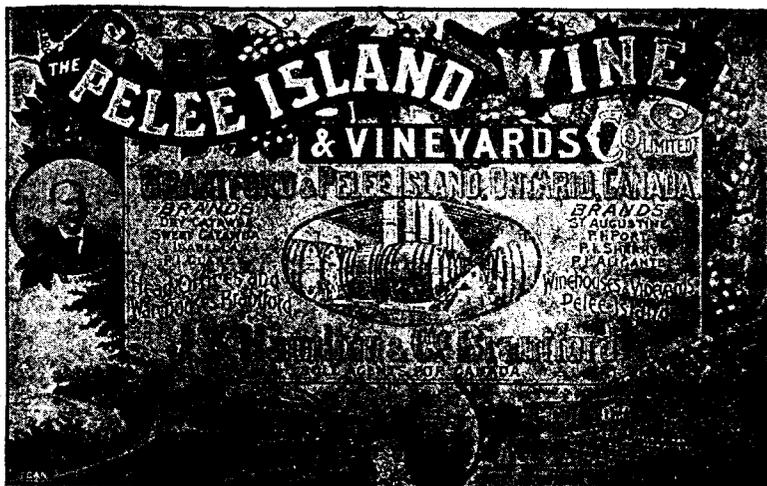




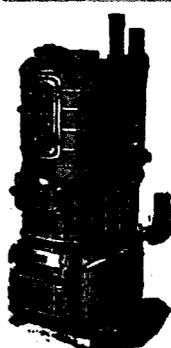
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THE WEEK.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 14th, 1893.

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

A very interesting experiment, and one which is much more likely to commend itself to the people generally than to the legal fraternity, is about to be tried in North Dakota. We refer to the "Courts of Conciliation" which have recently been created by law. In a local election of a justice of the peace, four commissioners of conciliation are to be chosen, two of whom are to act with a justice of the peace in hearing testimony and arguments in civil cases before action is brought into ordinary courts. No attorneys are to be allowed to appear and the chief testimony is to consist of the statements of the principal parties to the action. The justice and commissioners are then to try to induce the contending parties to adjust their differences on the ground of justice. Should this effort fail, none of the proceedings are to form part of subsequent litigation. The main

object of these courts is to prevent lawsuits over small matters. The results of the experiment will be awaited with great interest in other places. If successful—and we can see no reason why it should not be so—it will soon be widely adopted.

It is not greatly to the credit of those who are conducting the case for the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitrators that they are striving so strenuously to effect the shutting out of the supplementary evidence offered on behalf of British Government. Such tactics we are unhappily familiar with in the courts, where the object of the contestants is generally not justice but victory, but it seems hardly what was to be expected before an International Board of Arbitrators. There we should have hoped the wish of all concerned would be to have all the facts attainable brought forward in order that justice and right might prevail. We shall await with not a little curiosity the decision of the Board in regard to the admission of the evidence in question. It will afford some inkling of the spirit in which the arbitrators are going about the work and the ideas they have in regard to the nature of their duties.

The animated discussion that is now going on in the United States in connection with the Russian extradition treaty affords a curious comment upon the limitations of popular government in the republic. Press and platform are up in arms against certain rumored provisions of the treaty, but so long as the Senate chooses to continue its injunction of secrecy it is impossible for editors, orators, or people to know whether the objectionable clauses are or are not really to be found in the treaty. The two rumored features of the document which are giving rise to the most vigorous remonstrance are those supposed to relate to the crimes of forgery and of attempts upon the lives of members of the Royal Family. If the latter provides for the extradition of any one who may at any time have been found by the Russian authorities guilty of such plotting, the number of refugees who could be extradited under it would be legion. Even if limited, as is alleged by some official authority, to those who have been convicted of actual attempts upon the lives of some of the dignitaries indicated, it is believed by many that, under the peculiar tactics to which Russian officials do not hesitate to resort, the danger to political refugees would still be very great. As to the alleged provision in respect to forgery,

the danger lies in its applicability to the forging of passports, inasmuch as it is impossible for the poor victim of intolerance either to procure a passport by legitimate means or to leave the country without one. There is not much danger that the American people will permit the right of asylum for political refugees to be violated, but it seems strange that they should submit to be kept in the dark in such a matter.

It is doubtful if any country in the world is moving faster along the road to pure democracy than Great Britain. The passage already during the current session of a resolution in favour of the payment of members of the Commons, and the introduction and first reading of the Parish Councils Bill, are but two among many striking indications of this tendency. The legislative adoption of the resolution in question, which is but a matter of time, will go farther than almost any other change which could be proposed in modifying the character of the House, and by consequence, of its legislation; while the Parish Councils Bill is so radical in its provisions as to be almost revolutionary. What is most significant about these and other measures of like tendency is that they will not, like the Home Rule Bill, be opposed inch by inch by the United Conservative party. The latter may, indeed, venture to take pretty strong ground against the payment of members, hoping for more or less of popular support on the ground of economy and possibly in virtue of a traditional sentiment opposed to the payment of legislators. But it is already clear that no united party opposition will be offered to the Parish Councils Bill, albeit it destroys the vestry as the ruling force in parish politics, gives to every parishioner a voice in the management of local affairs, and even introduces the "one man one vote" principle in parish politics. No doubt the principle of the Bill is thoroughly distrusted and disliked by all genuine Tories, but the dread of the parish and popular vote will check active opposition. But what will be the end of this accelerated movement towards a "government of the people, by the people, for the people?"

Some of the bonusing proposals and requests now before the City Council should not, it seems to us, be entertained for a moment. We fear that the attention of the citizens is not fixed upon these proceedings as it should be and that they may wake up too late to save themselves from serious loss. The giving either of large sums of money

from the people's taxes, or of large tracts of the public domain, to private corporations of any kind or for any purpose whatever, is wrong in principle and mischievous in practice. If the industrial operations in question can be profitably carried on in the City, they are certain to be undertaken at no distant day without help from the civic purse. If they cannot be carried on with profit as business enterprises, the attempt to bolster them up with the citizens' money will fail. We are glad to see that the Trades and Labour Council, whose members seem sometimes to see more clearly in matters of political economy than those who probably consider themselves much wiser, have pronounced unequivocally against the proposals, though those proposals are being advocated in the interests of the laboring classes. It is unnecessary to add that precisely the same principles are involved in the proposals to subsidize private mining corporations from the Provincial chest, either directly, or indirectly through bounties on iron products. Both City and Province should be too wise to allow the benefits of the coming tariff reforms on both sides of the line to be forestalled in this way for private gain. Since the foregoing was in type we have learned of the adoption of one of these proposals with some modifications by the Council, subject, happily, to a vote of the citizens. We hope the citizens will be too wise to endorse the scheme.

The Boston Herald, a newspaper which editorially always takes high ground on all questions, political, social, moral and religious, had, a few weeks since, a noteworthy article on the question whether "a great newspaper" ought to print accounts of prize fights. Strangely enough, from the logical point of view, and yet not surprising in the light of almost universal custom, it answers in the affirmative. The reasoning of the Herald in support of this opinion is very familiar. We think we have seen something very similar in Canadian newspapers. It says, in the first place, that although reports of prize-fights may be unfit reading for "children of tender years," or for "ladies," or for the "refined classes generally," and although such fights have been made illegal because they are immoral and brutalizing, and are, in short, "evil and wrong," yet a "great newspaper"—meaning a newspaper with a large circulation—cannot avoid printing them. Why not? Because "life is made up of contests," "in politics, in the bar, and in the forum," and because contests are what most interests people of all classes, and because it is a matter of careful observation that when a paper contains a report of a prize-fight, it is the first thing that passengers of all classes read as they come to town to their business in the morning—"the middle and the more wealthy and cultured classes" as well as the others. "The newspaper," says the editor, "in treating of this topic, starts

with this as a fact. Why does it exist? It exists because of an element inherent in human nature."

To the foregoing the New York Nation replies very effectively that the argument proves too much:—

"If it has any force at all, it covers all obscene literature as well as reports of prize-fights. A report of an indecent divorce case would be read in the cars in the morning by probably twice the number of people who read the reports of a prize-fight, for the women would read it as well as the men, and if they did not read it on the train, would very likely carry it home with them for private perusal. 'The element in human nature,' too, which demands obscene literature, is about twice as strong as the interest in 'contests' of all kinds, physical and mental. Why, then do the law and public opinion condemn and prohibit the publication and sale of indecent literature? Simply because its influence on young and old is unhealthy, degrading and brutalizing, 'the element in human nature' notwithstanding."

For the same reason, the Nation goes on to show, the laws of most civilized nations have prohibited prize-fights. But, with manifest inconsistency, they have generally refrained from prohibiting newspaper reports of them. It is these reports which more than anything else stimulate and perpetuate the barbaric "sport." No doubt most of the better class of newspapers would much prefer not to print the disgusting details, but very few, unfortunately, have the moral and financial courage to refrain while their rivals do it. All such should welcome the prohibition.

Fuller reports of the decision of the Circuit Court of Toledo, in the suits brought by the Ann Arbor Railway to prevent the boycotting of its freight by the labour unions, shew that Judge Taft and Ricks do not deny that an engineer may resign his position at any time, save that he may not abandon his work in the midst of it for the purpose of compelling a railroad to do an unlawful act, such as refusing to carry freight or passengers offered by connecting railroads. If he does this after having been warned by the Court not to do so, he is guilty of contempt of court. What is meant by abandoning his work in the midst of it is not very clear. Judge Taft, who wrote the decision, found that the engineers in question "were paid \$3.75 for a run of one hundred miles, and were paid for over-work. The time for computing compensation began at the time when they were called to leave the yard, and ended when they gave up their engines in the yard, even though their engines did not move a wheel." During this time they were receiving pay from the road and could not abandon the service they were paid to perform. But how the rule would apply in the case of those employed by the week, or the month, or the year, does not appear. The decision had special reference to the order previously issued restraining Chief Arthur from

"promulgating or continuing in force" the rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers authorizing a boycott of the Ann Arbor Railroad. The temporary order was made permanent, subject to the ruling of the Supreme Court.

This decision seems like a severe blow to the labor unions. If it stands, the employees of a railroad cannot any longer act together in abandoning their employment, in other words, cannot organize a strike, for Judge Taft further distinctly says: "While it is true that the engineers in the employ of the defendant companies cannot be enjoined from quitting the service of these companies, there is no rule of equity which prevents the Court from enjoining Arthur from advising, inducing, or procuring such employees . . . to quit the service, for the purpose of causing wrongful, criminal, and irreparable injury to the complainants." The leaders of the labour unions have not yet decided what course they will pursue. It is not improbable, as we intimated last week, that they may take their stand upon the principle enunciated by Mr. Arthur as follows: "If men are not at liberty to quit work when and at any time it suits their convenience, then certainly the same rule will apply to a railway company, and deny them the right to discharge a man at any time they choose without consulting his convenience or comfort. We are at any time ready to subscribe to any rule that will apply alike to employer and employee." This seems fair enough, but it leads logically to State supervision of railways, and by parity of reasoning, of many or all other corporations employing large bodies of men.

THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The recent convention of representatives of the "educators"—if we may for the nonce use the term which has been seriously proposed for adoption by the profession on the other side of the boundary—of the Province of Ontario, was an event which merits more than a passing notice. At this meeting the new plan of organization agreed on a year ago was completed. The "Ontario Educational Association" now comprises all ranks of the teaching profession, from the teacher in the Primary School or Kindergarten, to the professor in the national University. This is as it should be. The work is one in all its grades, and the aims, and to a certain extent the methods, of all who are engaged in it should be based on the study of the same laws of mental action. If there is a science of education it must be a science based on the universal qualities and characteristics of the human mind, in its various stages, and there is need that these principles should be studied and understood no less by the teacher of children than by those of students of adult age. In order to this there can be nothing better

APRIL 14th, 1893.]

than that teachers of all classes should come together periodically to compare notes, and to find help and stimulus in the contact of mind with mind. The teacher of limited education and brief experience should derive untold benefit from the learning and wisdom of those who have given long years to the study and practice of the profession, especially if the latter have, as is often the case, risen from grade to grade and had experience in various phases of the work. On the other hand we see no reason to doubt that learned professors may often receive valuable hints from the observations and inductions of those who are engaged in the humbler grades of the profession. In fact, we have no doubt that there are those in the primary departments of some of our City schools, and in some of the better appointed of the rural schools, who could give valuable hints in regard to educational principles and methods to many a one in the higher ranks of the profession, whose learning may be profound but whose knowledge of educational principles is of the scantiest, simply because he has never given the subject his attention, while the other has made it a special study. We are glad to perceive that there were some representatives of the universities in attendance at the recent meetings, but we hope to see evidence of a much deeper interest in the Association and its work on the part of the college professors in the Province. As we have intimated, we feel sure that the benefits would not all be on the one side, though even if they were that should be an additional inducement for the attendance of those who have had the better advantages, rather than an excuse for their non-attendance.

