families exhibit in the persons of their descendants the qualities which rendered them conspicuous in the early history of their country. The story of some of these early settlers' adventures and achievements reads like a marvellous romance. Their audacious fortitude took no account of vast distances, difficult navigation, privation or accidents of weather. Many of these men had lived among the Indians and become thoroughly conversant with their customs and modes of action. "The interpreters," observes l'Abbé, "were men of consequence. They were charged by the Government and by the Companies to arrange treaties and maintain trading connections with the Indian tribes. In many instances adopted by the tribe, they were considered brothers, and through their energy acquired a great ascendancy in council." Hardy, vigorous, habituated to savage modes of warfare, possessed of dauntless, personal bravery, it is easy to realize how invaluable the services such men could render to the colony.

Charles Lemoine, afterwards created Baron de Longueuil, who for many years acted as interpreter at Ville Marie, himself a hero, became the father of a race of heroes. Of his twelve sons, three were killed in battle, four became Governors of towns and provinces; every one of them was distinguished by the most brilliant courage. In reward for their services, the Lemoines were given all the land on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, extending from Varennes to Laprairie and later La Salle's domain on Lake St. Louis. Pierre Boucher, Governor of Three Rivers, was ennobled for his heroic defence of that place in 1649. He had only forty-six men under his command, while his savage adversaries mustered fully five hundred. Pierre Boucher was the author of "*Histoire véritable et naturelle de la Nouvelle France*," containing much valuable information concerning the colony. Sieur Boucher was sent to France to plead the cause of the suffering and famine-stricken settlers. "He was very well received by His Majesty, who showed much surprise in learning that so good a country had been so long neglected.* The Seigniorship of Boucherville was given to this model colonist, and some of his family still reside there. Patriotism, high, personal courage and literary ability have been prominent characteristics in his descendants. The line of Boucher de Boucherville has given Canada several distinguished men and women. Mère Charlotte de Mury de Ste. Hélène, an Ursuline nun, the clever annalist of both colony and convent, was a grand-daughter of the first Seignior of Boucherville. A woman of keen intellect, facile expression, remarkable powers of observation, under her snowy wimple beata

heart as warm for her country as ever throbbed under the robe of statesman or gorget of soldier. At the very moment when Montcalm was lowered into his grave in the convent chapel, the heart of the patriotic nun broke. Mère de Ste. Hélène breathed her last with the despairing cry on her lips, "Le pays est à las." The very clever author of "*Une de perdue, deux de trouvées*," decidedly the best French Canadian novel which has yet been written, is a scion of the same race. Jachereau Duchesnay, Sieur de St. Denis, was ennobled for gallantry in defending Quebec against the attack made by Phipps in 1690. At seventy years of age, this old man headed his vassals with all the daring impetuosity of youth. Tarien de Lanaudière and St. Luc de la Corne were warriors of the same stamp. The Aubert de Gaspés were ennobled by Louis XIV. for distinguished services. The claim of Jacques Testard Sieur de Montigny to nobility rested upon the scars of forty wounds and thirty-five years of service. In one of the raids into New England, at that time so common, he took possession of Portugal Cove. From there, notwithstanding the rigour of a severe winter season, the Canadians proceeded to the Bay of Conception, a distance of seventy-five miles, which they traversed in a day and a-half; there they took nine hundred prisoners. "His name alone," says Charlevoix, "causes the arms to fall out of the most resolute hands and gives him plenty of prisoners that he has not the trouble to take." It is said of the de Villiers, that out of a family of seven sons six perished in the King's service. The Hertels, like the Lemoines, were a race of heroes. Did they not rest upon reliable evidence some of their exploits would appear absolutely incredible. The gallantry of any one member might have rendered a whole family illustrious. Hertel, Sieur de la Frenière, and his ten sons served their country with marvellous dash and gallantry. At the time of the Conquest, twelve members of the same lineage were under arms. In 1748 M. Hertel de St. François describes in a letter to the Minister, the death of one of his sons, a Cadet in the army. The tale, in its touching simplicity, reminds us of one of Homer's narratives of the fall of his heroes.

"He was killed in the sixth incursion into the enemy's country. The Abenakis, who were most conversant as to his fate, assured me, in the presence of the Rev. Père Aubry, that, being unwilling to abandon an Iroquois comrade, who was killed beside him and whom he could not remove from the field of battle, though the risk was pointed out to him, he received a gunshot wound in the upper part of the left thigh, under which he merely stooped. He then sprang up again and fired at his enemy, and, while the blood flowed freely from his wound, attempted to re-load his weapon. While so doing, he received a second wound in the body, and fell to the ground. Shortly afterwards he was heard to cry out like one who had received a dangerous wound, and then he uttered a smothered cry which he was unable to finish. Inasmuch as he was surrounded at the time by English Indians, the Abenakis conclude that his head was cut off at that moment, for the enemy shouted their death cry over him."

Among the French colonists the women equalled the men in intrepidity and devotion. At fourteen years of age Mademoiselle de Verchères, with a soldier and her young brothers, defended her father's fort against the ferocious Iroquois. At the siege of Louisbourg, Madame de Drucourt took part in the defence. While an epidemic of the most virulent type was raging in Ville Marie, the daughters of de Ramésay, the commandant, gave their services to aid the nuns in nursing the sick poor. A daughter of the house of de Lobinière, a beautiful, dowerless maiden, called by her contemporaries "l'admirable québécoise," begged from house to house in Quebec for means to open for herself the door of the monastery. In St. Louis, Madame Guyon, carrying her husband's head, trunk and limbs in her apron, braved the perils of the wilderness that she might obtain Christian burial for the mortal remains of the murdered man. The disinterested devotion of the various religious orders is so well known that it requires no comment.

One quality characterized almost all the colonial nobility; that was a complete and heart-rending poverty. "All our married officers are beggars," writes Dénouville. La Houtan tells us that "the Governor of Three Rivers would die of hunger if he did not gain something by trading with the Indians." Charlevoix describes the gay, young seigneurs as "gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the most elegant and agreeable modes of spending money, but greatly at a loss how to obtain it." The Chevalier de Drucourt, speaking of the penury of his officers, observes, "there is hardly a servant of the meanest gentleman of France who is not better off than they." In a

recently-settled country, encompassed by dangers on every side, the military element naturally predominated, and youths of good family left school at fifteen in order to enter as cadets and make their way in the army. Hocquart writes: "All the education received by the sons of officers and gentlemen amounts to extremely little; they are barely able to read and write."

The poverty stricken noblesse strove to live at the King's expense. Their epitome of the theory of government was that their country owed them a living; the Minister was deluged with petitions—the performances of the impecunious upper classes in this line have really something of the lustre of genius. As a proposed remedy for this universal indigence *congés*—a privilege permitting persons to trade, even at retail, without losing their rank—were granted to poor families among the nobility. Every body, indiscriminately and eagerly, took advantage of the permission. The western fur trade was ennobled by a fascinating element of danger and adventure, which captivated the imagination; it also opened out a prospect of boundless license and freedom. In pursuit of this trade the gentlemen rovers discovered the Ohio and the Rocky Mountains, explored the Mississippi, founded Detroit, St. Louis and New Orleans.

"Saint Castin, Du Lhut, La Durantaye, La Salle, La Motte-Cardillac, Iberville, Bienville, La Varendrye, are names that stand conspicuous on the page of half-savage romance that refreshes the hard and practical annals of American civilization," says Parkman.

Perrot, Governor of Montreal, sold liquor to the Indians by the glass. In 1694 La Motte-Cardillac complained that de Villeray, First Councillor, the descendant of a race that had given Doges to Venice, Popes and Cardinals to the Church, kept "a butcher's shop in his house; he retails meat by means of his younger brother, and collects the money through Madame, his wife." Of Madame de Dénouville it was said: "I shall only add one article, on which possibly you will find it strange that I have said nothing—namely, whether the Governor carries on any trade. I shall answer No, but Madame la Gouvernante, who is not disposed to neglect any opportunity of making a profit, had a room, not to say a shop, full of goods till the close of last winter in the château at Quebec, and found means afterwards to make a lottery to get rid of the rubbish that remained, which produced her more than her good merchandise."*

It was complained of the Marquise de Vaudreuil: "She deals here with everybody, and she forces merchants and other individuals to take charge of her merchandise, and to sell it at the price which she fixes. She keeps in her own house every kind of drugs, which are sold by her steward, and, in his absence, she does not scruple to descend herself to the occupation of measurement, and to betake herself to the ell."†

Existence in New France was a strange mingling of frieze and homespun, with velvet, brocade and gold lace. The settlers passed through careers full of action and stirring incidents; endured misery with audacity and hardihood; their lives were vivified by thrilling excitement, softened often by the airs and graces of the very highest breeding, many were consecrated by the heroic devotion of a higher purpose. The national tendency was to adapt oneself to present circumstances until carried away to something different. "They repaired their losses when they were able to do so; the troubles that could not be retrieved were soon forgotten. A small present interest blinded everybody to the future. This is the true savage spirit, and it seems as though one breathed it in the air of the country."‡

The connection between Canada and Old France was close and constant. The first Marquise de Vaudreuil, Canadian-born, and a pupil of the Ursulines, was named by Madame de Maintenon *Sous Gouvernante* to the Royal children of France. Two ladies of the de Beaujeu family held, at different periods, important posts at the Court. Young Canadians were constantly sent to France to be trained for a military career; officers coming out with the troops married Canadian damsels; colonial officials who had realized fortunes frequently returned to end their days in the Mother Country.

