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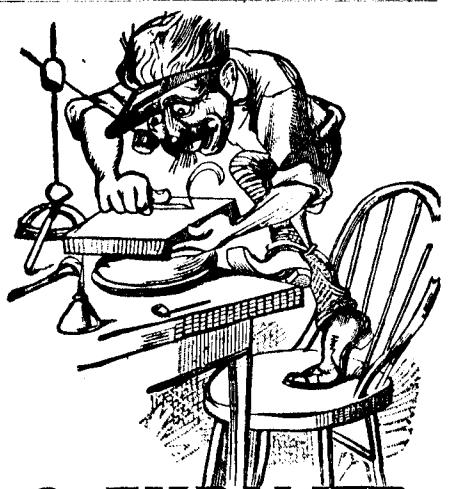
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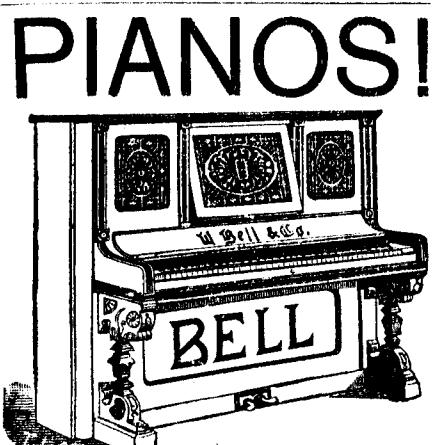
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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

TOPICS—	PAGE
The City vs. The Railroads	227
The Educational Question in Manitoba	227
The Power of the Purse	227
The Creed Wrangle in Education	227
Secularization the Only Logical System	228
Public Places Association Meeting	228
Health Preservation	228
The Educational Report	228
The Irish Question	228
The Discovery of Coal in Kent, England	229
American Political Methods	229
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: RECIPROCITY CONSIDERED. R. H. Lawder.	229
QUATRAINS	X. 280
IMPERIAL INDIA—III..... J. Castell Hopkins.	230
MONTRÉAL LETTER	Ville Marie. 231
NOTES ON THE COALS OF WESTERN CANADA	231
THREE PICTURES	Archibald MacMechan. 232
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE (Poem)	William McGill. 232
PARIS LETTER	Z. 232
THE RAMBLER	233
SELF-ACCUSED	Coyote. 233
WEDDED LOVE (Poem)	Annie Rothwell. 234
CORRESPONDENCE —	
Who is "The Fallacy?"	E. J. Hemming. 234
SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL	The Blacksmith. 234
ART NOTES	Templar. 235
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA	235
OUR LIBRARY TABLE	235
LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP	235
READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE	236
ONTARIO PUBLIC PLACES ASSOCIATION MEETING	236
CHESS	239

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

IT is greatly to be regretted that the representatives of the city and those of the two great railroads should have failed to come even within sight of a basis of agreement in reference to the Esplanade matter. Much trouble might have been spared had the citizens awakened some years earlier to their duty to themselves and to those who are to come after them, but it is useless now to consider what might have been. The issue seems to be fairly joined between the two hundred thousand citizens whom the city will have within its limits before the business is settled and two powerful railway companies. The interests of the latter are purely pecuniary, touching the property and dividends of stock and bondholders. Those of the former relate rather to the rights, convenience, and safety of the whole present and future populations of the city. It seems clear that the last-named considerations ought to prevail, and must prevail to an extent limited only by the obligations of good faith and fair dealing. That the city cannot and should not be bound, to the hurt of all its present and future inhabitants, by any unratiified agreements injudiciously entered into on its behalf by officials, who were at the most but delegates, and in no sense plenipotentiaries, goes without saying. If the managers of a railway took the confirmation of any such agreement for granted, and made large outlays on the strength of it, it can only be said that they displayed less than the usual prudence of such managers, and acquired at the most not a legal but a moral claim to such compensation as an impartial tribunal might deem just under all the circumstances. Certainly they can thereby have obtained neither legal nor moral right to control the city's water front, and determine the manner and extent to which the citizens shall have access to it, for all time to come. On one point the minds of the citizens are now, it may be hoped, thoroughly made up. They must have full, free, and safe access to the bay all along the city front. To this end there must be no closing of streets, no climbing of elevated bridges, and no hazardous crossing of a gridiron of railway tracks. These requirements, surely reasonable in themselves, are the prime conditions of the problem. Its solution, so far as appears, involves as a *sine qua non* the elevation of the railway

tracks. This cannot be an impossible, or even an impracticable, task. To say nothing of the reports of competent engineers, no one who has used his eyes in railway travelling, or who has any knowledge of what is being every year accomplished in railway construction, will readily believe that the proposed viaduct can either involve any extraordinary feat of engineering skill, or be so enormously costly, as to put it beyond the reach of the combined resources of the city and the railways interested. The same general principle of the paramount rights of citizens applies with equal force against giving to any railway exclusive use or control of any part of the property created by the improvements on the Don. It is to be devoutly hoped that the managers of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways may, on further reflection, see the righteousness of the main positions taken by the committee of the Citizens' Association, and betake themselves to a friendly discussion of details. It would be a fine thing, in some respects, if these two great rival corporations should be made friends to each other, provided the reconciliation should not, as there seems some reason to fear, be based on the sacrifice of the rights of the people of Toronto.

THE Education Bill now under discussion in the Manitoba Legislature is in many respects an excellent one. In its establishment of a Board of Education, which will no doubt be composed of educational experts, its fuller recognition of the principle of local option in regard to religious exercises, and probably in some other respects, it is an improvement, we think, upon the Ontario system. As we write, however, without a copy of the Bill, or full information in regard to details before us, these opinions are expressed under reserve. In regard to the soundness and fairness of the broad principle on which it is founded we can speak with less hesitation. The speech of Mr. Prendergast, as reported in the dailies, presents, no doubt, the best arguments available on behalf of the Separate School system, which the Bill is designed to supersede. When it is asked if it is not a great right of the Catholics that they should be permitted to educate their children in the tenets of their church, the reply is, "Yes, but not at the expense or partial expense of the public, or under State control, which is the corollary of State aid." When reference is had to the Protestant Separate Schools of Quebec, the argument is specious, but, on examination, the parallelism fails. The right of the Protestants of Quebec to Separate Schools arises wholly from the fact that the Public School system of Quebec is not unsectarian, but very positively the opposite. It is idle to argue that the Public Schools of Manitoba will be Protestant in the same sense in which those of Quebec are Catholic. The allegation is simply not true. If the schools of Manitoba are fairly secularized there will be no good reason why in localities in which Catholic citizens predominate the teachers may not be Catholic. In that case the atmosphere of the school will be Catholic, in the same sense in which the atmosphere of a school in a district in which Protestants predominate will be Protestant. This cannot be helped. The main object is to secure a single, efficient system, and in order to this, no sectarian teaching of any kind must be permitted.

THE control of public expenditure is the safeguard of popular liberty, under any form of representative government. The power of withholding supplies as soon as they have lost confidence in the integrity or administrative capacity of the Government is the palladium of people's rights. Under the party system it usually falls to the Opposition to do most of the work of scrutinizing the Government's management of the public funds and challenging such outlays as they may deem extravagant or otherwise improper. This is natural enough, seeing that, by the conditions of the respective cases, the members of the Government are under constant temptation to use the public funds in the manner best calculated to strengthen their own position, by rewarding friends, and conciliating opponents. It is, therefore, not surprising that much of the time, in both the local and the Dominion Legislatures, is spent in criticising the public accounts. We have, on a former occasion, pointed out that the chief question at issue in the Ontario Legislature is largely one of book-keeping. Whatever room for differences of opinion there

may be in regard to certain large outlays, such as that on the new Parliament buildings, extravagance in smaller matters is certainly not one of the faults of the Ontario Government. In fact, in the opinion of many, Mr. Mowat's administration seems quite as liable to err on the side of a too strait-laced economy as on that of undue liberality in the use of the public funds. At Ottawa the case is undeniably different. That the tendency there is towards distributing the funds with a free hand is clear from the large and constant increase in the public expenditure. Hence it is not to be wondered at that much time is being spent in the discussion of financial questions. That charges of corruption should abound in both Provincial and Dominion Legislatures is, of course, inevitable. It is one of the fruits of the party system. To what extent any of these charges are sustained is a matter on which the people should decide impartially, after examining the evidence, nor should they shrink from the duty of investigating the evidence. A growing expenditure does not necessarily prove an abuse of trust. It may be an evidence of wise statesmanship. In the case of nations as of individuals there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty. At the same time it cannot be denied that the expenses of Government in Canada, including Dominion and Provincial outlays, are enormous. This is largely due to the fact that we, as a people, are greatly overgoverned. But, apart from keeping up so much unnecessary local machinery in the smaller provinces, it cannot be denied that there is much in the rapid growth of Dominion expenses to cause anxiety, if not alarm, as to the future. In addition to the large questions of public polity thus raised there are many items in the accounts which demand the closest scrutiny. Conspicuous amongst such are the Rideau Hall expenditures, and those connected with the Public Works and Civil Service Departments, and with the working of the doubtful Superannuation policy. It is very easy, and may appear magnanimous, to sneer at "cheese-paring" criticisms, but sound economy and correct business methods are a public as well as a private duty. There is no good reason why the system of book-keeping should not be as perfect, and the demand for vouchers as rigid in the Government Departments as in the best managed private establishment. It is in the interests of the public morality no less than of national solvency that every department of the Government should be required to account rigidly and accurately for the use it makes of the people's money.

THE *Toronto Globe* of a recent date has an elaborate and, for a Liberal newspaper, somewhat curious article on the question of religious teaching in the Public Schools. While believing that the co-education of Catholic and Protestant children in the Public Schools would have the happy effect of mollifying creed prejudices in after life, it goes on to argue that the creed-wrangle is alike inevitable whether under a sectarian or secular system of public education. One would suppose that a logical deduction from the fact that the co-education spoken of would operate as above described would be that school systems should be arranged with a view to securing this result. Granting that the secularizing of the schools would have the effect, which the *Globe* does not seem to dispute, of promoting co-education to some extent, it surely follows that, however it may fail of at once producing the desired peace, it must at least tend toward the production of such peace in the future. The *Globe* says Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" sets forth a multitude of facts which go to show "(1) that the abolition of Roman Catholic Schools would not produce, to so great an extent as is commonly supposed, the co-education which is desirable; (2) that the creed-wrangle is often fiercer in English countries where all State-aided schools are secularized or unsectarian, than in our own Province." The experience of Massachusetts, and of several of the Australian Colonies, is referred to in support of these statements. But the *Globe* might surely have found facts pointing to a different conclusion without going so far afield. The case of New Brunswick, for instance, in our own Dominion, has often been quoted by those familiar with the facts, as showing how possible it is, when a purely secular system has once been firmly

established, for Catholic and Protestant to work together. The working of the High School system of Ontario teaches the same lesson. A headmaster in a recent letter to the *Mail* says that during many years' connection with High School work he has found the proportion of Catholic to Protestant pupils to be about the same as that of the Catholic to the Protestant population in the community, and yet no serious dissatisfaction has been expressed, and no demand made for Separate High Schools. The *Globe* virtually admits that in the communities to which it refers the dissatisfaction and creed-strifes are mainly due to the priests, "who are under a professional obligation to establish Roman Catholic Schools wherever they can." Putting these facts together may we not pretty safely infer that the creed-strifes arise mainly in cases in which the system is not finally settled, and the hierarchical authorities see, or think they see, reason to hope that agitation may result in securing aid "in some shape to Catholic Schools?"

IT would be unfair to forget that the *Globe's* article above referred to is based upon the assumption that the main purpose of those who wish to abolish Separate Schools in Ontario is the production of harmony between Protestants and Catholics, and its conclusion that one settlement is about as good as another is modified by the phrase, "in this regard." But is this really the only, or the chief reason why political and religious reformers should desire to see sectarianism in education abolished? Surely not! The true political reformer recognizes the injustice of compelling—as must be done not only under every sectarian system, but under every system which makes any form of religious instruction compulsory—citizens to pay taxes for the teaching of tenets which they do not believe, which they regard, it may be, as false and misleading. The religious reformers, or many of them, in their turn condemn all taxation for the teaching of religion as a violation of the voluntary principle which lies at the very basis of the Christian system, and an unjustifiable trenching by the State on the sphere which should be sacred to the Church. The general arguments against denominational schools and in favour of complete secularization seem to us unanswerable. If the churches cannot, through their various agencies in the home, the Sunday School, and the Sabbath worship, teach the great truths of religion to the children, the State certainly cannot do so, and its unauthorized and unspiritual attempts to do so are sure to result in evil rather than in good. On this point the address recently issued by the Provincial Council of the Equal Rights Association seems palpably wrong when it asserts not only that a purely secular system would not secure the approval of this Province, but that it cannot be shown "that a due regard for religious liberty, or a proper conception of the relations of Church and State, makes such a system necessary." Much of the difference of opinion on this point arises, it seems to us, from failing to distinguish clearly between moral training and religious training. Moral training, that is the cultivation of the moral nature or conscience, the development of that "moral thoughtfulness" to which the elder Arnold rightly attached so much importance—in a word, the cultivation of the power and the habit of distinguishing between right and wrong, and of acting accordingly, is the great want of the age. To supply this want should be regarded as the first and highest work of the schools. But this work, however it may be reinforced and made more easy and fruitful by the religious truths elsewhere impressed upon the child's mind, is distinct from such religious teaching, and, so long as the creeds of Christendom differ so widely, must be kept distinct in the schools. On the other hand we are so glad to note that the Equal Rights representatives plant themselves firmly upon the ground of the right of each province, under our Federal system, to decide for itself in regard to all matters coming within its own prescribed and proper sphere, that we shall not ungraciously remind the leaders of that society how very different was their position in the matter of the Jesuits Estates Acts.

THE public meeting held in the Horticultural Gardens Pavilion on the 4th inst., at the instance of the newly organized Ontario Public Places Association, called forth some very interesting addresses. As was to be expected in view of the objects of the meeting and of the Association, the proceedings were marked by unanimity and enthusiasm. Every one interested in the future well-being of the city will hope that the Association may succeed in saving the Upper Canada College grounds and the Parliament Buildings Square, or, to use the more historic

names, Russell Square and Simcoe Place, from the desecrating hand of commercial speculation, and preserving them for the higher uses to which they were originally set apart, for all time to come. Directly in line with the noble objects of the Association, and specially opportune for a first demonstration of its usefulness, is the proposal contained in the resolution moved by Sir Adam Wilson, recommending the formation of a Centenary Committee with a view to the appropriate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791. Few events in colonial, or even in British, history are better worth holding in perpetual remembrance. The passing of that Act marked an era in the development of constitutional freedom. It was a grand new departure in statesmanship, the first application to colonial life of the great principle which underlies and upholds the glorious structure of the British Empire to-day, with its chain of self-governing colonies encircling the globe. As Sir Adam Wilson intimated, that Act made Canada memorable as the first colony to obtain a Constitution which enfolded within itself the germ of full, responsible government. The centennial should be made an occasion of great educational value to all young Canadians.

THE subject briefly discussed in the Dominion Parliament the other day, in connection with Dr. Roome's motion for the establishment of a Canadian Health Department, is one of great interest and importance. We have no doubt that the opinion in which the Premier and Mr. Laurier concurred, viz., that the matter properly comes under the cognizance of the Provincial authorities, and should be left to them, is sound and wise. Nevertheless, the mover and his supporters did a public service in calling attention to the matter. The importance of the careful collection of vital statistics, and of educating the people, as far as possible, in regard to sanitary matters, can hardly be over-estimated. Such statements as that made by Dr. Sproule, that the death rate from diphtheria might be reduced fifty per cent. by proper precautions, and those made by Dr. Platt, that 14,000 deaths from preventable diseases take place every year in Canada, and that out of 18,000 deaths 9,400 are of children under five years of age, are astounding. Such facts as these surely demand above most others the best attention and action of all intelligent citizens. From the private point of view what a comment do they make upon the illogical custom, which is that of ninety-nine out of every hundred, of employing physicians only in case of actual sickness. This custom, as any one can see on a moment's reflection, puts a heavy premium upon medical indifference to sanitary precautions, seeing that not only the prosperity but the very living of most medical practitioners depends upon the prevalence of disease. In so saying we imply no reproach to the members of the profession. On the contrary, we think that in very many cases they deserve the gratitude of the whole people for the interest they take in promoting sanitary reform, in direct opposition to their own interests. But medical doctors are but human. To expect them to take as much interest in preserving the public health as they would do did their personal interest lie in that direction instead of the opposite, is to expect them to rise above the weakness and selfishness of ordinary humanity. Were all householders to adopt the simple method which was, we think, recommended not long since by a prominent doctor, of agreeing with their family physician on the basis of so much a year, irrespective of the sickness or health of the members of the family; or were some system agreed on for the joint employment of a physician by a number of families, on a comfortable salary, it is obvious that the interests as well as the sympathies and consciences of the members of the profession would at once be enlisted on the side of promoting in every way the public health. By this means a most efficient corps of professional sanitarians would be constantly on the alert to protect their fellow-citizens against everything injurious to the health of the community. How true it is that, in spite of our boasted civilization and intelligence, many of our practices are but costly and stupid exemplifications of how not to do the very thing we want to do.

PERHAPS no more pleasing fact is brought out in the voluminous Report of the Minister of Education, which has just come to hand, than the progress shown to have been made since 1883 by Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries. The ninety-three institutes reported in 1883 have increased to 187 in 1889; the number of members and readers in the same period from 13,672, to 38,819; the number of volumes possessed from 154,093 to 339,225, and the number issued from 251,920 to 820,701.

In connection with the Public Schools proper some facts brought out are not so encouraging. In respect to attendance, for instance, it appears that the average attendance of rural pupils was only forty-six per cent. of the number registered; in towns fifty-nine per cent., and in cities sixty-two per cent. These can hardly be considered satisfactory averages. But the records of non-attendance are worse. From these it appears that the clause of the School Act which empowers trustees to compel the attendance at school of all children between seven and thirteen years of age, for a period of not less than one hundred days in the year, has not been enforced in the case of 87,874 absentees. Further analysis of the returns from the rural districts in which this non-attendance was most marked indicates that in those districts twenty-two per cent. of the school population attended school less than one hundred days in the year. If the theory which underlies the system of free schools and compulsory education is sound, and the well-being of the State demands that none of its population be permitted to grow up in absolute ignorance, it is clear that some vigorous action should be taken for the enforcement of the law. Another fact worthy of note is that while there were in 1888 but 7,796 Public School teachers in the Province, there were in the same year no less than 7,776 pupils in the High Schools preparing for teachers' examinations. In view of these astonishing figures, which seem to show that every year almost as many teachers must leave the profession as remain in it, we are less surprised though none the less sorry to find in another table that the average salary to male teachers in the Public Schools during the year in question was \$424, and to female teachers, who are nearly twice as numerous, \$292. It would be more than absurd to expect any high degree of efficiency or excellence in the schools whose teachers are thus remunerated, and, as a consequence, thus quitting the profession almost before they have had time to learn its rudiments. Evidently our vaunted school system, whatever its comparative rank, still falls very far short of any lofty ideal.

AS was long since foreshadowed, Irish affairs seem likely to consume, as usual, the lion's share of the time of the British Parliament during the coming session. The first great debate took place on Mr. Parnell's Amendment to the Address; the second, now in progress, has to do with the terms in which the House shall accept the Report of the Commissioners. It is not a little curious that one of the chief points in dispute, perhaps the chief one so far as the course of the Administration is concerned, is in regard to the cause of the admitted improvement in the state of feeling in Ireland. Both parties claim the credit. The Government and its supporters never tire of pointing to it as a practical demonstration of the salutary working of the Coercion Act under Mr. Balfour's vigorous administration. The Parnellites and Gladstonites are equally positive that the marked change for the better is due simply and solely to the good feeling and renewed hope of success by constitutional methods inspired by the friendly attitude of the English Radicals, and their advocacy of Home Rule. Another notable fact is the constant tendency of the controversy towards increasing fierceness. This is largely due, no doubt, to the bitterness of feeling evoked by the charges of the *Times*, and the sitting of the Commission. It would be hard to say which party carries off the honours for extravagance and vituperation. It would be difficult to find any flowers of rhetoric in even Mr. O'Brien's furious onslaughts, that could outdo the more prosy hyperbole of a Colonel Sanderson, when he declares that "he never in his life met an Irishman who would do work at his own expense when he could find any one else to take the pecuniary burden off his shoulders." We have heard a good deal of late about the race war in Canada, but in view of such interchange of compliments as is from day to day heard in the British Parliament, Canadians may feel proud of the dignity with which one of the most delicate of racial questions was recently discussed in our Commons. The threatened defection from the Government ranks in the present debate seems to indicate that the sense of British fair play is scarcely satisfied with the verdict of the Commissioners, in so far as, while distinctly censuring the one party to the full extent warranted by the evidence of wrong-doing, it has no word of condemnation for the other, which, in its over-eagerness to prove its accusation, suffered itself to become, almost with open eyes, the victim of an odious forgery. It is not improbable that the Government may yet accept, in some modified form, the amendment offered by one of its own supporters, and thus prevent a serious diminution of its accustomed majority.