The first and chief aim of the Association is, we suppose, the improvement of the profession in point of pedagogical knowledge and skill. Subsidiary to this and in direct line with it is the stimulus which these meetings cannot fail to give to the mental activity and scholarly ambition of the teachers. To this end the presentation of papers on various subjects requiring close thinking and careful scholarship on the part of those who prepare and those who would profit by them, will greatly conduce. The division of the general Association into eight or ten sections or departments, following the planes of cleavage indicated either by the grades of the teaching profession, as High School, Public School, Kindergarten; or by official duties in relation to the educational system, as those of Trustees, Inspectors; or by special subjects studied or taught, as, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Language, Science and so forth, brings with it special advantages for intellectual stimulation. This was abundantly evident from the nature of some of the questions discussed in the sections. The weakest point in our educational system is, we make bold to say, the deficient scholarship of very many of the teachers, especially

of those in the public schools. The greatest service which can be rendered to the teachers themselves, and through them to the educational interests of the Province, is to arouse a consciousness of deficiency and an ambition for higher attainments. We can think of nothing better adapted to effect this than the annual meetings and general influence of this Association, if well and vigorously conducted.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

An admirable address, written by Mr. Henry Lye, F.C.A., in connection with the new by-laws of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, was read before a number of the members and friends of that institution, at its monthly meeting in March. The object of the charter of the Institute, which was obtained ten years ago, is, as explained by Mr. H. W. Eddis, the President, not only to raise the standard of accountancy, but to accomplish an intellectual and educational movement in connection with that responsible and useful profession. During the last year the Institute has amended its by-laws with a view to the more effective carrying out of its educational purpose. The intention, or at least the aim, is to establish a series of progressive examinations for the training of young men desiring to fit themselves for this work, enabling them to become Students, afterwards Associates, and finally Members, after which the highest rank in the profession will become attainable by them. In order to the carrying out of this purpose, the Institute desires to gain the sympathy, confidence and help of merchants, bankers, financiers and all the various classes of business men who are interested, as is also the general public, in the reliability of the accounts and balance sheets of the various classes of monetary institutions with which all have, in some way or other, to do. To this end provision is made by which persons who are in sympathy with the educational objects of the Institute and desire to promote those objects by their influence and subscriptions, may become "Subscribers."

We have read Mr. Lye's paper with much interest, by reason not only of the strong case it makes out for the need of such an institution, but of the high moral standard it holds up for the government of the society in its admission to membership, and for the members in all their professional duties. When we consider the limited educational advantages which have been had by many of those who are intrusted with book-keeping responsibilities in both public and private positions, and even of those who are employed as auditors, we can well believe that the picture which Mr. Lye draws of the prevailing incompetency and its disastrous results is not too highly coloured. But if the strong statements he makes touching the published reports of in-

corporated companies, the book-keeping and auditing in most of our municipalities, &c. be true, the need for radical reform is indeed pressing from the moral point of view. Can it be that "a very large proportion" of the reports "of the incorporated companies, of the various municipalities, and of the governments," are "specially designed for the purpose of concealing the facts," that "the grouping of incongruous items, the consolidation of assets bearing different proportionate values, and the insertion of balances of diverse accounts, instead of the clear statement of debits and credits, are designed for the purpose of debarring their constituents, their shareholders, their rivals and the public from all knowledge of the real working of their institutions," and yet that these reports, so prepared, "are vouched for by persons who subscribe themselves as auditors and accountants"? If all this be so, there certainly is great need that the public should have satisfactory guarantees in respect to the personal probity even more than the professional ability of accountants and auditors.

No one who without special commercial training has ever attempted to fathom the depths and explore the intricacies of a complicated annual statement, or balance sheet, can doubt that the business of the accountant is one which requires special educational qualifications of a high order, and is well entitled to take rank among the scholarly professions. This is the more evident when it is remembered that the conditions of modern commerce make an acquaintance with various modern languages almost a necessity in any large establishment.

We are particularly pleased to find that, if we understand the plan of the Institute, it does not propose to seek the aid of special legislation to give its members an advantage over those who for any reason may not choose to connect themselves with it. Its monopoly, so far we can perceive, is to consist solely in the right of its members to the use of the designation "chartered accountants," to which no one can object. We had feared, on first taking up the pamphlet, that we should find here another society seeking special privileges of an exclusive and monopolistic character from the Government and Legislature. Alderman Saunders did, indeed, suggest that the Legislature might provide that all auditors of the reports of companies or societies should be members of the Institute, but we are glad to note that the proposal elicited no response. The method indicated seems to us the proper and legitimate method for all professional bodies. They may thereby have all the benefit that is to be derived from association and working together, and all the advantage of whatever prestige they can cause to attach to the possession of their certificate, and membership of their corporation. No one can doubt that if the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario faithfully adheres to the ad-

mirable programme it is laying out for itself, it will be but a question of time, and of a very brief time, when the initials indicating membership of the Institute will be an almost indispensable passport to any position of trust and emolument in the line of accountantship in the Province. A great and lasting boon will have been thereby conferred on the public, without the slightest infringement upon the personal rights and liberty of any individual. How much more becoming it would be to the dignity of the medical profession, and how much more in accord with the rights of citizenship in a free state, if the Ontario Medical Association would act on this principle, and spare us the spectacle of the detectives in its employ dogging the footsteps of suspected individuals and dragging them into the courts for the crime of having prescribed for some sufferer without the gracious permission of this self-seeking monopoly, established by law.

AN EXPERIMENT IN CHARACTER REFORM.

A number of years ago, I, was a young professional man with comparatively little to do. One day a respectable Frenchman whose business was connected with mine by services of a different kind, came to me and said: "I have a son at home whom I ask you to take as your office boy for some months, as a special favour. He is just fourteen years old, and you will find him very clever and especially quick. The trouble with him is that he is too quick, and I am in despair what to do with him; for I must say plainly that he has been in several places and has in each been caught embezzling small amounts out of postage money and similar sums entrusted to him. He calls them his 'profit.' Lately he passed a forged cheque for several dollars on the Savings Bank and I have determined to apprentice him to a farmer in the backwoods to try and work these habits out of him by hard labour. As the season is not yet open, will you allow him in your office for some months to keep him from getting into other mischief? If you will only watch the change given him, I guarantee he will prove very satisfactory."

Out of sympathy for the father, together with some curiosity, I agreed, and the boy was next day installed. He was a short but broadly built, handsome boy, and, as his father said, unusually intelligent. Quite unconscious of the warnings his parent had given, he took his seat in my outer office, and performed my messages with lightning rapidity and an exactitude duly varied by observation, which would have done honour to an experienced clerk. At the end of the day he would be handed the letters to mail and asked to call out the sum he needed for postage. Of course the postage was privately counted beforehand. For the first two days or so all went well. About the third, a couple of cents were called for above the correct amount. The sum he asked was given him without question. Three or four above were asked for on the fourth day. He now seemed to feel surer of his ground. On this occasion he was called in and requested to count the postage needed, in my presence. He did so and admitted the error. No

further notice was taken. A day or two later the same thing occurred, and this was the occasion chosen for the first stage of the experiment. The theory on which I worked was the simple one of the desirability of pleasure and the undesirability of pain. He is attracted to these thefts, thought I, by the seeming advantages which lie in the few cents of which he obtains possession, and he looks forward, no doubt, to a lifetime of greater and greater prowess on his part and larger advantages to be won by the same methods. Can I, by connecting the thing with strong positive and practically certain disagreeabilities, make him loathe theft? and, conversely, can I paint honesty so agreeably to him in practice as to incite his intelligence in that direction? I therefore turned to him with great severity and demanded "why he had deceived me about the postage this evening?" He answered plausibly, saying "it was a miscount—he thought that was the correct amount."

"How dare you tell me that?" I cried. "You know you stole those cents, and you know you did the same thing the other evening!" He stoutly claimed that also as a miscount and that he never had done such a thing in his life. "Do you think," I shouted, "that you make things any better by lying as well as stealing? You stole so many cents on such an evening, so many on such another—" and so on. "You say you never did so before! What about the cheque you passed on the Savings Bank? What about—" and I enumerated the misdeeds his father had related to me, permitting no contradiction or plea. "Now," I added, "go; remember this and never let it occur again." "I promise it will not, sir," he said, pretty coolly, though very white, and for some days he was exemplary; and was therefore treated with kindness. The next occasion on which an offence occurred was, I think, a small purchase of stationery. Immediately this happened, I pounced upon it, and worked myself up to an eloquence of invective which I fear I should find it hard to duplicate. I called the boy, who sat miserably crouching at his desk, a thief, a blackleg, a malefactor, a felon, a liar, a hypocrite, and everything else I could think of,—the object being to render him as miserable as possible. This was kept up, by outbursts the whole day and was even begun upon the next, each time a visible shattering of the boy's nerves being the result. On the next embezzlement I went a step further. "Don't you see," I said, "what a fool you are? You take these few coppers because you think you will get pleasure out of them. Do you get any pleasure? If I am correct, you get more misery than out of anything else that ever occurred in your life. Think now how much pleasanter it would have been if you had never touched them. Everyone who steals is a fool—you are a fool!"

To be called a fool was what perhaps most tended to touch the child's vanity and I could see that he was thinking the matter out as I hoped. However, at a longer interval another and still slier theft came, but the watch was aquiline, and the next row exceeded in misery and duration all the others. On this occasion I took besides repetitions the following line: "Don't you see what a fool you are to think you can escape being caught? And even if you could escape five out of six times, would what you get out of the five others, pay you for the misery of the sixth? And what good will it do you in life to be caught thieving once

out of every six times? What will men call you all your life if you are caught only once? I will tell you, they will call you a "THIEF."

A variation of these ratiocinative explosions on another occasion was:

"You are an intelligent boy and wish to get on in the world. Who will help you if they know you as a thief? Who will take you into a good situation? Who will ever give you a position of trust, or pay you a good salary if he knows you have once stolen? What Bank will make you its cashier? What merchant his partner? No, you will both have the name of a criminal, and have no chance to become a respectable or leading citizen, your chances will all be gone! On the other hand if you really improve, I will help you forward." The periods between offences speedily grew longer and longer. On one occasion a mistake in accusing him happened. I made no apology! "You deserve it all." "I said to him" for you have given yourself a bad name in the past. It is for you to outgrow it: that is one of the results of criminality. Try to recover your reputation before it is too late."

The last time an occurrence of the nature took place, I said to him, "Do you know what you are becoming? Have you ever noticed what kind of men thieves are when they grow up? Go over to the Criminal Court and look well at the prisoners, those dirty, ragged people whom everybody abhors, and remember that that is the kind of a man you are to be!"

He had been gradually improving. The boy went. From that time there was no repetition of any misconduct. I had not been deceived in trusting to the fundamental influences of pleasure and pain, and working by these on his reason. Here was the whole germ of an effective Reformatory system. His father reported a marvellous change in him at the house, and stated that of his own free-will he had given up running out at night with other wild boys and instead had taken to improving his mind with useful books; that there was no need to send him to the backwoods. After a proper time, he was apprenticed to a printer and is now in some other business, a faithful, appreciated and rising young man. The record has seemed to me to have some educative value for it is a narrative of a fact.

ALCHEMIST.

A VISIT TO THE NEW MACDONALD BUILDINGS.

That an unscientific observer should attempt to describe the splendid equipment of the New Macdonald Buildings for the teaching of applied science in Montreal may seem about as appropriate as it would be for an unmusical listener to endeavour to describe a complicated "Overture," performed by a high class orchestra. Yet, on the other hand, the unscientific observer is likely to be even more impressed by the marvels of modern scientific achievement than those in whom use and wont may have somewhat dulled their freshness; and is, besides, less likely to indulge in technical phraseology, which, though very convenient for the initiated, is apt to be a trifle obscure to the "general reader." Few things, certainly, could bring the triumphs of modern science more vividly before the mind, than an observant tour through the wonderful temple of science, enshrined in the two beautiful buildings which add so much dignity and grace to

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the Campus of McGill University with its noble background of foliage-clad heights, on which so many fine modern buildings have recently risen round the College halls, familiar to many generations of Canadian students. The Macdonald Buildings seem just what such buildings should be,—of a severely simple Grecian architecture, carefully planned and arranged, so as to unite elegance, utility and convenience, with economy of space.

We begin with the large Engineering Building which stands highest on the ground,—both being to the right of the approach. As we enter the Doric portico, and stand in the spacious arched vestibule, with its massive columns of brick and white freestone, finished with panelling of polished and "quartered oak," we find that a handsome substantial staircase occupies the centre, while around it, on the first and ground floors, are grouped the various laboratories, the workshops occupying the second and third floors, and an extension running back from the northern end. To the workshops our steps are first directed,—the work done there being the simplest and most intelligible to the unprofessional eye. In the spacious and well-lighted "drawing-rooms" on the third floor, in one of which the opening ceremonies took place, a number of students are daily at work, engaged in geometrical and pattern drawing, as well as drawing for architectural purposes, from the flat and round.

The workshops contained in the extension building belong to the Thomas Workman Endowment, and are spacious enough to accommodate many students, having an area of more than 25,000 square feet. On the ground floor are the metal-working shop and engine-room, and foundry, equipped with engine lathes, drills, grinding-machines, forges, furnace, and all the apparatus necessary for working. Here, on the evening of the day of opening, were cast the portraits of the Governor-General and the generous donor of the Macdonald Buildings,—both resulting in excellent likenesses.