Later, the corruption of Louis XV.'s Court manifested itself even in Canada. The last days of perishing New France formed an epoch of unusual gaiety and brilliancy. Bigot, in imitation of his royal master, held open court in the valley of the St. Lawrence. While the lower classes perished from want, society at the capital was depraved in the

* Relation of State of Affairs in Canada, 1688, in N. Y. Colonial Documents, ix. 388.

† Michel de la Ronville, in his accusation against the Governor of New France, and his wife.

‡ Charlevoix.

extreme. Luxury, splendour and military display were the order of the day; licentiousness, gambling and other vices were the fashion. During the carnival of 1758, when the people were fed on horse-flesh and, on account of the famine, provisions were sold at exorbitant prices. Bigot gave three balls in succession, at which games of hazard were played until seven or eight the following morning. Each day for a month, gambling was carried on, as much as 900 louis being staked on a single throw, and at the end of the carnival the Intendant owned to having lost 50,000. In his accusation against the Marquis and Marquise de Vaudreuil, Michel de la Rouvillière says: "The first use which has been made of your Excellency's orders to put a cadet in each company was to bestow these favours on newborn children. There are some between fifteen months and six years who come in for the distribution."

During the dark and ominous days of that last fatal struggle, we find the bearers of the old, historic names still displaying the fiery, impetuous valour which had illuminated the early annals of their country. In alluding to the Canadian officers, the Marquis de Vaudreuil remarked: "The details of their expeditions, of their voyages, of their negotiations with the aborigines, present miracles of courage, of activity, of patience in famine, of coolness in danger, of obedience to their general's commands, which cost many their lives without in the least abating the ardour of the others."

At the time of the conquest, death and misfortune made withering havoc among the flower of Canadian chivalry. It had been agreed between the two powers who had so long engaged in a struggle for supremacy, that those Canadians who were willing to take the oath of fidelity to England should be permitted to retain their property; those who objected to doing so were obliged to sell their estates to subjects of his British Majesty. This compelled many gentlemen to dispose of their land at enormous loss. Those whose allegiance no vicissitude of sway had power to shatter, returned to France, where many of the ancient Canadian titles still flourish in honour. When the fierce torrents of the Revolution swept over the Mother Land, numerous Canadians paid the penalty of their loyalty with their lives. Two members of the Vaudreuil family defended Louis XVI. at the Tuilleries. Jean de Lantagnan and his sons were massacred at Versailles, September 9th, 1792. De la Chesnaye was murdered in one of the prisons of Paris. Chamilly de Lorimier, Chamberlain of the King, after giving the highest proofs of his attachment to his Royal Master, was executed. Among those who laid down their lives for the Bourbon cause were Hertel del Chambly, the proprietor of great domains in Cayenne and French Guinea, Rayen de Chavoy, Count de Soulouges, M. de Senneville and Count de Tilly.

A large number of the Canadian nobility perished on the ship *Auguste* which was carrying them to France. The vessel started the 15th October, 1761, having on board a number of officers belonging to the best families, some ladies of rank, sixteen children, besides soldiers and servants. The levity almost amounting to recklessness of the volatile, French temperament appears to have triumphed over the poignant circumstances of despair and defeat which were driving these exiles from their native land. Perhaps some wild touch of desperation, while it scorched and stung, urged into wild excess; but the whole party seem to have given themselves up to the most frivolous gaiety. A violent storm, which lasted forty-eight hours, arose. The ropes which bound trunks and packages broke, and many of the crew were injured by the freight which rolled about in every direction. The terror of the travellers was extreme, but as soon as the tempest's fury abated the fear was immediately forgotten. St. Luc de la Corne, one of the passengers, says: "How many vows to heaven! what promises! and shall I say it, what perjuries!"

No sooner delivered from this danger than the unfortunate vessel was menaced by another. Fire broke out and was only quenched by almost incredible exertions on the part of the soldiers and crew, but not before the ship had been much damaged by the flames. The whole company were obliged to subsist on biscuit, the tempest continued to increase, and the boat drifted at the mercy of the storm. The crew now consisted of only fifteen men, including captain, mate, cook and sailors, two of whom were crippled. Sea-sickness and lack of food had paralyzed the mariner's energies, in a dull lethargy of despair they threw themselves into their hammocks, and though the mate strove with blows to arouse them, his efforts were utterly futile. Drifting until she reached Cape Nord, Isle Royal, about 120 feet from land, the vessel turned on one side. Many, frantic

with terror, cast themselves into the water and were swept away by the billows. The leaking ship being now half full of water, the only hope lay in the two small boats. The largest was dashed to pieces by the waves that cast the second adrift. With admirable presence of mind several, among whom were the captain and St. Luc de la Corne, sprang into it, and on the crest of a great billow the frail craft was dashed upon the shore. This was about three p.m. of the 15th November. About three hours later the *Auguste* went to pieces, and 114 persons perished miserably. Only seven were saved, and they crowded together, half dead from cold and exhaustion, endured the misery of seeing their late companions washed up dead on to the land.

In the list of the Canadian nobility sent by Sir Guy Carleton to the British Minister he mentions:—

Canadian noblesse residing in Canada.	110
Canadian officers in France	79
Officers, natives of France, who came over as cadets to the colony where they were promoted, and on going to France were treated as Canadian officers	15

There were some of the Canadian gentry who had taken root in the country, to whom their native land was dearer than the king who had so basely abandoned them, the Mother Country who had so cruelly cast them off. The new order of things was scarcely comprehended, the great catastrophe had created a chasm between the present and the past. Impoverished by famine, exhausted by long years of active warfare, Canada was in a lamentable condition. Cut off from the career of arms, which, until now, had formed their chief occupation, it must have seemed to the Canadian seigniors as though the very foundations of the earth had crumbled beneath their feet. For a time their lot was really deplorable. In his correspondence with Lord Shelburne, Sir Guy Carleton displays an earnest desire to do justice to the French Canadians. He expressly states that the lower classes were greatly influenced by their seigniors.

"Gentlemen who have lost their employment and have little hope of favour or advancement from the British Government." And again, he says, "The most we may hope from gentlemen who remain in the Province is a passive neutrality on all occasions, with a respectful submission to Government. This they, almost to a man, have persevered in since my arrival, notwithstanding much pains has been taken to engage them in parties." Then, addressing Lord Hillsborough, he writes, "Notwithstanding their decent and respectful obedience to the King's Government hitherto, I have not the least doubt of their secret attachment to France, and think that it will continue as long as they are excluded from all employment under Government, and are certain of being reinstated, at least in their former commissions under that of France, by which chiefly they supported themselves and their families."

The first Canadian gentlemen who obtained employment under the British Government was M. Chassegrose de Léry, an engineer, and since that epoch unswerving loyalty has been the distinguishing characteristic of the Canadian aristocracy. The valour which had won glory for France shed its blood with the same heroic devotion in the English cause. The saying of M. de Salaberry might have been echoed by many of his countrymen, "No subject has made greater sacrifices for the King of England than I, for, of four sons, I have lost three in his service."

When the war of 1775 broke out between England and her American colonies, the Canadians were not enthusiastic about taking up arms. No tie of faith or race bound them to either of the conflicting parties. "They were the more inclined to believe that they could not be obliged to bear arms and that it was lawful for them to remain neutral, that formerly the English invading the country under Wolfe and Murray had required of them, of their fathers, a strict neutrality under penalty of exemplary punishment."* "The English counted for little in the actual struggle on account of their small number, and then the most part either secretly or openly sympathized with the Congress."† According to the census of 1765 there were scarcely 500 English in the country. Sir Guy Carleton had only two regiments of regulars, numbering from eight to nine hundred men with which to oppose the enemy's progress. The Indians resolutely declined to participate in the contest; at this crisis aid was received from quarters from whence it could least have been expected. The Roman Catholic Church threw all the weight of her authority on the side of the new Government; the gentry flew to arms in defence of their country. The Chevalier

* Histoire du Canada sous la Domination Française.

† Garneau.

de Longueuil, descendant of the heroic Lemoynes, did not disdain to serve in the army in an inferior capacity; the influence of the Chevalier de la Corne and that of the de Lorimiers secured the services of the Indian allies.

In 1812 the Canadians arose almost to a man to repulse the invaders. M. Roux, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, struck the right chord when he said: "You are the children of those heroes who have so often marched to victory. Like them, you have your hearths to defend, your liberty to preserve."