MOST of our readers will remember the great scare in England, a few years ago, caused by the result of calculations foreshadowing the early exhaustion of the great coal fields. The outlook was appalling. The consequences of such an event on the industry and prosperity of England would be too disastrous to contemplate. That alarm has long since subsided, but an excitement, almost equally great in some quarters, though of a very different character, has just now been created by the announcement of the discovery of new coal fields in Kent, in the southeast of England. The letter conveying the momentous announcement was delivered to Sir Edward Watkin, the great railway autocrat, on the 17th ult., and is likely to become historical. It is, certainly, not often that it falls to the lot of anyone in these days to write or receive a letter containing news of a discovery likely to have so important a bearing upon the future of a nation, or a considerable part of one. The statement made in this instance was that "coal was reached at 1,180 feet below the surface, under conditions favourable to the supposition that coal in sufficient quantity to pay for working lies buried near the spot where this was found, and at a reasonable depth along the South-Eastern Railway to the westward. A specimen of the coal was tested by burning and proved to be of good bituminous character. Mr. Boyd Dawkins, the geologist, has examined the specimens, and confirms the report. He writes: 'The coal measures with good blazing coal have been struck at a depth well within the practical mining limit, and the question is definitely settled which has vexed geologists for the last thirty years. Further explorations, however, now under consideration, will be necessary before the thickness of the coal, and the number of the seams, can be ascertained.' The discovery was not wholly unexpected by geologists, as various theories concerning the existence of this most precious of all minerals in the southeast of England, have been held and discussed for forty years past. It is, of course, yet to be demonstrated that the "find" is of the practical value we have assumed, though the signs seem so far to be altogether favourable. The result of the announcement has been to re-kindle hopes that have formerly been cherished concerning the existence of coal in the neighbourhood of Harwich, in Suffolk, where rocks of the Lower Carboniferous period were found in well-boring, many years ago. It is quite likely that capital, science and engineering skill may now be laid under contribution to test the foundation of that hope. The *Christian World* regards the announcement to Sir Edward Watkin with mixed feelings, the pleasure evoked by the promise of so great a gain to the industries and wealth of the country being modified by anticipations of the destruction of some of the loveliest scenery in the Island, which would be inevitable from the development of coal mines on a great scale.

THERE is no good reason, we suppose, why the newspapers should not receive their share of the plums dispensed by the victors in a great party contest, but there is something not a little remarkable in the great number of prominent journalists who have been appointed to important and lucrative offices by President Harrison. The *Nation*, without attempting to enumerate the editors in smaller cities and towns who have been given post offices, and minor places in the service, though the number of such is said to be very large, publishes a list containing the names of no less than twelve conductors of prominent journals, who have received or been offered ministerships, consulships, collectorships, treasurerships, and other important offices. The latest instance of the kind is the appointment of Charles E. Fitch, editor of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, and Lecturer on the Ethics of Journalism in Cornell University, a Collector of Internal Revenue. It would perhaps be more politic as well as more charitable for those members of the guild who are passed by, to conclude that such appointments are but a fitting recognition of the superior merits of those who, by the processes of natural selection and survival, have been elevated to the high places of journalism. At the same time, it must be confessed that there is some room for suspicion. There can be no sharper thorn in the flesh to one in high office, than the trenchant criticisms of an able and influential journal. Nor would it be easy to devise a subtler form of bribery, than that in question. The journal whose chief proprietor or manager is enjoying a lucrative Government position is in the least likely to keep a very sharp lookout for the laches and wrong-doings of the Administration which has thus practically recognized and rewarded superior merit. By the same token the method is likely to be scarcely less effectual in retaining the loyalty

of other journalists, who may be thus silently taught to live in expectation of good things to come. It must be admitted, however, that such appointments are far less damaging to party purity, on the face of them, than such admissions as that which slipped, no doubt inadvertently, from the New York *Tribune* a little ago. This journal admitted in almost so many words that the Republicans bought the Presidency for Harrison in 1888 by selling the Governorship of New York to Hill. The *Tribune's* point was, if we remember aright, that the Democrats sold the former for the latter. The writer apparently, forgot at the moment that a seller implies a buyer. The *Nation* now says that not a single Republican newspaper in the land, so far as it has been able to discover, has ventured to notice in any way the *Tribune's* remarkable and certainly most damaging statement. Evidently American politics have not yet attained any exalted standard of purity.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: RECIPROCITY CONSIDERED.

THE Trade and Navigation returns of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889, exhibit the following results with regard to the trade between the two countries for that year in the above commodities.

In "Animals and their Products," are included horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, pork, beef and mutton (fresh, salted and canned), butter, cheese, lard, tallow, hides, pelts, furs, wool, bones, eggs, honey, etc. In "Agricultural Products" are included grains of all kinds and flour, meal and residue therefrom, hay, straw, hops, malt, fruits (green), trees and shrubs, vegetables, vegetable fibres, flax, broom corn, tobacco (unmanufactured), cotton, wool, etc.

In the summary below, the imports from the United States only include such of them as were actually entered for home consumption, and leave out of calculation such articles as merely passed through Canada for export to foreign countries. The exports to the United States necessarily include the whole of them, a considerable portion of which were not for consumption there, but merely shipped through United States routes for export to Great Britain, etc.

In order to a more thorough understanding of our trade in farm produce, the following summary includes our imports from and exports to Great Britain.

Summary of the Farm Produce and value thereof imported into the Dominion of Canada from Great Britain and the United States, together with the amount of customs duty collected thereon; also the values of the like produce exported from the Dominion to these two countries during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889.

	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty coll'd.	Value of Imports.	Duty collected.
IMPORTS—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals and their products (dutiable)	32,827	3,615	2,701,980	549,212
(Free of duty)	918,767	....	3,394,822	....
Agricultural products (dutiable)	91,926	16,269	3,296,721	550,218
(Free of duty)	1,025,649	....	6,522,162	....
	2,069,169	19,884	15,915,685	1,099,430
EXPORTS—	Value of Exports.	Value of Exports.		
Animals and their products	16,227,060	....	7,137,006	....
Agricultural products	3,674,055	....	9,123,707	....
	19,901,115	16,262,713		

One of the most striking features of the above summary is the fact, that the five millions of people in the Dominion of Canada purchase about as much farm produce from the sixty millions of people in the United States as they purchase from us; and if allowance is made for that portion of our exports which is not entered for consumption there, our purchases from them largely exceed their purchases from us.

Another feature is, that while our exports of animals and their products to Great Britain are more than double the value of those to the United States, our exports of agricultural products to the latter country are even in a larger degree greater than those to Great Britain. The disproportion is not altogether ordinary or natural. The small value of our agricultural product exports to Great Britain during the last two crop years was owing to the general failure of the wheat crop and the partial failure of the pea crop in the Province of Ontario, and these two crops usually furnish the greater part of our exports to the United Kingdom.

As the question of Reciprocity between Canada and the United States is exciting a good deal of interest and discussion, the Trade and Navigation returns of the Dominion may throw some light on the question of the advantages and disadvantages which would probably accrue to the farming interests of Canada through the establishment of free trade between the two countries in farm produce.

First, as to wheat, which is by far the most valuable product of the farm. It is universally admitted, that in almost every year, with anything like fair average wheat crops, both countries will have considerable surplus for export, and, under such circumstances, the prices are governed by the export value. In every year for the last

decade, the United States has exported from 40 up to over 100 million bushels in wheat and flour, and its tariff of duties on these two articles has not affected home prices. Unfortunately for Canada, this country has on several of these years suffered from failures of wheat crops, and has required to import from the United States, considerable quantities of wheat and flour, for home consumption. During the year 1888-89, the quantity so imported was 15,121 bushels of wheat, and 257,391 barrels of flour, paying duty at the rate of 15 cents per bushel, and 50 cents per barrel, contributing to the Dominion Revenue, \$131,965. During the six months ending 31st December, 1889, there were further large like imports of flour. This is not the place or time to discuss the propriety of imposing duties on imports of breadstuffs, the present subject being to show their effects on prices. It is perfectly absurd to contend, that, during the eighteen months referred to, and in two or three previous seasons of like character, the present duties on wheat and flour did not improve prices here and so benefit farmers. The relative quotations in the markets of Canada and the United States prove the contrary, and the fact that American millers have frequently paid 50 cents duty per barrel of flour in order to place their product on our markets corroborates this. It may be urged that these were exceptional seasons, and that the necessity of imports may never again occur. It is to be hoped that this may be so. But so far as the interest of Canadian farmers in reciprocity in wheat is concerned, there is the plain fact, that the experience of the last ten years shows that there never has been a time when the United States required our wheat, but there have been several years, when the present Canadian tariff has kept the price of flour here 50 cents per barrel above the prices which would have ruled under reciprocity or free trade.

The next important product of the farm is barley. For this grain the United States has been our only market, and prices there have governed those here, as the quantity used for home consumption forms too small a proportion of the crop to affect prices; and since the season of 1877-78 the exports to Europe have been too inconsiderable to have any influence on markets. The Trade and Navigation returns do not show fully the exports of barley from Canada, as some of them are not reported at custom houses here. The Washington returns of imports of barley into the United States from Canada show:—

1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8	1888-89
Bush.	9,986,494	10,197,115	10,445,751	10,445,751
				11,365,881

The duty is ten cents per bushel. It is unquestionable that the removal of this duty, either through reciprocity or otherwise, would prove of very great advantage to Canadian farmers.

Next in marketable, but really of greater aggregate, importance, as a product of the farm, is oats. This crop, in the Province of Ontario, in 1889, was estimated by the Bureau of Industries at over 64,000,000 bushels. The Canadian customs duty on oats is ten cents per bushel. In the case of this grain, as in wheat, the relative prices in Canadian and United States markets, during almost the whole of the last four or five years, have been so much higher in the former than in the latter country that it is absurd to dispute the fact that the tariff has largely conducted to the high prices realised by farmers.

The next important grain crop is peas. In seasons of good crops, the exports to Great Britain are six or eight times greater than those to the United States; the quantity of the latter consisting mainly of peas for seed, and as a large part of them is of the same kind of Marrowfat as are exported to Great Britain, the American buyer has to pay export value and consequently the United States consumer pays the American duty. Some varieties are raised wholly for the American market, but the aggregate quantity of such is not important to the Province as a whole.

When considering the question of oats and peas in relation to reciprocity that of the free admission of Indian corn suggests itself. The present Canadian duty on Indian corn is seven and one half cents per bushel. During the year 1888-9 there was imported into Canada 2,894,838 bushels, on which the duty collected amounted to \$217,115. In favour of the free admission of corn it is urged that cheap corn would prove a great boon to those engaged in fattening cattle and hogs. It is sometimes contended, also, that this cheap corn would enable Canada to export a much larger quantity of peas, and that the forwarding railway and commercial interests would be benefited by this new movement inwards and enlarged movement outwards. This seems a narrow and somewhat dangerous position to take. There are an immense number of farmers deeply interested in maintaining the prices of corn and oats, which are very important crops in some sections. Millers, also, would find the value of their bran, etc., depreciated. The grower of peas should be very cautious in assenting to free corn as being unlikely to affect the price of peas. Canadian peas are now quoted about two shillings per cental, or nearly ten shillings per quarter, higher than Indian corn in Liverpool market. This difference in price is far greater than usual, and is owing to the short supply of peas and immense supply of corn. If under the free import of corn, farmers should use two or three million bushels instead of peas for feeding purposes, and thus add two or three million bushels of peas to the supply for Great Britain, they will find the present big difference in prices there pulled down very rapidly. By free trade in corn the revenue would suffer considerably, and so would the Canadian farmers who raise corn and oats for market.

In rye and buckwheat Canada purchased more largely from the United States in 1888-9 than the United States did from Canada.

In hay and potatoes Canada sold nearly \$1,000,000 more than it imported from the United States.

In those agricultural products which Canada admits free of duty—broom corn, vegetables, vegetable fibres, fruits, clover and timothy, and other field and garden seeds—Canada imported from the United States a little over \$6,500,000; while the United States admitted free of duty less than \$500,000.

In animals and their products, the export of horses to the United States in 1888-9 is an important item, the number of horses being 17,277, valued at \$2,113,782. The United States duty is twenty per cent., and would amount to \$422,756, but quite a large part of the import is free of duty there. The average value was about \$122 for the Dominion, and about \$140 for those exported from the Province. That the removal of the American duty would be advantageous to Canadian farmers is obvious. But the contention that this would add twenty per cent. to the value of all the horses in Canada is absurd. From the values above given it is clear that the demand in the United States is only for horses of a high class. That the price for the ordinary class of horses in Canada is higher than in some of the States appears evident from the fact that Manitoba and the North-West Territories import a large number of horses from the United States. In 1888-9 Manitoba imported from there 1,430 horses, valued at \$44,935, average value about \$36.00 each, paying duty thereon \$8,925 or about \$6.25 each; the North-West Territories imported, from same quarter, 1,844 horses, valued at \$48,295, averaging about \$26.00 each, and duty \$5.20. Admitting that the extra freight from the Province of Ontario as compared with the rate from nearby States was equal to the custom duty levelled, it appears that our North-West settlers were able to purchase in the United States over 3,000 horses to better advantage than they could in the Province of Ontario.

Cattle and beef. Probably there is no article produced on the farm with respect to the markets for which there is so much misconception as in cattle and beef. In 1888-9 the exports of horned cattle from Canada to the United States were 37,360 in number, value \$488,266, or about \$13.00 each, showing that they must nearly all have been very young or very poor quality. The exports to Great Britain were, in number, 60,000, value \$4,992,161, over \$83.00 each. Considerable quantities of beef, dressed and canned, were imported from the United States. The agricultural journals there are full of complaints from correspondents in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, etc., stating that best quality of butcher's fat steers are difficult of sale at two and one-half dollars per 100 lbs.

The *Albany Cultivator and Country Gentleman* of the 27th of February has an able and interesting letter on the depression everywhere found in the market for cattle. It shows that on the farms and ranches of the United States and on Indian territory there were 33,858,000 horned cattle in 1880; in 1885, 44,341,000, showing an increase of over thirty per cent.; in the four years to 1st January, 1889, the number had increased to 50,931,042. In the nine years, the increase in cattle was about fifty-one per cent., while the population had only increased twenty-seven per cent. Under these circumstances, the writer of the article referred to sees no prospect of any early improvement.

Cattle drovers and exporters estimate the advantage which Canada now holds over the United States in English markets, under its special privileges on landing there, as equal to something like \$7 to \$10 per head. Apart from the competition in our own markets for beef, under reciprocity or free trade, farmers must not lose sight of the fact that the free admission of American cattle would at once lead to the abrogation of the valuable privileges which we now possess in the markets of Great Britain.

Of sheep Canada exported to the United States in 1888-9, 307,775 sheep, valued at \$918,334, or not quite \$3.00 per head; and to Great Britain, 43,477 sheep, valued at \$303,009, or about \$7.00 per head. In the former case, they must have been lambs for butchering, or young sheep for fattening; in the latter case, full grown sheep fattened for the butcher. The latter trade is immensely more advantageous than the former.

Swine, hogs and hog products. Canada imported of these articles from the United States in 1888-9 for home consumption a little over \$2,000,000 in value, and collected about \$470,000 in customs duties, the rates varying from one to two cents per pound. The Province of Ontario alone is reported to have about 835,000 swine. In the increased value accruing to pork from the duties charged on imports, the gain to farmers on this article alone would nearly pay the whole of the duties collected in the United States on barley and horses.

In dairy products, farmers could not derive any advantage from free trade with the United States, as the general run of the markets for butter in Canada is fully as high here as there, and the price for cheese is almost always better here than there.

In the article of eggs, Canada is at present reaping considerable advantage, from the fact that they are free of duty.

To sum up, it appears that under reciprocity or free trade Canadian farmers would probably obtain considerable advantages in better prices for their barley, their first-class horses, young cattle and sheep, and in some sections for hay and potatoes; on the other hand, they would be likely to lose by the depreciation in the home market for wheat,

oats, dressed beef, all kinds of hog products, just as producers are now suffering from the free import of seeds, fruits, vegetables, etc. Under reciprocity or free trade there would be a loss to the Canadian revenue of over a million dollars, almost all of which is now contributed by other people than farmers, and in the replacing of which farmers would pay the larger half; further, the Canadian farmer would be deprived of his present valuable cattle privileges in Great Britain.

It is a complete begging of the question to argue that because Canada benefited largely from the old Reciprocity Treaty, therefore it would benefit as largely from a similar treaty now. The circumstances are entirely changed. In the five years, 1856 to 1860, the exports of the United States in breadstuffs, provisions and vegetables averaged about \$57,000,000 annually; in the five years, 1884 to 1888, they averaged \$208,000,000. In the former five years, the exports included a much larger proportion of Canadian produce than the last five years did. The Great West has completely revolutionized commerce.

In the year 1864-5 the exports of wheat and flour from the United States to Europe were:—

Bbls. flour.....	193,370
Bush. wheat.....	3,102,055

In the year 1865-6 the exports of wheat and flour from the United States to Europe were:—

Bbls. flour.....	151,853
Bush. wheat.....	1,589,321

Advocates of reciprocity frequently refer to the fine prices realised in Canada for wheat during these two years, losing sight of the fact that these were due to the failure of the wheat crop in the States. In 1865-6 wheat ranged in New York from \$1.25 to \$3.45 per bushel; and from April 1865 to end of 1866, gold varied from \$1.25 to \$1.54. Can any advocate of reciprocity pretend that under a reciprocity treaty now the prices of 1865-6 would be realised? They are also in the habit of referring to the high prices obtained by farmers for their barley during reciprocity years, when the fact is that the highest prices prevailed in the years 1868-9, 1873-4, 1874-5 and 1878-9, when the duty in the United States was fifteen cents per bushel. Under their style of argument, it would be to the interest of Canada that the present rate of duty (ten cents per bushel) should be restored to the former rate of fifteen cents.

Canadian sentiment is strongly in favour of reciprocity in raw products; but its advantages are believed now to be rather in favour of the United States, and there is no desire to sacrifice any existing interests, or any part of our fiscal independence, in order to obtain it. If the United States Congress and Senate are willing to accept the terms of reciprocity which have been open to their acceptance for so many years, well and good. If not, the Parliament of Canada may find it necessary to adopt such changes in our tariff as may secure for Canada the manufacture of somewhere about \$20,000,000 worth of merchandise which is now being manufactured for us in the United States.

ROBERT H. LAWDER.

QUATRAINS.

THE QUATRAIN.

A poem may not gain
A whit by being long;
A quatrain may contain
More than an epic song.

SHAKESPEARE.

In the courts of the temple may throng
Those whom poetry crowns as her own;
In the holy of holies of song
Sits Shakespeare, sublime and alone. X.

IMPERIAL INDIA.—III.

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

ALTHOUGH the East India Company is now but a memory, the historian or student of Indian affairs will find that the influence of that great corporation still lives in the many beneficent reforms which it commenced, or prepared the way for, during its long administration of the empire which it was so largely instrumental in creating for Great Britain, and that many of the changes which have since been made in the interests of the people at large, were conceived by the Government which existed prior to the transfer of India to the direct rule of the Crown.

However, that may be, we know that previous to the year 1858 the Government of India had been managed by a Board of Commissioners. After that date the dual system ceased to exist, and the control of Indian affairs was vested in a Secretary of State, responsible to Parliament, and assisted by a council, composed of men well acquainted with Indian affairs. The result has been a steady development, sometimes gradual, sometimes hasty, in the application of the principles of self-government to the varying needs of the people of India. Since 1860, laws have been passed for every province of British India, under which urban affairs are placed in the hands of local bodies, the members of which are largely elective in the more populous towns, and nominated from among the townspeople in the smaller places. These municipal bodies, subject to the law, and the general control of the Government, raise funds or receive grants of public money for

local purposes. They are responsible for sanitary improvements, the hospitals, the streets, the lighting, the schools, and all local purposes. One of the most important considerations is the water supply, the great majority of the towns having well-constructed water-works. This municipal system, which resembles, in many points, our own Western Civic Government, has spread itself widely throughout the empire, there being now in India 720 municipal towns, containing a population of 14,000,000. Out of 7,193 members of municipal bodies 3,481 were elective, according to a recent Government report, the franchise being usually given to any town that cares to exercise it. The municipalities of Bombay and Calcutta are now powerful corporations, whose revenues are extensive and whose debentures command a good price in the money market.