The carpenter's shop, under the superintendence of our obliging cicerone, Mr. Tressider, who conducted us through these departments, is abundantly supplied with carpenters' benches and all manner of carpentering and pattern making tools of the best and newest styles,—jig and band saws which eat through the wood as easily as a breadknife works its way through a loaf—a machine most appropriately calling a buzz plane, etc; while the wood-working shop is supplied with long rows of lathes upon which the students "try their prentice hands" with good effect, in turning out pretty little wooden goblets, ring-stands, and other little ornamental articles, of which a supply is kept on hand, for presenting to visitors a small memento of their visits. But what has this pretty and fascinating work to do with learning engineering?—the uninitiated observer naturally enquires; and the reply at once satisfies him and convinces him of his own shortsighted judgment. The reason why the student must work in these rooms, during a specified number of hours per week, under the superintendence of the Professor of Mechanical Engineering, aided by skilled mechanics, is, that he may have actual experimental knowledge of the nature and materials of construction, and

also some familiarity with and manual skill in the use of the more important hand and machine tools,—all of which is important to the budding engineer, to whom we are to look by and by for good workmanship on our railways, bridges and other public works. He who is to superintend other workers must know how everything is done and should be done, and this knowledge is gained only by actual experience.

But the testing and other laboratories on the ground floor and first floor of the main building, are much more interesting,—even to the untechnical visitor, for it is here we see the practical application of great scientific achievements,—though of course, it is only the practical students of science who can fully appreciate their comprehensiveness and utility. We begin with the simplest of these,—that devoted to the testing of the structure of cements, mortars and wires. A long slate table runs along the centre of the room, on which at intervals, are laid trowels and spatulas, with which, out of the supplied dry materials, and under conditions which are carefully recorded in notebooks prepared for the purpose,—the students compound neat little "briquettes" of cement, which are placed in moulds to harden, after which they are submerged in cisterns ranged along the wall, very much like stationary washtubs. After a stated period of immersion, the "briquettes" are subjected to a pressure considered sufficient to test their holding power, and to show that this has not been affected by submersion. One briquette we saw had been broken only at a pressure of 14,000 lbs. The different kinds of cements, are thus rated at their comparative value,—an important factor in the construction of our great public works. In the same room are arrangements for testing the strength of wires, which are suspended from the floor above, in little alcoves along the side of the laboratory.

From this we pass to the large laboratory in which, by hydraulic pressure exerted from below, is, tested the strength of great timbers and other constructive materials. We are first shown what the 75 ton emery machine can do with bars and rods of iron, which are pulled out and reduced in diameter, much as the woollen thread is pulled out by a spinning-wheel. We were shown one heavy iron bar which had thus been stretched 20 per cent. whereby the exact amount of its tensile power or elasticity is determined to the 120,000th part of an inch. We are shown also another bar of iron, twisted like an old-fashioned stick of barley-sugar, by an "autographic torsion machine" for testing the torsional strength of the metal.

But we are called, now, to the side of the great Wicksteed Machine, to witness the experiment of the day, the cracking of a heavy wooden beam under strong hydraulic pressure, just in the same manner in which a boy will break a piece of stick across his knee. The "Wicksteed" is a hundred ton machine for testing the transverse strength of materials. It looks very much like a huge walking-beam, from which at one end depends the apparatus for holding the beam transversely to the machine. On the other side, close to the floor is a layer of heavy metal plates which act on the hydraulic power below. The beam to be tested on this occasion is 18

inches in depth by 9 inches in width, and somewhere about 20 or 25 feet in length. The experiment of testing the precise amount of pressure which such a beam will bear before it breaks, is a costly one, as the beam is valued at twenty-five dollars. It was performed in the presence of Lord Stanley on the occasion of his recent visit, and is now being repeated under the superintendence of Professor Bovey, the active and obliging Dean of the Faculty, for the benefit of a number of students and visitors. The stout beam is firmly secured in the grip of the great machine, and loaded at each extremity by a hydraulic weight of 5,000 lbs. Then the spectators silently watch while the mass of timber is put to the greatest pressure which it will bear, the centre being gradually raised by hydraulic pressure,—which is slowly increased by students pumping on either side. As the central deflection from the horizontal increases, a student lying on the floor, reads off a scale below, its exact amount in centimetres, which the professor translates for the benefit of the visitors, into fractions of an inch. When the pressure has reached 20,000 lbs., the deflection amounts to only 25 hundredths of an inch; at 24,000 lbs, it is 27 hundredths of an inch. A pressure of 50,000 lbs is applied and still the tissues firmly knit by so many seasons of rain and sunshine—resist the strain. One feels almost sympathetic with the staunch timber as if it were a sentient organism. "Go on" says the professor, and the students pump away, while, in dead silence, all watch intently. At last, at 295 lbs over the 50,000, a loud crack is heard. The utmost point of resistance has been reached. Still the pressure is increased, and at length, at a weight of 53,650 lbs., the tissue gives away altogether and the beam is torn and split asunder by the relentless power applied to it. It has borne a very severe strain, however, and its strength is rated accordingly.

Close by is another interesting laboratory supplied with tanks and water power for testing water motors. There is a tall reservoir, from which the water can flow into a long tank, or system of tanks extending the length of the room, with a transverse prolongation. Here the comparative power of water rushing through orifices of various forms, or against flat or curved metal vanes can be calculated with precision, while in the tanks water-motors of various kinds can be tested, the tanks being "calibrated," i. e. their calibre measured. Here also are tested gauges and all other standards of measurement used in machinework practice. We are next conducted to the ground-floor and enter the Astronomical and Geodetic (Surveying) Laboratory, where we find its presiding genius, Professor Nicolson, who introduces us to a number of mysterious looking instruments, for what are—to us—equally mysterious purposes. Some of the most important are—a "Bessel's Ross Pendulum," for determining absolute gravity,—a "Rodgers' Comparator" for measuring standards of length,—a circular dividing engine, specially designed for investigating errors in graduated circles—a standard sidereal clock—a Whitworth measuring-machine, level testers, an Astronomical Chronograph for measuring short intervals of time, a break-circuit chronometer and other instruments, the uses of which can be best appreciated by students of the

science of surveying. Behind this is the Hydraulic Room, and on the opposite side of the passage, we are conducted into the region of Thermo-dynamics. In the Dynamo Room are a dozen of these mighty and obedient "slaves of the lamp" working away untiringly in the interests of science. One of these, for incandescent lighting, is driven by a high-speed engine, another of slow speed driving those others which are used for experimental work, both in this building and in the "Physics" building at some distance off. Among other interesting apparatus is shown a "Tachometer," (or speed measurer) which makes the bewildering record of 250 revolutions in a second. Thence we pass to the Thermo-dynamic Laboratory, in which the most conspicuous object is a great experimental steam-engine, designed for the observation of the behaviour of steam under all possible conditions. It is at rest, and undergoing a thorough cleaning by three or four students. As we look at its complicated array of cylinders and pistons, its tanks for the measurement of heat, and its hydraulic absorption-brakes for measuring the mechanical power developed, it recalls the image of Watt and his teakettle, out of which this wonderful modern genie has gradually developed his present gigantic proportions. It would seem as if the old Arabian tale might have been a fore shadowing by the imagination of some early sage of latent powers which he dreamed might yet be developed by this wonder-working force. As we leave the room, our attention is called to a Highspeed experimental engine from Amherst, N. S., a hot-air engine of 10 H.P. and a gas engine, all for experimental use. Behind these rooms lie the Metal Working Room, Foundry and Forge, but as nothing was being done there, we passed on without penetrating their murky recesses.

Having now reached the lowest part of the building, we are induced to ascend to the very top, for a hasty glance at the museum, or model room. Arriving at the fourth floor, we enter a spacious room, occupying the whole area of the building lighted from above, and filled with glass compartments containing a great array of models of all manner of machinery, while a fine model of the Chignecto ship railway stands by itself near the entrance. We are contented with a hasty walk through a multitude of objects, extremely interesting, doubtless, to the students of "Applied Science," the most important being the Reuleau collection of Kinematic models presented by Mr. W. C. Macdonald, and considered by competent judges the finest and most complete collection in North America.

From the Engineering Building, in which the mind seems oppressed by the consideration of tremendous force and ponderous machinery, it is but a short walk to the Physics building, whose less severe and more graceful exterior seems an indication of its subtler and more ethereal subjects of observation. With its rounded tower at the end, its graceful pillared entrance, and its wonderfully complete fittings, it seems an ideal presence-chamber for studying the mysterious laws that govern the transmission of heat, light, sound, and the most subtle and wonderful of all, electricity, with its myriad adaptations to the convenience of our modern life. Its presiding genius is ideal, too,—Professor Cox being not only a most lucid expositor, but

also a most delightful cicerone, cheerfully giving a portion of his valuable time to the visitors who would fain catch a passing glimpse of the wonders amid which he is so thoroughly at home. As we enter through the pillared portico, and stand in the spacious vestibule within, the eye falls at once on the fine sculptured chimney-piece, with its appropriate motto,— "Prove All Things," which is certainly practised here to a most comprehensive extent, so far as material phenomena are concerned. For here they do many wonderful things. Sunbeams, ethereal and impalpable as they are,—are not only separated into their component elements, but can be chained and harnessed so to speak, as long as they are wanted, while the tones of instruments or of the human voice can be taken to pieces and put together again; not to speak of the numberless ways in which the mysterious power of electricity is made to subservise the needs of scientific research. Here we come into direct contact with the "fairy tales of science" which ought to "nourish a youth sublime," for if, in any degree, "Science from Creation's face enchantment's veil withdraws," she also, rightly understood, puts into it a great deal more of wonder and mystery than she takes away.

We are first conducted into the fine lecturing theatre, fitted up with all manner of ingenious conveniences and improvements, several of which Professor Cox, in the course of his researches, has borrowed from universities in Britain, the U. S., and even Australia. The large lime-light lantern is the first object that attracts the eye. It is fitted up with the newest and completest apparatus; among other things with a slanting arrangement of the carbon points, whereby the light is concentrated and the image made much more distinct. The power of the light is equal to 3,000 candles, and, with the limitation made to secure distinctness in focussing, it is equal to 250 candles. There is a "Brockie Peel Lamp" with an ingenious modification made by Louis Wright, one of the editors of Cassell's Magazine, who combines scientific skill and enthusiasm with his literary labours.

Our attention is next directed to the experimenting-table, which is a long slab of slate mounted on thirty two-foot brick piers, built up from below;—the table being quite isolated from its wooden framework as well as from the flooring, so that there is no danger of disturbance of delicate experiments from the movements of the operators. Behind the table is an opening into a preparation-room behind, and here there is an arrangement for placing a Grove's Battery, when wanted, in a close glass chamber,—so that the fumes do not penetrate into the lecture room. Above the table, besides the white space of wall for receiving images from the lantern,—there is a sort of sublimated blackboard made of ground glass, which may be made black, white or grey according to the color of the sheet placed behind it,—or may be left transparent—giving the image placed in it the softness and delicacy of the picture seen in a photographic camera. Although this board weighs several hundred pounds it is hung on a balance with so nice a counterpoise that a slight impulse will raise or lower it at pleasure. The window blinds can be raised or lowered instantaneously by hydraulic lifts, so that the

room can, when desired, be darkened in a moment. The idea of the ingenious gas-fixtures attached to the table and folding under it when not wanted,—is borrowed from the university of Sydney, Australia, and the professor has also, attached to his table, electric terminals and taps for turning on oxygen and hydrogen, kept under pressure. A twelve-plate Wyonshurst electrical machine with the latest improvements had been made for the Republic of Chili, but the political agitation there was the proverbial "ill wind" which enabled Professor Cox to capture it. In a window close by is a contrivance called a Helio-stat, for making the sun seem to stand still. It is a veritable "trap to catch a sun-beam," and hold it close prisoner by means of a mirror till an experiment has been concluded. A spiral stair from the preparation room behind affords easy access to the workshops above and below, where the stores and chemicals are kept. An opening above the lecturing platform is intended to give a swing of 50 feet to a Foucault pendulum, similar to that in Cavendish laboratory, Cambridge, which is designed to show the motion of the earth away from the plane of the pendulum's motion,—the pendulum itself of course appearing to recede, just as the sun appears to move in its daily path.