Colonel de Salaberry rendered his country distinguished services. This gentleman was an officer of experience and wonderful courage. At a very early age he entered the British army, and when scarcely more than sixteen was present at the famous Siege of Fort Matilda, directed by General Prescott. In the expedition of '95 against Martinique, the hero of Châteauguay, commanded a company of Grenadiers. After serving in Spain under Wellington, taking part in both the Siege of Badajoz and the battle of Salamanca with the 60th Regiment, of which he was major, he returned to Canada, where he served on Colonel de Rottenburg's staff. He was chosen by Sir George Prevost to raise a corps of Canadian Voltigeurs, a commission which he executed with entire success. The gallant soldier was sent to Châteauguay to oppose the progress of 7,000 men under Hampton. The invading army formed two divisions, one being stationed on the right shore, the other on the left. De Salaberry selected an excellent position surrounded by ravines. He caused barricades to be erected to defend a ford, which, in order to guard his left flank, it was absolutely necessary to protect. De Salaberry's force consisted of 300 Canadians, with a few Scotchmen and Indians. Three companies, with some volunteers and Indians, were stationed in front, three others with the Scotch had been placed behind the barricades. Suddenly, at the head of Hampton's infantry, appeared a tall officer, who, as he advanced, cried in French to the Voltigeurs:—

"Brave Canadians, give yourselves up. We will do you no harm." The only response he received was a shot which threw him to the ground and gave the signal for the battle. The trumpets sounded, and a lively fire opened along the line. After a time the American General changed the disposition of his forces, endeavouring by vigorous charges to break his adversary's line. He concentrated his men, directing them first on one side then on the other, but the Canadians fought with enthusiasm. De Salaberry opened fire so energetically on the enemy's flank that they withdrew in disorder. The Canadians' audacity was so great that Voltigeurs were seen swimming across the river, under heavy fire, to take prisoners.

During the Rebellion of 1837 the Seigniors' influence was actively exerted on behalf of the Crown. With the exception of the unfortunate de Lorimier, who perished on the scaffold, there is scarcely an instance of one of the ancient, historic names appearing among "the patriots."

When the Seigniorial tenure was abolished, of course many of the distinctive privileges of the old nobility passed away with it. In the successive crisis and development of our constitution the old order has changed, the ancient, heroic qualities have become moulded into new forms, apparently more commonplace, but perhaps of more practical utility.

BLANCHE L. MACDONELL.

CANADIAN ARTISTS AT THE PARIS SALON.

THE Salon this year contained fewer paintings than last year; out of 5,000 works sent only 1733 were accepted, and, from this fact, it is supposed the quality of the paintings were of a higher merit. The successful Canadians entered in the catalogue of exhibitors are here given: Blair Bruce, born in Canada, pupil of M. M. Bouguereau, and Tony Robert Flewry. The subject of his sketch is called "A Young Lady Modelling a Piece of Statuary." The harmony of colour and fine pose of the figure are excellent, and arrest the attention of the spectator. Mr. Bruce is a former exhibitor. Paul Peel, born in London, Ontario, pupil of Benj. Constant, Doucet and Jules Febvre, exhibits an ambitious canvas, subject: "Two Children Playing in a Garden," called "Jeunesse." The excellence of his colour, simplicity in his composition, and a touch of humour in his work, with his well-known facility in delineating the characteristics of children, has won for Mr. Peel a reputation even in the art world of Paris, and the 3rd class gold medal conferred on him at the Salon of last year establishes him as a master. W. Edwin Atkinson, born in Toronto, pupil of Bouguereau and

THE WOODS.

WITHIN the solemn stillness of the woods,
 There is a solace for the harassed mind;
 There, too, a sanctuary for one inclined
 To meditative or to doubting moods.
 Of yore, the Druids, in an oaken grove,
 Made oft oblation to their wicker god,
 And practised incantation rude and odd,
 Eke divers rites, by bards in verses wove.
 To-day—as they of old—who would not turn
 His feet to sylvan fanes, where every creed
 Is tolerated; linger, dream and read
 From other leaves than those of volumes; learn
 The collects of the flowers—the wild-birds' psalm,
 Then them repeat until his soul grows calm?
 Toronto. WILLIAM T. JAMES.

THE RAMBLER.

JUNE is proverbially accounted the month of wed-
 dings, and is, therefore, peculiarly sacred to
 Hymen. But it is also associated in the minds of
 many people with another necessary social function
 —it is also the month of School Closings. Weddings
 you need not attend, particularly if you can send a
 present in your stead, but for School Closings no
 proxy will do. From them there is no escape. You
 don your best hat or bonnet, and, armed with a fan,
 set out on the hottest night of the year at half-past
 seven. Even then the best seats are all taken when
 you arrive, and two alternatives are open to you.
 Either you must get up on the windowsill, with the
 reporter, who scowls at you and wishes you had
 stayed at home, or else you must consent to inter-
 rupt the proceedings and be escorted to an excellent
 seat up in the very front, where, if anything happens,
 you can't possibly get out again without causing seri-
 ous inconvenience to the closely-packed audience.
 So you accept the windowsill, and hope that the
 reporter's eyesight is strong, in which case he will
 not require to have the gas lighted for a long time,
 and really you can hear very well in the pleasant,
 dim light, even if you can't see. But the reporter
 knows his business and calls out almost immediately
 for a better light, so the pretty resident governess goes
 for the maid, and the maid trips in and turns on to
 the full four huge burners previously lighted, and
 you sit there trying to understand the French dia-
 logues and almost reduced to pulp.

Those French Dialogues! Can we ever forget
 them? Did we ever encounter anything in real life
 remotely like them? How proud we were to be in
 them—how proud we are, when in their proper turn
 our own children take part in them! Such noble
 views of French life and manners as they give. Such
 ideas of goodness, and propriety, and neatness, and
 frugality and system. One should be ever after *bon
 bourgeois, bonne bourgeoisie*. What are the French Plays
 at the Gaiety to these! Shade to come of *Coquelin
 cadet*—the pangs of jealousy might well possess your
 breast. Here is a little maid of ten who pretends
 she is an aged charwoman of ninety, Mother Gene-
 vieve—hear her say *tiens* and *comment donc*—and
chut. Here are the village doctor and the seigneur
 at the castle, and the nurse and the refined invalid
 cousin, and the notary and the farmer. The reporter
 doesn't try to take down the Dialogue; he is silent
 now and quiet, but the remarks all around you are
 not bad. A stout lady with glasses is very much
 concerned about the accent. A rival spinster
 instructress of youth complains of the general effect.
 Anxious parents and susceptible young men make
 all their respective remarks aloud, and the heat is
 withering. And your seat is decidedly hard.

But now the Dialogue is over. Enter—as we say
 on the stage—a child just nearing her teens who
 reads to us an original essay entitled, "How To
 Sweep a Room." You expect a little Kindergarten
 episode; you get—a regular morning sermon with
 heading, tail-pieces, episodes and anecdotes deftly
 turned, and all delivered, in the interest of a high
 class morality and endeavours after a life of integrity
 and earnestness, beside which your clergyman's
 highest effort is but a childish squib. The reporter
 takes notes of this, rather fully. Then a piano duett
 follows. It is—of course it is—the Overture to
 Semiramide. All teachers know it. All pupils know
 it—after they have learnt it. And all frequenters of
 School Closings recognize it. There is nothing else
 so fiendishly adapted to the peculiar features of the
 function in the entire range of music as that same
 Overture to Semiramide. Now comes the pet Elo-
 cution pupil with her carefully modulated little voice
 and her pale pink sash and her nice retiring manner.
 This is a Ladies' School, you see, and the self-posses-
 sion and direct vigour of the Philadelphia School of
 Oratory is unheard of here. The stout lady says she

The articles are all signed, and the names appended
 to them are in many cases widely known beyond the
 limits of their own denominations. We find, for
 instance, among Anglican contributors the names of
 Cheyne, Driver and Sanday, and among the Pres-
 byterians quite a galaxy of bright, particular stars
 meets the eye. The veteran Principal Rainy contri-
 buted the opening article in the first number, and
 we need only mention the names of Bruce, Davidson,
 Marcus Dods, Blaikie and G. A. Smith to show what
 generous support is given to the new periodical by
 the *perfidiam ingenium Scotorum*.