Next in the scale of local government come the District Boards, to which are devoted the duty of self-government in rural tracts. These are unnecessarily not as far advanced in many respects, though perhaps even more important in their educating influences, than are the municipal bodies. The system in the North-West Provinces, which is supposed to be more advanced than that of Bengal or Madras, is composed as follows:

For each of the 206 sub districts, an electoral body averaging sixty-three persons is chosen by the chief civil officer of the district, in such a way as to be representative of all the classes and property in the division, the electorate so constituted then selecting six to twelve members who compose the local board and who sit upon the district board with all the members from the other sub-districts. Eight additional district members are then nominated by the Government. This plan has, so far, worked remarkably well. One of the most marked phases of this modern progress has been the continuous increase in the number of natives employed by the Government. The supple and pliant Hindu, willing to work and learn, gifted with a certain readiness of perception and intellectual shrewdness, has obtained possession of a vast number of positions under control of the Government. In one sense this may be looked upon as a misfortune, as it practically excludes the loyal Mahomedans from serving an administration which they support, as a whole, much more loyally and firmly than do the masses of the generally ignorant Hindu class, the proud Mahomedan being easily outstripped in this race for place and pelf by the willing and cringing follower of Buddha.

In appealing to the just aspirations of the people for a legitimate share in the local management of their affairs, the British Government is doing wisely and well. Under the India Councils Act of 1861 there are now four or five native members in each of the five Legislative Councils, who are selected by the Government in the same way as are the European members, to represent the different sections and peoples whose affairs come before the Council. Thirty years ago there were no natives on the Bench of any Supreme Court or in the Legislative Council or Civil Service. Now there are fifty-nine natives in a Civil Service composed of 964 persons; and one native judge in each of the High Courts.

An "Official Memorandum," recently published by the Indian Government, states that in the Subordinate Civil Service composed in 1888 of 2588 subordinate judges and magistrates, 2553 were natives of India.

We thus see that in many different ways the people of India are being gradually educated in the principles of self-government, and that as time goes on, as education becomes more diffused, and that greatest of all difficulties—caste—disappears, more and increased powers will be given them. To go further than this would be disastrous in the last degree.

An important factor in the recent development of the internal welfare of British India has been the constant improvement in the administration of justice. The appointment of native judges; the improvement in the education, principles and character of this judiciary; the firmness of the Government in adhering to the strictest and most impartial administration of existing laws; and their continuous modification and amendment, coupled with a rigid respect for prejudices and customs which do not actually contravene existing judicial regulations, have all combined to promote respect if not admiration, amongst people whose law had hitherto been made up of physical force, and whose ideas of justice were of the crudest nature. No less an authority than the late Sir Henry Maine has described recent Indian legislation in this direction as follows: "The progress of India in the simplification and intelligible statement of law has been greater than that of any western country, except perhaps the German Empire. British India is now in possession of a set of codes which approach the highest standard of excellence which this species of legislation has yet reached. In force, intelligibility, and in comprehensiveness, the Indian codes stand against all competition."

Besides the general code which is thus described in such strong terms, many reforms have been effected of recent years in the revenue, forest, land, municipal, harbour, currency, marriage and other laws, all conducing to the general well-being of the people, and amelioration of their condition.

In 1858, the Court of Directors stated that the duty levied on British goods was five per cent. *ad valorem*. Since that time gradual reductions and modifications have taken place, until in the year 1882 all customs duties were abolished excepting those on importations of salt, opium, wine, beer, spirits and arms, while export duties were retained only on opium and rice.

A tax on salt has been a source of revenue in India from time immemorial, and it is said to-day to be the only import which falls upon a native of moderate means, who neither holds lands nor consumes liquor or opium. It is claimed, however, by many to be an exceedingly oppressive tax, though no better means of raising the necessary revenue has been yet proposed by its most bitter opponent. In recent years arrangements have been made with the native states which give the entire control of this tax or duty to the Indian Government, the result being the abolition of the inland customs line; the equalization of the salt duties; and a marked reduction in the average of taxation per head.

The opium revenue is raised on opium sent from India to China, partly by a monopoly in Eastern India, and partly by an export duty in Western India. In this and in the excise revenue on spirits, liquors and drugs, changes and modifications have been made tending to facilitate collection, and to bear more equitably upon the different classes concerned. The land-revenue—the oldest and surest financial support of all Indian Governments—dating from times antecedent to the Mogul Emperors, amounting in 1836 to twelve millions sterling, and in 1885 to twenty-two millions; and the income tax—the most recent of important Indian taxes, established some thirty years ago, at a time when the trading and professional classes contributed little or nothing to the national burdens, are the chief items of Indian finance not before alluded to.

It is interesting to note that while great masses of the people of India are extremely poor, while other portions of the population are equally rich, the steady progress of recent years has been in the direction of accumulating commercial wealth. This has enabled the country to bear increased taxation and extended liabilities. The public debt of the Empire which amounted in 1856 to fifty-two millions sterling had mounted up to in 1885 to one hundred and sixty-two millions, of which amount, however, seventy-three millions had been borrowed for the purpose of constructing irrigation works and railways, and being otherwise profitably invested.

While the debt has been increasing, and the country has been so largely benefited by the expenditure of the borrowed money, the national revenue and expenditure has by no means been stationary. The gross revenue of India rose from £22,334,666 in 1836 to £70,979,625 in 1885, the expenditure increasing from £19,633,968 in the former year to £71,024,567 in the latter.

The expansion of the external trade of the country has already been alluded to, but will bear some fresh figures as illustrating its wonderful growth:

Imports, 1836-7	£ 7,573,157
" 1885-6	71,133,711
Exports, 1836-7	13,504,117
" 1885-6	84,969,502

What more convincing illustration could be afforded of the material advantages which accrue to the people of India from the blessings of a stable government, and the perfect security given them by the sovereignty of Great Britain? Many more elements of that development still, however, remain to be alluded to.

Toronto.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

MONTREAL LETTER.

THE Citizens' League has had an important meeting, and has drafted out its programme for the ensuing year. To continue to assist the authorities in the enforcement of our laws is the most important object it has in view, giving special attention to the sale of liquor to minors and to men who are known to be incapable of restraining themselves. Gambling resorts and dancing halls of a questionable nature will come under its particular supervision as well as the pushing of petitions for high liquor taxes, and the early closing of saloons of all sorts. The League will also assist all who wish to exercise the right of prohibiting the delivery of intoxicating drinks to persons who are confirmed in excess. An appeal has been made for the moral and financial support of the entire community, of all law-abiding and law-loving men and women, Catholic and Protestant. Collectors are now on their rounds.

The Board of Trade received a Committee from the Imperial Federation League urging it to take steps towards the securing of a one penny postage rate for the entire Empire. The Government, having omitted oats from the list in the Order in Council for the reduction of canal tolls, the Board has approached the Premier on the subject, to explain that the principle upon which the omission was made is only occasionally of practical effect. It is only in the case of exceptionally small crops that oats do not form an important article of commerce from Montreal. When there is a surplus, the trade is, at times, enormous. In 1884 as much as 73,900,000 bushels were shipped per ocean vessels. The promise for this year, owing to the abundant crop of last summer, is such that the Board is justified in pressing with urgency the matter on the attention of the Government, and in offering to send a deputation to Ottawa if desired. Since December a quarter of a million of bushels have gone by Halifax.

The Chamber of Commerce is on the alert about the proposed additional bridge across the St. Lawrence, and is opposed to the Government interfering in the question of reducing the number of hours which shall constitute the day's labour, alleging that such interference would be against the principles of freedom in trade. The Chamber has shown itself abreast, if not ahead of the times, by taking action towards the possible solution of our winter and

THE WEEK.

spring troubles, by killing two birds with one stone. Mr. Charles Main addressed the Chamber on the practicability of keeping our river open all the year round, and submitted a scheme which succeeded in securing the serious attention of the meeting. The scheme is similar to that now in use in the Straits of Mackinaw. Mr. Main received the thanks of the Chamber, and the promise that the matter would be looked into.

Of the total number of fires which have taken place during the year 213 have been investigated by the Fire Commission. It reports a loss of \$348,000, of which \$58,000 was insured. The examination of 407 witnesses, though not successful in tracing the origin in all cases, resulted in stamping certain habits of ours with "DANGER," whilst attributing the chief sources of fire to culpable carelessness in the use of matches and lamps, the Commission drew special attention to the reckless mode in which insurance companies accept risks. Property valued at \$4,500 has been known to be insured for \$11,000 and \$100 for \$400.

The Mackay Institute for the Deaf and Dumb has presented its nineteenth Annual Report. Forty inmates have enjoyed its privileges for the last twenty months, receiving instructions in reading, writing, arithmetic, carpentry, sewing, dressmaking and fancy work, at an annual cost to the Institute of \$160. The receipts for the year were over \$10,000.

An important step has been taken by the Alumni Association of the new Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science of McGill University. After papers and discussions on other topics, at a recent meeting, the question of inspection of dairies and of dairy cattle was brought up, and the Association recorded its belief that the inspection as at present existing is totally inadequate. In view of the great danger to the public arising from the communication of animal diseases through milk, pork, etc., possibly tainted with parasites, it was resolved that inspection should be conducted by trained men, thoroughly versed in animal diseases and experimental microscopy, and sufficiently remunerated to enable them to devote their special attention to the subject.

A somewhat amusing excitement has been aroused in certain of our minds by reason of the fact that we have our milk delivered to us on Sunday mornings. In a paroxysm of Sunday observance some have suggested that the clergy ought to preach up the sinfulness of bringing in milk and of encouraging such sinfulness by receiving it on the Day of Rest: others assert it to be our duty to refuse to take it in to our houses; while a few, doubtless of the holier sort, go as far as to admit that servants only should be forgiven for handling it, it being, of course, reserved to masters and mistresses to taste and enjoy it. A correspondent has finally settled the dispute by moving that a by-law be passed which shall compel all our cows to give a double quantity of milk on Saturday, and none on Sunday.

By an almost unanimous vote St. Martin's Church has resolved that, "in the opinion of the congregation, it is desirable to adopt the voluntary system in lieu of pew rents and sittings (proposed in the Rector's Lent Circular) on trial for one year from May 1st, the details of such system to be settled by the vestry of its annual Easter meeting."

St. Mary's College on Bleury street is to be enlarged by two storeys, with a fine facade on Dorchester street, at a cost of \$100,000.

The stenographers of the city have organized themselves into an association to raise the profession by official examinations and certificates. A constitution was drafted and adopted, and the new association hopes to establish a rendezvous for stenographers visiting among us.

The settlement of the great Fair question in favour of Chicago is regarded as likely to be as beneficial to Montreal as any other arrangement could have been. Probably we may secure its gain without its cost.

VILLE MARIE.

NOTES ON THE COALS OF WESTERN CANADA.*

AS the members of this section well know, while Ontario and Quebec are devoid of coal, it is found in enormous quantity (if we include lignite) from the western portions of Manitoba to the Pacific coast.

The following analysis will represent about the average composition of the Manitoba lignites:

Water	16	per cent.
Volatile combustible matter	34	"
Fixed carbon	42	"
Ash	8	"
	100	

These lignites where pressure has occurred with its accompanying heat and metamorphic influence are altered into fuels more resembling those to which we are here accustomed.

It may be said in a general way that the coal-bearing rocks of Western Canada are found in three zones.

1. In the plains to the east of the Rocky Mountains and in the eastern flanking ranges, the coal occurs in the Cretaceous formation (including the Laramie).

2. In the interior plateau of British Columbia, the coal is found in the Tertiary formation.

3. On the coast of British Columbia, Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks are found carrying coal, and on the Island

*Paper read by Wm. Hamilton Merritt, F.G.S., before the Geological and Mining section, Canadian Institute.

of Vancouver the well known Nanaimo coal has been worked for years in the first-named formation.

In all of these zones, the coals vary from lignites up to higher grades, the factor determining quality being the amount of pressure to which they have been subjected. The intensity of this pressure is generally shown by the disturbance which the coal exhibits, and, in many cases, is almost directly in proportion to the distance of the deposits from mountain ranges. This seems to be also the opinion expressed by Mr. Bailey Willis in connection with his Census Report on the coals of Washington. It has been elsewhere stated that super-imposed strata have been thought to have been an important factor in these changes; but my observations for several years in all these areas lead me to the conclusion that it is pressure alone from distortion and upheaval that has altered these western coals into the many varying grades in which they are found to exist.

In the first zone, an enormous amount of coal occurs in the territory between the western borders of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains. I shall merely note some of the seams, which are reached by rail, as examples of the character of the coals in the area mentioned. In the plains they are lignites, changing to a high-grade lignite at the Galt mines (which are reached from the Canadian Pacific railroad by a branch railroad 110 miles long), into a bituminous coking coal at the Bow River mines (where a 7-foot seam cuts across the main line of the Canadian Pacific railroad), and finally, the maximum result of the metamorphic influence is reached in the Cascade Valley, where the pressure of the mountains, on both sides of the Cretaceous trough, has altered the coal which it contains into an anthracite.

The following analyses, passing from east to west, convey some idea of the types of these coals:

TABLE A.
Eastern Zone.

	a	b	c	d	e
Water	20.54	10.35	6.50	4.41	0.71
Volatile combustible matter	33.26	34.40	38.04	40.32	10.79
Fixed carbon	41.15	39.61	47.91	48.27	80.93
Ash	5.05	15.64	7.55	7.00	7.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Coke	None	None	None	Good	None
Approximate distance from Rocky Mountains, miles.	156	96	66	24	0

In the interior plateau of British Columbia lignite and coal have as yet been found in only a few places. The following are the only concurrences yet discovered worthy of notice:

At point *a* some 20 feet of alternating lignite and shale seams occur, lying at a gentle dip. The lignite can be obtained of a workable thickness, but the greater part of the bed is too much mixed with shale. The character of the lignite, as indicated by the analysis, is that of an inferior coal.

The lignite found at point *b* is of a better description, as shown by the analysis. It is said to be of very considerable thickness. I did not think the quality sufficiently good to justify a visit to the place, which has been described in the Reports of the Geological Survey.

At point *c*, close to the Canadian Pacific railroad, coal of a very bituminous character has been found; but as yet seams of only about a foot in thickness have been opened up. The vicinity is being tested by a shaft.

At point *d* a seam of bituminous coal, about five feet in thickness, has been exposed. This coal has been subjected to a greater amount of metamorphic influence than any yet discovered in this zone. It lies adjacent to a mountain, which is probably a result of the disturbance that has altered it into a good coking bituminous coal.

TABLE B.
Interior Zone.

	a.	b.	c.	d.
Water	15.75	8.60	6.26	
Volatile combustible matter	35.40	35.51	39.97	{ 36.065
Fixed carbon	41.45	46.84	48.22	61.290
Ash	7.40	9.05	5.55	2.645
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Coke	None	None	Fair	Very good

On the Pacific Coast zone, on the main shore, there has yet been located a very small amount of coal and lignite, in the districts which correspond to the large areas developed along the Puget Sound to the south of the international boundary. And, as has been ascertained to the south of the line, the coal which has been found near the coast is merely a lignite, but that which occurs inland, near the Cascade Range, has been altered into a bituminous coal. A sample of the latter type is found in a 2-foot, somewhat dirty bed of coal, which has been opened up to a small extent. Still further inland, the Cretaceous conglomerates occur, but all the coal which they have so far been found to contain consists of a few small masses forming part of the conglomerate, and some very thin strings of a coaly matter. The analysis from the 2-foot seam above-mentioned, is as follows:

	Per Cent.	Average, Nanaimo.
Water	4.62	
Volatile combustible matter	35.68	30.33
Fixed carbon	42.00	60.23
Ash	17.70	9.44
Total	100.00	100.00
Coke	Fair	

THREE PICTURES.

I.

THE envious streaks begin to lace the eastern clouds. The song of the nightingale has ended, the song of the lark has begun and summons the new-made husband to leave his bride, or—suffer death. His life is forfeit, if he remain. She will not let him go without one kiss more, and so they come out together to take a last farewell, not knowing it is the last. They stand there a few moments on the balcony, in the faint light of morning. The soft breezes of the dawn bring them the heavy perfume of many flowers from the half-dark garden below. Youth, summer and love have met together—it is so hard to say good-bye. He mans himself at last, urged by fear not for himself but for her. The parley is broken off. He swings himself half over the marble balustrade, one foot is on the ladder of ropes, and he is about to lower himself swiftly to the ground when she comes again for one more embrace. How can she let him go! One strong arm encircles her convulsively as she crushes close to the loving form. The light tinges her loose white robe with red and brightens his face as he turns to hers for one more kiss. The beauty that was too rich for earth is softly pale; the tired eyelids droop over the wonder of her Southern eyes; the little mouth that was made for kisses has given and got so many, that now it is almost passive and droops too. The dawn is brightening swiftly to the perfect day, but for them, the light of the sun is darkened for they know they are standing under the shadow of death.

II.

Two lovers are standing by an ivy-grown wall in a sunshiny garden of old France. They love as man and woman can love only once in this world, but she belongs to the old faith, and he is an Huguenot. She has heard dark rumours of something terrible about to happen, something which concerns this very life that is dearer to her than her own, dearer than home and faith and all. Now she has learned the horrible certainty. To-morrow is St. Bartholomew's day, and before the sun sets there shall not be an heretic alive in Paris town. The king and his mother have said it. None are to be spared. Nothing, not even her lover's rank will save him. She knows it, and she has told him all. There is still one hope. No one who wears the Bourbon badge will be harmed. That is certain also. All good Catholics are to wear on the arm a scarf, the colour of the Bourbon lilies. And she will save him yet: she has even provided the scarf for him. Will he not wear it—for her sake, if not for his own? It is a mere form—he will not renounce his faith—it is such a little thing to wear a bit of white silk. So she pleads breathlessly, tearfully; and as she comes closer and closer to add force to her entreaties, he takes her tenderly in his arms. In a moment her fine deft hands had almost knotted the scarf upon his arm, but his strong fingers interpose and catch the folds of shining silk. So they stand interlocked, a world of pleading in her fair, white face and loving eyes; iron resolve on his shadowed countenance and firm pressed lips. So they stand; there is no hint of yielding in his demeanour. Love and life in the one scale, merely a form in the other. Yes, but that form means tacit renunciation of friends and faith; it means that to save his life, he must become a coward and a liar. No doubt how it ended. Next day in some dark narrow alley there was a pallid corpse with all its hideous wounds in the breast; and in a convent cell, a weeping, grief-stricken woman, to whom every returning day-break is to bring its anguish of regret that she is still alive.

III.

Again two lovers, but of no country or time, unless it be that undying first season in Paradise which still blesses every union of true hearts. His bare brown limbs are sinewy and strong; his black curls are bound by a fillet, and over the white linen tunic, he wears the spotted pelt of the leopard. His own keen hunting-spear has slain. She is draped from shoulder to sandal in finest, snowiest linen, and over that, the rich fabric of crimson brocade, girded about the breasts with a broad band of blue, while her green mantle flows from her arm to the ground. White for purity, crimson for passion, blue for mirth, and green for hope! This is the gay and fitting clothing of young love. She has been standing in front, and with a sudden passionate motion, she has half turned herself to the strength on which she loves to lean. She cannot utter a word for rapture: it is enough to feel that he is near. Her head is on his shoulder, and he has caught up from behind both her hands in his, and is kissing, not her face, but her hand, the left hand that wears the ring. The bright sunshine strikes along her neck and breast, making their whiteness like snow, and tinging her brown hair with gold. He stands like a tower with his sun-browned face close to the fairness of hers. Over them and around them there is the strength of the arch, the strongest thing man's brain devises, or his hand fashions. At their back is the cloudless blue of heaven, and beyond, a glimpse of the sea with its restless power, and the living rock in its abiding majesty. They are bathed in sunshine, and there is no hint of change in themselves or their surroundings: the brightness is without a shadow. There is sadness enough in life, we all know, but still, thank God! it is sweetened from time to time by sights such as the artist has immortalized in this noble picture.

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

LONG years ago there lived in monkish cell
Good Father Clement, learned, wise, austere
With his own self, but never wont to dwell
On other's faults with words of blame severe!
The guilty and repentant he would cheer
With kindest speech of loving charity.
A priest who held the sinning soul more dear
Than broken laws, though graven on the sky,
And looked on mankind's woes with sympathetic eye.

All day he wrought amongst the sick and poor,
And strove to lighten their sad load of pain,
But hours of sleep he shortened, to secure
Some time for study, and his weary brain
Taxed to the utmost so that he might gain
Knowledge of alchemy and mystic skill,
Hoping by forced night-marches to attain
To that famed fount whose flood heals every ill,
And Death himself defies with all his power to kill.

Much time he spent in vain and fruitless search
Of this hid treasure, till the fear of sin
Against the laws of God and Holy Church
In seeking fruit of knowledge, which had been
Forbidden, made him stay his toil therein
And straight betake himself to humble prayer.
"Dear Lord," he cried, "if haply I may win
In this exploit, or if I should forbear,
Show me, that I may cease from unrequited care.