From the lecture-theatre we go upstairs, passing through rooms containing seemingly endless rows of delicate instruments enclosed in glass cases—spectrometers with their quartz layers,—electrometers, in boxes with solid brass sides, for measuring electrical resistance,—in connection with the latter of which we learn the interesting fact that the "ohm" or unit of electrical resistance has been recently exactly measured by the combined observations of Lord Rayleigh, and the wife of the well-known Professor Sidgewick, who has thus earned a share in her husband's laurels. We are shown wonderful micro-meters measuring down to the 100,000th of an inch, and ingenious instruments for doing what Tennyson said scientific men should have done by this time i.e. "separating heat from light," or at least measuring their relative proportions. And here we are told another interesting fact, that the fire-fly's light contains a much larger proportion of light (relatively to heat) than any artificial light known,—the proportion of heat being only eight per cent, while the light of a coal oil lamp contains 97 parts of heat to only three of light. To produce an artificial light emulating the proportions of the fire-fly's ideal lamp, is at present one of the endeavors of practical science. The acoustic instruments seem perhaps the most wonderful of all, when we are told that they can take vowel sounds to pieces, separating the "overtone" from the "harmonics," and putting them together again,—thus measuring the "values" of sounds. The upper floors of the building are devoted to research work. The tables for electric work are supported on piers 10 feet deep, packed with sand. The Elementary Laboratory is a beautiful room with open roof like a chapel, and provided with substantial oak tables, at which the student can work. The oak wood work here is of exquisite quality and finish, and the passages are attractively lined with decorative tiles. From the Laboratory one can step out into a charming balcony, overlooking the College grounds, where of a summer evening one might sit

and imagine himself surrounded with "groves of Academe," through which, here and there, comes a glimpse of city spires and towers. To enjoy a more extended view, we ascend to the tower, and come out on the roof,— which commands a magnificent coup d'oeil of the city, with its noble surroundings, its mountain background, its wide sweep of river, from the Lachine Rapids to Longue Pointe,—and the aerial outlines of the distant hills beyond. There is a welcome relief in the transition from the intricacies of science to the simple enjoyments of external nature, seen under the charm of a beautiful Canadian winter day.

As we descend again, we have a glimpse of the rooms in the top storey, arranged for spectrum and photographic work. In one of these is a spectroscope ready mounted in which we got a glimpse of the solar spectrum, with those mysterious dark lines, to astronomers a sort of Rosetta Stone, giving the key to these wonderful hieroglyphics which reveal the composition of bodies separated from us by so inconceivable a gulf of distance, that it might well have seemed impossible that we should ever gain any information whatever about such remote points of light. And here, we may appropriately bring our visit and this description to a close, making at least this true apology for the length of the latter, that "the half has not been told," nor indeed the hundredth part of the wonders collected here, mainly through munificence of a single individual, who has thus placed Canada, as regards facilities for scientific progress and study, on a level with her neighbour across the line.

FIDELIS.

A ROUNDEL.

Art thou the King, O sacred Love, whose praise
Throughout Time's limits will not cease to ring;
Whose power encompasses our secret ways,
Art thou the King?

Our faces turn to greet thee, and we sing
To thee our sweetest, most impassioned lays,
And leave our lives to thy fair fashioning.

Love, I will be a subject who obeys,
And bring thee every offering I can bring,
O Love, sweet Love, be with me all my days,
And be my King.

A. MELBOURNE THOMPSON.
The Court House, Pontypridd, Wales.

PARIS LETTER.

The advanced republicans killed M. Jules Ferry as they did Gambetta. Their great offence was to be like Saul, higher from the shoulders upward, than any of the people.

However, Gambetta's work was done when death seized him; Jules Ferry's was really only commencing; for he had before him the task to purify the personnel of the Third Republic, and to legislate for the colonial expansion of France and end the confusion between utopian socialism and the necessary reforms demanded by honest labour. Strange too; both of the deceased celebrities can trace their deaths to the effect of a pistol shot; in the case of Gambetta we draw a veil over his incident; in that of Jules Ferry, it was a lunatic assassin, not a jealous mistress, that inflicted the mortal wound, resulting in a cancer, which under the favouring conditions of mental anxiety and organized unpopularity, ate heartwards.

No one more than Jules Ferry bore the heat and burden of the day in the interests

of the Republic; and for one moment of weakness about the Lang Son repulse, he was hounded for years as if the last of men. Perhaps the brightest page of his career is the dignified conduct he displayed during the years of his ostracism. The injury inflicted on him was as sudden as its reparation. By a bound, he emerged from chronic unpopularity to the Presidency of the Senate, with the political world all before him, when death, loving a shining mark, struck him down. The tragedy is more pitiable as France stood in need of his clear brain; vigorous will, and robust courage. Even those who persecuted him see in his removal a terrible loss, as there is no public man to replace him, having a grip on the country. Panamism has killed his rivals and his unrelenting adversaries; that scandal never touched him; his private life was ever upright, and not even a suspicion crept near his integrity. He dared to be friendly with Germany, and believed a rational understanding with the conqueror, was the best of pledges for European peace. He was a strong party chief, a no surrender secularist, and a warm patriot without Chauvinism. He never denied there were other important empires and other great peoples, besides France, and maintained the right of each to expand. His countrymen may well enter him with all national honours. M. Joseph Reinach, his bosom friend, is to write the deceased's biography.

Easter has now become the season for Passion Plays, or rather "Sacred Dramas" in France. The New Testament is being painfully dramatized. Even those with whom religiosity has become only a souvenir, view with sadness Christianity adapted to the modern footlights. Despite Gounod's music, the Gospel, interpreted by profane lips, grates on our nature. It is the "Vaudeville" theatre, that has brought out the Evangile in three acts or parts, and eleven tableaux. Among the latter, and the best, are the "Garden of Olives," and the "Speaking Forest;" when galleries whisper, trees may well talk. There is not a particle of sincere faith or piety in the drama. While dazing the eyes, it shocks the feelings, this exhibition of pseudo-devotion pictures. M. Jean Berard might again try his pencil and depict this encounter of Jesus with Madeleine. A stage licence has been taken with all the incidents of the life of Christ; the authors do not designedly disfigure events, but the want of hallowedness exists all the same. No actor can convey to our imagination the portrait of Jesus, hence, why in the theatrical point of view the audience comprehended only the characters of Judas and Barnabas. One "actuality" has been omitted in the drama, that of Jesus driving the thieves out of the Temple. It would be well to leave the monopoly, the speciality, of these Mysteries to Oberammergau. The celebrated Pere Didon is not opposed to the present representations; the Church and the theatre would hence appear to be reconciled. However, there are some legends, some personages, some symbols, of which the representation on the stage is an indecency. Only last week at another "Vaudeville" house, the spectators hooted and scouted the introduction of Sisters of Charity on the stage, and of a clergyman in conicals proceeding to administer the last rites to a moribund. We do not go the theatre for the purification of the soul, nor to

exact from professional actors, a forced solemnity in a mystery that only heightens ridicule.

The unexpected death of M. Ferry, has only deepened the depression caused by the Panama scandals. Interest in the latter is now concentrated in Dr. Herz; he and the late Baron de Reinach were diamond cut diamond, hence the desire to know the nature of the hold the Dr. had upon the Baron, so as to compel the latter to recoup the former twelve million francs, and necessitate governmental influence to prevent its divulgation. Opinion is not now as certain as it was before that the extradition of Dr. Herz will be an easy matter to effect. He must have in his possession it is believed dangerous documents. His death certainly would be a solution, but he appears to have as many lives as a cat. Being an American citizen, the documents the English Government has provisionally impounded, must be given up to his heirs. If so, be sure the Comte de Paris will bid handsomely for their possession. He is accused of pulling the wires in the crusade against the iniquities of Panama, for politics, as much as indignant virtue, figure in the cry for light and punishment. The Duchesse d'Uze's will invest no more millions in political speculations.

It is proposed to essay a "referendum"—the word plebiscite is too Bonapartist—to settle the dispute as to whether the site of the 1900 exhibition shall be the Champ de Mars for a fourth time, or the Bois de Boulogne? The voting would be limited to Paris and the suburbs. The latter gains in favour, and is said to be backed by government. Architects, artists, and landscape gardeners plead for the Bois de Boulogne. If an underground railway were made from the interior of the city to the proposed suburban site—the Auteuil race course,—the matter would be at once settled. But the municipal council opposes all such railways.

Co-operative societies contain in them the germs of the solution for many of the conflicting reigning social problems. France is very backward in the movement as compared with other countries; she has only 1,050 of these societies, of which 940 handle the bakery, grocery, and butchery necessities of consumption. There are 80 societies that deal with production, as shoe-making, jewellery, printing etc., but their prosperity is sickly. This phase of associated labour is delicate and difficult to manage. It was Louis Blanc, who gave the idea its initial movement, and which resulted in a death blow. It might not be too much to say, his break down has ever since weighed on the principle of co-operation. In 1848, after the Revolution, there was quite an army of artizans who had "got no work to do." They claimed to have endured three months of starvation on behalf of the republic. The National Guard, 25,000 strong wanted uniforms; instead of applying to the army contractors, Louis Blanc utilized the vacant debtors' prison, and set 1,500 tailors to work, securing them two francs a day. Paradise has arrived at last, said the workmen; only while the contractor could make up and deliver, a uniform for 11 francs, the tailors could not execute the work under 18 fr. Result; immediate closing of the tailors' shop.

In England there are 1,800 co-operative stores, turning over the total business of

1,200 millions frs.; Italy has 1,850, and Germany 8,400 of these societies. In France, co-operative effort is opposed by the socialists, as it tends to create capital and individualism. Besides, the French workman has no enthusiasm for the movement, no faith in it. Of the 1,050 co-operative societies, only 150 have federated to support a common wholesale store, although the annual subscription per member, is only one sou. Further, not one of the societies is required to pay any of the several taxes levied on the ordinary trader. That exemption is not likely to be continued. Such a mammoth shop as the Louvre, is doomed by the advance of the co-operative movement, because, unlike the Bon Marche, it does not associate its employes in the profits. Z

CARNEGIE IN SCOTLAND.

Who of those who have roamed over the Northern Highlands of Scotland, either on business or in search of health, are ignorant of the position of that lovely and enchanting spot, called Rannoch. For the advantage of those of our readers who are ignorant of its location, and for the aid of those who may hereafter feel inclined to visit it, we will glance at a sheet of Mr. Carnegie's note paper.—"Station—Struan. Telegraph office—Kinloch." Then follows advice which is only intended for those democratic friends, whom he delights to honour. Telegraphic address "Carnegie Rannoch." Name of house. "Rannoch Lodge." The foregoing is commonly known among the cottagers as "Carnegie's guide to Rannoch." This of course is all in fine accord with democratic principles.

The Lodge is an imposing structure situated on the north side of fair Loch Rannoch, and on a clear day commands a view of the village of Kinloch Rannoch, some eight miles south.

Here Mr. Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg fame, is, or was lately rusticating, "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife." Had he searched the wide Highlands over he could not have selected a more pleasing, delightful and sequestered spot than Rannoch. It is 20 miles from the nearest railway station.

For this quiet retreat, with fishings and shootings attached, Mr. Carnegie pays £2,000 per season.

What Mr. C. takes shootings for at all has long puzzled the mind of the writer.

A glance round the hall, where visitors are detained previous to being ushered into the august presence of the American millionaire, certainly shows signs of sport. Antlers grace the walls in profusion, but under no antler does the illustrious name of Andrew Carnegie appear as the successful marksman. From this, as well as from private reasons, we are led to surmise that Mr. Carnegie is no shooter. In fact, neither Mr. C. nor any of his friends take much interest in this branch of sport. But if Mr. C. is no shooter it is worthy of note that he is a keen fisher. It does one good to see his sombre face light up with radiance when discussing either the take of the day, or the prospect of sport on the morrow. A necessary adjunct to the hall is the highland usher, for it is a real highland home. This official's duties seem to be to protect Mr. C. from the shoals of reporters, who day by day, endeavour, vainly it may be mentioned, to break in upon the repose of the worthy democrat.

He appears also to wait at table along with other functionaries. It is rather amusing to hear him catechise male visitors, as to what their business with Mr. C. may be. If they confess they are reporters then the hall is the boundary line over which they cannot pass, and Mr. C. although near, is yet to them very far away. That shrewder men have passed this line, we will not venture to deny.

We cannot pass on to discuss Mr. C. until a word has been said about his better half.

Tall and handsome, of fluent speech, and affable manner, Mrs. Carnegie cannot fail to commend herself as a queen among women. Younger than her husband, she yet enters into all his joys and sorrows, hopes and aspirations, with a keen relish. Her whole deportment towards her husband is one which does the eye good to behold. Let us therefore pass over her name, as one of which we have nothing but pleasant recollections.

It is of Mr. Carnegie we have to speak. The questions, is Mr. Carnegie's residence in Rannoch Lodge in accordance with his democratic principles? and why did Mr. Carnegie absent himself from his works during the riots? appear to us as questions which present keen interest to most readers.

Mr. Carnegie is a democrat. He has blazoned it over the whole world that he is a democrat. That he has made this statement no one can contradict. That he has lived in accordance with it no one can avow. It is his delight to boast on British platforms that throughout the length and breadth of the United States there is no preserved shooting, no preserved fishing. In short that the game laws as applied to Britain form no part in the constitution of the United States.

What is Mr. Carnegie's object in making such a statement in a country where the game laws form an integral part of the constitution. Was it to advocate and advance the claims of rampant democracy? Was it to cement and bind closer in bonds of brotherly love the United Kingdom and the United States? Was it to draw a distinct and dividing line between the constitution of the United Kingdom and the United States? To any of these questions the answer might be yes. To all of these questions our answer is—No. No, there can be only one rational conclusion drawn from such a statement. It was to draw forth from a small band of his so called democratic socialistic supporters a tumult of applause. It was but to satisfy an inward craving for fame, a food which satisfieth not. That this is not only the rational, but the true and legitimate conclusion to be drawn from his statement, we will make clear from premises hereafter to be noted.