The place of honour in the current number is
 given to a sympathetic article by Prof. Sanday on
 the late Dean Church and his writings, more par-
 ticularly the notable posthumous volume on "The
 Oxford Movement," which is pronounced "the best
 of his books and the one most likely to live." Then
 follow a host of articles, always short and generally
 pithy and practical, giving a general sketch and
 critical estimate of a number of the more important
 works which have recently appeared in the various
 departments of theology, not excluding philosophical
 writings and others of more general interest, which
 have a bearing upon the main subject-matter of the
Review. We have only space to mention the names
 of a few of the books criticized. Reuss' "History of
 the Scriptures of the Old Testament," rationalistic
 as many of its positions are, is reviewed with sym-
 pathy, and apparently no small measure of agree-
 ment, by Professor Davidson; Principal Edwards
 treats in a similar spirit the late Dr. Hatch's Hibbert
 lectures on "The Influence of Greek Ideas and Usages
 upon the Christian Churches;" Hoffmann's version
 of the Book of Job furnishes the subject for a learned
 discussion by Canon Cheyne, and the Rev. W. Dun-
 das Walker has the hardihood to point out "indica-
 tions of failing ability" in the late Bishop Light-
 foot's edition of "St. Clement of Rome"! Mr. Walker
 seems to have a good deal to say in support of his
 rather astounding thesis, but one remembers the
 fate of the author of "Supernatural Religion," and
 could wish it were possible to hear the redoubtable
 bishop in reply. We have only specified a few of
 the articles which have happened to attract our
 notice in this number. There are many others of
 lighter or heavier texture, most of which will, no
 doubt, be found useful for the purpose of directing
 attention to what is freshest and most informing in
 contemporary thought and research on the highest
 of all subjects.

To us, however, this review, good as it is, is
 interesting not so much for what it contains, as for
 the light which it incidentally throws upon the pres-
 ent attitude of the Evangelical section in the various
 Protestant churches, as regards modern methods
 and results in the field of Biblical criticism. That
 attitude is clearly indicated in such words as those
 of the editor, who, though a Presbyterian professor,
 and the author of an approved exposition of the
 Shorter Catechism, is not afraid to say that "there
 is no better service for the trained theologian to
 render at present than to give a careful estimate of
 the losses and the larger gains which may come to
 us by the critical movement." The words which we
 have italicized are significant enough, and many of
 the articles will be found to illustrate their meaning
 by their frank acceptance of some of the most far-
 reaching results of modern criticism, and the rejec-
 tion, everywhere implied, of that lifeless and mechan-
 ical theory of inspiration which ignores the human
 personality of prophets and evangelists, while attrib-
 uting to their writings a verbal infallibility which it
 is alike needless and impossible to maintain. It
 would almost appear, judging from recent events,
 that this theory, after becoming discredited in the
 land of Knox, is destined to find a congenial home
 in that of Jonathan Edwards. Canadian Presby-
 terians may well hope that their Church may follow
 the leading of their brethren in the old land, rather
 than that of their "vigorous and rigorous" cousins
 across the line. Let it be enough to have sent them
 from our halls of sacred learning a Chief Inquisitor
 and *malleus haereticorum* in the person of Dr. Patton,
 and when next her courts have to deal with a case of
 alleged "heresy," may the Presbyterian Church in
 Canada attain a worthier result than to silence on
 the lips of her foremost preacher the utterance of a
 "larger hope!" G. G.

In the issue of July 4th of *Young People at Work*,
 a new serial story, written by J. Macdonald Oxley,
 commences. The story is entitled "Donald Grant's
 Development." It takes a young lad in a country
 home in Canada, follows him in his struggles for an
 education, both academic and collegiate, and in addi-
 tion gives an account of his religious training. Mr.
 Oxley has attained quite a reputation as a writer,
 and is adding to it daily.

Ferrier, is another exhibitor. His canvas is a handi-
 cap entitled "The Old Chateau, Evening;" its sim-
 plicity commends itself, the colour is fine; one feels
 the after-rain effect, the wet and dead autumn
 leaves strewn about, and the mellow twilight that
 adds a charm to the old ruin. Mr. Atkinson is a
 former exhibitor. Geo. A. Reid, born in Toronto,
 pupil of B. Constant and Jules Le Febvre, lends a
 canvas, the subject of which is "The Berrypickers."
 The principal charm of the painting lies in the treat-
 ment of the hazy summer days, grey in tone. The
 children are carefully drawn, and interests one by
 the life and simplicity expressed. Mr. Reid is also a
 former exhibitor. A. Curtis Williamson, born in
 Canada, pupil of Jules Le Febvre and R. Constant,
 exhibits an interior, "An Old Kitchen in Fontain-
 bleu," in which two peasant women are at work.
 The light in the room is excellently rendered, har-
 monious in colour and subdued in tone. There is no
 unnecessary detail, a fault of frequent occurrence in
 the treatment of interiors. Ernest E. Thompson,
 from Toronto, but a catalogue says born in England,
 pupil of Bouguereau and Tony Robt. Fleury, shows
 a canvas with the title: "Sleeping Wolf." This
 artist makes a specialty of animal painting, careful
 drawing, life-like pose, soft and natural colour; the
 whole makes a very attractive painting. Charles
 Alexander, born in Canada, pupil of Boulanger Le
 Febvre and Moreau, exhibits a very large canvas
 called "Manifestation of the Canadians Against the
 English Government at St. Charles in 1837." The
 painting represents a number of figures nearly life-
 size, the blanket-coated Canadian here and there
 observable. It is a very striking picture, gay in
 colour, with banners flying. The artist remarked
 that it was an order executed for the Quebec Gov-
 ernment. Mr. Alexander exhibited at a previous Salon.

I spent a number of days at the Salon, and saw
 very fine work in all departments of art, but, to my
 mind, the "Death of Babylon," by M. Rochegrosse,
 was the painting of this year's Salon. It is a canvas
 35 feet x 21 feet, containing forty or fifty life-size
 figures. The artist is said to have been at an
 expense of \$1,000 a month in preparing the work,
 travelling to and fro to Egypt during two years to
 better acquaint himself with the dress and habits of
 Ancient Egypt, and he has succeeded in painting one
 of the grandest and most realistic pictures ever pro-
 duced. The landscapes were fine and numerous, the
 best works represented by Harpignies, Hareux, Von
 Jacomin, Japy and Tanzi. Portraits and figure
 generally were very strong: those by Benj. Constant,
 Doucet, Chaplain and Laurens were excellent. In
 sculpture there was a grand display, the generous
 patronage of the Government produces very ambi-
 tious work in this branch of art. In conclusion, I
 think it was universally admitted that the Salon of
 1891 was in advance of former years. Art.

CURRENT THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.*

IN the famous opening scene of Goethe's "Faust,"
 the hero claims to have

Studied now Philosophy
 And Jurisprudence, Medicine—
 And even, alas! Theology—
 From end to end, with labour keen.

This was a large boast to put in the mouth of a
 mediæval scholar, and even in the poet's own day
 the mastery of the literature devoted to theology
 might of itself have satisfied the hardest intellect as
 a lifework. But that was in the beginning of this
 century, before the birth of the great critico-historical
 movement, which has revolutionized the study of
 theology in our time, and which, amongst other and
 more momentous results, has produced a literature
 of such portentous amount and complexity as to
 compel the most intrepid student, were he Aquinas
 or Calvin himself, to select and specialize, and to
 recognize the stringent limitations under which alone
 it is now possible to produce work of permanent
 value. In this necessary process, great assistance
 may be derived from well-conducted periodicals, such
 as that which forms the subject of the present notice.
 The *Critical Review*, the third number of which now
 lies before us, is a quarterly magazine designed to
 furnish a critical survey of current theological litera-
 ture, and thus afford a means by which students of
 these high themes may not be hindered by the mul-
 titude of trees from seeing their way through the
 wood. So far as a layman (for such the present
 writer confesses himself to be) may be permitted to
 form a judgment on such matters, the editor, who
 is a well-known professor in the Free Church, and
 his coadjutors appear to have done their work well.

*The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Litera-
 ture. Edited by Professor S. D. F. Salmond, D.D. Edinburgh:
 T. and T. Clark; Toronto: D. T. McAmsh. Vol. I., No. 3. May,
 1891.

is so *natural*, and the young men say she is "slap up." And very likely she may be, but *you* can not hear a word she is saying. The selection—quite a fitting one, by the way—is the ride from Ghent to Aix, by Robert Browning, and it is really remarkable to see how easily all the meaning and passion of that spirited poem can be eliminated when one's attention is directed that way. If you could look over the reporter's shoulder and read shorthand you would see that he has represented this meek and unaffected young lady as "a fair and gifted reciter, who brought home to our hearts as never before all the wondrous beauty and strength of the master's noble poetry, in the recitation of which her delivery was marked by superior clearness and fire of enunciation, to which was added the sweet maidenly reserve of the fair girl graduate, queen in the garden of girls at Minerva Villa, Vickson Street."

At this stage of the proceedings you have to leave, for there is another ceremony of the kind at the opposite end of town at which you must assist; so you beg the reporter's pardon and scramble down and out just as the essay upon "Tennyson as a Poet" is being commenced. You would like to have heard this essay; "Tennyson as a Poet" is a new idea. You had always thought of him as a statesman, or as a novelist, or as a philanthropist; now, it appears, you would have heard of him as a poet. Well—it is too late to go back. Here you are in the narrow hall, lined with susceptible youth on both sides, and with an odour of coffee coming up the back stairs.