"Yet if Thy mercy may this knowledge give,
O, let me know the bliss of healing woes,
For it is hard to teach the way to live
To souls whose flesh is racked with deadly throes,
Nor would I use this power in case of those
Whom Thy just judgments have condemned to die.
But surely Death too wide a circle mows,
And Pain's sad victims in vast numbers cry:
One year at least, O Lord, let me this cure apply.

"Then if Thy wisdom longer shall refuse
To grant me this sweet liberty to heal,
The precious secret I shall cease to use,
And to no other soul shall it reveal,
And Thou again mayst set on it Thy seal
Removing it from sight of men for aye.
For one short year of jubilee I kneel,
Yet not for self but others would I pray,
Grant me this one and take my other years away."

Thus this good father raised his humble plaint
To the All Father, fearing to offend,
With meek submission, as became a saint
Of ancient creed, he strove to gain his end,
And that same night did Heaven an answer send.
An angel bore a flagon to his cell,
With liquid filled, clear as what clouds suspend,
And spake, "O man of God, thy cares dispel!
What earthen ware may hold I bring from Life's own
well.

"Go, use it freely in sweet mercy's cause,
No limit am I bidden to impose,
The worst transgressors of God's righteous laws—
Bestow its healing virtues even on those.
Replenish from the nearest spring that flows,
For no dilution can affect its power,
And find in it a cure for mortals' woes,
To all who use it faithfully, Heaven's dower,
Defending from Death's dart till life's fruition hour.

O think not such a secret would be hid
In some dark cranny in great Nature's breast,
While Pain and Death, remorseless and unchid,
Wrung Sorrow's flood of tears from the oppressed!
Could thine own arm, to do thy heart's behest,
Wield such an instrument as Moses' rod,
So rocks would yield a cure for the distressed
Wouldst thou not fill vast seas with such a flood?
Deem not thyself, O man, more merciful than God."

This was the message which the angel brought,
And this the gift, the sacred gift from Heaven,
And by its aid were gracious wonders wrought,
Pale Death from many a sorrowing household driven,
While taught by the rebuke so gently given
The monk proclaimed the Gospel with fresh zeal.
The cure for soul and body passion-riven,
Water and Spirit which together heal,
And work in harmony man's dual nature's weal.

WILLIAM MCGILL.

LORD TENNYSON informed a recent visitor to Farringford that Locksley Hall is no particular hall, and the Moated Grange is no particular grange. But the localizing craze is already busy with them. So profoundly undramatic is the temper of our time that a poet is not considered capable of imagining any dramatic action, or even a scene of any dramatic action. Had "A Midsummer Night's Dream" been written by a contemporary poet, the public would have demanded, and the literary and artistic "providers" would have promptly provided, a "photograph from life" of Titania, and an "accurate water-colour drawing" of the bank whereon the wild thyme blows.

PARIS LETTER.

HAVE civil servants the right to federate to redress their grievances? That question is forcing itself rapidly to the front. The postal and telegraph clerks have decided opinions on this subject, but wait the favourable moment to give them practical effect. The press has an interest in the matter, as civil servants or state employés, when they communicate with the journals. If the civil service is to be administered on the iron-clad lines of the army and navy services, there is no more perhaps to be said. Only it would be well for the advocates of the doctrine to show the parallel between bodies of men kept under severe discipline, the better to combat, not in the paths of peace, but in the ranks of death. There is no comparison between man-slaying and man-driving; in the army, hardships are uniform, and cannot be sectional or individual; and further, a soldier is a machine. A civil functionary is the contrary of all this.

Teaching the young ideas how to shoot is not the most agreeable of occupations, though none can be more honourable. In France, one branch of the profession appeals to and merits public sympathy—that of the ushers in the lyceums of public schools. It would not be excessive to assert, that since the revolution, many men who have risen to eminence have on the threshold of their life commenced as an usher,—to begin with, Louis-Philippe, who, when Duc de Chartres, was a classical and mathematical usher in a Swiss school. Every boy's hand is against the usher, but his cannot be against any one.

Napoleon I. was not tormented with press laws, as he had none, due to his authorizing no journals to appear, save the *Moniteur* official, which supplied Frenchmen with the news of the world, after his despatches—never models of veracity—had been accommodated. To read about the glory he achieved for them, the Emperor alleged, was all the current news his subjects required. Since his day, the Legislature has made up for lost time. The Code bristles with pains and penalties against the press. For libel, the manager, the printer and, if known, the writer, can be sued before the assize court, where a jury sits, and if convicted, fines, imprisonment and damages can be inflicted. This process is not considered sufficiently summary, so the Senate is passing a law to send dynamite writers, etc., against ministers and public functionaries, before a lower and more expeditious court, that of the Police Correctionelle, presided over by the judges, but no jury. Unlike the Assizes, the judges here are not irremovable: if they please the party in power, they may rest assured that will not militate against their advancement. It is expected that the deputies will throw out the bill. However, it not the less scares all the journals, for it is a two-edged sword, that may be wielded by the Opposition to-morrow. Never did the newspapers indulge in such fierce Eatanswilm as during the last general elections. Yet, no one was a bit the worse for it, like the terrible curse pronounced on the Jackdaw of Rheims.

By this the Orleanists must see the blunder they have committed, in setting their young duke on his wild-goose chase. Only their personal friends rose to the flutter. Public opinion shrugged its shoulders at all the stage scenery prepared: the government treated the plot with disdain and *insouciance*. It was a grievous wrong to the country, to start an agitation that had no justification, and that was foreign to the feeling of the nation. Fossilized shibboleths have neither "go," nor motive power. The trick partook rather of insanity than of folly, to base—for a country so essentially democratic and imbued with the principle of equality as France—the claims and virtues of the hardly-fledged pretender on being a descendant of the Bourbons. The royalists have had their "spurt"—but it has dished them. The family of the Duc d' Orleans have much to answer for, in sending him on his will-o'-wisp errand. It is expected he will commence his two years' imprisonment at Clairvaux, where he will have all the comforts of a home, save liberty. In a few weeks he will be as much forgotten as his father, the Comte de Paris, and then some morning a paragraph will appear in the papers that President Carnot has pardoned the delinquent, and had him escorted to Switzerland, where he would have been ere this, only he was required for political farming. He did not go up as a rocket, but he certainly came down like the stick.

It is no secret, that since some time the theatres are in a moribund condition. Managers decline to mount new plays, fearing not to be recouped for the outlay, and the staging of a modern drama is as relatively costly as building an ironclad, or marrying a lady of fashion. Old plays do not draw, *claque* the *claqueurs* ever so wisely; the most broadcast sowing of free admissions fails to fill a house. To what cause attribute the decadence? To the late hour at which the theatres open; or more accurately, the lateness when the principal piece commences, and all flowing from people dining between seven and eight o'clock. It is not so long ago when the theatres commenced at six and finished at eleven. Then play-goers had to dine at five, or, take a robust lunch earlier, and a substantial, a "Wardle" supper after the play.

In the discussion of this social question two factors are omitted. It is presumed that it is the dress-circle class who maintain theatres. Now, it is exactly in that class that the most shameless shifts and pressure are resorted to, in order to obtain a free box. The pit and the upper galleries, these are what fill the theatre's cash-box. But the occupants of these sections of the house, are not free from desk, counter, and bench, till seven o'clock. Then what's the piece, and what's the price? It is at this stage

that the kernel of the crisis will be found. A tired dealer, clerk, or artizan, will decide for the *café concert* or music-hall, where admission is nominal, the amusements ever fresh, and all accommodation luxuriously provided, to repose, to drink, and to smoke. It is the music-hall, not the late dinner hour, that keeps away the paying guest from theatres.

The Bar somewhat lost its head on the occasion of the Duc d'Orléans' violation of the law. This explains why a Republican deputy at once laid a Bill on the table of the Chamber, abolishing the privileges of the Bar. Describing the measure as a remover of any privilege is the half-road to success. Before the Civil, and Commercial, and Police Tribunals, every citizen can plead his own cause, or delegate that duty to another citizen, or to a solicitor, etc. Not so before the appeal and assize courts; here a barrister must alone plead, and his fees are scheduled. The reform consists, in placing these courts on a level with the others, leaving it optional with the interested, to plead themselves, or engage the services of a barrister, who would be allowed to make the best bargain he could respecting fees. In the meanwhile, a beer salon, where the waitresses were dressed in lawyer's gowns, chullers, and the small black inquisition cap—French lawyers and judges do not wear wigs—has been closed. Under the commune, a beer salon was opened, where the waiters were dressed to resemble the clergy of all denominations. Mad as a March hare, as Paris was then, it had sufficient public opinion left to insist on the suppression of the indecency.

Whatever it may be elsewhere, Boulangism, in Paris at least, is scotched not killed, as the re-elections first held attest. The Chamber acted perhaps with too high a hand in quashing, next to right off, the election of so many Boulangists. The invalidated have all been re-elected. This must be very annoying for the government. At the present moment the revival of Boulangism would be deplorable. France sadly wants repose, to straighten the crooked ways of her finances, to methodize her tariffs, and to calmly deal with her colonial situation, which drains her of money, to say nothing of men, and which presents no serious prospects of yielding paying results. She will never make anything out of her West African and Congo possessions. The French ought to try and sell them to Uncle Sam, and so aid the solution of the "race problem" in the States. She sold Louisiana to America in 1803. An exchange on the same conditions now, would save the American Treasury from expiring of apoplexy, and the hygienic bleeding would enable France to dispense with coming loans and new taxes.

Collections are being made here to obtain funds for the erection of the statue to O'Connell on his native heath, in Kerry. The sum does not promise to be great; had the statue been for Todleben or Gortschakoff, the success would be real. Some candid friend of the celebrated writer, John Lemoine, has inopportune published his opinion on O'Connell: the latter it appears, was never a friend of the French; he never forgave them for the Revolution, whose opening scenes O'Connell witnessed as a student at Douai College: and he never pardoned their irreligion.

Flaubert, the novelist, and on whose romance, "Salammbo," the new and successful opera of that name has been composed, was at the mercy of his valet; was in a word his servant. When the valet came home drunk, he called for his master to pull off his boots, and see him to bed. Flaubert did so. When the latter published a new story, the valet insisted on receiving a dozen copies, which he presented to as many waiting-maids—his friends, with the dedication; "With the compliments of the author's valet."

Poor old M. de Lesseps has declined re-election as president of the Geographical Society. That may be interpreted as Isthmus-piercer's retirement from public life.

At the Exhibition Tombola, a gentleman won a "sofa." He went to obtain the order to receive his prize. "At what hour can I send a van to take it away?" At ten o'clock. The van came; the sofa was a toy, in china, worth three sous, and was "carted" off. Z.

THE RAMBLER.

THE departure from London of Toole and William Rignold for Australia, and the appearance of the McDowell Comedy Company in Toronto, would appear at first sight to be about two as incongruous items as could be imagined. Yet the association of ideas exists all the same, for when we look back at the opening of the pretty Academy of Music, in Montreal, under McDowell and Warner's management, and rehearse all the dismal failures in the way of local stock companies at our Canadian playhouses since that brilliant occasion, we cannot but feel how much more enterprising a colony Australia is in these matters than ourselves. I know this is unpalatable to many patriotic Canadians, but it is the truth. Would it be possible for any of England's leading actors, singers, or lecturers to come out to America, starring in the Canadas alone—making it to pay? How is it that we cannot support even one respectable stock company in all the length and breadth of the Dominion? Why was it that George Rignold went out to Australia, leased a theatre with enormous success, and is still there? Theatrical enterprises have been almost uniformly and genuinely successful over there. A true national spirit inspires every effort in this as in other directions, Music being notably remarkably well off. Here we are half the time forced to bring our artists—on Philharmonic and similar occasions—from the "otherside."

In Australia they have learnt to do without extraneous help; the only neighbouring republics being slightly behind, instead of ready with, the music of the future. In short Australia is, though loyal, self-respecting and independent.

All this periodical fuss about the cost of Rideau Hall is very absurd. The enforcement of laws sumptuary must commence elsewhere. The virtues of simplicity may not begin in a Vice-Regal household, although even there, let it be frankly said, daily lessons of self-denial and other homely attributes are no doubt displayed. Our political system may and does cost a good deal for so young a country, but then, it is a very large country. Apparent extravagance is justified in certain isolated high circles with which are associated compelling reminiscences of other greatness, but upon what grounds shall be justified the senseless and vulgar extravagances of the lower middle classes? The virtue of simplicity—'tis but a phrase! The comfortable, healthy habits, the neat, well-ordered, if a trifle angular and conventional, homes of the middle class of industrial England, Germany or France, are finding no parallels here. With us, there will soon be no middle class—the very backbone and sinew of a young and prosperous country. Sumptuary laws would indeed be regarded as tyrannical in the extreme, if it were possible, by legislation to directly affect the disastrous extravagance of hundreds of families who are not satisfied unless upon every occasion they are able to display the unmistakable signs and portents of wealth. To imitate in our young cities the gay whirl of European capitals, to live but for the empty social round carefully managed upon approved British or foreign principles, to adopt manners, customs and modes of living simply because they are in fashion elsewhere, not stopping to inquire whether they are suited to our surroundings or not, is and can be nothing else but vulgar. Yet this is very much what most of our citizens do.

The world will soon be ready for another Carlyle to decry social shams with his archangelic voice—only a little more intelligibly. If these people cannot evolve, cannot create, let them at least imitate the wise makers of English homes. There is—thank Heaven—a large and saving remnant of honest burghers, and men in the professional classes who live as they choose, and as suits them, who dine very quietly *en famille* at the odious hour of one, take a plain tea at 5:30 (not to be confounded with five o'clock tea, for long the perquisite of only the very highest and most exclusive circles) thus managing to retain some of those long evening hours so essential to the procuring of steady reading habits or family intercourse. What opportunity has the office-man, or city worker of any kind for culture and leisure when he bounces up from the breakfast-table at 8:30, is at a desk by a few minutes after 9, and does not get home again until after seven in the evening?

Dismal as these platitudes may be, I feel inclined to rehearse them. Such pressure cannot last long. Something is bound to happen. The judge's wife can do no more than give a dinner-party. To be sure the little silver she has is real, and bears a fast-fading crest—her plate is a heirloom, heavy, simple, but old, and her neighbour, whose husband is an insurance man, and son of a prosperous grocer, has only electro-plate of high polish. But the neighbour gives a dinner-party too, and the judge's wife, too dignified to be curious, can only guess at its perfections. It is perfect, and completely surpasses her own. Once shown how it is done, even a tradesman can give a dinner-party, if he be a sufficiently rich tradesman. *Vide* "The Gondoliers."

The end is easily foretold.
When every blessed thing you hold,
Is made of silver or of gold,
You long for simple pewter;
When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare,
For cloth of gold you cease to care—
Up goes the price of shoddy.

May the kind gods hasten the "Pewter Age!"

Yet it would be clearly wrong to deny to people who are rich, and nothing more, their right to purchase beautiful things, or their wish to dine pleasantly, even luxuriously, and therefore anticipate the higher life. Some of the houses of quite uncultivated, unlettered people in our midst are models of aesthetic fitness and delight. You may note the absence of books perhaps, and also count the good—tolerable—pictures on the fingers of one hand, but the furnishing atones. In the Queen Anne days English houses boasted few books, and pictures were often compensated for by the rich wall-hangings now so cleverly imitated in different styles of decoration. And better no pictures at all than poor or common or meaningless ones. The point—if it could but be made—were to enact some kind of sumptuary law which should fix the sum to be annually spent by householders on internal decoration.

Visitors to Ottawa a few years back will not fail to recollect Major De Winton. He was the owner of a mechanical smile, and supposed to be the most exclusive of all the Vice-Regal satellites. He is now a very eminent official in Swaziland, and is famous already for his command over the natives, and for unlimited *sang froid* and tact. Those who had no claim to be considered among the *choisi* of Ottawa society had many a disapproving glance from the Major in times now past. But, personally, there was no kinder gentleman.

In re laws sumptuary, it has ever been very difficult for those in office at Rideau to steer in the golden midway,

and end by pleasing everybody. There was a day, and it may not have entirely disappeared, when the quality of the wines was widely discussed by—the country members. It is safe to assert that not many country members in Canada are capable of judging wine at all, particularly the more expensive and unusual brands of champagne. But when it once got about that the wines were inferior, a great talk followed in which all classes joined. Nothing short of princely state and hospitality will satisfy the very same people who clamour for equal rights—in the *cuisine*, and at the dinner-table—and declare they cannot brook all this extravagance. *Souvent l'homme varie!*

Both the music and the book of "The Gondoliers" are delightful, even to try over on the piano, despite the plagiarisms from self, indulged in by both author and composer. Although outwardly laid in Venice the dialogue and songs are violently English of to-day, and include some capital hits at foibles of London society. The Countess who chaperones at so much a night is there. So is the "feather-bed" soldier. The conflicting and arduous round of public duties which falls to the lot of the Prince of Wales is not forgotten.

Oh! philosophers may sing
Of the troubles of a King,

Yet the duties are delightful and the privileges great;
But the privilege and pleasure that we treasure beyond measure,
Is to run on little errands for the Minister of State.

"Plain Tales from the Hills," is the title of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's volume, published by Macmillan's, and lately received at the Public Library. Readers of THE WEEK have had an opportunity of judging for themselves of his gifts.

SELF-ACCUSED.

IT'S not often that a troop gets a better addition than a half-section that took-on one rainy day in April. Kenneth Neil came first, a heavily built man, hardly mature, with strong regular features, weak eyes, and a grand figure; and then about "retreat" came John Bolton, a delicate stripling of uncertain age, accomplished, graceful, restless and erect. There was that in which he differed from average recruits—an exquisite skin, beautifully modelled but irregular features, strange, restless eyes of a soft gray, wonderfully mobile, wonderfully passionate. He wore an air of subtlety, reserve, and experience that seemed to bar all friendship and make even acquaintance distant.

The sergt.-major, being down on all recruits, cursed Neil in an unknown tongue; indeed, his perfect breeding, good nature and defective sight and hearing, made him an excellent target for the vile sallies of a coarse and truculent "non-com." But Bolton was not so easily handled, and any jest concerning his villainous riding was met by such short-cutting and veiled sarcasms, as excited the derision of the crowd and hopelessly confused the tormentor. Bolton got disliked—no one knows why men get bad names, unless by animal instinct of the crowd; while Neil was let alone, chummed with the Orderly Room Clerk, and didn't drink. About the time when Bolton got the trumpeter's badge on his arm, I, from the window of my office (I was Quarter-Master-Sergt.), saw the two men meet on the parade ground. As they passed, Neil's face assumed an expression of disgust, but Bolton's eyes dilated, and for a moment displayed such an awful intensity of hatred as I hope never to see again. Had these men known one another formerly? Such hatred was not of recent birth, and these men were on good terms before the troop.

As to the men, they being soldiers, and their bumps of reverence strongly undeveloped, they called Neil "Stugg" when they didn't forget themselves and call him "Sir"; but Bolton had no nickname. He was a perfect trumpeter, and the pathos with which he rendered "Retreat" and "Hot Potatoes" won for him genuine admiration. I heard a recruit complain that Bolton had pumped him and exposed his confidences. I knew him to be an expert liar, and I had suspicions that he possessed and concealed the talent of the ventriloquist. This was against nature, and to me the man was an enigma, although to the crowd only a recruit with a sharp tongue.

When the two men had served about six months, target practice was ordered; and, being much interested in shooting, I often spent an hour or two with the firing party, and tried a score myself from time to time. Bolton did the bugling, and did it well, and the officer in charge would in a half-hearted way admire his musical talent. He was a tall, slender, lethargic man with an air of "gonesse" when he sat in his camp chair and scored or not according to his mood. Only one thing bothered him, and that was the hopeless inability of a certain specimen named Jones to shoot with the right eye open and the left eye shut. The hopeless one would tie a handkerchief round his head to obscure the left eye, while his right eye filled with blinding moisture; then he would gaze earnestly along the barrel and make four or five brilliant flukes, and send the rest of his bullets into the air. The bugler watched his brilliant flukes with seeming impatience, but once he lapsed into absent-mindedness when Jones actually made two bull's-eyes running.

There came a hot day, and the officer, Mr. Saunders, was more than usually lethargic; while Jones, with his air of determination to shut that eye or perish, presented a ludicrous contrast to the rest of us. I noticed that when Neil was sent to the butts to do the marking, Bolton became unnaturally cool, the evident result of strong

excitement sternly suppressed. Presently Jones had his turn and was lying down setting his sight at 600 yards.

Officer. "Commence firing!"

The trumpet call sounded.

Neil was seen to jump into the pit. At that moment Mr. Saunders, seeing that Jones might yet be saved, determined to show him once again the right way.

Officer. "Cease firing!"

Again the trumpet call.

Mr. Saunders. "Now, this way my lad, so: the sight's just in line, so bring the muzzle of the carbine down until you come in line with the bull's-eye: then pull the trigger—see?"