Here then is Mr. Carnegie a democrat in all but nature, renting a shooting box, with fishings attached. Was Mr. Carnegie ignorant of the fact that he would have the exclusive right to the fishing and shooting on that estate? Is this the first year Mr. Carnegie has rented a shooting in the Highlands of Scotland? One would fain wish such had been the case but reason compels us to accept another view. Here then to start with is a manifest perversion of all the high flown notions, with which Mr. Carnegie has for some time past regaled the British public. If Mr. Carnegie is so much in favour of free

and unpreserved sport, why, in the name of all that is sacred, I ask, does he damn his cause, by upholding the reverse? The celebrated poet Thomas Hood in his poem entitled "The Duel" says to the duellers, "and having taken one rash step, they took a dozen more." Now this is just exactly what Mr. Carnegie has done. Not satisfied with having acted entirely averse to all moral law, in renting his Scottish shooting, he bitterly complains that the general public are not permitted to fish on Loch Rannoch. Let us give you a dialogue that occurred one day on his four-hand. In the early morning, the coach had gone to Struan to bring a democrat to Rannoch Lodge. As it was homeward wending A, that is the democrat, remarked to B, a non-democrat "What a shame it is that poor people can't get to fish on such a beautiful loch as this." At this moment two wretched tramps passed the coach and B replied to A. "Not more so, sir, than that you and I should be riding on this beautiful coach, with four horses, and that those poor wretches should be starving." An apt reply, we think.

Now my second premise is, that since the fishing on Loch Rannoch, or rather on part of it, belongs to Mr. Carnegie, why does he not throw it open to all and sundry? That it is thoroughly within his power to do so; no one will for a moment deny. The same argument of course applies to his shootings. While they are his can he do with them as he likes?—Yes, but, you say he only acts up to the law of the country in which he is living. That is all very well, but still is no argument. The laws regarding game are only for those who wish to take advantage of them. There is no law to punish him who does not wish to do so. You rent a shooting, you invite your friends to shoot with you, what, pray, is to hinder you from inserting a notice in the local papers, stating that on and after this day, everyone, as your friends, (for are we not all brothers and sisters, whether rich or poor) can shoot over your estate ad libitum.—There is nothing to hinder it being done. Mr. Carnegie grumbles that it is not done, and yet he does not do it himself. What does he do instead? Pays keepers to preserve his game. His game, rather the game which he says is the people's, and which he retains contrary to his spoken convictions. We wonder, whether Mr. Carnegie in the fulness of his democracy would suffer a poacher to go free? But this is a subject for moralists. If we have not proved our conclusions, then all logic must be fallacious. But if we have felt bound to criticise somewhat his conduct in regard to this matter, we cannot eulogise too much his caution in regard to the Homestead strikes. The American argument, that Mr. Carnegie should be in America and not in Scotland, etc., is too well known by our readers, to need to be stated by us. Here we stop to disprove of the action of several newspapers which either from ignorance or malice have entirely misrepresented the case, deforming facts to such a degree, that, for the aspirant after truth, it is impossible to tell where truth ends and gross misrepresentation begins. That he is not to blame for these strikes, and that he acted in accordance with wisdom, we shall endeavour to make clear from the following facts. Even were the American argument true, and we do not for a moment admit it, we fail to see why he, as a freeman

TO AN APRIL BLUE-BIRD.

The blue sky gazing through the clear air
 down
 May see itself in thee and rapture show ;
 The glad old earth, thy gracious breast
 below,
 May also see in thee her honest brown ;
 Yet not the blue robe nor the russet gown
 Can sweeter charms on thy dear self be-
 stow
 Than the soft note—thy full heart's over-
 flow—
 That clears away the young Year's pinched
 frown.
 Bright as thou art to eye, still brighter seems
 Thy beauty, when, half-hid in April's
 tears,
 The wistful mortal, smiling skyward, hears
 (Like elfin carols heard in maiden's dreams)
 Thy airy warble dropping in his ears
 And thinks of Love's voice close to rippling
 streams.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Plover Mills, Ont.

THE CRITIC.

"If there be a discipline," says Matthew Arnold, "in which the Americans are wanting, it is the discipline of awe and respect." That is a curious choice to make of the many sorts of discipline of which to many this continent seems to stand in need. But it is very characteristic of the writer; and it is characteristic too that upon this one chief thing lacking he puts no little stress—indeed the assertion follows a quotation from Goethe to the effect that "the thrill of awe is the best thing humanity has":—

Das Schaudern ist der Menschheit bestes theil.

The essay in which this assertion occurs is entitled "Civilization in the United States," an essay well enough known to the majority of readers, and one which has been often enough reprinted and quoted from. To any dweller in North America north of the boundary line, the reading of this essay upon the civilization of his neighbours to the south must evoke mixed emotions. We are so close to that great nation, we are in some respects so much influenced by it, its ways are in so many things our ways, that when an English critic writes about their civilization we very naturally are a little anxious to see whether or not his criticisms are applicable to ourselves also. Of a large number of the deficiencies which Matthew Arnold points to we can be exonerated. But can Canada be wholly exonerated from the charge of a want of "the discipline of awe and respect"? That is not a question altogether easy to answer. To expect a whole nation to possess such a discipline seems in this age of the world to be utterly out of the question, for this is the age of the proletariat, and the proletariat knows no more of awe or respect than it does of painting or music. But in certain ages of the world, surely, we can say that there did exist such a feeling; not perhaps amongst the greater number—though in Greece at a certain period of its history even this might be true—but amongst a sufficient number of those who were great and influential in the nation to make it generally true. In Italy at the time of the Renaissance surely it was true; and in France in the closing years of the monarchy; and in England under certain of the Stuarts. When, then, Matthew Arnold accuses the Americans of wanting the discipline of awe and respect, "the best

thing that humanity has," as Goethe calls it, he is only accusing them of wanting what in reality every modern nation wants—every modern nation, that is, in which those classes which used once to be referred to as "lower" have now come to wield so powerful a political influence. If, then, we in Canada feel that this great critic's stricture applies to us also, we can at least console ourselves with the thought that neither we nor our neighbours to the south are at all alone in this deficiency.

But what probably Arnold really meant when he used the generic term "Americans," was, that he did not detect in America the prevalence or even the existence of any such discipline even among those chosen few to whom one might legitimately look for the wielding of some influence which would tend to create such discipline. That probably is what he meant; for no doubt in other lands—and of other lands there were at least three which he knew well: England, namely and France, and Germany—he had come in contact with many of those who could and who did wield such influence.

Looking at it from this point of view then, we may narrow the question to asking whether Canada too is without those who wield any such influence for good, who keep their eyes fixed on things above, and do not regard material comfort and prosperity as the pearl of great price and the only thing worth striving for. But this, too, is a difficult question. If there are such in any appreciable numbers, it does not seem that the influence they wield is very appreciable. The general tone of our press surely—ininitely higher than it is, than that of our neighbours which, after all, is not saying very much—would be better if our chosen few took more pains to spread the light they themselves have received. The general tone of our life and manners too, would surely be bettered if these exerted themselves to widen the circle of their influence.

To widen the circle of their influence—that perhaps brings us to the true want of our own country. That we have men and women of light is undoubtedly true; that they are men and women of light and leading is not true; they are content to shed that light the one upon the other. They refrain from leading. That we have such men and women many a drawing-room attests; so do crowded theatres and concert halls attest when the best plays and best music are to be seen and heard; so does many a Canadian book and periodical attest; and so does the conversation and manner of life of many a Canadian attest. But what Canada surely needs is that such men and such women should do something towards spreading beyond their own circle something of the refinement and culture which they themselves have attained.

Does any ask how this may be done? If there were a willingness to do it would there be any necessity of asking?

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. HOLMES' LATEST POEM.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—I was fortunate in securing from Oliver Wendell Holmes the original manuscript copy of his beautiful poem read to the Superintendents of Schools recently in Boston, at the Publishers' and Authors' reception. In your copy as printed in The Week several errors have provoked

should be debarred from the liberty of his free will, from going where, and doing whatever he pleases. But the American argument is not true. The writer of this article had as much power as Mr. Carnegie to put an end to the riots. That he could have increased the pay of the men, and thus averted the dire catastrophe, is absurd. Why, Mr. Carnegie was then and is now merely a director in the company which bears his name. Is it possible that among educated men, there is one in every hundred who is ignorant of the fact that a director has only one vote, and that even the chairman of a company has only a deliberative, and a casting vote.

Could it be expected, then, that his mere vote, on such a momentous subject as the increase or deduction of wages would be of more value than the votes of his combined conferees?

Again what man with the smallest idea of what justice meant, would refuse him the right of spending his money as he chose, of enjoying a well earned rest on the banks of the Scottish loch?

What good could he have effected, even had he been present? Could he have stemmed the torrent of fury, that had been raised against him by a band of blind fanatical agitators? Would the blood which flowed so plentifully in his absence, have been at all diminished by his presence? The assumption is the reverse. Is it fair for Americans to urge and demand the presence of an individual director of a gigantic company? Why should he trust himself to the hands and ruthless mercy of an infuriated mob? What legal claim had they, had Americans as a body, on him to be present? We answer none. What moral claim? Again we answer none. Whatever way we look at the matter, with stern facts staring us in the face, there comes back upon our minds, the word—none.

Are American subjects ignorant of the fact, that to expose a red cloth to a bull, is at all times dangerous, but to expose the same to a bull maddened with fury, is sheer folly? Is this a lesson the wisacre Americans have yet to learn?

The Premier of Great Britain knows that this will occur even in the case of cows (vide London Times).

Was it not then the wisest plan Mr. Carnegie could pursue, to keep himself to himself. That every telegram from the scene of action was anxiously waited for at Rannoch Lodge is attested by the writer.

Mr. Carnegie expressed the deepest sorrow, that the strikes had happened.—

In the two points we have discussed concerning Mr. Carnegie, we have endeavoured to do so with fairness, taking into consideration facts only.

That in his relation to democracy he is far from perfect, we believe we have established. His position in regard to the Carnegie works, we believe we have exonerated. Let us leave him in peace in his bonnie Scottish home.

A. E. VERT.

The Canada Life Assurance Company's 46th annual report is a most creditable showing of work and progress. The extraordinary volume of business done during the past year represented in new assurances \$6,792,670—raising the total sum of insurances to \$59,382,937.90. The income of the year being \$2,344,077 40, and the assets having been increased during the same period by \$1,003,044.95, thus raising the total assets to the large amount of \$1,077,129.82. Nothing but extraordinary business capacity, great enterprise, the thorough confidence of the Canadian public and a complete and comprehensive adaptation of modern methods of insurance to the varying conditions of social life could establish such confidence and merit such success. Small wonder that this company is carrying the war into Africa, and has begun a profitable business across the border in the States of Michigan and Minnesota.

ingly intruded themselves: "Teacher" for "teachers;" "thought and wearied" for "thought's unwearied;" "watching" for "watering;" "plain" for "vein;" "good deed" for "Godspeed;" "you" for "and,," and "fire the" for "flower in," besides some minor errors. You remember the "Auto-erat" said: "I am a very particular person about having all I write printed as I write it. I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise, and a double revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my productions, especially verse. A misprint kills a sensitive author. No wonder so many poets die young."

I am quite sure the corruptions were in the copy, and that they did not originate with the proof reader of *The Week*. I enclose a copy.

Yours truly,
JAMES L. HUGHES.
Toronto, April 3rd, 1893.

Teachers of teachers! Yours the task,
Noblest that noble minds can ask,
High up Aonia's murmurous mount,
To watch, to guard the sacred fount
That feeds the streams below,
To guide the hurrying flood that fills
A thousand silvery rippling rills
In ever widening flow.

Rich is the harvest from the fields
That bounteous Nature kindly yields,
But fairer growths enrich the soil
Ploughed deep by thought's unwearied
toil

In Learning's broad domain
And where the leaves, the flowers, the
fruits,
Without your watering at the roots,
To fill each branching vein?

Welcome! the Author's firmest friends,
Your voice, the surest Godspeed lends
Of you the growing mind demands
The patient care, the guiding hands,
Through all the mists of morn.
And knowing well the future's need,
Your prescient wisdom sows the seed
To flower in years unborn.

PRESBYTERIAN SCOTLAND.*

By far the profoundest revolution in the scientific treatment of phenomena affecting human life is that which has been introduced by the so-called Historical School. To interpret the laws and institutions, the beliefs and customs of men, and all the other products of human activity, in light of the historical influences amid which they have originated and grown up, is to understand these phenomena in a totally different sense from that in which they are explained by reasons which a later reflection reads into them from its own point of view. Among all departments of inquiry which have been affected by the historical spirit, none have received such a beneficial transformation as those which are connected with the doctrines or usages or institutions of rival parties in Church or State. In these fields of intellectual labour the calm spirit of historical investigation has too often vanished amid a storm of sectarian passions; and even professedly historical works have turned out to be little more than big polemical pamphlets, in which the special pleading of a partisan has been substituted for an impartial statement of historical fact. It is therefore pleasant to welcome every contribution to our literature, which indicates the beneficial change that is coming over the treatment of subjects which have hitherto been made the battle-ground of political or ecclesiastical polemics.