The atmosphere of the second school to be visited this evening is decidedly different in one way, but quite the same in point of temperature. The music here is listened to with marked attention. Now it is Chopin, now Schumann, now Beethoven. The essays range from "The Future of Canadian Literature" to "The Aesthetic in Art." All is gravely serene and earnest; the misguided men present feel like Cyril and Florian, and the dreamy Prince. Higher Education confronts you here if anywhere, and you do not even smell coffee.

Mr. Howell's little volume, "Criticism and Fiction," is to be found at the bookstores, and I hope that the excellent, if slashing, review of it in current *Literary World* will prepare its way for it. Bound together, these essays look worse—and better—than they did in magazine form. But, while they may interest a few and amuse many, they may do a little harm to some. It is difficult to see how a man, apprenticed honourably to literature for so many years, can say so many extraordinary falsehoods.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.*

THE second number of the new series of Transactions of the Canadian Institute embraces a number of papers on literature and science read during the winter of 1889-90. Several of these take rank amongst the most valuable of recent contributions to the literature of learned societies. The paper by Rev. A. G. Morrice, O.M.I., on the Dene languages—the languages of the so-called Tinneh Indians of British Columbia and the Mackenzie River country, must be placed amongst the most interesting and most meritorious of recent contributions to philological research. It is indeed a revelation in regard to the languages of the aborigines of North America, and must excite universal attention. That a lone missionary in the wilds of our far North-West should produce a paper rivalling in careful research and grasp the most noted of philological contributions ever made in the centres of European scholarship excites wonder, and, following Prof. Campbell's researches in a somewhat similar direction, must induce the philologists of Europe to look with more than ordinary interest to the Canadian Institute for valuable light in this most fascinating field of enquiry. The subject matter is a revelation to Canadians and a surprise to the world. That a small tribe of savages—the Carriers in the far north-west of this continent—should possess a vocabulary of 750,000 words—a larger number than the most advanced of European languages had not a quarter of a century since—is what no one would be prepared to imagine possible. That the verb formations are inflected with all the regularity of Greek and Latin is, to say the least, interesting in view of conceptions hitherto entertained respecting the languages of the North American Indians. Astonishing, moreover, is the prodigious exuberance of differentiating forms given to the verb. For instance, the word "brise," to be broken, possesses no fewer than 110 particularizing substitutes for the Aryan term, and

not one of these could be indifferently used for any other. These substitutes are expressive of (1) the object employed to operate the breakage; (2) the manner in which the object has been affected, *i.e.*, whether broken in two or in many, by the middle or otherwise, purposely or by accident, etc., and (3) the form of the object broken. Further discriminative forms multiply these 110 distinct verbs by four or five. The single paradigm of the verb "to put" contains over 3,000 verbs, all differing in meaning and structure; and, strange to say, so simple is the construction that diversifies this wonderful language that a child of four or five years possesses these innumerable vocables as perfectly as does his father, and knows his own intricate language as perfectly as a French academician does his own mother tongue. This extraordinary paper is so full of surprises, so comprehensive, and yet so concise, that it will well reward the close perusal of the ordinary, intelligent reader, as well as the study of the philologist. Mr. R. Dewar's paper on "Arsenic and Sulphur as Metallurgical Agents in the treatment of Canadian auriferous and argentiferous ores" is a very suggestive application of the law that "when a metal is alloyed with one or more other metals the resultant alloy has a lower melting point than the mean of the several melting points of the constituents taken together." Mr. Dewar thinks that the cost of reducing our ores might be one-fifth of what it is at present. Other papers are: Arthur Harvey's on the spheroidal concretions (*pelotekthen balanoides*) found in the archaean rocks of Lake Superior, and which he suggests to be fossils; Sandford Fleming's valuable tables illustrating his new method of time-reckoning now being adopted throughout the world; Dr. P. H. Bryce's "Natural History of Ground Waters"; David Spence's "Ossianic Poetry"; L. J. Clark's "Formation of Toronto Island," and Mr. A. B. Macallum's "Morphology and Physiology of the Cell." The volume in paper, type and generous appearance is a credit to the publishers and printers.

J. G. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PATRIOTISM IN ITS RIGHT MIND."

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Professional critics are sometimes charged, by their victims, with forming their judgment of new works from the title-page, and a random line caught here and there from the text. Your correspondent, Mr. W. F. Stockley, who devotes an interesting paper under the above caption to "The New Empire," seems to have adopted the same summary process. The extract in *THE WEEK*, from which your correspondent quotes, was, declaredly, not from the book, but from the proof-sheets of the then forthcoming work. Mr. Stockley founds a great deal upon the words "dishonest states and half-civilized republics," in that final chapter (really very little more than a hastily-written appendix). When your correspondent consults the book, as actually issued, he will find that the phrase "dishonest States" is not in it. There are other "States" in the world than those constituting the American Union. Nevertheless the words were eliminated, in the final revision, for the purpose of preventing the possibility of misapprehension, so anxiously careful was the author to avoid unnecessary offence. In the course of an historical review, facts must be stated, even if not wholly agreeable, and a spade must sometimes be called a spade. But the author would be surprised to find himself accused, by any careful reader of his book, of setting forth anything in a hostile or offensive mood towards a neighbouring nation, one branch of our great common race; the possible reunion of which, on lines consistent with, and not in violation of, historical development, is the main argument of "The New Empire." Should your correspondent hereafter do me the honour of reading that attempt to treat that somewhat broad, and I believe important, subject, he may find, I think, that the spirit and aim of the book are not so different from those which he himself professes. There are certain current notions as to what constitutes Imperialism; and those notions are attributed to a book written very largely for the purpose of setting forth an entirely different view of historical tendency, and quite another *raison d'être* for our Imperial Union.

"The New Empire," could not hope to be more than a suggestive introduction to a great subject. The work was kept with some effort within reasonable dimensions. Phrases might have been expanded or explained; but, for the sake of compression, it was necessary to leave a good deal to a fair and intelligent construction on the part of the reader. Surely a reference to the "spirit of Elizabethan England"

—an ideal commonly accepted (rightly or wrongly) of English *patriotic energy*—need not be construed as an advocacy of Hawkins and the slave-trade, or of religious persecution: that wave of mediocrity, which (need I remind your correspondent) receded from the shores of Elizabethan England, while it continued to flow, deep and destructive, over the Continental nations? Is not Milton's tremendous conception of Satan—that terrible, almost majestic form, potent and defiant—an idealization inspired by the apparently triumphant cause of darkness and cruelty, still prevailing, some reigns after Elizabeth, over the greater part of Europe—an echo of the cries of the Albigenses and from La Rochelle?

Your esteemed correspondent objects to some sentences referring to the policy of modern France (with which the relations of the new Empire are likely to be close, perhaps acute, in the future). The Newfoundland issue, it is said, is but a reflex of the differences between England and France over the occupation of Egypt. As if the whole long story of the conduct of France over the Egyptian question had not been an illustration of the spirit which rules her policy now, as in the past: that jealous, truculent, discontented spirit of her masses, with difficulty moderated by her Governments, which has made not only Germany but Italy her enemy. Modern nations, it seems to me, exert an educating influence on each other. Hardly directly stated, but to be gathered from the facts set forth in "The New Empire," is my conviction that a narrow, jealous trade policy in America partakes of, and supports, the militant feeling in Europe; and that the future action of Canada—throwing her weight with the United States, in favour of that policy, or, with the Empire, against it—will be of importance in impeding or advancing what, I believe (and I think your correspondent believes) to be the true course of Civilization.

O. A. HOWLAND.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

IT was in the nature of things that Ibsen should be caricatured. "Ibsen's Ghost; or, Toole up to Date," described as "a new Hedda," has been taking in London lately.

A CHORAL work of Glück, up to the present time totally ignored, and one which possesses many fine passages, is about to be published. This work was composed for the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany, in 1768, and performed for the first time on February 22 of the same year.

THE closing exercises of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, were in every way creditable to the directorate and faculty. The usual piano and vocal recitals were diversified by excellent elocutionary displays, and the most delightful of excursions by special train last Monday brought hundreds of gratified friends from Toronto to view the beautiful building and its surroundings, including a new fountain and a large and elegant flag. The music under the direction of Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, the art inspired by the critical visits of Mr. L. R. O'Brien and Miss Windeat, and the other branches of education superintended by Rev. Dr. Hare, Miss Adams, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Graham and Mr. Bayley, were all of a high and satisfactory character as evinced by the performances of the pupils. The College re-opens on September 7, and is probably the best equipped institution in the Dominion and possessed of an exceptional situation.