Neil has gone behind the target after the wadding—he is not seen by Jones or Saunders.

Officer's VOICE. "Commence firing!"

For the third time the trumpet call.

Then a report! a gasp from Mr. Saunders, a great cry from the butts.

Mr. Saunders' VOICE. "My God! I have murdered—" the voice breaks into a cough, the cough of another man—"him!" The last word, painfully broken by the cough, comes from Bolton.

Has Mr. Saunders spoken? No, he is speechless from horror, he is looking at Bolton. The delicate face is seamed with dark lines, the very lips are grey, confusion merges into terror upon the face of the ventriloquist, the murderer. He tries to speak, but his lips cannot frame denial; his high strung sensitive nature vibrates, trembles like the string of a harp; then the strain becomes too great, the eyes glaze, the whole frame trembles, and his fall is the sudden crash of inert matter as his body is extended upon the earth.

* * * * *

Kenneth Neil is lying on a stretcher covered with blood and carried tenderly by his comrades, and the murderer and his escort come behind. The dying man makes a convulsive effort, and raising himself on one elbow opens his eyes. Bolton recoils as though the dead were risen.

Neil looks him in the face and his whole soul speaks through the white lips:

"Stephens, murderer, you digged a pit for others and are fallen into the midst of it yourself. The retribution of God has fallen on you; I dare not hate you now. Stephens, may God help you, I forgive you."

COYOTE.

WEDDED LOVE.

LIVE back, most dear, those sweet and varied days
Have dawned and faded since we twain were one;
Count, if thou canst, the shimmering sands that run
To mark not Time's cold flight, but Love's delays;
Beckon the flowers beside the smiling ways
By light youth trodden; or, ere night be done,
Explore her canopy—weigh each orb and sun
That whirls and burns above thy wondering gaze—
Then, and then only, shalt thou soundings take
Of my soul's ocean: then the height shalt scale
Where, shined in silence, dwells my thought of thee,
Only when miracle the heart shall wake
Can viewless fingers draw aside the veil
Between that heart and Love's infinity.

Kingston.

ANNIE ROTHWELL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHOSE IS "THE FALLACY."

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—I must request you to allow me a little more space in order to reply to Mr. Dawson's rejoinder, under the above heading, to my letter criticising certain historical statements made by him, for I find that he has now substituted quite another proposition for the one I originally criticised, so as to completely change the issue between us, and to do away with the force of my remarks. I presume that he wrote trusting to his memory and without having my letter before him, otherwise I cannot imagine how it was possible that he could so have misconceived my position, especially as I had taken the precaution of inserting the *ipsissima verba* used by him and to which I took objection. I was, moreover, particularly careful not to touch upon the merits of the subject which he has lately been discussing in your columns, neither did I express any opinion, adverse or otherwise, on the action of the Roman Catholics on the Clergy Reserves question, nor the motives which might have prompted them to vote in the manner they did, as I considered that they had a perfect right to act in such manner as they, under the circumstances, considered in accordance with their interest or duty, but I hold that having once voted they must be held responsible for their votes, whether or not they had so voted against their own convictions, for "log-rolling," party or any other reasons, otherwise our Parliamentary system would become a perfect mockery if every one were permitted to repudiate their votes; and if official records could thus be set aside or explained away history would become even more uncertain than it now is. I must therefore decline to discuss the new issue raised by Mr. Dawson, but must hold him strictly to the original issue raised by my letter, viz., whether or not Mr. Dawson had made, as I considered, the three historical mis-statements, referred to in my letter, in his original statement to which I had objected. To prevent

further misunderstanding I will recapitulate shortly the nature of my objections. First, Mr. Dawson had stated "that the Protestants united to frustrate it (i.e. the establishment and endowment of the English and Scotch Churches). They broke down the establishment and destroyed the endowments intended for *themselves*." To which I replied that the Protestants as a body did not unite to destroy the endowments intended for *themselves*, but that all the other denominations, apart from the English and Scotch Churches, united to destroy the endowments intended for these churches, and that in this they were aided by the Roman Catholics, but I never stated or inferred that a majority of the Protestants in Upper Canada were not opposed to such endowments. Where then is the fallacy?

The second objection that I made was to Mr. Dawson's statement "that the French stood aside," and I endeavoured to show from authentic records, that so far from this being the case the whole of the French vote, with the exception of two, voted in favour of the principle of disendowment, and this, strange to say, irrespective of party; and that at the third reading of the Clergy Reserves Act it was only carried by the votes of the church party of the Roman Catholic Church. Where again is the fallacy in this?

And the third objection that I made was to the further statement of Mr. Dawson, "that the Roman Catholics would not break up their own *quasi* establishment, and therefore it remains to this day," to which I replied that by the very Clergy Reserves Act so passed by the votes of the Roman Catholic Church party, it was expressly enacted that it was desirable to remove *all semblance* of connection between Church and State. And again I ask, Where is the fallacy?

Mr. Dawson in his rejoinder has cited the views held by Lord Elgin and others, including even the Roman Catholic bishops, showing that the Roman Catholics were adverse to disendowment, and also shows that a large majority of the Protestants were in favour of it, but all this has no bearing upon the issue that I raised, which was simply that the Protestants did not agree to disendow themselves, and that the Roman Catholics did not "stand aside" at the critical moment. Had they done so, I am willing to admit that the measure would have been carried without them by the Protestant Non-conformist vote, but I had no reason to do so as I was not considering the question of disendowment in general, but merely certain alleged facts in connection therewith.

Practically the Roman Catholics had the settlement of the matter in their own hands, and the question was virtually settled when, as stated by Mr. Dawson, "the Lower Canadian French were willing to join in asking the Imperial Government to relegate the question to the Canadian Parliament," for they must have known at the time that there was an overwhelming majority in Upper Canada in favour of it, and that there were only three courses that they could pursue, as a body, when the matter came up for settlement in the Canadian Parliament, viz., either to support the minority in Upper Canada, in which case the measure would probably have been defeated, or to abstain or "stand aside" altogether from voting, when the measure would have been carried, but the Roman Catholics would only have been indirectly responsible as having aided to remove the Imperial guarantee, or lastly to support the majority of Upper Canada, when, of course, they would become directly responsible for their votes. They chose the latter course, it matters not from what motives, and I therefore cannot see how it can be said that they "stood aside." Even on Mr. Dawson's own showing, I maintain that there was no agitation in Lower Canada as there was in Upper Canada, probably for the simple reason that when all were agreed there was no necessity to agitate.

With respect to the petition of the Roman Catholic bishop against disendowment, cited by Mr. Dawson, all I have to say is that in my humble opinion the bishop thereby proved that they were far wiser, politically speaking, than the rest of their own people, although one cannot help feeling somewhat surprised that such a petition should not have had more weight, not perhaps with the Legislature as a whole, but certainly with the Roman Catholic portion of it, whereas the records show that only two French-Canadians out of the whole delegation paid any attention to the bishop's appeal. If they could not conscientiously do so, one would have thought that they might at all events have abstained from voting in a contrary sense. That, however, is a matter that concerns only themselves.

But I repeat again that I do not wish to express any opinion either on the endowment question or the action of the Roman Catholics thereon, my only desire being that the true historical facts connected with the passing of the Clergy Reserves Act should not be misrepresented either one way or the other. Yours, etc.,

E. J. HEMMING.

Drummondville, P. Q., March 8th, 1890.

THE Prohibitionists claim that their party is growing in strength, because the country fully understands that "liquor-drinking causes poverty." There is one fact, however, that stands in the way of the success of the party, and that is poverty causes liquor-drinking; therefore the Prohibitionists would accomplish a great deal more good if they were to wage war against poverty instead of trying to enact laws to place their fellowman in jail because he drinks rum.—*Exchange*.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

Sparks from the anvil! sunlight gilds the plain!
Gentles! the Blacksmith is at work again.

HAPPY the murderer, by the hangman shriven,
Such always seem to die at peace with Heaven.

Gambling's the same to day as in the past,
You win at first—the table wins at last.

The chef's best effort, of Satiety, is curs'd,
The brew is never criticized by honest Thirst.

Farming and Racing never pull'd together yet,
'Tis one thing or the other, Affluence or Debt.

To Britain (though "the Star of Empire westward takes its way")
Each morn is born the anniversary of a glorious day.

The woman, whose beauty is *passé*, must rouge it,
"Ah!" sadly she murmurs, "how *tempus does fugit*."

If the shoemaker's children are always worst shod,
Do the chicks of the clergy know least about God?

The knout—the Black Sea mines—Siberia are
Collateral to "By order of the Czar."

Extremity lends fuel unto noble rage—the Kaffirs say
The Royal paw is heaviest when the lion's brought to bay.

"Here lie the bones of honest Sloper Sly,"
O upright stone! O downright chisell'd Lie.

Work is the poor man's sesame to health,
The rich eschew this priceless boon for wealth.

"You're all for number One," the widow cried,
"And you for number Two," the bachelor replied.

Ennui cries "Swifter yet, ye hours!"—Alas!"
Sighs Love, "I would this hour might never pass."

Foul is the linen of the third-rate fop,
His plumpest strawberry's always on the top.

"Children are awful," Grumpy says, Ah! how much more,
The vacant nursery—the silent corridor!

Thorns for the weary feet in life—when dead
A wreath of calla lilies overhead.

Quoth they (who ne'er had known her life of gloom),
"How touching his inscription on her tomb."

If honest prayer is never said or sung,
Save in the reverent suppliant's mother tongue,
Why, in the name of reverence then do we
Abbreviate "God willing" to D.V.?

The hardest worker in the church
(The clergy know her well)

Is she who hopes one day to move
And be a heavy swell.

There comes a day when the long shadows creep
In that sad hour, the sunset of thy years,
Bear thee that, sleeping thy last dreamless sleep,
The good folks of the East mourn thee with tears.

In May we sigh for a wintry hour,
For snowclad roads and leafless trees,
When Winter's here, and dull skies lower,
We cry for Summer's gentle breeze.

When Fee's wife speaks of Mrs. Snip,
Our social sneers ne'er fail her,
A fifth-rate lawyer's Mr. Fee—
Old Snip's a first-class tailor.

"Is there 'The Unattainable,'" she cries,
"For those who earnestly shall strive?"
Hannah! there is—no matter how she tries,
No woman reaches thirty-five.

When landing home at three a.m.,
The less you say is best,
Just "Pon me soul, it's early, dear,"
—Your wife will say the rest.

We enter, by the front door, God's own house,
This, seen of men, 's esteem'd a social puff,
But when we seek McGinty's "sample rooms,"
McGinty's backdoor's plenty good enough.

"Abolish hanging" 's Softhead's cry
(Than which there's naught absurd),
If Hanging is Brutality,
Pray, what the deuce is Murder?

We pull'd him from under the heavy car-wheel,
All rack'd with the anguish his crush'd form endured,
But he smil'd as he murmur'd, quite faintly, "I feel
So happy, so happy—last week I insured."

"Where lost I my arm? Friends!" the orator said,
"When the red flame of war swept against us in vain,
Ere Aurora's pale beams flung their light o'er the dead
And the carrion's scream vex'd the battle-strewn plain."
"Ah!" he sighed, as he saw the collection box fill,
"Thank God for that buzz saw at Donnelly's mill,

The fiat goes forth, and the night winds have sung it,
The morning star pales and the day is at hand,
The tocsin has peal'd and dear Freedom has rung it,
Soon Babel's confusion shall pass from the land.

The light first enkindled on Abraham's altar,
By Wolfe's dying hand on the battle-strewn plain,
Burns gloriously yet though our statesmen still falter
And are deaf to the voice of the patriot's strain:

One God! one Language! and one Law!
Loud sound the slogan cry
Our laws be sung in the English tongue
Or the bayonet by-and-by.

Silent the anvil! Shadows veil the plain,
Gentles! a fair good night—we meet again.

THE BLACKSMITH.

ART NOTES.

ANGELO QUAGLIO, the decorative painter of Munich, is dead. He was born in 1829 and is celebrated for his decorative work in the Royal Theatres of Berlin and Munich.

THE O. S. A. Art Union has opened a portfolio of sketches at Mr. Bain's book store, No. 39 King St. E., for the convenience of ticket holders; no more accessible place could be found.

F. A. VERNER seems to be the chief contributor to a small exhibition of Canadian pictures now open in Burlington Gallery, Bond St., London. They represent Indian scenes and buffalo herds chiefly.

THE salon of the old "Société des Artistes Français" in the Champs Elysée opens on 1st May. It closes 30th June. Foreign artists are allowed to exhibit, but no artist can show more than two oil paintings.

THE Royal Canadian Academy propose to hold their annual Exhibition at Montreal this year commencing on the 24th April. The Exhibition will be held in the gallery of the Montreal Art Association, Phillips Square and an endeavour will be made to publish an illustrated catalogue from drawings furnished by the artists themselves.

THE new *salon* of the "Société Nationale des Beaux Arts" will open on May 15th and close 30th June. Here the number of pictures is not limited, and foreigners will be admitted, but it is the intention to hang only two tiers of paintings in the galleries, so it is expected that a great number will be rejected in consequence of want of space.

A VERY useful and, it is to be hoped, a reliable book has been written and published by A. H. Church, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Academy, on the "Chemistry of Paints and Paintings." Artists will welcome a contribution from this high authority on the vexed question of permanence of colours, preservation of pictures, etc.

THE present Royal Academy winter exhibition has brought the once neglected name of Romney prominently forward. His picture of the Marchioness of Hertford is very highly praised, while his "Two Children of the second Earl of Warwick" is spoken of as equal to any English picture of child life. It is stated that although he lived for thirty-three years after the opening of the Royal Academy no painting of his was exhibited there in his life time.

IN the same exhibition Gainsborough appears to great advantage with a picture of Mrs. Graham, wife of General Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, and a portrait of Lady Rodney, first wife of the Admiral, never before exhibited and one of his finest pictures. Also we find his "Girl Feeding Pigs," the original picture that elicited the shrewd criticism from a countryman that "they be deadly like pigs but who ever saw pigs feeding together without one of them having a foot in the trough?"

THE resolutions passed by the public meeting called by the Ontario Public Places Association are of much interest to all associated with fine art in any way, as they aim not only at preserving the old Upper Canada College grounds to the public in perpetuity but the utilization of some portion of the present building for an art gallery and museum besides the ornamentation of the grounds with statues of public men. The formation of this Association is well-timed, as there seems no reasonable doubt that the squares in question in equity belong to the city and to dispose of them for building purposes while at the same time negotiating for the purchase of other property for public squares not half so centrally situated seems a strange, in fact, unaccountable proceeding.

TEMPLAR.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

OTTO HEGNER, the boy pianist, will go West this week to play in Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago and other large cities, the tour lasting till April.

THE production of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," for the first time in English, by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, at Liverpool, appears to have been a striking success. The local papers were enthusiastic concerning Barton McGuckin as "Romeo," Mlle. Zelie de Lussan as "Juliet," and Signor Abramoff as "The Friar."

FRANCIS WILSON produced "The Gondoliers" in Philadelphia on Monday evening and made a great hit. Such was the interest in the event that seats were sold at auction, and the receipts for the first night were over \$5,000, probably the greatest amount ever taken at a single performance of comic opera. At Palmer's Theatre in New York, it is said that "The Gondoliers" is now a great success. This is one of the few cases on record where a New York failure has been turned into a New York success. Manager Henderson's company is said to be doing very well with the opera in cities in the Northwest.

IN "The Gondoliers," the Grand Inquisitor tells "Casilda" that she is "distinctly jimp," meaning that she is neat and handsome. This is a word that should not be allowed to lie buried in a libretto. It is itself both neat and handsome, and will fill many a longflet want. *New York Tribune*. "Jimp" has lain buried in the English dictionaries for many years, marked "obsolete," or "provincial." It is not likely that Mr. Gilbert's libretto will work its resurrection.

THE WEEK.

A NEW tenor, Tolpi by name, has been discovered in Venice, and great reports of the sweetness of his voice come from Italy, where he is now singing.

JOHN WARD is said to have decided to help Helen Dauvray-Ward on her tour. He will add to the drawing power by looking after things in the front of the house.

VICTOR CAPOUL has tried his hand at libretto-making. He has written the book for a grand opera, the scene of which is laid in Russia during the sanguinary reign of Ivan IV.

"WHEN we hear," says the London *Saturday Review*, "of actors (and here let us be understood as referring to actors of the spoken drama only, as distinct from singers) receiving £30, £40, or even £60 a week, it is well to bear in mind that, while such salaries are not unknown, they are very exceptional. Some who read of such payments in the newspaper columns which are nowadays devoted to theatrical gossip conclude that they represent the ordinary remuneration of the player. Such, however, is far from being the case. Even in London there are many theatres well frequented by the best class of playgoers where no such high terms are paid, and the instances are few, indeed, where more than one or two such payments are found together on the same salary list. The vast majority of actors ply their calling from youth to old age without attaining, and it may be said in most cases without any expectation of attaining, the receipt of £10 a week."

FLAUBERT's sensuous opera drama was evidently produced with much elaboration. A recent notice says: In the first act, when Salammbo comes into the midst of the barbarians, who are drunk with wine and with anger, in her long, dark blue robe, and calms them by the sight of her chaste beauty and the divine accents of her silvery-voice, she is superb. She is very touching at first, and then powerfully dramatic in the second act, in the scene of the Temple of Termit, in which she wears a rose-leaf coloured gown in long simple straight folds. In the second scene of the third act, she is simply exquisitely beautiful as she stands singing sad music on the terrace of her palace, which overlooks the temples, the Acropolis and the houses of Carthage, illuminated with the red rays of the setting sun, the blue waters of the sea seen on the horizon, and the silvery beams of the moon just rising. She was recalled three times as the curtain fell on this beautiful scene. She wore a sulphur-yellow-coloured robe, with old rose draperies embroidered with gold and held together by rows of pearls. She wears this costume also when in the fourth act she appears in Mathô's tent, where the love scene of which we have spoken takes place, amid the rolling of thunder, cries of arms, and the light of the burning city. In the fifth act she has only to die—but with what tragic grandeur does she do it! Her costume, which is her wedding robe, and becomes her shroud, is a wonder of beauty. She wears an enamelled golden tiara, the band studded with precious stones, with a woman's head in bright silver in the middle of it; her hair is worn in Ethiopian style, divided into a multitude of small, regular braids, a drapery of white *mousseline de soie*, fastened in the middle of the breast and falling down the hips. The drapery on the front of the robe is in yellow Chinese crape, dotted with silver and embroidered on the bottom with gold and peacock's feathers; a very high collar covered with variegated precious stones; a large veil, falling from the tiara, of *mousseline de soie* studded with gold and with a deep golden embroidery on the bottom; the corsage, a cuirass, moulding the bust and made of blue mother-of-pearl with a golden belt studded with precious stones; pointed with sandals with gold soles. All her fingers, even her thumbs, are hidden under a profusion of rings. You would say she was a hieratical vision escaped from one of Gustave Moreau's pictures.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"THE Old Missionary," by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., LL.D., which originally appears in the *Contemporary Review*, has been published in book form by Anson D. F. Randolph and Co. It is an interesting narrative in four chapters and makes a neat little volume of 116 pages.

Temple Bar, never dull, never pretentious, is always full of interesting items. The March number contains further instalments of "Alas" and "Pearl-Powder," the last of which is very delightfully written indeed, and one of the best serials at present running in the magazines. A paper on Edward Fitzgerald reminds us that we have not yet heard all there is to hear about the translator of the astronomer-poet of Persia. The poetry is not so good as usual, but a readable paper on "Stockholm" and other bright items atone for some passing defects.

"CREEDS as Tests of Church Membership" by Wolcott Calkins, D.D., is the opening article in the March *Andover*. Dr. Amory H. Bradford writes on "The Problem of Pauperism" and Prof. Smyth reviews Prof. Allen's "Jonathan Edwards" and gives many extracts from copies of unpublished manuscripts. In this number Ashton R. Willard gives an interesting account of the work and characteristics of Agostino da Montefeltro an Italian preacher, a modern Savonarola, who has attracted much attention in Italy by his eloquence, his learning and the quality of his teaching.

THE *Political Science Quarterly* for March opens with an appreciative study of Alexander Hamilton, the Revolutionary Statesman, by Prof. Anson D. Morse. This is followed by an article on "The General Property Tax," by

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, and the "Mortgage Evil," by J. P. Dunn, Jr. Prof. Simon N. Patten criticizes David E. Wells' work on "Recent Economic Changes." Irving B. Richman makes an inquiry into what constitutes "Citizenship of the United States" and Prof. F. J. Goodnow contributes a second paper on "Local Government in Prussia." The rest of the number is devoted to book reviews. With this number Volume V is commenced.