This happy change could not be more strikingly indicated than in the volume named at the head of this article. The Scots are not to be blamed if their traditional perferendum ingenium has been directed with peculiar intensity to questions of religious doctrine and ritual and government. Here, again, the historical spirit enables us to understand facts which are unintelligible to the partisan who

* The Public Worship of Presbyterian Scotland Historically Treated. The Fourteenth Series of the Cunningham Lectures. By Prof. Charles Grelg McCrie, Minister at Ayr. Blackwood and Sons. 1892.

views them from a hostile camp. But, whatever may be said of the fervour for which religious controversy in Scotland has in the past been characterized, it is gratifying to find that a new spirit is growing up in our time which has seized the old themes of party strife, and carried them off into the calmer region of scholarly research. Of this new spirit the volume before us is a peculiarly pleasing manifestation. By hereditary claim no man had a better title than its author to enter upon such a work. His grandfather, by his famous life of Knox, as well as by his *Life of Melville* and other works on the period of the Reformation, may be said to have been one of the earliest pioneers of the Historical School in its labours upon the religious life of the past; and from personal experience I can testify to the welcome assistance, which McCrie's works afford, to the student who is seeking an acquaintance with the literature of the sixteenth century, and with the intellectual life which that literature represents. The younger Dr. Thomas McCrie, son of the biographer of Knox, and well known also by his contributions to *Church History*, was uncle of the present representative of the family; and the work to which attention is here drawn, forms a worthy embodiment of the scholarly industry and historical fairness which were recognized as marking a new epoch in the works of his grandfather. The work deals with a very limited aspect of Scottish Presbyterianism. It does not touch except incidentally, upon the Presbyterian form of Church-government, nor upon the Calvinistic system of theology which has been commonly associated with Presbyterianism. It treats exclusively of the forms which have been adopted in the public worship of the Scottish Church, and it traverses the whole ground from the ritual of the first Northern Churches to the tendencies of our own day. Beginning with the Celtic and Anglo-Roman period, it describes the revision which began with the great movement of the sixteenth century, and which became crystallized in the Book of Common Order. It then traces the course of events which led to the adoption by Scotland of the Westminster Directory: it describes the decadence which followed the Revolution of 1688 and the Union of the Crowns, and it closes with an elaborate sketch of the "Modern Renaissance," as it is named by Dr. McCrie,—the movement to improve the service of the Scottish Church, which has been going on during the latter half of our century. These subjects are all discussed with a fullness of detail which renders the work almost indispensable to those who are interested in the history of liturgies, or in the general history of Scottish Christianity. J. CLARK MURRAY.

HER FACE.

Your face stands clear as one last star, when
all

The rest have vanished—lovely, lone and
sweet:

And in this silence, I can hear your feet
As last I heard them, slowly fall for fall,
Growing so faint—and yet distinct. The hall.
The door you passed—then out into the street,
And gone forever! Pride and passion's heat
So wove our destiny. 'Tis vain to call,
I know, and cry, and think old hours o'er
And linger on spent kisses and dead vows:
And count one crumbling flower worthy more
Than all the rest. But still my forehead bows
On this old table, yearning, yearning yet
For thy dear face o'er which my own is wet!

CHARLES GORDON ROGERS.

ART NOTES.

Sir John Millais is finishing the portraits of two children, one of a brunette with a beautiful profile, and the other of a little girl in red, who holds in her hand a bowl on the edge of which a canary is perched.

Mr. Harris's portrait of the Hon. Oliver Mowat for the new parliament buildings has attracted a good deal of attention,

admiration and criticism, generally favorable. It is an excellent likeness of the Canadian G.O.M.

Some very fine tapestries now in course of execution under William Morris's direction at Merton Abbey and from designs by Burne-Jones, are to be shown at the exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society in the autumn. It will be held in the new gallery (London) and will be open during October and November.

The president and members of the Ontario Society of Artists gave a reception on 4th inst. in the art gallery, King st., which was largely attended. Among those who took part in the programme were W. E. Hardy, W. Revell, R. J. License, Prof. A. Coleman, Miss Ida Wilkinson, W. A. Radford and W.A. Sherwood.

At an exhibition now open at the Graton galleries, London, is E. Wyley Grier's picture "Bereft", also a goodly contribution from the Glasgow men—Henry, Watton, Roche, Patterson, Guthrie, Hornel and Lavery. "Public Opinion" speaks of Mr. Grier's picture as "clever and pleasing" but reserves further criticism for next issue.

An anecdote in G. P. Lathrop's "Progress of Art" in Harper's for April well illustrates some remarks in a letter from Professor Mavor which appeared recently in this paper. Professor Mavor said "The commercial man likes to patronize art, he likes even to spend ostentatiously upon its patronage, but he likes to be sure that in addition to a picture for hanging upon his walls, he may have an investment for his money." and further on, "Large sums of money are being transferred from one dealer to another in the ostensible service of art, and to the real imperilling of its existence." The anecdote tells of an American purchaser who, when about to choose a picture, asked the advice of a distinguished French painter then visiting New York. The Frenchman strongly recommended a picture by an American artist (whom we will call Toodles), the price of which was \$300. "Oh" said the patron of art, "I don't want to hang in my house a picture by a man named Toodles. Why not get that Lerolle over there? It is about the same size."

"But" said the French artist, "it is not so good as Toodles' and the price is \$1500." "Never mind" replied the American magnate "when I show the picture to my friends, I want to be able to say it is a Lerolle—not a Toodles." And Mr. Lathrop tells us it was the Lerolle, not the Toodles, that was bought.

The "At Home" given by the faculty and students of Galbraith's Academy on the 6th was very largely attended, over a thousand guests being present at different times during the afternoon and evening, among whom were the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. The guests were received by Messrs. Galbraith, Foster, Hamilton, McCarthy, G. A. Reid, Bell-Smith and L. R. O'Brien, and after passing through the drawingroom, which was tastefully decorated, were at liberty to inspect the work of the students, as well as the works of several well-known artists. Some beautifully decorated china which showed a most delicate touch and tinting was very much admired. The work of the students gives promise of better things and shows a good strong method in the way some of the heads from the cast were blocked in. A large and well-finished crayon drawing of the Venus of Milo, was one of the best. The charcoal sketches from life, while the work of the glimmers, speak well for the short time the young artists have been at work. Several busts by Mr. McCarthy were in the corridors and rooms: Mr. Foster was represented by four or five portraits, and of these none was better than that of a little child holding a kitten, the scheme of colour, the modeling of the face with its fresh colour and dark eyes, have seldom been surpassed in any of the artist's portraits; Mr. Reid's "Family Prayer" is well

known, characterized, as his work always is, by its solid painting. As these artists are on the staff of the Academy it was almost expected that their work would be on exhibition, but in addition other artists from the city had also kindly contributed. Mr. Manly sent an out-of-door study of a sandy hill side; Mr. Sherman, several canvases, one a greyhound stretched at full-length; Mr. Bell-Smith, some new Dutch scenes and a view of the Thames; Mr. O'Brien, water colours, a bit of English village scenery; Mr. Challenger several impressionist water colours; Mr. J. C. Forbes two or three landscapes. A most creditable piece of work by one of the students was an oil sketch of the students at work, with Mr. Foster present, evidently giving a criticism. The effect of light was good, and in spite of some serious faults, anyone who can do so well will in time do better. Altogether the committee of management have every reason to congratulate themselves on having given a most delightful entertainment, and, what is more important, the faculty have every reason to feel encouraged at the success and prosperity of the Academy.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Philharmonic Society give their next concert on April 20th in the Pavilion, when we hope they will have the support they merit from the citizens. The Society have prepared an excellent programme which should receive encouragement.

The German composer, August Bungert, has, apparently, set himself a Wagnerian task in transforming Homer's "Odyssee" into a musical trilogy. The work, as it is reported, is almost finished, and consists of four operas: 1. Circe; 2. Nausicaa; 3. the return of Odysseus; 4. the death of Odysseus.

The ridicule which English papers have heaped upon the Cambridge University authorities, who would not allow a man to become a doctor of music until he had written a cantata or oratorio with a double chorus and an eight part fugue, which under no possible circumstances was ever likely (save at his own expense) to be heard again, has led to the appointment of a special committee at Cambridge and a strong recommendation that this absurdity shall be put a stop to. The committee makes the sensible suggestion that a musical doctor shall henceforward be known only by his works. No examination is to be imposed, but the candidate, who must be over thirty years of age, is to send in three of the compositions upon which he relies, and by them he will be judged.

There have been many concerts during the past week, too many in fact for our music loving people to attend, for with the exception of the Nordica-Rummel Concert, and one or two performances of Falck at the Grand Opera House, they have been but sparsely attended. This is a serious reflection on a city which prides herself on being called musical, for it is an undoubted fact that in order for any concert to pay here, it must be advertised weeks in advance and the whole city canvassed thoroughly in order to secure advance subscribers, for unless this is done the people will not go, and the better the music, and performers, the more likelihood of the seats being vacant. The people have become so accustomed to being invited to subscribe to good concerts, that they simply will not go if left to themselves,—so, whilst the advance subscription plan is a good one for pecuniary reasons, it has practically ruined the giving of good concerts on any other system.

The first of the concerts last week was the Seidl in the Pavilion, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst. Anton Seidl is one of the greatest conductors in the world, also an authority on Wagner's music, and on this occasion, he had an excellent orchestra, assisted by some 16 soloists among whom were the distinguished artists Miss Emma Juch, and Amanda Fabris. The

programme was highly interesting and instructive, and embraced extracts from Tannhauser, Lohengrin, "Tristan and Isolde," The Meistersingers, Siegfried, The Walkure, and Parsifal. The grand scene from the Valkyries, was simply thrilling, and received a most magnificent performance: The Grand Duett from Lohengrin, sung by Miss Fabris and Miss Maurer, was splendidly sung and was well received by the audience. Miss Emma Juch sang Elsa's Dream with superb finish, and received an ovation. She has many admirers in Toronto, for she is an artist of great natural gifts, and moreover is one of the most beautiful of her sex, although on this occasion she appeared somewhat less animated than usual, and her expression a little sad. The Parsifal excerpt, "Prelude and Glorification" was beautifully played, and the weird mysticism of the opening phrase was given out with a tone so warm and rich in quality as to be very impressive. The brass contingent of the orchestra was the best that has been heard here for some time, and the concert as a whole, although not a financial success, was one of the best and most artistic which has ever been given in Toronto.

The Nordica-Rummel concert was attended by a splendid audience, and the beautiful singing of Nordica was as much admired as on her former visit here. She sang the Aria "La Reine de Saba" by Gounod, "Mia Picciarella" by Gomez, Thomas' lovely song "A Night in June" and "Rosaland's Madrigal." These she sang with captivating grace, her phrasing being most finished and her voice of most mellifluous quality. She was enthusiastically recalled and was obliged to sing several encore numbers. Herr Emile Fischer was suffering from a severe cold, so did not sing with his accustomed success. He is, however, a most excellent singer, and was highly appreciated. Franz Rummel although born in England, is essentially a German pianist, (as his family were all Germans, and held important musical positions in various parts of the Fatherland) and he is one of the best examples of the German school of piano playing. He played at the concert referred to, the sonata in C sharp minor, Beethoven Berceuse, and Grand Polonaise op. 53—Chopin—Brahms's nocturne op. 17. Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No 2, and for an encore number Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso, in a manner highly artistic. His touch is beautiful, and the tone which he drew from the magnificent Steinway Grand was superb. Rummel takes but few liberties, and indulges himself but little in rubato playing. This was apparent from the manner in which he played the first and second movements from the above sonata, for they were played with much calculative dignity, finished and polished in style; the phrasing being simply a model, but with little depth of sentiment or emotional feeling. The Berceuse was exquisitely played, as was also the Polonaise, and the Rhapsodie was given a manly, almost passionate performance. The concert was most enjoyable, and a good lesson to both vocal and piano students.

The Hecker children who gave two concerts in Association Hall on the evenings of the 4th and 5th inst. were but poorly patronized. They are a most talented family, and gave performances which were wonderful considering their years. Miss Stella Hecker played several pieces, among which were Liszt's Rhapsodie No 2, Paderevski's Menuett and Schumann's Arabesque and they were played really well. Miss Bertha played also a group of piano solos, by Chopin and Rubinstein, besides a little piece of her own composition, with considerable fluency, although lacking in refinement as compared to Miss Stella's performance. Carl Hecker is but a lad of some eight years, but shows remarkable talent for the violin and plays with both abandon and ease, passages of considerable difficulty—whilst Miss Cecile who is two years younger also plays cleverly and well. The children are well worth hearing, although it is to be hoped for their future development they will not be allowed to do too much public playing, but be placed with some good master who will ripen and mature their genuine talent.

LIBRARY TABLE.

A ROMAN SINGER. By F. Marion Crawford. Price \$1.00. New York: Macmillan and Co.; Toronto: Williamson Book Co. 1893.

It is some time since this story appeared; and it is here republished in Macmillan's Dollar Novel Series. It is an excellent story and we have read it once more with undiminished pleasure. It is also well printed and prettily bound.

THE SECRET OF CHARACTER BUILDING. By John B. De Motte, A.M., Ph. D. Price \$1.00. Chicago: Griggs; Toronto: Williamson.