ON Tuesday evening week the closing exercises were held at Morvyn House Ladies' School. Miss Lay has instituted a new departure in giving certificates to those pupils who merit them by attaining a sufficient progress in their studies. The certificate is from a design in which one prominent feature is Miss Lay's motto (*non est sine pulvere palma*) on a scroll surmounted by a view of their "home," as she prefers to speak of it. Prizes and certificates were presented by Rev. Dr. Kellogg to the following young ladies: Junior Department—Emma Campbell, Ada Gooderham, Susie Mara, and Katie Hall; in the Sub-Senior Division—Lillie Barton, Florence Graham, Frances Flood, E. Defries, Anna Butland, and Margery Upton; Second Class—Katie Hall, Grace Switzer, Mary Reid, Jennie Smith, Marion Parmenter, Ellie Phillips; Third Class—Lizzie King, Elsie Johnston, J. Jamieson. In the Advanced Intermediate certificates were presented as follows: First Class—Louie Darling; Second Class—Margaret Britton, Katie Watts, Lillie Taylor, Lottie Taylor, H. Knapp, Clara Port, Ina Keighley, Idaverie Warren; Third Class—A. Boyd, Hattie Milligan, Ethel Mulkins. After the distribution of prizes, etc., a musical and elocutionary programme was carried out.

*Transactions of the Canadian Institute. Vol. I. Part 2. Toronto: Copp, Clark Company (Limited).

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNHAPPY LOVES OF MEN OF GENIUS. By Thomas Hitchcock. New York: Harper and Brothers.

Why one should dwell on the unhappy loves, and the unhappy loves of men of genius particularly, we fail to see, unless it be to cater to a certain morbid taste. Is it in the best taste too? Would any author, or rather compiler, write of the unhappy loves of contemporary men of genius? We trow not. Again, this ground has recently been gone over in two large volumes, entitled: "The Loves and Marriages of Eminent Men," by Mr. Thiselton Dyer, of Kew.

The men of genius, whose unhappy loves Mr. Thomas Hitchcock chooses, are five in number—Gibbon, Dr. Johnson, Goethe, Mozart, Cavour, and Edward Irving. To these he might have added, we think, very many much more interesting. What of Byron? There be material enough and to spare of that Lord's unhappy loves. What of poor John Keats, of still more to be pitied Charles Lamb, what of Shelley, of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, of William Beckford, Lady Blessington, Mrs. Hemans, Elizabeth Inchbald, Lawrence Sterne? But we must rest satisfied with the quintette Mr. Hitchcock has provided for us. And to us, we confess, even these are not a little spoiled by the presupposed fact of the unhappiness. The unhappy loves would have been assuredly in these days, when matrimony is so often brought not only into the witness box, but behind the bar, a fitter theme and a more useful, a more instructive theme.

A STORY by Rudyard Kipling will appear in an early number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

THE Cassell Publishing Company have in preparation "Marie Bashkirtseff's Letters to Prominent People."

PROF. CHARLES F. RICHARDSON'S "History of American Literature" has been issued in a popular edition in one volume.

BRADLEY AND WOODRUFF, Boston, will publish shortly a book, written especially for them by Archdeacon Farrar, entitled "Social and Present Day Questions."

MR. JOHN HENRY SHORTHOUSE, the author of "John Inglesant," has nearly completed a new novel, "Blanche, Lady Falaise," to be published by the Macmillans in the autumn.

MACMILLAN AND COMPANY announce a cheaper edition of Fink's work on "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty"; also a revised edition (the third), at a reduced price, of Dr. Martineau's "Types of Ethical Theory."

THE issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* for June 20th is largely devoted to an account of the funeral of the late Sir John Macdonald, with illustrations taken both at Ottawa and Kingston. As a supplement a portrait of the late Premier, on heavy plate paper, is given with each number.

WITHIN the last two or three years it has come to be recognized that Australia is producing a literature of distinctive worth. As yet Americans have seen comparatively little of Australian fiction, and, no doubt, especial interest will be taken in the work of the clever Australian writer, Ada Cambridge, whose novel, "The Three Miss Kings," is to be published immediately by D. Appleton and Company, in the *Town and Country Library*.

THE table of contents of July's *Cosmopolitan* is varied and attractive, and even more can be said of the accompanying illustrations. Among the articles may be mentioned "London Charities," "A Modern Crusade," "Trout Fishing in the Laurentides," "The Diamond Fields of South Africa," "Two Modern Knights Errant," (namely, Cushing and Custer) "Submarine Boats for Coast Defence," "The Art of Embroidery," "Country Life in Honduras."

Too many of our readers see *Scribner's* to necessitate anything but the briefest notice of the current number. "Speed in Ocean Steamships," the fourth article on the topic, will interest many. Mr. Wigmore's "Starting a Parliament in Japan," gives a detailed account of what goes by the name of a curious "function." The illustrations are, of course, admirable, but the pretty frontispiece, though delightful in itself, is hardly an illustration of which it is supposed an adjunct.

Harper's Magazine for this month presents the same heterogeneous mass of material as is usual. Mr. Brander Matthews' discourses of "Britishisms," which reminds us that Mr. William Dean Howells also speaks of "English"—with inverted commas, if you please. It may be news to some of our readers that Mr. A. T. Quiller Couch, who writes on

"The Warwickshire Avon," is the "Q" of "The Astonishing History of Troy Town," "The Splendid Spur," etc. What surprises one in *Harper's* is the quantity of space devoted to utterly ephemeral material of the lightest quality.

BENJAMIN R. TUCKER, Boston, has just published Grant Allen's latest novel, "What's Bred in the Bone," which took the \$5,000 prize awarded by London *Tid-Bits* for the best work of fiction. Mr. Tucker also announces, for early publication, a translation from the German of "The Rights of Women and the Sexual Relations," a work by the famous German-American and revolutionist of 1848, Karl Heinzen.

THE first number of the *Social Science Library* is an abridgment of the late Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers' "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, who has made a skilful condensation of the more important parts of this great work, has added three helpful charts, a summary, and a chapter on the lessons to be learned, and there is an introduction by Prof. R. T. Ely. This little paper-covered volume should have a wide sale, and the *Library* itself is a praiseworthy undertaking. It is published by the Humboldt Publishing Company at 25c.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY will soon publish under the title "Practical Morals," the two manuscripts which recently divided the prize of \$1,000 offered by the American Secular Union for the best work calculated to aid teachers in the important matter of moral instruction on a scientific basis. "The Laws of Daily Conduct" is by Nicholas P. Gilman, the author of "Profit Sharing;" "Character Building, a Series of Talks between a Master and his Pupils," is by Edward P. Jackson, A.M., author of "A Demigod."

IN the twenty-sixth volume of the *Magazine of American History*, the frontispiece is an admirable portrait of Sir William Dawson. The editor contributes the leading article, giving an account of the history and work of "The Royal Society of Canada," of which Sir William was the first president, with portraits of the Marquis of Lorne, who founded it, and of Lord Stanley. The text also includes some descriptions of the early historical features of the city of Montreal. The second paper, "The Fairy Isle of Mackinac," by Prof. William C. Richards, is handsomely illustrated with picturesque summer scenes. "The Past and the Future of Mexico" follows, by Charles Howard Shinn; and a study by William L. Scruggs, of "The Monroe Doctrine." Then an informing sketch of "The State of Franklin," by Lawrence F. Bower; "The Necessity of Recurring to Fundamental Principles," by Franklin A. Becher; "Evolution of Names," by Thomas Meredith Maxwell; "Governor Blacksnake," by Hon. Charles Aldrich; "The Genesis of the United States," by Alexander Brown; "John Adams as a Schoolmaster," by Elizabeth Porter Gould; and "Henry Ward Beecher's District School."

THE June number of the *Andover Review* deserves an especially commendatory notice. There is nothing light or frivolous in its pages (which is something one cannot say for the majority of its monthly American compeers), and every article is not only timely but thoughtful and instructive. For the ordinary reader, perhaps, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabic's brilliant article, entitled "The Significance of Modern Criticism," will be the most fascinating. From this we hope to quote largely. Dr. Moxom's "Christianity a Religion of Hope" breathes a spirit of broad, liberal, modern orthodoxy. Mr. Nobuta Kishimoto, in his "The Present Religious Crisis in Japan," gives one of the most scholarly views of that interesting phase of thought in that interesting country. The timeliness of the topics treated in this number may be seen in Professor Tucker's "The Gospel of Wealth" and "Pauperism," and in the leaders on "Christian Nationalism," "The Trial of Dr. Briggs"—which, by the way, it characterizes as "an inconsistent and useless procedure"—and "The Significance of the recent Episcopal Election" of Dr. Phillips Brooks to the Diocese of Massachusetts. The *Andover Review*, though the organ of a special class of thinkers, deserves, and no doubt claims and attracts, readers of widely different habits of thought.