THE following are the contents of *Le Canada-Français* for March: "Dix ans au Canada: De 1840 à 1850," A. Gérin-Lajoie; "Annibal.—Nouvelle Canadienne," Napoleon Legendre; "Les Menhirs de Carnac.—Poésie," Louise d'Isole; "Quelques Paradoxes.—I. La Science tuera la guerre," Mgr M.-E. Méthot; "Au Temps des Vieux Crées.—Tite Poulette," Geo. W. Cable; "Le Possédé des Muse.—Poésie," Adolphe Poisson; "Voyage en Grèce.—Athènes, l'Acropole," Chs. de Martigny; "A Mathew Arnold.—Poésie," Louis Fréchette; "Just de Bretenières,—Un Marry du XIXe siècle," L'abbé Aug. Gosselin; "l'Affaire de Saint-Denis," Alphonse Lusignan; "Causerie Scientifique," J.-C. K. Lafiamme; "Scène d'Hiver.—Le petit commerçant de bois de chauffage," J.-Edmond Roy; "Revue Étrangère," Louis Fréchette; "Bibliographie," and other interesting matter.

THE March *Century* is an unusually strong number, in which—*place aux frères et soeurs*—we notice three contributions from Canadians. Miss Machar's sonnet on Browning is full of the womanly charm found in nearly all her work. In another column we reprint Prof. Roberts' careful and melodious sonnet "A Deserted City," and William Wilfred Campbell gives us another of his realistic descriptive pieces in a study of "Winter" in his favourite Lake region. Joseph Jefferson still holds sway as if he could go on, like Gilbert's and Tennyson's brook, for ever. The conclusion of "The Merry Chanter" is reached, and Amelia Barr's powerful story "Friend Olivia" progresses favourably. There is one of the beautiful illustrated articles upon Cathedrals, now so popular among readers on this side the ocean, "Gloucester" being the special Episcopal pile described in this number by Mrs. Van Rensselaer. Frederick Schwatka's "Sun Dance of the Sioux" is profusely illustrated, and there are three short stories. Major Powell's paper is, however, the strong point of the number, dealing as it does with the irrigable lands of the so-called arid region. It is accompanied by a map of the principal drainage districts extending from Washington Territory to Texas, and is characterized by all the author's well-known care in presenting detailed descriptions of important but not sufficiently well-known localities. The rest of this excellent number is quite up to the mark.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Proper Penalty.—Contributor: "How much ought I to get for that poem?"—Editor: "You ought to get about fifteen years."

MR. GLADSTONE has been engaged at Oxford in preparing for book publication his papers in *Good Words* on "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture."

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT is said to be writing a book of which her younger son, Lionel, is the hero. Lionel is as much a wonder as an *enfant terrible* as is his brother in the opposite rôle.

AMONG forthcoming volumes of the "Canterbury Poets," is a selection from the works of Owen Meredith (the Earl of Lytton). The editor is Miss Betham-Edwards, who has Lord Lytton's sanction for the reprint.

MISS HELEN TAYLOR is about passing through the press a special address to women on "The Restoration of their Homes to the People." It is to be circulated among the members of Women's Liberal Associations all over the country.

IN the current number of *Harper's*, Mr. Howells deservedly includes our "Canadian Lampman" among writers "who if they had done in another time what they have done in ours would easily have achieved a place in the British Classics."

SOME American ladies seem to have no more compunction in changing their religion than their gowns. We hear of a fair Bostonian who, within a few months, rang the changes on Episcopalianism, Unitarianism, Presbyterianism, Spiritualism, Psychic Force, and Theosophy.

"MISS OLIVE SCHREINER," says the London *Athenaeum*, "has sent from Cape Town the complete MS. of a small volume of allegories, including several that have not yet seen the light. The volume will be published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, if we mistake not. It is said that it will be called 'Dreams.'"

MR. SALA'S marriage, *en secondes noces*, to Miss Stannard, his secretary, a sister-in-law of that well-advertised lady better known as "John Strange Winter," caused no little surprise to the eminent journalist's many friends. The marriage was so quietly performed at St. Margaret's, Westminster, that hardly a soul knew anything about it.

MISS AGNES MAULE MACHAR, who has a most appreciative sonnet on Browning in the March *Century*, is the author of a new book just published by D. Lothrop Company, "Stories of New France"—the romance of Canadian history. The book has received the approval of Canadian critics, readers, and educators, and has already been twice ordered to binding by the publishers to meet the growing demand.

MR. WHISTLER, according to the New York *Tribune*, desires his American friends to understand that he has given no sanction to the proposed publication of his letters and other writings, whether in England or America. His solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, were instructed as soon as he heard of this scheme, to apply for an injunction in both countries. The book is said to have been actually in type, and the plates shipped to New York.

THE Publisher's Weekly has the following note: Mr. S. E. Dawson, the well-known publisher of Montreal, has received the degree of Doctor of Letters from Laval University, Quebec. Mr. Dawson is an author of reputation. His study of "The Princess" was very cordially welcomed by scholars the world over on its appearance a few years since. Recently Mr. Dawson has written a series of thoughtful essays in the Toronto WEEK on Canadian political questions.

THE "Lounger" in the *Critic* remarks that it has been given to Mr. Andrew Lang to give the correspondence between the Rev. Charles Honeyman and Harold Skimpole, and that between the heroes of "Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Complete Angler"; to set forth the full particulars of the meeting of Mr. Montague Tigg and the Count of Monte Cristo; and to publish for the first time the circumstances under which Mr. Lecoq sought the aid of Mr. Inspector Bucket to arrest Count Fosco, and how it was that the person arrested turned out to be Mr. Pickwick. The book abounds in delicious touches of humour, like a casual reference to "Sir Robert Sawyer," which would lead us to believe that our old friend Bob Sawyer was now an eminent surgeon.

THE late Harriet Martineau was fond of recording her journalistic experiences. She was for some years a member of the staff of the *Daily News*. Once she enabled that paper to make an announcement of the first importance, namely, the sailing of the fleet for the Baltic during the Crimean war. She was on visiting terms with a lady who was anxious to get an appointment on one of the ships for her son, and having claims upon Her Majesty, she had asked the Royal interposition. The Queen called upon her one morning to tell her "to set her mind at rest," for the fleet was "going to the Baltic," and her boy "should go with it." In the afternoon Miss Martineau called to see her friend, and was told of the circumstances. With true journalistic instinct she drove back to the *Daily News* office with her precious item of information, and the paper had all the credit of having exclusively received an official notification.

"THE Grand Old Man" is a phrase that is popularly supposed to belong to William E. Gladstone, and to have been invented especially to distinguish him. This is not the case. In a speech of the late Dr. Hook, made at Manchester, England, about thirty years ago, and which was brought to light a few weeks since, the (rev.) gentleman used the phrase in reference to the composer Handel. He was addressing a working-class gathering at a popular concert, and here is the sentence in which the phrase occurred: "I dared not allude to the sacred oratorio, 'The Messiah,' as merely an entertainment and an amusement, for I remember that when the oratorio was first produced in London, and Handel was congratulated on having 'entertained' the town for a whole week, the grand old man, in his usual outspoken manner, said: I did not wish to entertain the town: I wished to do it good." There you have at once an interesting anecdote and the precursor of the most famous sobriquet of modern times.

THE *American* for March 8th says: Perhaps the most beautiful poem of the month is Charles G. D. Roberts' "The Deserted City," a sonnet possessing many of the qualities which characterize the best examples of this form of verse. Sweetness and strength, both in thought and diction, combine to make this poem noteworthy:

There lies a little city leagues away,
Its wharves the green sea washes all day long;
Its busy, sun-bright wharves with sailors' song
And clamour of trade ring loud the livelong day.
Into the happy harbour hastening, gay
With press of snowy canvas, tall ships throng;
The peopled streets to blythe-eyed Peace belong,
Glad-housed beneath these crowding roofs of gray.

'Twas long ago this city prospered so—
For yesterday a woman died therein;
Since when the wharves are idle fallen, I know,
And in the streets is hushed the pleasant din;
The thronging ships have been, the songs have been;
Since yesterday it is so long ago!

CARDINAL NEWMAN has entered his ninetieth year in better health than usual. Lord Tennyson and Mr. Gladstone, concerning whom some alarming reports were recently cabled, are now stated to be much better.

GACOETHES SCRIBENDI.

If all the trees in all the woods were men,
And each and every blade of grass a pen;
If every leaf on every shrub and tree
Turned to a sheet of foolscap, every sea
Were changed to ink, and all earth's living tribes
Had nothing else to do but act as scribes,
And for ten thousand ages, day and night,
The human race should write, and write, and write,
Till all the pens and paper were used up,
And the huge inkstand was an empty cup,
Still would the scribblers, clustered round its brink,
Call for more pens, more paper, and more ink.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

AN English civil list pension of \$375 per annum has been granted to Ellen Isabella Tupper, daughter of the author of "Proverbial Philosophy."

THE March number of *Le Canada Français* contains a truly magnificent tribute to Matthew Arnold, from the glowing pen of Louis Honoré Fréchette. The poem is one

which was read at the banquet offered the English poet in Montreal, the 20th of February, 1885. After having referred very felicitously to the Greek and classic lines upon which most of the great poet's writings are modelled, the patriotic Franco-Canadian breaks off to demand what has drawn the eminent Englishman to our shores—

Mais, toi qui, si long temps, des sources d'Hippocrate,
T'abreuvais au flot transparent,
Comme Chateaubriand et Moore, qui t'entraîne
Aux bords glaces du St. Laurent?

Croyais-tu, quand, vers nous, sur la vague feline,
Le vent du large t'apporta,
Voir surgir, à côté d'une autre Evangeline,
Quelque nouvel Hiawatha?

Oui, sans doute; et devant notre nature immense,
Ton génie a déjà trouvé,
Le récit merveilleux, la sublime romance,
Le poème longtemps rêvé.

Who shall say that the French poet may not be a true prophet, and that when the new posthumous poems of Matthew Arnold—of which we have lately been hearing—are published, Canada shall be found to figure therein. So far she has not been chosen by any of the wandering minstrels of older countries as the subject of an epic, a fact which is fortunate in itself for *les autres*.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE

FITNESS IN MUSIC.

CERTAINLY Lohengrin, Tannhäuser and Parsifal are imbued with a strong religious sentiment, but that by no means proves that the music may be appropriately used in the services of the Church. As a rule all adaptations are bad. If the composition be worth anything, the music is indissolubly wedded to the idea expressed by the words, and to divorce them and wed it to words of different import is a wrong to the composer and a violation of a canon of correct musical taste. For two reasons operatic and secular airs are unfit for use in Church. First, the style is, as a rule, uneclesiastical. The Church has her school of music, and the harmony and counterpoint of good Church music differs essentially from that of ordinary secular music, as vividly as Byron's "Don Juan" differs from "Keble's Evening Hymn." You cannot make music sacred by tacking on sacred words.—*The Churchman*.

THE DRAMA IN JAPAN.

FOR three nights past we have sat heroically on our heels at Japanese theatres, witnessing the performances which so delighted the Yokohama public. If you can put up with the "pins and needles" which comes into the hapless lower limbs of a European after about an hour of this position upon matting, there is much to interest in such places. They are wholly unlike any temple of the drama at home. The first odd sight is an ante-room where everybody hangs up his or her clogs and *worōjis*; and just imagine 600 pairs of muddy pattens on pegs! Next is a teapot room, where scores of teapots are suspended for the refreshment of the audience; since at every pause in the performance, attendants go about shouting *irroshai ka* and *o cha! o cha!* which is "Give your orders," and "Who wishes for the honourable tea?" The pit is a sloping floor covered with matting, and the gallery is divided into little square pens with railing a foot high, all nicely matted; and hither—if an habitué—you bring your cushion, your "tobacco-mon," your charcoal fire, your pipe, your baby—when you have one—and see at your ease alternately a comic piece and the successive acts of some tremendous mediæval tragedy. Everybody goes about in the building as he likes—especially the children, who lift up the curtain and survey the preparations for the next scene, scamper about the stage, and play all sorts of private games until the acting recommences, when they are as good as gold and quiet as mice. The performers come on from the "boot and shoe room," along a narrow side stage; the female parts being taken by boys. The dresses are rich and the acting intelligent, though extravagant—accompanied almost always by a wild instrumental recitative of strings and drum. Changes of this *mise en-scene* and the general business of the stage are accomplished by persons who flit on and off in black habiliments, which are supposed to render them totally invisible to the spectators. These are, like Japanese everywhere, attentive, patient, easily pleased, and imaginative to the highest degree. They are abundantly content to see a forest, where two small shrubs in pots are placed upon the boards; and an impenetrable wall, where a split bamboo or a couple of stones have been deposited. The great character of most pieces is the *samurai*, the two sworded swashbuckler, who comes prancing in with a terrific swagger and ends by drawing his glittering blades to engage in fiery combat, or to commit the *hari-kari*. The correct mode of performing this latter rite is by a thrust—as I have learned—not a slash, and the weapon remains in the wound, until all final dispositions have been comfortably effected. Everybody smokes everywhere in a Japanese theatre, no one hustles for his place, or wants more than his own heels to sit upon. A policeman in uniform occupies a private pen at the back, and by a lighted paper lantern reads loftily and apart the day's *shimbun*, while the entertainment proceeds. The scenery is either absent or of the simplest character. The serious and lyrical pieces are given in the old pure style of Japan, unmixed with the Chinese words which enter so freely into modern and colloquial Japanese.—*Sir Edwin Arnold in the London Daily Telegraph*.

AN HEROIC OTTER.

"You know that gravelly bank yonder? Well, one flood-time we were hunting the rats that the water had drove out. It had drove the rabbits, too; but it was rats we was hunting. We had got the ferrets and the dogs. The ferrets worked well, and went into all the holes as free as rain, till we came to a couple on the top of that particular bank. We turned 'em down; but they wouldn't work them. All they did was just to poke their noses in and sniff, and then run round the holes, uneasy like. The dogs, too, sniffed and scratched about strange like for them, quieter than they was used. We jumped about and poked into the holes, wondering why the ferrets would not go in. The river was rushing almost bank-high to where we stood, when all at once something was heard whining like, and somebody said: 'Look at that!' It was a sight! for in the river was a fine otter. She had her cub by the nap of the neck and was swimming across with him. It was hard work; but she tore through that rush of water from the weir in fine style. There was nothing above water but the alder stems on the other side, and she made for them. She was not twenty yards away from us the whole time. Well, when she reached them, she got her cub on to a limb and left him. He did cry. And then we lost sight of her for a bit. The whine come again, almost close to our feet, and the dogs stood with ears pricked up and one forefoot lifted, just quivering with excitement. She dashes out from the bank with a second cub. The dogs rush to the water's edge, but they dare not plunge in, plucky as they are; for they knew they'd be washed down and dashed into the limbs of the fallen trees that lay in and across the river. She got him over all right, and then they three made for the alder copse. That's how I know the distance they'll lay up in a bank."

"Had you a gun with you?"

"No; and if I had it should never have gone to my shoulder to fire at her, when she'd been so plucky like. It'd just have seemed like murder to me, for all I killed them two just now. But you see, it's like this; the head uns walk round and see some of their leavings on the ground, and make a bit of a fuss about it; for some of 'em are fishing. So just to keep matters quiet, you must know, I'm obliged to settle one or two when I have a chance."—*Woodland, Moor and Stream*.

A FOX driven by the hounds in a recent hunt upon the estate of Lord Granville at Walmer Castle bolted right before Lord Granville's eyes through the hall of the castle and into the drawing-room, with the hounds in full cry after him. They ran him down and killed him in front of the mantel-piece.

THE ONTARIO PUBLIC PLACES ASSOCIATION MEETING.

ON account of their interest and importance we give at length the proceedings of the public meeting called by requisition, at the instance of the Ontario Public Places Association, and held in the Horticultural Gardens Pavilion, Toronto, on the 4th March, 1890, at eight p.m., Mayor Clarke in the Chair.

The Mayor stated to the meeting the objects of the Association, which are as follows:

1. The preservation and perpetuation, by the influence and efforts of the Association, of public places and spots of beauty or interest and recreation grounds in the Capital City and throughout the Province.

2. The suitable adornment of such places, particularly by the erection of statues commemorating illustrious men connected with the history of the country.

3. The maintenance on a central site of a Provincial Museum of Science and History, to represent the natural productions of the Province, its mines, its fields, its forests, its fauna, its flora, and its relics of aboriginal life and customs.

4. The maintenance of a Gallery and Museum of Art, containing the best attainable collection of models of art and design, in connection with lecture rooms, schools and exhibition rooms, to develop the taste of our people in the broadest and most practical lines of industrial, decorative and fine art.

5. The ultimate erection of a building worthy of these objects, and suitable also to serve the purpose of a great central music hall, for the encouragement of musical education in the Province.

6. To unite into one composite body all those societies existing in the Province whose objects are included in the foregoing, and who may be willing to unite together for the general good, while preserving their autonomy in respect to their special interests.

The Mayor said that during his visit to England on city business last year, he was struck with the number of breathing places (such as it is the design of this Association to procure for the use of the public) in the great metropolis of the world. A great central music hall that would be suitable for a gallery and museum of art had long been needed, and he hoped by the efforts of the Association it might at last be accomplished. He was sure that when the people generally became acquainted with the objects of this organization, with the fact that such an organization was in existence, the Society's hands would be strengthened. As Mayor of the City of Toronto he was there to express personally his full sympathy with the objects of the Association, and to say on behalf of the Council that so far as it could it would cooperate with the objects for which this Society had been formed. (Applause.)

Letters were read expressing sympathy with the object of the movement, and regretting that engagements prevented attendance at the meeting, from the Hon. J. C. Aikins, Hon. Senator Allan, G. R. Cockburn, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Denison, M.P., Rev. Principal Grant, Queen's University, Messrs. Glockling, President of the Trades and Labour Council, F. H. Torrington, Director of the Philharmonic Society, Thos. Symington, Secretary of the Choral Society, Samuel L. James, Secretary of the Toronto Art Student League, and others. All expressed hearty sympathy with the objects of the Association.

Mr. Kelso was appointed secretary of the meeting.

The first business was the consideration of a petition to the Ontario Legislature setting forth the following facts:

That an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1887 for the sale of the block of land forming the present site of Upper Canada College, subject to such terms and conditions, and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by order in Council direct. That the authority to sell has not yet been acted on and the petition prays that the Act may be reconsidered, because the said square and Simcoe Place were both laid down on the registered plan of the city as a square or parks, under the respective names of Russell Square and Simcoe Place, and that the surrounding lots were granted as fronting thereon, and that until the recent Acts of the Legislature the title in

THE WEEK.

this respect had not been changed; And because the blocks were granted among other lands to three citizens of Toronto as trustees to preserve them for the purpose for which they had been intended; And because it appears that in 1859 the Governor in Council solemnly assured the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto that these public places should never be diverted from public uses; And because while enjoying exemption from general municipal taxation this land reserved for public places has acquired increased value from the surrounding improvements created by taxpayers of the City of Toronto alone, and from the increasing pressure of population, and its diversion would be an injustice to the people of Toronto; that the sacrifice of this open space at the present time would be at the expense of the health and morals of a large population including great numbers of poor people and their children.

The petition further shows that the said square would form the most convenient site in the Province for a central Museum of Art, Industry and Science and for Schools of Fine and Industrial Art, being approached by the street railway system of the Capital City, and near the Union Station, the centre of the railway system of the Province.

The Rev. Arthur Baldwin moved—

"That the time has come when the preservation and increase of public squares, parks and play-grounds has become of vital importance to the City of Toronto, both to beautify it as the Capital City of the Province and for the health, contentment and good morals of its great and increasing population. This meeting is of opinion that no ground now used for these purposes ought to be diverted therefrom. And this meeting concurs in the petition to be presented to the Legislature now assembled, against the proposed sale in building lots of Russell Square (commonly called Upper Canada College grounds) and Simcoe Place (commonly called the Parliament Buildings Square)."

Mr. Baldwin said:—The head of the Province of Ontario is the beautiful city of Toronto. (Applause.) We are proud of the Province of Ontario, and the head should be worthy of so noble a body. How many places that are worthy of their respect and their regard have we to show our many visitors from Ontario and from abroad? such places as Toronto University—alas now in its ruins—but I trust soon to rise grander than ever it has been. (Applause.) Our people go over to England and to the Continent for the sake of the grand old buildings, the glorious parks, and magnificent places of historical interest. Boston also is a place where they have taken care of their records and their interesting spots. Toronto needs a central Place; and here is a place that is already hallowed by a thousand memories. Is anyone so ruthless as to dig out those beautiful elms that have grown so fair, those lovely trees so far advanced which Heaven has placed ready to our hands. That spot is sacred, and I believe that it is one that ought to be conserved. We want that central place as an attractive point for all the Province of Ontario. The artisan may say he has nothing to do with it, but there is no person in this city that has more to do with it than the artisan. (Hear, hear.) What a delight for the weary man after his labours to rest under the spreading beech trees of Upper Canada College grounds. The lives of hundreds of children are saved by the Horticultural Gardens in the East.