The subject of this book is one of the greatest importance and Dr. De Motte is on the right line. He warns persons against supposing that, because a man is converted, therefore his whole life is reorganized; and shows that there must be a careful moral and spiritual reconstruction. A great deal on this subject is extremely well said; but the book is far too technical, and to the ordinary intelligence sounds very much as though the author were making an exhibition of vast scientific knowledge. Accordingly, we do not think it likely to appeal to a large circle of readers.

A BORN PLAYER. By Mary West. Price \$1.00. New York: Macmillan and Co.; Toronto: The Williamson Book Co. 1893.

We have not for a long time read a better story than this. Nor are its only merits found in the quality of the narrative. The characters are few, distinct, clearly conceived, and represented with great consistency. The old Nonconformist minister is a charming personality. In her way, his wife is equally good. So is the old rector of the parish—a perfect delineation of the old-fashioned English parson who was rather more of the country gentleman than of the cleric. The heroine who was the daughter of the Nonconformist pastor, and the hero who was his ward, are well-painted characters in whom our interest never flags. We should like to tell the story, a sketch of which might be given in a very few lines; but this would hardly be fair. It is a sad story; but we are forced to admit when we come to the end, that its development is perfectly lawful.

JANE FIELD: A novel. By Mary E. W. Wilkins, Price \$1.00 New York: Harper and Brothers. 1893.

This story of American life begins a little prosily but soon gains interest and movement. Jane Field was a widow and her sister had married a man to whom Jane had lent a considerable sum of money, which his relations refused to pay. The sister's husband died, and after that his father, leaving his property to his son's widow if she were still alive. She was dead, but Jane Field, being exactly like her, personated her—not saying she was her sister, but allowing them to believe her to be so. She entered into possession of the property, meaning to get her own money back again. But her conscience would not allow her to spend a cent of the money. At last she broke out, "I ain't Esther Marshall" (her sister's name) and this she kept repeating while she lived. It is a very interesting study. The gloom of the story is relieved by a pretty love idyl which, happily, is not marred, as it might have been, by the misfortune or misdoing of Jane Field.

LET HIM FIRST BE A MAN AND OTHER ESSAYS. By W. H. Venable, LL. D. Price \$1.25 Boston: Lee and Shepard. 1893.

The leading title given to these essays on Religion and Culture belongs specially to the first of them. It is an excellent motto to the essay and the volume,

even although it is conveyed in words drawn from that arch-imposter, Rousseau. Dr. Venable makes this thought the ground of an essay on human education and cultivation. Be first a man, he says. You may be a theologian or a lawyer or a doctor or a bricklayer; but you will have no good foundation for any of these special occupations unless you are first a man; and he spends some energy in showing what is here implied. The fourth essay on Schoolmastery is full of good thoughts and wise counsels, and may be advantageously studied by parents as well as teachers. The ninth essay on Studies in the History of Education contains Sketches of Confucius, Education in ancient Greece, Plato and Education, Aristotle and Education, Quintilian, Goethe as an Educational Light—all of which are of interest and value. We have touched only upon a small portion of the contents; but we have sufficiently indicated the general design, and there is no part of it which should be overlooked.

PERIODICALS.

Book Chat for April gives us some selected portions of some ably selected books, and the usual reviews which will be found of great usefulness to the book-worm and the student. An admirable description of "Feasting in the Middle Ages" from Edmund Gosse's "The Secret of Narcisse" is here given, also one of "A Spanish Priest" by Juan Valera in "Commander Mendoza."

Temple Bar for April has two of those fine biographical sketches for which it is notable: Henry James writes appreciatively of Frances Anne Kemble in one and an attractive unsigned sketch of George Meredith appears there as the other. "Sir Reginald's Romance" ends in this number and a new serial by Maarten Maartens begins: its title is "The Greater Glory." A cheerful gossip article on "English Whist and English Whist Players" also appears in first instalment.

Bright, earnest, full of good matter as usual, is the April number of "The Quiver." Dr. W. Pakenham Walsh, writes an Easter article on "The Stone Rolled Away." "Buxton Old and New," that picturesque watering-place, is another capital bit of description. Dr. Payne Smith writes on "New Lights on the Sacred Story," and another important religious paper is that of Dr. Brown entitled "The Persistence of the Divine Gifts and the Divine Call." The fiction is well kept up, the story of a London Arab being very amusing.

April Poet—Lore has an interesting paper on "Shakespeare's Julius Caesar" from the pen of Dr. W. J. Rolfe. Mr. Horace Davies follows with an article on "Shakespeare and Lyly" which is worth reading. F. G. Fleay continues a series of papers entitled "Gentle Will, Our Fellow" in this number. "The use of alliteration in Shakespeare's Poems" is a very readable contribution from the pen of Professor Bengough, which is followed by "Iago's Conscience," an interesting study by A. M. Spence. "The Sightless" by Maurice Maeterlinck is continued.

Lippincott's for April has for its main feature "Columbus in Love" by George Alfred Townsend, which, of course, has an historical as well as a national interest. We can admire the style, though we must question its authenticity. In this "exposition" number, we have also "What the Publicity Department did for the Columbian Exposition" by William Inglehart, Julian Hawthorne enraptured over "A Description of the Inexpressible" and a poem on Columbus, all bearing on the forthcoming exhibition. Annie Flint's story "Abraham's Mother" is decidedly clever, and there are two capital poems entitled "Sappho" and "April's Affair" which lend grace and charm.

The Magazine of Art is hardly up to the standard of former numbers, some of the illustrations being very poor. Nevertheless the paper on the National Gallery by H. M. Spidmann, apart from this fact, will be read with interest. Mr. W. P.

Frith, R. A., on "Reginald Easton, Miniature Painter" shows that he is able to write better than he paints. The "Portrait of a Poet" by W. Fred Dickes is good, and the "Home-Life of John Leech" will be read by all the admirers of that kindly, popular artist, whose life work brightened so many English homes.

E. W. Sandys has an ideal sporting sketch on the Canada Goose in April Outing, and his clever sister, Mrs. Grace E. Denison begins a bright series of cycling papers entitled "Across Erin Awheel." "In The Shadow of N. N.veh", is this number is from the pen of William Hinckley. Eugene Felner contributes a sonnet entitled "Daybreak in Egypt" which shows some beauty of expression. "Canoeing on the Concord and Merrimac" is the name of an interesting paper by John N. Drake. Allen Chamberlain is the author of an exciting sketch entitled "Hunting a Tapir." "Easter Lilies" a poem by Emma Playter Seabury is really pretty. Captain Henry Romeyne contributes a short but readable paper on "Long-Distance Riding." The April number is on the whole a very fair one.

The Arena for April opens with a very able, interesting, and critical paper on "The Future of Fiction" by Hamlin Garland. Alfred Russel Wallace contributes his second paper on "The Social Quagmire" by dealing with the wage-earning classes, which should be studied by trades-unions generally. Dr. G. C. Lorimer treats of "Authority in Christianity" from a broad yet conservative standpoint. Another clever paper is that of Miss Katharine Coolidge on "The Modern Expression of the Oldest Philosophy," while Mr. C. A. Reed's and Victor Yarrows' contributions to "Compulsory Arbitration" and "Anarchism" are, from their respective standpoints, able and striking. The editor's paper on "A Poet of The People" is of popular interest and, it goes without saying, is good.

"Old Kaskaskia" is fitly concluded in the April number of the Atlantic. There may be some fitness in Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's contribution of "Unpublished Correspondence of his relative William Hazlitt." Mr. Gamaliel Bradford jr. contributes a pleasing essay on "The American Out of Doors." E. E. Hale in the second paper on his college days launches the school boy into responsible life. Harriet Waters adds new interest to the memory of Nillonla Colonna by her excellent biographical sketch. The deep and widespread affection entertained for the late Bishop Brooks is here emphasized by A. V. G. Allen. H. Van Brunt seeks to woo the poets into the mazes of architectural beauty and technique, by precept and example. Miss Thomas delights us with some poetic prose and graceful verse, and Mr. E. B. Andrews writes competently on Money.

The pockets of the people are directly affected by the opening paper of the April number of the North American Review on "Charges at the World's Fair" by Director-General Davis, and after reading carefully what he says on the subject we need not feel very much alarmed. "The Pension List" comes in for careful scrutiny at the hands of the Chairman of the Committee; while the third most important public question "The Financial Situation" is threshed out by the Hon. R. P. Bland in "The Currency and the Democratic Party," and a review of "The Brussels Conference" by ex-secretary Chas. Foster. "Shipbuilding Here and Abroad" is discussed by Naval Contractor Hichborn, U.S.N. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr writes on "Good and Bad Mothers" with true maternal feeling, and America is criticised in a favorable and, on the whole, candid spirit by Lady Grey-Egerton and Lady Sykes.

During the decade ending with 1892 the growth of Japanese foreign trade has been very remarkable; in 1883 the total was 34,712,861 dollars, or 1.85 dollars per head of the population, while last year it was 4 dollars per head.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Edna Lyall, author of the very popular stories "In the Golden Days," "Donovan," "We Two," etc., has written a new novel, entitled "To Right the Wrong," which is being introduced to American readers through the pages of Harper's Bazar.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow delivered a very able lecture entitled "An Evening in Egypt and Palestine" in the Association Hall, Toronto, recently. The learned and eloquent lecturer has the successful art of presenting important and instructive subjects in a popular and attractive manner.

"Longues et Breves" is the title of a collection of short stories by Francois Coppée, wherein the poet's love of Paris and the old-fashioned philosophy, with which he habitually counterbalances poverty with happiness and wealth, are charmingly expressed.

McGill is certainly a highly favored university. Sir Donald Smith's recent gift of \$100,000 will materially advance the study of pathology and hygiene in that institution and strengthen the claim of Sir Donald to the gratitude of all literary and progressive Canadians for his enlightened and patriotic beneficence.

We should soon know all about the actual condition of affairs in Samoa says Colonies and India, Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson having now sailed for England. Mr. Stevenson is coming over by way of San Francisco, and it is possible he will have a bone to pick with the interviewers at the Golden Gate when they pounce upon him.

The "Revue Bleue" has opened a competition for ascertaining "the best twenty-five books" to be determined by the suffrages of its readers. A similar competition in Italy recently led to the following being put at the head of the list: Dante (119 votes), the Bible (57), Shakespeare (54), Herbert Spencer's "First Principles" (360), Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi" (36), Darwin's "Origin of Species" (28), Goethe's "Faust" (25), Spencer's "System of Philosophy" (22), Homer (20).

The Truro Guardian of Nova Scotia in a complimentary notice of The Week which we forbear to produce has the following graceful reference to the founder of this journal. "The charming contributions of Goldwin Smith no longer adorn its pages. There is no greater master of a pure English style on this continent than the Oxford ex-professor. Perhaps he has no living equal in the English speaking world, unless it be Froude and Ruskin. No doubt the cultured articles of Goldwin Smith gave the "Week" a high-class literary tone. The paper appears to imitate the ex-professor's style, or, at least, we imagine that the smooth, balanced sentences of Goldwin Smith can be traced in the contributions of other writers."

On the 27th of May says the New York Critic, we shall present a list of the ten books which our readers shall name as the greatest yet produced in America, or by an American. To the person from whom we receive, not later than May 13th, the list most nearly identical with the one composed of the ten books which receive the greatest number of votes, we will send prepaid, any book or books the winner may select, whose aggregate price, at publisher's figures shall not exceed \$10. If several lists come equally close to the one published, the prize will be given to that which comes first into our hands. The competitor's choice is not limited to any one class of works. For convenience, the word "book" will be held to include any well-defined group of an author's writings. In the case of Lowell, for instance, the poems would count as one book, the literary essays and addresses as another, the political speeches and essays as a third. All lists should be carefully written on one side of the sheet only; and they should reach the office of The Critic not later than May 13.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Four, Henry, M. A., F. G. S. The Evolution of Decorative Art. New York: MacMillan & Co.
Dana, Mrs. Wm. Starr. How to know the Wild Flowers, \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Dymond, Allan Malcolm. The Municipal Index. Toronto: The Carswell Co.
MacDonell, J. A. Sketches: Glengarry in Canada. Montreal: Wm. Foster, Brown & Co.
Stevenson, Robt. Louis. Island Nights' Entertainments, \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Watson, William. The Eloping Angels. New York: MacMillan & Co.

THE CANADA LIFE.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GREAT COMPANY. A MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

More New Business Secured Than Ever Before in its History. The President's Comprehensive Remarks in Presenting the Annual Report—Retiring Directors Re-elected—Mr. A. G. Ramsay Again Elected President and Mr. F. W. Gates Vice-President.

Hamilton, April 10.—The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance company was held to-day in the handsome board room of the institution. The reports presented showed that the company has continued to progress during the past year in that steady and healthy growth of business which has characterized the history of the company. The attendance of shareholders was not quite so numerous as usual. President A. G. Ramsay occupied the chair, and beside him sat his able secretary, R. Hill. Among those present were: Geo. A. Cox, E. W. Cox, B. E. Walker, Robt. Jaffray, Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, N. Merritt (Toronto), Rev. Dean Innes, (London), Wm. Gibson, M. P., F. W. Gates, Adam Brown, A. Bruce, Q. C., W. R. Macdonald, W. F. Findlay, John Stuart, Dr. Mullin, Dr. Macdonald, Campbell Ferrie, Major McLaren, Geo. A. Young, William Hendrie, Wm. Hendrie, jr., J. H. Mills, M. Leggatt, David Kidd, W. T. Ramsay.