THE self-consciousness so painfully apparent in all those magazines of our neighbours across the line, which are "designed to meet the wants" (and to reach the pockets) of that heterogeneous class now usually collectively called "the people," takes on the form of a pointed and vigorous indictment in this month's number of the *Arena* in Mr. Edgar Fawcett's "Plutocracy and Snobbery in New York." The *Arena*, it may be needful to remember, is published in that reputed metropolitan paragon of taste—

Boston. Otherwise it is difficult to understand quite how such out-spokenness can be considered good "copy" by an American editor—so good in fact that the title of the article and the name of its writer are imprinted in scarlet letters at the head of the cover, as if to draw especial attention to the glaring social sins of the metropolis of wealth as seen through the eyes of the metropolis of culture. But perhaps an explanation may be found on more general grounds, namely, that "the people" like to write and talk about themselves and to be written and talked about, and it signifies but little who does so or how it is done. Added to which, of course, is the fact that no one will think of wearing the cap which Mr. Fawcett has so mercilessly woven. There are many other notable things in the July *Arena*. Dr. George Stewart writes about Oliver Wendell Holmes (a good portrait forms the frontispiece, by the way); Professor Scarborough discusses the sentimental "Negro Question"; Mr. W. D. McCracken compares the Swiss and American Constitutions, and in the editorial notes we come upon the following sentence: "In the union of art and utility lies the supreme excellence of Margaret Fleming."

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Hon. George Curzon, M.P., is to publish a two-volume work on Persia this year.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE quietly passed her eightieth birthday in Hartford, Conn., on the 14th ult.

JAMES PAYN has written a story entitled "A Modern Dick Whittington" for Tilloson and Son's Newspaper Syndicate.

"BEAR-HUNTING in the White Mountains; or, Alaska and British Columbia Revisited," by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, is announced.

BERKE'S famous "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" is a recent issue in the new series of Cassell's National Library. Price, 6d.

A VOLUME of "Personal Reminiscences of Laurence Oliphant," by Louis Leisching, whose name occurs several times in Mrs. Oliphant's memoir, will be issued in London soon.

"THE Story of the Imitatio Christi," by Mr. Leonard A. Wheatley, will be the next volume of the "Book Lover's Library." It is announced for publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MR. FRANK HARRIS, the editor of the *Fortnightly*, shows himself in a new light as a short story writer for his own magazine. There is nothing amateurish about "A Modern Idyll."

LITERATEURS may expect a treat when the new edition of "Chamber's Encyclopaedia" reaches the word "Poetry," for Mr. Edmund Gosse has undertaken to write the article.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P., is, it is said, at work on another book while enclosed within his prison walls. It is to be a novel, and will deal with the time of Grace O'Malley.

GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERG, who has shown himself to be one of the best qualified of the younger American writers of the day, goes to Columbia College as Professor of Literature.

THE new volumes of the "Social Science Series" (Somnenschein) for June are "The Co-operative Movement," by Beatrice Potter, and "Neighbourhood Guilds," by Dr. Stanton Coit.

ALICE FRENCH, better known as "Octave Thanet," whose book of short stories, "Otto the Knight," is just now attracting attention, has a paper in the July *Atlantic* on "Plantation Life in Arkansas."

LORD TENNYSON has accepted the dedication of the new quarto volume of poems by Mr. W. N. Stedman, to be published by Messrs. James, Longman and Company, of York Buildings, Adelphi, Strand, London.

THE young composer and conductor, Richard Strauss, of Weimar, who is estimated one of the most promising of the serious musicians of Germany, has been so seriously ill that his life was despaired of. Happily he is now better.

IN a widely-spread newspaper paragraph it is stated that Jerome K. Jerome is the pseudonym of J. W. Arrowsmith. The statement is incorrect, and probably arose in confusing Mr. Jerome's name with that of Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, England, who published some of Mr. Jerome's books.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

MR. GEORGE HART, the famous English violin-maker and expert, died recently at the age of fifty-three. He was a first-rate violinist, but was more celebrated as a violin-maker, and more especially as a judge of old violins. He was the author of the standard work, "The Violin: Its Famous Makers and Their Imitators."

The attempt to stop Prof. Max Müller's Gifford lectures at Glasgow has failed. In the Glasgow Presbytery the charge of heresy was defeated by seventeen to five votes, and the General Assembly dismissed the appeal made to it. Prof. Max Müller will next year deliver his last course on "Psychological Religion." His third course delivered this year, on "Anthropological Religion," is in the press.—*Athenaeum*.

We learn from the *International Journal of Ethics* that there is now being held at Plymouth, Mass., a school for the discussion of ethics and other subjects of a kindred nature. There will be three departments: (1) Economics, in charge of Prof. H. C. Adams, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan; (2) History of Religions, in charge of Prof. C. H. Toy, of Harvard University; (3) Ethics, in charge of Prof. Felix Adler, of New York.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society which was held in the University of London on Monday, June 8, was of considerable Canadian interest. The recipient of the founder's medal was Sir James Hector, now director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, while to Mr. William Ogilvie was awarded the Murchison grant "in recognition of his two years' continuous explorations in the Mackenzie and Yukon regions of British North America, during which time he made surveys covering a distance of 2,700 miles and gleaned much valuable information regarding the physical geography and products of the country." In the absence of Sir Charles Tupper at Vienna the medal was received on behalf of Mr. Ogilvie from the President, Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, by Mr. J. G. Colmer, Secretary to the High Commissioner, who made an appreciative acknowledgment of the honour. Everyone who has followed the career of Mr. Ogilvie will welcome this recognition of his services to geographical research. For the past sixteen years he has been almost continuously employed by the Dominion Government in surveying the western regions of Canada. During the last decade he has thus paved the way to future settlement in the immense tracts of land watered by the Peace and Athabasca Rivers. In 1887 he was charged with an instrumental exploration survey of the Lewes River, or, as we call it, the Yukon River county, and during twenty-one months' absence made instrumental surveys of no less than 700 miles of territory on the Yukon River, and 1,400 miles on the Mackenzie River. Between these two rivers a rough survey was also made of about four hundred miles, and of another tract of land two hundred and forty miles in extent, which had never before been trodden by white men, on the way from Lake Athabasca. For no fewer than fifteen months Mr. Ogilvie and his little party were entirely beyond the reach of civilization, without a word from home or any of the comforts usually associated with human existence.—*Canadian Gazette*.

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1875	27,049	53,681	1,177,085
1880	82,326	227,424	3,064,884
1885	273,446	753,661	8,259,361
1890	489,858	1,711,686	13,710,800

1886 { A FEW FIGURES INTERESTING TO POLICY-HOLDERS. } 1890

Year.	Dividends paid to Policy holders.	Reserve for Security of Policy holders.	Surplus over all Liabilities.
1886	\$34,010	\$831,167	\$57,665
1887	34,849	1,004,706	61,535
1888	37,511	1,192,762	90,337
1889	42,361	1,366,218	95,155
1890	49,297	1,558,960	134,066

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

ACCORDING to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, Professor Salisbury of the United States Geological Survey has made arrangements with Professor Smock, in charge of the Geological Survey in New Jersey, to undertake geological studies of the formation of the surface in sections of New Jersey, with especial reference to the glacial drift. He will begin work next month.

THE Society of Arts, London, offers a gold medal of £20 for the best invention having for its object the prevention or extinction of fires in theatres or other places of public amusement. In cases where the invention is in actual use, reference should be made to places where it could be inspected. A full description of the invention, accompanied by such drawings or models as are necessary for its elucidation, must be sent in on or before Dec. 31, 1891, to the secretary of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London.

A VERY practical suggestion for the preservation of the true alignment of curb stones comes from Holland. It consists in the cutting of a hollow in the end of one stone and the working of a corresponding projection on the next. In our climate, where king frost plays such havoc with the roads and pavements, this method would prevent much of the unsightly irregularity inevitable to the usual manner of setting curb stones, and the extra cost would be offset by the greater length of time which would elapse before they would require to be re-set.—*Canadian Architect and Builder*.

MEDICAL studies of the school children in Berlin showed that twenty-five per cent. had more or less defective hearing, most of them being thought deaf enough to be accommodated in their work. The *Pedagogical Seminary* remarks that such partially deaf children are often thought unjustly by their teacher to be inattentive. More effort of attention is needed by such children, who are usually utterly incredulous concerning their defect, although they often complain that the teacher speaks too low or indistinctly. Children from better homes are less often defective than those from squalid ones.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Indian Engineering* says he recently witnessed a very interesting mode of obtaining a foundation for a new building. A hole was bored in the ground (which was previously damp), from ten to twelve feet deep and an inch and a-half wide, and a string of cartridges was lowered into it. The subsequent explosion not only produced a cavity a yard in diameter, but also drove the water out of the surrounding earth by means of the expansive action of the gases. The water did not return to its former place for fully an hour, so that an opportunity was afforded to fill up the cavity with quickly settling concrete, and a rapid rate of working was thus attained.