A curious sort of animal of the present day is the man who thinks that park must not be preserved as a park because it is going to injure business on King Street. Does such a man know anything about London? Has Trafalgar Square injured London? Has Edinburgh been ruined by Princes Street, one of the most glorious places in the world, all beauty on one side and business on the other? I would ask any American whether he thinks that Boston Common has ruined Boston or that Madison Square has ruined New York? I want to know how it can possibly injure the business of King Street to have a grand Place such as we propose to have there? Not a boy's school as it was, but the home of Art, the centre of attraction in the City of Toronto. All around that grand park you will have great houses, and south of it perhaps the grand new hotel. People will come from all quarters especially at this great festival that we are to hold next year. They say \$300,000 is a large sum of money, to preserve that block. But Upper Canada College block is Russell Square. I went to the Bursar of the Upper Canada College and said: Will you show me that you ever had among your assets of Upper Canada College the Russell Square? He could not show it. The Government cannot show it. They are squatters. The place belongs to the City of Toronto. They simply took Russell Square at a time when nobody was looking. Now they want to hand it over to the University, which they did not properly insure. What I say is, we should go respectfully before them and claim what is ours for the good of our citizens, and for the glory of the city and for the benefit of the Province at large. (Applause.)

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell seconded the resolution. He said: I am very glad to say on which side I am on this question. It is a public question. As minister of St. Andrew's Church, which stands on one of those classic corners—(laughter)—I might be suspected as having some personal interest. But I would like you to consider me, as really what I am, a citizen of Toronto, and that I have some small spark of public spirit. I think if I lived in Deer Park, or in what used to be called Parkdale or beyond Riverside, I still should have tried to come to this meeting. It has always been to me a matter of regret that there should have been any curtailing of the spaces already at our disposal in Toronto for places of public recreation. I am very sorry that the Parliament buildings are going up where they are. I resented it on behalf of the boys. (Applause.) A boy has a right to play, and it is an outrage to have boys arrested for noisy play on the public streets when you refuse to give them proper play-grounds to play in. (Applause.) I believe this is to a considerable extent a poor man's question. The mass of poor people from circumstances will be compelled to continue to live on small streets in the heart of the city under the shadow of the great commercial houses. Going to Howard Park or across to the Island only means ten cents a piece, but that runs up when a poor man happens to have a wife and five, six or nine children, and only his daily wages. I have learned for the first time since I read the petition that Upper Canada College Square ought to have been called Russell Square. Even if we had to purchase it from people who had been in possession a long time it would be worthy of the consideration of the City of Toronto even if there were commercial or private houses built, to expend a large sum of money in compensating these private owners, in order that there might be for the public good such a recreation ground and scientific and artistic building. How much easier it is when we are dealing with what is already public property to keep it as it is. I do hope the City of Toronto and the Government of Ontario will have the good sense and the foresight and the intelligence to preserve such breathing spaces as we still have in Toronto for the good of the generations yet to come. I hope we shall remember, when we are met by the commercial line of argument, as we often have had occasion to remember, that man does not live by bread alone. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Scadding, President the York Pioneers, said: I feel great pleasure in promoting the objects for which this Association has been formed. The object is to urge the people everywhere to promote the ornamentation of the public grounds they have already, to urge the propriety of enlarging them, and to adorn certain of them with works of art and statues. The people of the whole Province are interested in this. These objects incite the inhabitants to love and admiration of the place they live in. Brantford is enjoying the possession of the statue of Brant, and Port Hope possesses the statue of Col. Williams. The City of Toronto will derive much benefit from the possession of such objects. I stand here on this occasion in two representative capacities. Representing the Pioneer Society of the county and city, I express that Society's earnest desire that the two squares, Russell Square and Simcoe Place, should be preserved to the city. In the old plans of the town of York plans may be seen, dating back before the close of the last century, with squares laid down with those names, and no doubt they were marked there with the intention that they should be public squares as the public squares exist in the old country—breathing spots as they are called now. We are inheritors of all the rights and privileges possessed by the inhabitants of the old town of York, and we certainly have a right as citizens of Toronto to the possession of those squares as places of recreation, and places of ornamentation and statuary.

Secondly, I stand here, I think, perhaps, as the representative of a very large circle of our fellow citizens, of a fraternity known as Old College Boys. I think I express their sentiment when I say the

Upper Canada College grounds should be retained as public grounds. Whatever may happen to the other squares let us retain Russell Square, the whole of it. Decorate it, and let one side be occupied by a museum and art gallery. That will not interfere with the open square any more than the National Gallery interferes with Trafalgar Square. I have much pleasure in supporting this resolution. I was delighted to hear it moved in the way it was done. (Applause.)

Mr. Beverley Jones said:—A few gentlemen in the lower part of St. John's ward for some years carried on a reading room and play room for boys, the poorest class of boys in the city. These boys had formed a base ball club. They applied for permission to play ball in the park. Just at that time there was a disturbance arising between the University and the city as to the lease and there was a question whether the city had a right to allow base ball to be played in the park. In consequence I went to these boys and I told them they could not have the park any longer. The eldest boy was a fine young lad who was getting up early in the morning, at six o'clock every day in the week, and working until six in the evening; when I told him that his face fell; he said, "There is nothing for us, nothing for us," and the boys went off in disgust. Gentlemen, I am satisfied that boy would be the first to take up with any socialistic doctrine that came along. You must do something to meet the wants of these poor boys growing up all around you. What is the report of the gentleman who has been the teacher of the Prisoners' Aid Association in the jail for two years. He says he finds that the boys there had lost their vitality to such an extent that they would not even play; they have not been taught to play. What does that mean? From their earliest infancy they have been driven into the back yards, driven into all sorts of places where they cannot play. They have no means of getting exercise which is necessary for them. It has been said that the English battles were won on the play-grounds of England. (Hear, hear.) I was never in England until last summer, but the very first thing that struck me, as it did our worthy Mayor, was the parks of London, and I was just thinking last night of what those vast parks were worth in pure dollars and cents. Here we are haggling over a miserable \$300,000. Do the people of England say as the people of Ontario do here, that they are going to sell those parks, because they belong to the people at large? The London parks do belong to the people at large, and what are they worth—390 acres in Hyde Park, 70 acres in Green Park, and 40 acres in St. James Park—all in the heart of the city of London? Do you think the people of England would allow one foot of one of those parks to be sold? That park land would pay one-third of the national debt. With all this enormous debt created by fighting for their rights during the Napoleonic wars have they ever thought of selling a foot of the parks? No; they put on an income tax, a probate tax. They did not take away the breathing places of the poor. Here we have no probate duty, the rich man escapes everything. Two per cent. probate duty such as they have in England placed on properties in Toronto would yield twice over the interest on the Upper Canada College ground. (Applause.)

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Hamilton Merritt, Chairman, the Geological Section, Canadian Institute, moved—

"That this meeting recognizes the necessity for the formation of an Association for the preservation of public places, and for the foundation of an art, history and science museum and school, together with a people's hall or auditorium, and bespeaks for those objects the liberality of private citizens and the favourable consideration of the Provincial Government, the City Council, and the Senate of the University of Toronto."

Three things are advocated by this Association, viz.: the advisability of preserving public places, the advisability of founding a provincial museum, and also of establishing art galleries and schools of art. I shall endeavour to say a few words on the second subject, viz., the foundation of a provincial museum. A paragraph of the petition which is to be presented by this Association to the Local House sets forth that—

"Your petitioners humbly show that in view of the area, wealth, population and education of the Province of Ontario, the Province ought to have thoroughly-equipped and well-appointed collections of specimens to illustrate her resources in agriculture, mines and forests, and to aid in the advancement of science by this means; as well as by cabinets illustrative of natural history in its various departments, and of the life-history of the aboriginal inhabitants. That all the most progressive countries of the world have found it imperatively necessary to possess such collections for national, scientific and popular purposes: and that it would be in the interest of the Province of Ontario that such a museum should exist at the capital city, near the central railway station, exhibiting the products of the mines, forests and farms of the whole Province." In the course of my profession I have come in daily contact with the great want there is for some provincial museum. When acting last year as a commissioner on the Ontario Mining Commission, I found in every part of Ontario where we went a universal feeling that there should be a central collection of minerals to which people could refer, besides smaller local collections. There is not a part of the Province that will not contribute to such a museum. I don't think there is a constituency that does not contain mineral wealth of some sort—building stone or clays, or metalliferous ores. I do not believe that one Member could rise in his seat and defend the position of opposing the having a provincial museum. It is of the greatest importance to the outlying portions. The question of a site for the museum is not a question at all of Toronto or Kingston, or Hamilton or Port Arthur, it is a question of where is the most suitable place for proposed investors and prospectors and students to study the natural products of this great Province. Very few of us have an adequate idea of the great possibilities, and of the enormous extent of this Province. Ontario sweeps past in her prodigious length at least five of the great States of the United States: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are all bounded by the great Province of Ontario. She stretches from the vineyards of Point Pelee Island to the Arctic waters of James' Bay. And yet this enormous province, with its grand possibilities, has not one Provincial Museum. The Dominion Government has a museum at Ottawa, far east on the borders of Quebec, but we have not one Provincial Museum in Ontario. To the south of us, I have no doubt, each one of those five States that I have mentioned has one, if not several, museums, and accordingly in point of actual development we do not compare very favourably with these States although there is between us and them no geological division whatever. The mineral production of Ontario in 1888 was only some three and a half millions. In the same year the State of Michigan, immediately across the lake, produced forty-eight million dollars worth of copper and salt and iron ore alone. The greatest educational advantages it is evident would be derived from having one thoroughly representative collection instead of a great number scattered among the many educational and scientific institutions which exist in this city.

The Government of Ontario have done a good deal recently towards Acts which relate to mining and mineral lands, and, therefore, I think we may hope in the very near future they will take up the question of the Provincial Museum. When they realize that not only one city or part, but the whole province, will be enormously benefited by it, then our petition will meet with speedy success. (Applause.)

Mr. P. W. Ellis, Chairman of the Art Committee of the Manufacturers' Association, seconded the resolution. He said: In speaking to this resolution the object that I would like to emphasize is the establishment of an Industrial School of Art. Such a school would do much to refine the taste of the industrial classes. It is claimed that our Province of Ontario is the centre of manufactures for this Dominion, and we look forward to retain that claim. Well, sir, in our factories we are every day being reminded of the growing want of a School of Industrial Art and Design, calculated to help and grace the tastes of our artisan classes, whose strong arms and nimble fingers require active and fertile brains, trained to conceive and thus give expression to their work, elevating it above the mere physical.

The character of these productions will always partake of the refinement and culture and taste of the producers, and the ordinary profit of industry will be increased in proportion to the taste displayed in its production. Is that not a workman's object? Why, it is essentially a workman's object. When this Association essayes to establish an institution to train our young men to the principles of design, the theory and practice of decoration, and to place before these young men, the future workmen of Canada, the necessary models in order that instruction may be properly carried out, I say that we should receive the co-operation of all our citizens and of our Government in particular. Are we doing what is right when we do not place

in the hands of our Canadian young men the opportunities that are placed in the hands of the young men of Europe? In the industry that I have the honour to be engaged in, a certain prominent firm advertised throughout the Dominion papers in hopes of getting Canadian workmen, but were forced to go to Europe. We have not as yet had the opportunities placed before our young men that they should have in that direction. Now, there is another matter: I refer to breathing places. Toronto is becoming a crowded city. Go down King Street, or along Front or Wellington at noon hour, and you find thousands of people pouring out of doors that you would not expect to see half a dozen come out of. Well, these people, as you know, require to go to their work at seven in the morning. In the middle of the day these people stop in the midst of their daily routine without change of scene, and mechanically swallow what is required to keep up their strength. I say that we should have in this city within convenient distances of these workshops, the foundation stones of wealth and progress of our whole Dominion, breathing places, where the workpeople can spend that one noon hour amid pleasant surroundings. The pleasant change of air and scene, any doctor will admit, will be almost of more benefit to them than the food itself. The Industrial Art and Design Committee of the Manufacturers' Association, of which I have the honour to be chairman, have felt the great necessity of schools of art and design. We have evinced our feelings in that direction by granting medals every year for designs from such models as we can collect. We have discussed again and again the advantages there would be in having an industrial school, with models of the master workmanship of older countries, in order that our young men might have something to inspire them to effort, something to engage their evenings instead of loitering about the streets. It would create a great activity, it would augment their earning power, it would enhance the wages of the employee. We, as employers, pay the highest wages to the men we cannot do without, and the men that we cannot do without are the men who originate the ideas which sell our goods. We want in our factories a Canadian originality, we want our productions to have stamped upon them an identification which would be known as Canadian, the ingenuity and originality of our people and we cannot do that without emphasizing in the very strongest possible degree their nationality as Canadians. Therefore I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton McCarthy seconded the resolution. He said, —I think perhaps I had better confine the little I have to say to the interest of the body which I have the honour to represent, that is the Ontario Society of Artists. Even on the lower scale you never can get the art student to thoroughly master the rudimentary spirit of art unless he sees before him the high ideal, the models of the antique, some examples of the master-pieces of the Old World. These two things are dovetailed together. It seems a very hard case that in this large and growing city art has been so very much left out in the cold. We are proud of our public men and our learned divines and men of science and letters and the institutions we have, but hitherto art has been left to take care of itself. We are leaving the woods. We can hold up our heads and look forward to taking our place as a city of grandeur, as it is to be in the future. We can begin and do something. And one of the first things to be done is to preserve these open spaces we have in the heart and centre of the city. I will ask you to support these objects by becoming members of this Association.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. White, President of the Toronto Art Schools then moved—

"That this meeting, fully sympathizing with the President and Senate of the Provincial University over their recent misfortune, believes that by taking a broad view, and adopting a generous course in the present matter, they will stimulate private liberality, and will thereby ultimately gain much more than they are likely to lose."

Dr. White said: There is scarcely any necessity to make any remark on the first portion of this resolution, the expression of sympathy, for I am sure that not only do the citizens of Toronto feel they have met with a personal loss in the disaster that has occurred to the University, but the sympathy has extended throughout the province. But in regard to the second portion of it suggesting that the Senate of the University, by adopting a generous course in the present matter, may find it in their interest to do so, I would like to make a few remarks. The Provincial Government have handed over to the Senate of the University, for their use in higher education, the grounds of the Upper Canada College. They have stipulated that anything over and above \$300,000 that the Government receives from the sale of the Senate shall be recipients of. The money that the University is to get must be derived from cutting up that piece of land into lots and sacrificing it to the real estate field. As an old college boy, as a graduate of Toronto University, and as a citizen of Toronto, I must emphatically protest against such a thing, such a use of that piece of ground that has been, as Mr. Baldwin has said, rendered almost sacred to the community by its associations. It has been, since the times it was nothing but fields, set apart for public use. The land was placed in the hands of trustees for public purposes, and it should remain as a public trust.

The value of that piece of land has now been made by the energies of the citizens of Toronto to a very large extent. And whatever benefit might accrue from it, the citizens of Toronto, and no others, are entitled to. There are hundreds of reasons why this place should not be sacrificed for private purposes. There are no reasons that I have heard for doing it, except necessity on the part of the University in its crippled condition. But when one considers that the University's function is to promote higher education, and when one considers that the Ontario Public Places Association's objects are such as to be directly and distinctly in the line of higher education, I cannot fail to hope that whatever negotiations will be entered into between this Association and the Senate of the University will be entered into with a spirit of accord owing to the interests and objects of both being of a mutual character. There has been in times past friction between the Senate of the University and the City of Toronto; but now that the sympathies of the City of Toronto have been aroused by the unfortunate disaster that this resolution refers to, liberal dealing on the part of the University towards the city upon this question, where we don't require this place for any selfish motive, where we desire to place upon it a building and carry on institutions of national importance, will undoubtedly produce a much more favourable feeling towards the University than any other thing. I feel that it is a much more terrible thing to lose an educational centre than it is to lose a manufacturing centre; and I move this resolution with the keenest sense of sympathy on my own behalf and those that are associated in this movement towards the President and the Senate of the University.

Mr. J. W. L. Forster, delegate of the Ontario Society of Artists, seconded the resolution. He said: I wish to see linked with the liberal arts which are promoted under our University curriculum the fine arts with which I have the honour of being identified. I trust that that great educational institution shall rise phoenix-like from its fire, with the help of a liberal community, such as Toronto is noted for being, and that she will extend her wings over the higher education of our professional artists. I trust the establishment of an educational institution such as we are proposing will give practical direction to the technical education of our artisans, and that is one of the first and most important features of the movement which is now on foot. It seems to me a very great pity that our young men and women are forced to exile themselves for four or five years to foreign countries to acquire that art discipline and art knowledge which is necessary for them in the prosecution of their professional works; this material might be well supplied at our own doors. It is a matter of interest to every Canadian who loves the Canadian sky, who loves the landscapes which are now becoming famous on both sides of the Atlantic. We have the material, but we need the discipline. This resolution asks the University in the midst of sorrow and sitting in ashes to be generous. We are reminding her of the text, "The liberal soul shall grow fat." Let her guardians do justice, and trust to the liberal spirit of the citizens of Toronto, not only for the restoration, but the augmenting of their properties. We hope in a very short space of time to see under the protection of a roof of magnificent architecture a collection of works that will be an education to every one who may go to look upon them, as well as to the student who may linger there to study. It is a national question, a question of interest to every corner of the Province of Ontario wherever students may come from to Toronto to study. (Applause.)

Mr. Alfred Jury.—Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in supporting that resolution, because I believe if the sentiment expressed in it is given effect to by the University it will by so doing cause an echo from the citizens, not only of Toronto, but of all the Province, that will redound to the credit of the University. The Ontario Government has handed over to the University a property that has been made valuable by the city of Toronto. Now they wish to sell back to the citizens of Toronto the value they have created. I think if it comes to a bargain between the University and the city of Toronto for the purchase of this land which is now under consideration that the University should consider that nine-tenths of the value that that land possesses has been given to it by the taxes that the taxpayers of Toronto have paid during all the time that land has been exempt from taxation; that the people have been taxed to maintain the roads around it, and all the other expenses incidental to protecting property in the city of Toronto. Allow me to say a few words on higher education for the working classes. I come from England and there the Imperial Government foster technical education among the working classes. In connection with the science and art department of the South Kensington Museum a system has been encouraged by the teachers of teaching the working classes, after hours of labour, the elements of all the various sciences, especially those that are applied to manufactures. And the Imperial Government gives, not only prizes to the students, but also premiums to the teachers in proportion to the number of their students that pass with honours. If our Government are anxious to foster industries, anxious to place that national imprint on the industries, I don't know any better way than to foster technical education among the working classes. (Hear, hear.) Teach the working classes the elements of even the higher branches of all those sciences that enter so largely into manufacture, and that have contributed so much to maintain England's superiority and to make her the manufacturer for the world.

I hope that anything that is done in reference to this property will be done from the point of view of public spirit. You can judge of the public spirit of any country by its public institutions, by its public parks and buildings. I am sorry to say that Toronto judged by that standard has very little public spirit. We are not a village, but an important city, and it is time our citizens devoted some of their leisure and some of their ability to seeing if Toronto cannot be made a city with some attractions outside of its commercial attractions. (Hear, hear.)

If the public here have a feeling of their rights they will not allow their public places to be shut up from the city. In Boston the working people took me to Boston Common, and you could see the blush of pride rush to their faces when speaking of it. No matter what can be said of the morals of Boston, New York or Chicago, their public places stamp their people as possessing a public spirit that Toronto can well afford to emulate with credit to herself and to the whole Province. (Applause.)

Mr. Frank Turner said: I am an old Upper Canada College boy, and I have much pleasure in seeing here to-night my old master, the Rev. Dr. Scadding. I have a great affection for him, and I have great affection for Canada and for Upper Canada College grounds. I have been nearly all over the world, and I have never met an Upper Canada College boy anywhere, but he gave me the right hand of fellowship. (Applause.) Nothing hurt me more on my return than to find that the Upper Canada College was to be removed from the present site to somewhere in the north-west part of the county. That ground was owned by the city before Ontario was a province, and it was a gift by the Crown of England to the people of the city. It was to be used as a place for the higher education of the people of Upper Canada Province. So I always understood it. I don't believe it should ever be taken away from us under any circumstances.

The resolution was carried.

Sir Adam Wilson moved the final resolution as follows:—

"That the accomplishment of the designs of the Association, including the erection of statues in the various public places, should be made a means of commemorating the approaching hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Province. The year 1891 will be the one hundredth anniversary of the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791, being the first Act of the Imperial Parliament creating a province of the modern empire, and this public meeting of the citizens of Toronto approves of the Association forming a Centenary Committee, with a view to the proper celebration of the event; and hopes that the celebration may be joined in not only by other cities in the Province, but throughout the Dominion. Be it further resolved, that this resolution be communicated to the authorities of the principal cities throughout the Dominion, with a view to petitioning the Dominion and Provincial Government to set apart a certain day for the commemoration of this most important event in the political history of the Province of Ontario, the Dominion of Canada and the Empire."

Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen.—The resolution, is that the object which this Association has in view should be carried out in commemoration of the approaching hundredth anniversary of the foundation of this Province. From the year of the Conquest in 1759 until 1791 what now constitutes the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec constituted between these two years the old Province of Quebec. The Act of 1791 created the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and it was the first Act which was passed by the Imperial Parliament conferring full and liberal powers upon a colony. There are many colonies which were governed by the Crown or Governor-in-Council, but these two provinces were the first of the colonies in which a Legislature was established by the Imperial Parliament: a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, with the full power to exercise all the powers of legislation essential for the carrying on of the affairs of the enormous country. Our country is memorable, in that respect as being the first of the colonies of the Empire to which a Legislature was granted in that way. There was also an authority expressed in the Act of 1791 which was of very great moment, and that was that there should be an Executive Council for the management of the affairs of the Province. Now many of those here present will recollect the memorable controversy which arose with respect to Responsible Government. The question of Responsible Government originated just from these few words in the Constitutional Act of 1791, "that there should be an Executive Council for the management of the affairs of the Province." That question of Responsible Government was seriously agitated for many years, from about 1836 onwards. It arose prominently in the time of Sir Francis Bond Head, and was continued until the first session of the year 1841, when the two Provinces were united again, and Lord Sydenham was made the first Governor of the united Provinces. At last, in 1841, the resolution was carried, adopting Responsible Government as the rule of Government in this Province. Responsible Government simply means that the leaders of the party in the House which represents the voice of the people, and who are in that respect in fact elected by the people, shall be responsible to the Crown for the advice which they give to the Governor, and that advice he is bound to follow on pain of these Ministers tendering their resignation. That doctrine of Responsible Government was fully conceded in the first Parliament under Lord Sydenham in 1841, and the person who was deserving of the great praise for the privileges conferred upon the people of this Province by the carriage of that doctrine was our great townsmen, the illustrious jurist and statesman, Robert Baldwin. (Applause.)

We should commemorate the event of that first Constitutional Act of 1791, and the great progress we have made since then. The Act to which I have alluded, the Constitutional Act of 1791, was passed early in that year by the Imperial Parliament. That Act provided, that the provisions of it should not go into operation until a proclamation was issued by the Governor of the Province calling it into operation. The proclamation was issued on the 18th of November, 1791, but the proclamation provided, that the Act itself should not go into operation until the 26th December. A centenary of the constitutional creation of this province as an almost independent nation would take place on the 26th December, 1891. The first parliament was held under the Act in this province under Governor Simcoe, at the Town of Niagara, then the Town of Newark. The members were required to meet on the 17th of September, 1792. That Act to which I have alluded provided that there should be seven legislative councillors, and sixteen members of the Legislative Assembly. Well, upon the meeting of the House the seven legislative councillors did not attend, only two of them attended, the sixteen members of the Legislative Assembly did not attend, but only five of them attended,

and I have made a note which is rather an amusing one to shew what the proceedings were upon that occasion, and I will read it to you. It is in Rogers' history of Canada: "When the time arrived for opening the session only two, instead of seven, members of the Legislative Council were present. No Chief Justice appeared to fill the office of speaker of the council. Instead of sixteen members of the Legislative Assembly five only attended. What was still more embarrassing, no more could be collected. The House was nevertheless opened, and a guard of honour, consisting of fifty soldiers from the fort were in attendance. Dressed in silk Governor Simcoe entered the Hall with his hat on his head, attended by his adjutant and two secretaries. Two members of the Council gave notice of his presence in the Upper House to the Legislative Assembly, and the five members of the latter having appeared at the bar of the two Lords, the Secretary read his speech." That was the first parliament that was held. At that time, in 1791 or 1792, the population of Upper Canada was, as well as I can make out, about 20,000. The population of Kingston was 3,329, and the population of the Town of York was 1,677. I should also mention, I don't know whether it is for the consolation of gentlemen who are present, that in 1838 our assessed taxes were only \$15,000. Mr. Mayor, I am afraid, will have to give you a very different account of what the taxes are at the present time.

The remaining part of the motion which I have been requested to make is the appointment of a committee for the purpose of carrying out the due observance of the proposed Centennial, and in that it is proposed not merely that this city and the citizens should join in it, but that the different municipalities throughout the province should be requested also to take a part in it. It should be, not a City affair, but a Provincial matter.

But before concluding, it is almost impossible to avoid mentioning the properties that are now in question. In 1797 the two properties—Russell Square, now the Upper Canada College grounds, and Simcoe Place, now the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, were respectively marked upon the old plans still in existence as "Russell Square" and "Simcoe Place." Russell Square was called after the Administrator of the Province at that time,—Peter Russell. Now, when a property of that kind is laid out as a square we perfectly understand what its meaning is. It is almost equivalent to "Street;" and to mark upon a plan, "Russell Square" shows that there is a design on the part of the Government to reserve that for the particular purpose for which it has been so marked. (Hear, hear.) And so with regard to Simcoe Place. Governor Simcoe was the first governor of this province, and that was called after him. Well "Place" is perhaps not so precise a description, not so direct, does not convey the meaning so directly of its being for the public use as the word "Square" does. We find enumerated in the Municipal Acts, along with "roads, streets, alleys," also "public places." So that is a like designation: and, used in the case of "Simcoe Place" and "Russell Square," shows the intention at the time that these two properties should be reserved for the use of the inhabitants. Now neither the one or the other was used for any purpose whatever, but remained, as I understand, open blocks until about 1826 or 1828. That is, no use was made of these properties for about twenty years after they had been originally laid out for the benefit, as I contend, of the inhabitants of the Town of York. The Parliament Buildings were erected about 1826 or thereabouts, and within a year or two of that the Upper Canada College buildings were erected; I think about 1828. The Town of York at that time contained only about 8,000 inhabitants, and there was no crowding either upon the streets or crowding of buildings, and there was no difficulty whatever in a sanitary point of view in having plenty of breathing spaces. We were not under the same requirements to insist upon these properties being reserved and granted to the town as we are at the present moment, when we are compelled to lay claim upon them for the benefit of the people to have some open spaces, some breathing ground for sanitary purposes as well as for the general interests of the inhabitants of the place. Now the new Parliament Buildings will soon be ready, and the old buildings are about being given up, and now that there is a new college transferred to the rural part of the township of York, and the old college is being given up, now is the time for the city to lay claim to the properties that are no longer required for the beneficial purposes for which they were first of all improperly taken. I think it was a very commendable act on the part of the Town of York to make no claim to the Parliament grounds while the Parliament Buildings were there, and also in the like manner a commendable act to make no claim to the Upper Canada College grounds while they were used for the purpose for which they have been used for so many years in the instruction of so many fine boys of the Province, some samples of whom we have seen to-night. Now that they are no longer required, why should we not have them? We find, however, that this Government has quite lately transferred the property, or directed it to be transferred, to the University—that is, the Upper Canada College grounds.

The parliament grounds have not been granted to any one, but the Government are very strongly inclined to sell them, indeed, it has been said that the property is worth half a million dollars, and that it will be of great advantage to the Government to sell the property and get possession of that sum. But before it is absolutely disposed of why should we not enforce and obtain our rights to that property if we possibly can (applause)? And as to the University, I think that the simplest way of acquiring that property would be to induce the Government to pass an Act of Parliament getting rid of the former Act which gave it to the University. If they gave it to the University by Act of Parliament they can take it away by Act of Parliament. They would simply do that which was the original intention of the Government that that square should be there for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town of York. Now, besides transferring the college grounds to the University, the Government has also charged the property with a lien of \$200,000, so that if the citizens get that square at all they have a good deal to undo before they can by possibility become the proprietors of it, but we must see whether we cannot by some reason or other procure these two properties to which we have an absolute moral right. Sir Adam then referred to the manner in which the city has been treated on other occasions, for instance, by the Government and the railways, in connection with the construction of the Esplanade, and concluded:—

The city has been imposed upon in every direction. Another case is that the city had a lease from the University for 999 years of the University Park. The University took advantage of a technicality to procure a forfeiture of the lease. The city was then at its mercy and in order to secure the property from forfeiture was compelled to give an annuity of \$6,000 a year. When the University met with this great misfortune, the destruction of that magnificent structure by fire, a misfortune which every soul in the city deeply regrets, the city, out of pure benevolence, bearing no malice at all for the way they have been treated, made a present to the University of \$50,000. That, I think, is returning good for evil.

When the Government proposed to build the Parliament Buildings and remove from the old ground they applied to the city and the city of its own free will made a gift to the Government of the site on which the new building is being built. Now I think that ought to open the hearts of the Ontario Government and induce them to give to the city that which they are justly entitled to, the two parks in question. (Applause.) The city has acted with great liberality towards the University, although they don't receive very much from it. The city has acted with great liberality to the Government in giving them the ground on which to erect the Parliament buildings, yet that is the very Government that is taking these two properties away from the inhabitants of the city. These are matters that ought to be borne in mind, because, as matters of argument, they are strong grounds in addition to the original record of the original plans to shew that the city is not merely entitled to these properties but that they ought to be conceded without any question whatever. Although the city has been disappointed and baffled for a very long time yet what we have to do is to persevere in enforcing our rights and see whether we cannot obtain that which in honour and in justice we are fairly entitled to. (Applause.)

Mr. O. A. Howland—Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentleman,—At this late hour I shall be as brief as possible, and shall merely explain in the fewest words why all these objects, which have been referred to, are summarized in this resolution, and why we think what we have proposed in the preceding resolutions will be a fitting commemoration of what Sir Adam Wilson has well described as a most important event in the history of this Dominion and in the history of the Empire. Sir Adam Wilson has presented a picture of what this city in the past has

suffered in silence. By making a joint effort at this time to resist these oppressions, whether they come from the Dominion Government or the Provincial Government, whether they come from railway corporations or university corporations, we manifest that the little City of Toronto has arrived at a new stage. We have begun to ask for our rights. The City of Toronto is beginning to be a great centre of wealth, of intelligence and strength. That does not rob the Province of Ontario; for a province, like a body, is strengthened by having a central nervous system. Every part of our province will derive benefit if there is a great accumulation of capital, power, wealth and public spirit in its capital City of Toronto. If we can do something by combining our energies, by uniting all our various associations which are of public character in one grand public spirited movement, which will embrace the various objects that we have sketched, we will be laying the best foundations for a creditable, honourable and dignified celebration of the hundredth year of our history: (Applause.)

One of our objects is, not an object that appeals to our pride but to justice, justice of that kind which is touched with mercy, justice to those who have no one to speak for them except the strong, justice for which they cannot speak have had no protector. The City of Toronto is bound at this time to make restitution to the children being born in this city. When we see the new suburbs being built up out in the fields, built up in rows of houses with but a few yards behind them and not an inch in front of them, no place anywhere for the children to be born in these houses to play, I think the time has come when something should be done in a spirit of justice to those who surely have rights but who cannot take care of themselves. It is the children who are the great sufferers. We, of an older generation, remember in the City of Toronto when we were going to school, we could all have a playground in our own gardens or our friends' gardens or in some open space near every house. But that time is past and now we see the children in Toronto gathering about the street corners, prowling about at night, in place of having the normal, healthful, happy amusements of childhood. By the absence of public squares and places we are also depriving them of objects of beauty which are part of the food for the mind of children. You do not realize of what you are depriving them. They are unable to complain to you. They grow up like people who are born blind and have never been allowed to know the beauties of the world around them. Children are growing up in the City of Toronto as if they had been born in the midst of London, if you can find a part of London (except, perhaps, Whitechapel) so far from the grand parks or the numerous squares filled with beautiful, growing trees.

The dedication of such places, especially this restoration of one of them, its recovery from a most iniquitous Act of Parliament, will be, I think, a glorious mode of commemorating this coming hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the history of the Province of which Toronto is the capital.

Another of the objects by which we may commemorate that event is by this proposed contribution to an higher education by determining in future to educate the eye, the soul, to prepare to spread the knowledge of science, of art, of music. That is to be done by the dedication of the buildings in that great central square, the very best site that can be selected in this whole Province, in my opinion, for these purposes. That will be the very best site for a great work of Canadian architecture, to be a central place for increasing collections of art and science, and for a great music hall where the musical education of the whole Province can be improved by being able to display its results adequately to the numbers who would like to witness those grand performances. It might almost be said that the first spark of the modern civilized improvement of Toronto sprang from those musical associations, the Philharmonic, the Choral, Vocal Society and the like.

I don't care to discuss the advantages or disadvantages from the Toronto land speculator's point of view. I do not like to mix the matter with that ignoble consideration, though I fear it is the prevailing one in Toronto. But I think even any wise land speculator, if he only looks forward, beyond the sales of to-day, if he only thinks of the future, ten years hence, will see that the land value in Toronto will be advanced by a wise movement of this kind at the present time.

I have only one word more to say. The last of these objects of ours is the adornment of some of these squares with appropriate statues. When Sir Adam Wilson moved this resolution there was applause at the name of the Honourable Robert Baldwin; but, sir, I don't think that applause was as warm or as universal as that name ought to have been called forth. I think we have the signs, even in a meeting like this, as we certainly have signs in the manner in which this suggestion has been treated by the Press, by the indifference that they have exhibited, of the necessity of this portion of our movement. One of our native statesmen, to whom we are most indebted, to whom what I may call the Republic of Canada will always owe the utmost gratitude, already suffers as an example of the ingratitude of Republics. The Honourable Robert Baldwin is apparently passing from recollection with the last of the generation to which he belonged. There is a generation growing up which has not the figure of the Father of Responsible Government before its recollection, nor, I fear, any gratitude for his deeds in their minds. I think if we wish to cultivate a worthy native civilization, if we wish to cultivate the spirit of honour and of public duty which is so much needed in a great city which commits to its local magnates such immense trusts and interests; in a Province which is very wealthy and whose Government administers such great powers and responsibilities; in a Dominion which is beginning to have a voice in the whole world, and whose character will soon have to compare itself with the character of older nations, I say if we wish to bring up our youth to the proper standard in these matters we must begin by setting up these visible memorials to the objects of our gratitude. We need such statues to stand before our people as visible finger posts of our past history. We need them to remind ourselves that our history is a continuous one. We need them to teach our young that men have done good and honest service for us in public life, and that such men are deserving of everlasting remembrance in the most perpetual materials, in the most beautiful spots in the hearts of our cities. (Applause.) I will conclude, I think in the most fitting way, by reading out of a large collection of warmly encouraging letters which have been received from various quarters, from members of the Dominion Parliament, from retired Lieutenant-Governors, one from a gentleman whose name is honoured by all, who, as a resident of Kingston and the President of an independent university of that part of the Province, is in a position to stamp an impress upon this Association and the objects of this meeting as not being merely local, but provincial and public in their character. The letter is from the Rev. Principal Grant. (Applause.) It reads as follows:—

March 8.

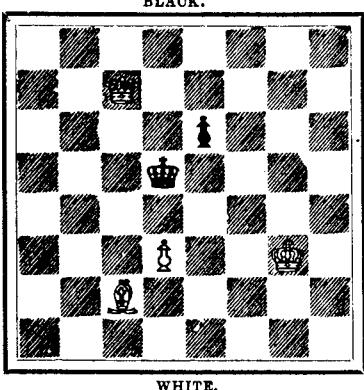
MY DEAR SIR,—I have just received yours of the 1st enclosing copy of petition to the Legislature, and of the resolutions to be submitted at a public meeting to-morrow night. Regrettably that it is quite out of my power to be at the meeting, permit me to say that I am most heartily in accord with the petition and with every one of the four resolutions. It seems to me that it would be madness to break up into building lots the three squares referred to in your petition. Toronto has a great future before it, and we who are living now should show some faith in that future. The great charm of London as well as the great cause of its healthfulness is to be found in the preservation of immense open spaces in its very centre. In Melbourne and Sydney, the great capitals of Victoria and New South Wales, the Provincial Governments have built and equipped similar museums of art, industry and science to that which you propose to be established on what would be the most suitable site in the Province. These Governments also give large annual grants to the museums. It would certainly be most liberal on the part of the Corporation and citizens of Toronto if they undertook to erect and maintain the museum and schools of art, etc. simply on condition of the Government granting the site. I must not, however, speak at greater length on this subject, as it may be considered to be beyond my province; but I may be permitted to add a word with regard to your fourth resolution. Every citizen should look back to the beginnings of his country with pride. He should take a general interest in its development, and in a large public spirit be willing to take a share in honouring his forefathers and in making provision for a wider and happier future. It will give me great pleasure if I should be able to do anything to make the proposed celebration a success. Yours faithfully,

GEO. M. GRANT.

The fourth resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with enthusiasm, and the meeting terminated with the singing of God save the Queen.

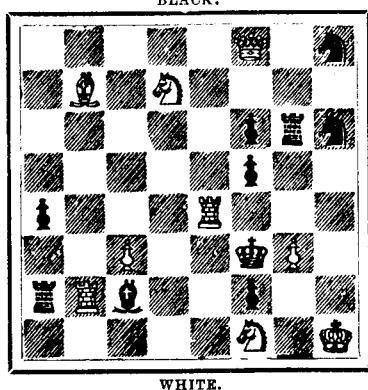
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 443.
By JAMES MASON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 444.
By M. EBLAN, Vienna.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 437.

White.
1. Kt-K 6
2. Q-K 5
3. B-B 8 mate.
3. Q-B 6 mate.

Black.
P x Kt
P x Q
If 2. Any other move

No. 438.

White.
1. R-Q 4
2. Kt-K 3
3. Kt mates
If 1. Kt-Kt 4
2. R-K 6 +
3. P-K 5 mate

Black.
Kt x R
Kt moves
moves
With other variations.

GAME IN THE TORONTO CHESS CLUB TOURNAMENT FOR 1890, PLAYED BETWEEN MR. BOULTBEE AND MR. SIMS ON THE 22ND FEBRUARY, 1890.

ENGLISH OPENING.

MR. BOULTBEE.
White.
1. P-Q B 4
2. P-R 3
3. Kt-Q B 3
4. P-Q 4
5. P x P
6. B-Q 3
7. K Kt-K 2
8. P-B 5
9. Castles
10. P-B 3
11. Q-B 2
12. B-K Kt 5
13. B-K B 4
14. Kt-Kt 3
15. Q Kt-K 2
16. P-Q Kt 4
17. Q-Q 2
18. P-Q R 3
19. B x R P
20. Kt x B
21. Q x P
22. Kt-R 5
23. Q-Kt 5 +
24. Kt x Kt
25. Q x Kt +

MR. SIMS.
Black.
P-K 4
Kt-K B 3
P-Q B 3
P x P
B-Q Kt 5
Castles
P-Q 4
R-K 1
B-K 3
Q Kt-Q 2
P-K R 3
B-Q R 4
B-K 2
B-K 3
P-Q Kt 3
P-Q Kt 4
P-Q R 4
P-Q R 5
B x Kt
P x B
Q-K 2 (a)
Q-B 1
K-R 1
Kt x Kt
Q-Kt 2

NOTES.
(a) Kt-B 1 is perhaps the best move here, but various moves were tried, and in all cases White won.
(b) P-R 3 is better.
(c) If Black play R-Q 6 +, White will take R and then play the B to K 4 winning.
(d) White intended to win the B by K-K 2, but as the position would require careful play he preferred the move in the text.

• STRENGTH •

xxxxxxxxxxxxx This is what JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF Imparts xxxxxxxxx

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The New Annuity Endowment Policy
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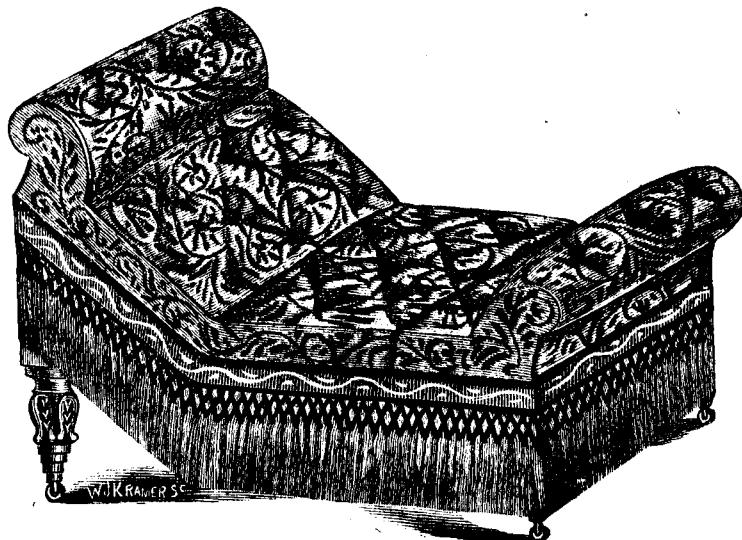
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