THE evil habit of going too long without food is one from which many people suffer in the present hurrying age. Men sit in their offices, women rush about at their shopping, and both become so absorbed in their interests that the period of hunger is allowed to pass and that of fatigue and depression to set in. The worst of it is that, once the second stage is reached, the desire for food is gone; and after many hours' abstinence the man or woman is too exhausted to digest a meal. To avoid this extreme it is only necessary to take the most light and rapid repast during the hungry stage. A glass of milk or merely a biscuit while hungry will prevent the after loss of appetite. And yet many prefer to ruin their health rather than take the trouble to turn into a dairy shop and drink a glass of milk.—*London Hospital*.

AT Seattle there is about to be put into operation a novel method of running electric cars up steep grades. The electric railway there has a very steep grade about eight hundred feet long, and it has been found that the motors on the cars are inadequate to surmount the hill. To correct the difficulty a small conduit about two feet square is constructed, and in this is to run a small car as a counter-balance. Two ropes will be attached to the counterbalance car, with grips at each end, and will run around

pulleys at the bottom of the incline up to the counterbalance car at the top. When an ordinary car is attached to the rope the counterbalance car runs down the hill, but when the car reaches the top of the hill it runs down on the other side, and, aided by the motor, it pulls up the counterbalance car, which is now ready to bring up another car.

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The beneficiaries of those dying early received a very large return in the payment to them of the face value of the policy; it is therefore equitable that those who persist and pay premiums for a given term of years should obtain the benefit of the surplus accumulations.

There are many, however, who consider that in the event of death between the 11th and 20th years a dividend should be paid on the policy; others, again, doubt their ability to pay their premiums regularly for a term of 15 or 20 years, and are thereby prevented from securing an Investment Policy.

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Under this form of policy the applicant may select a term for the payment of his premiums of 15 or 20 years, at the termination of which he is offered certain favourable options as hereinafter explained.

After the policy has existed for 10 years and the 11th annual premium is paid, in the event of the insured's death, a dividend is paid with the policy of the 11th premium, or, if death should take place in the 15th year, a dividend of the last five premiums is paid. In the policy it is guaranteed that the 11th and subsequent premiums paid will be returned as a dividend, if the policy becomes a claim by death before the termination of the investment period.

It is also guaranteed, that, after the policy has existed for 10 years, the 11th and subsequent premiums will be lent, if required, the insured paying thereon interest annually at the rate of 6 per cent. If insured should die before completion of the investment period, no deduction is made from the face value of the policy, as the guaranteed dividend cancels the amount of the loan.

If the Compound Investment Policy be on the 20 payment Life plan, should the insured survive to the end of the investment period the following options are secured by the policy, any one of which may be selected, and which may then be most suitable to the circumstances of the holder of the policy:

- 1st. Surrender the policy to the Company and in lieu thereof receive its full cash value.
 - OR
 - 2nd. Withdraw the investment dividend in cash, and, in addition, have a paid-up policy for its full face value, payable at death.
 - OR
 - 3rd. If insured in good health, use the cash dividend to increase such paid-up policy.
 - OR
 - 4th. Leave the whole amount of cash with Company, and in lieu thereof receive an annual income for life.
 - OR
 - 5th. Take a paid-up policy for the full face value, and in addition use the cash investment dividend to purchase an annual income for life.
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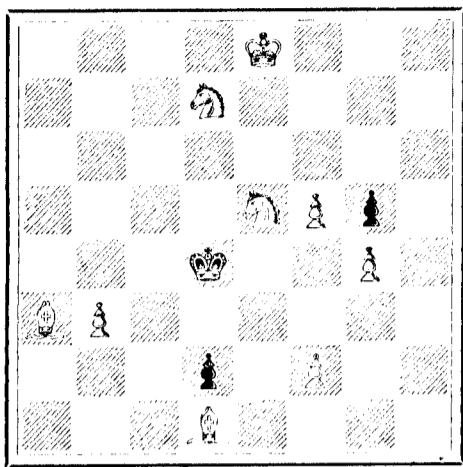
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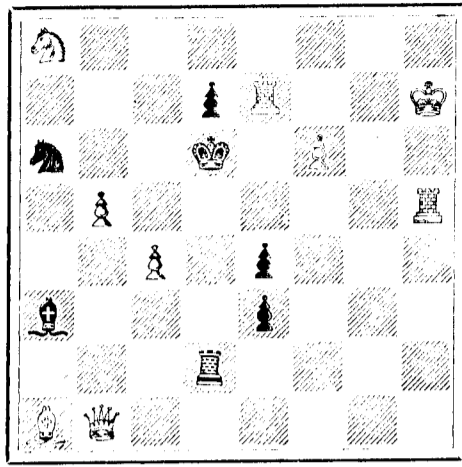
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| 2. B-K 4 | 2. P-Q 4 |
| 3. R-B 6 mate | |

No. 574.

B-K 8

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- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| VAN VLIET. | JASNAGRODSKY. | VAN VLIET. | JASNAGRODSKY. |
| 1. P-K 4 | P-K 4 | 15. B x P | B x R |
| 2. P-K B 4 (a) | P x P | 16. Q B x B | K x B |
| 3. Kt-K B 3 | P-K Kt 4 | 17. R x B | Kt-Kt 3 |
| 4. B-B 4 | B-Kt 2 | 18. P-K 5 | R-R 1 |
| 5. P-Q 4 | P-Q 3 | 19. R x P + | K x R |
| 6. P-B 3 | P-K R 3 (b) | 20. B x Kt + | K-B 1 (c) |
| 7. Castles | Kt-K 2 | 21. Q-B 6 + | K-Kt 2 |
| 8. P-K Kt 3 | P-Kt 5 | 22. Q-B 7 + | K-R 3 |
| 9. Kt-R 4 | P-B 6 | 23. Kt-B 5 + | K-Kt 4 |
| 10. Kt-Q 2 | Castles | 24. P-R 4 + | K-Kt 5 |
| 11. Q Kt x P (d) | P x Kt | 25. Kt-K 3 + | K-R 6 |
| 12. Q x P | B-K 3 | 26. Q-B 5 + | K x P |
| 13. B-Q 3 | Q Kt-B 3 | 27. Q-B 2 + | K-R 3 |
| 14. Q-R 6 | B-R 6 | 28. B-B 5 mate. | |

NOTES.

- (a) It reminds one of olden times to get into the "hair-breadth escapes" the imminent deadly breach, of a King's Gambit.
 (b) Most authorities now recommend P-Kt 5 Black having the better game.
 (c) This is a deviation from the ordinary line of play.
 (d) This may be all right on account of Black's pieces being undeveloped on the Queen's side. In any case it makes the game both lively and interesting.
 (e) Had Black now played K-Kt, White could do nothing more than draw by perpetual check.

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Already famous in Europe, entitled "Four Days," from the Russian of *Garsin* appears in the double summer number of POET-LORE—June 15th. It is a vivid picture of a significant episode in the life of a modern soldier. Two short stories of a very different kind follow—"Faded Leaves," and "Green is Hope," translated from the Norse of *Alexander Kielland*. The same number of POET-LORE contains a hitherto unpublished letter of *John Ruskin* on "Wages"; and critical papers on "Two Versions of the Wandering Jew," by *Prof. R. G. Moulton*; "The Text of Shakespeare," by *Dr. Horace Howard Furness*; "An Inductive Study of 'As You Like It,'" by *C. A. Wurtzburg*; and a "Study Programme: Magic, Out-door and Human Nature in Literature," of practical use to Reading Circles or for the home study of Literature.

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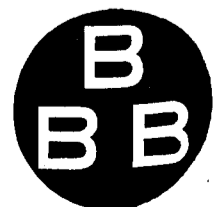
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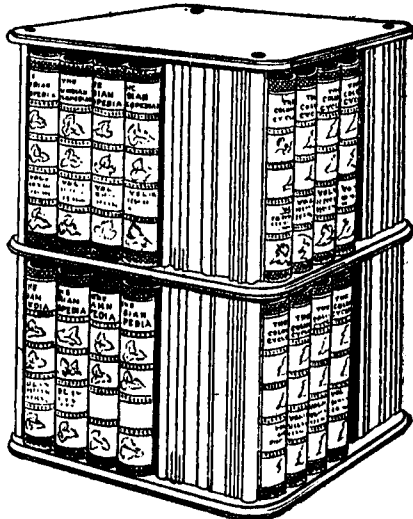
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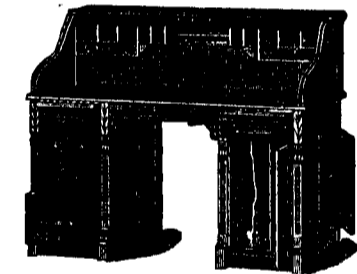
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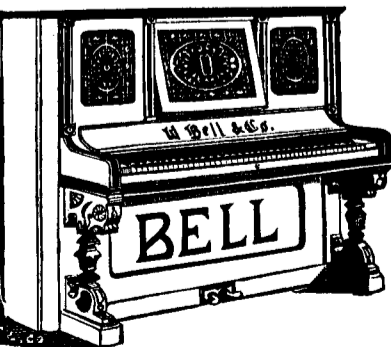
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