The meeting opened shortly after 12 o'clock, when the president requested the secretary to read the notice calling the meeting, the minutes of the last meeting and the annual reports. At the suggestion of the president the minutes, being printed, were taken as read and approved. A copy of the following annual report was in the hands of each shareholder.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In presenting their forty-sixth annual report for 1892, the directors have to record that during the year the company attained a larger amount of new business than in any previous year in its history. The applications for new insurances numbered 2,963 for \$7,301,870. The assurances accepted amounted to \$6,792,870 upon 2,771 lives, the sum of \$509,000 upon 192 lives having been declined. There were not carried out \$595,859 of assurances upon 190 lives, so that the new business of the year was \$6,201,011 of assurances under 2,582 with a new premium income of \$223,100.14. These large figures could readily have been exceeded had the board felt warranted in an increase of the company's working expenses, or had that course been deemed a prudent or profitable one for the company or for its policy-holders, whose interests are not however, promoted by extension of business involving extra hazards and increased expenses.

The total assurances and bonus additions in force at the close of 1892 amounted to \$59,382,937.30, under 27,772 policies upon 20,495 lives.

By the statement of receipts and payments for the year it will be observed that the income was \$2,344,007.40, and as will be seen by the abstract of assets and liabilities, the assets amounted at

Dec. 31 last to \$13,077,129.82, having been increased during the year by \$1,003,044.95.

During 1892 the claims by death were upon 232 lives under 307 policies for the sum of \$771,726.69. The average amount per life and per policy was, by the deaths of several of our larger policy holders, a higher one than before experienced. A large number of the deaths were again partly due to the continued results of the la grippe epidemic, and also partly to the occurrence of a more than usual number of sudden deaths.

Allusion was made last year to the satisfactory branch which had been opened for the State of Michigan, and the success attained there led the directors last month to organize a branch for the State of Minnesota, where the prospects also appear very encouraging.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the powers of the company in holding its real estate properties in Ontario and Quebec provinces, these were set at rest by an amendment which was obtained to the company's charter at the last session of parliament, when opportunity was also taken to empower the holding of property in other provinces, should that become desirable, as well as to enlarge the powers of investment, where the company may be doing business out of Canada.

By the terms of the charter of the company, the following directors retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election: F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., Montreal; The Very Rev. G. M. Innes, dean of Huron, London; F. W. Gates, Esq., Hamilton.

(Signed) A. G. Ramsay, president. R. Hill, secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., 5th April, 1893.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the 46th Year Ending 31st December, 1892.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'To balance at 31st December, 1891', 'Premiums received on new policies and renewals', 'Extra risks', 'Fines', 'Interest earned on investments and profits on debentures, etc.'

PAYMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'By expense account', 'Re-assurance premiums', 'Claims by death', 'Claims by Matured Endowments', 'Cancelled (purchased) policies', 'Profits of Mutual Branch "bonus"', 'Cash', 'Diminution of premiums', 'Dividends on stock', 'Annuities'.

Summary table showing 'Balance of assets, as per general abstract of assets and liabilities' and 'Total' amounts.

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary.

Audited and approved, (Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor. The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, 20th March, 1893.

General Abstract of the Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1892.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Divided into ASSETS (Cash on hand, Mortgages on real estate, Debentures, Bank Stocks, Loan Companies' stock, etc.) and LIABILITIES (Mortgages on real estate, Debentures, Bank Stocks, Loan Companies' stock, etc.).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Loans on stocks, etc.', 'Real estate—head office, branches, etc.', 'Liens on half-credit policies in force', 'Grounds rents (present value)', 'Office furniture', 'Suspense account—balance of items awaiting arrangement'.

OTHER ASSETS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Cash in agents' or others' hands, including receipts held by them for premiums which have since been accounted for', 'Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies, and payable within nine months', 'Deduct 10 per cent. for cost of collection', 'Accrued interest on debentures, etc.'

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Capital stock paid up', 'Proprietors' account', 'Assurance, annuity and profit funds', 'NOTE.—From this falls to be deducted \$95,753.44, as it is paid for Death Claims not fully due, or for which claimants had not presented valid discharges, and \$19,480.06 for vested profits on the above unpaid Death Claims, and "Cash" and "Diminution" profits unpaid at 31st December, 1892, nearly all since paid.', 'Reserve profit on Mutual Policies', 'Special reserve on account of 4 per cent. basis'.

(Signed) A. G. Ramsay, president. R. Hill, secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., March 20, 1893.

Audited and approved. (Signed) Maitland Young, auditor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS.

We hereby certify that we have examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the "General Abstract of assets and liabilities to the 31st of December last," and find the same to be correct.

(Signed), Adam Brown, N. Merritt, John Stuart.

Canada Life Assurance Company's Offices, Hamilton, 5th April, 1893.

I certify that I verified the balance of cash on 31st of December last. (Signed) (Signed), F. W. Gates.

Canada Life Assurance Company's Offices, Hamilton, 5th April, 1893.

AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1893.

To the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance company—Gentlemen: I have completed my audit of the company's books for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1892, and examination of the securities representing the investments and loans of the company as existing at that date.

I have pleasure in certifying the accuracy of the books and agreement therewith of the statements of Receipts and Payments and Assets and Liabilities signed by me, which are a correct exhibit of the company's affairs. I also certify that the securities were found in perfect order and in accordance with the statements; also that the cash and bank balances were duly verified. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Ramsay—It becomes my duty to move the adoption of the report. The report of the directors now before you explains that the business of the past year was largely in excess of any of its predecessors. It amounted to \$6,796,870 of new assurances, not far off three times what we did 20 years ago, and nearly 50 per cent. more than the new assurances of 10 years ago. The business was confined altogether to our healthful Canadian climate, Newfoundland, and the state of Michigan, with a few risks from elsewhere introduced to us by friends interested in the company. This large business could have been greatly exceed-

ed had we thought it wise to incur the extra risks of assurances in foreign countries, and what was equally important the increased expenses such business would make necessary. The colossal amount of assurances of our great American competitors is to a very considerable extent obtained from the class of business with the largely increased expenses which it involves and the very considerable reduction of the profits paid to policyholders, to whom the enormous business alluded to brings no advantage whatever; but on the contrary it has so diminished the profits they are receiving as to create some dissatisfaction. The public does not at once discriminate between these companies and others doing business on a different principle, so some injustice and injury are in that way being done to all companies. The matter is a simple one, however, which any business man will readily understand, if he will consider what advantage it can be for a firm doing a business which yields a profit of 20 per cent., to increase the business and at the same time and in a greater ratio the expenses, so as to reduce the profit to but 10 per cent. on the same capital. Our per centage of expenses is a moderate one, comparing favorably with other companies, and its gradual reduction each year is an important feature for assurers.

To show you the progress of the company I may state that twenty years ago its business amounted to eleven million dollars. Ten years ago it reached thirty millions, and to-day it is sixty millions.

The assets now amount to over thirteen million dollars, having been increased last year by over a million, and these large investments receive the constant attention of the board and management. The comparatively low rate of interest now prevailing on the best class of securities a good deal affects the profits returns from that source, a result from which, however, our company is not singular in suffering.

The income of the year was \$2,844,077, it having been doubled in the last ten years. We paid for deaths and endowment claims the sum of \$691,885, but the total death claim of the year amounted to \$771,726, the balance of which was awaiting the production of proofs of death or title, to discharge the company. While this sum is a considerable one, it is within the amount expected and provided for, although I may mention that besides having, as the report states, a good many deaths from la grippe and the numerous illnesses by which it was succeeded, we had also last year an unusual number of deaths from sudden and what may be called uncontrollable causes. For example, ten of our policy holders for \$42,300 died by drowning and other accidents; two for \$9,000 were murdered, and five for \$13,000 were the unfortunate victims of suicides, making altogether an amount of loss from such causes as we had not before experienced. Notwithstanding that, however, the year's income from interest was within \$10,000 of the amount of the death claims paid, leaving, it may be said, after paying expenses and other charges, the year's premium receipts in the company's hands for accumulation.

As stated by the report, the successful results of our branch for the state of Michigan induced us lately to make a similar start in Minnesota. Our Michigan branch continues to give satisfactory results, the company's merits having already secured for it quite a prominent position among those doing business there. In Minnesota we have every prospect that the advantage offered by the company will obtain for us such a share of the business as we may reasonably look for from a field so progressive and enterprising.

In conclusion I would as usual say that we shall be very much pleased to afford any information or explanation which may be desired, and beg to move the adoption of the report of the directors now before you.

Mr. Gates—The president's address has been so full and comprehensive that

it leaves me very little to add thereto. I feel assured that the large increase in the company's business must be gratifying to the shareholders as well as the policy holders when it is known that this increase is a healthy one, and, as shown by the low ratio of working expenses, that it has been based on sound business principles. The report fully indicates the policy upon which the board of directors conduct the business of this company. We do not believe in that hot house forcing which too much prevails. We believe that it is our duty to increase legitimately the company's business, but our main duty is to make the business safe and profitable for the shareholders and thus indirectly profitable for the policyholders, and keeping this end steadily in view, we are confident that the results will fully justify our action. I was much struck by reading in one of the daily papers a paragraph giving a history of the Canada Life and its mode of doing business, and it is so pertinent to this question that I will read it:

"In the wild rush for business at any cost the Canada Life has never taken a part. Its management has always held the interests of policyholders superior to the glory of dazzling figures and mere size. It has always refused to pay more for business than that business was worth. The result has been that it has won the esteem and sympathy of both its policyholders and the public, and so the company to-day holds a unique place among Canadian life insurance companies."

It must be pleasing to learn that our venture in Michigan has proved successful, and that the branch we are opening in Minnesota promises so well. Unfortunately for Canada, there are a great many Canadians resident in the Western States. A recent compilation of figures shows that in St. Paul and Minneapolis, practically one city, there are 12,000 Canadians, and in the city of Detroit there are no less than 18,000 native born Canadians resident there. They know a great deal of the history of the Canada Life and its present high standing, and we anticipate a large business from them and much assistance from their co-operation and influence.

The president—Is it your pleasure that the annual report be adopted?

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THANKS FOR THE OFFICERS.

Mr. Gibson, M. P., moved a vote of thanks to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the past year.

Mr. Walker seconded the motion.

In moving its adoption Mr. Gibson said: If I had not been in the Canada Life building, listening to the vice-president talk as he has, I should imagine I was still in parliament at Ottawa hearing of the absent Canadians on the other side of the line. (Laughter.) However, we hope to redress that wrong. Speaking as a policyholder of the Canada Life and coming in contact as I do with men of both political interests at Ottawa among whom, as you know, are a great many policyholders, I should say that the Canada Life occupies the first position today as an insurance company in the Dominion of Canada. Everyone feels that if they are insured in the Canada Life their interests are well looked after, and they have no reason to worry about their passing away because they know that the claims will be met in a straightforward and equitable manner. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the resolution.

In seconding the resolution Mr. Walker said: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, and in connection therewith I might say a word in addition to what Mr. Gibson has said. Life assurance, to my mind, appears after all to be banking with the principle of insurance added, and when one considers the cares of looking after thirteen millions of investments we can understand how necessary it is

that the board of directors and management should be composed of strong and able men, and how the policyholders and shareholders should express their sense of the manner in which such a trust has been carried out without it being regarded as a mere formal passing of a resolution. This company is coming to the end of the first fifty years of its history, and, without in any way passing from the conservative principles that the president has outlined, and without imitating the Mutual Life and Equitable, whose assets have reached such enormous figures, the Canada Life will have to find means to increase its investments. In New York city and Brooklyn the savings banks and other institutions four hundred million dollars, making a total of one thousand million dollars. No established company can help having an enormous increase in its business in the future based on the most conservative lines, and not many years from now when this formal resolution is offered there will be shareholders who will remember with satisfaction and every kind of gratification the first fifty years' history of the company now coming to a close, and the conservative manner in which the lines of the company have been laid, ensuring a basis more solid and advantageous than those of other companies.

The resolution was carried with applause.

The president—On behalf of my brother directors and myself I return warm thanks for this expression of your confidence in us.

THE SCRUTINEERS APPOINTED.

R. Jaffray moved the appointment of Messrs. C. Ferrie and G. A. Young as scrutineers of votes for the election of directors in room of the three retiring, and that the poll shall now be opened, and be closed on five minutes elapsing without a vote being tendered.

Dean Innes seconded the resolution, which was carried.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Brown moved that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the agents and officials and medical advisers of the company, to whose exertions in the interests of the company, its remarkable success is in great measure due.

H. McLean seconded the resolution. In moving the resolution Mr. Brown said: It is my pleasant duty to move that the thanks of the shareholders of the Company be given to the officers, agents and medical advisers of the company for their faithful and untiring services to the company's interest. In no year of the company's existence has this public commendation been more deserved than during the one just passed, when the grand result of nearly seven million dollars new business has been done, the company's assets increased to over thirteen million dollars, and the annual income to very nearly two million and a half dollars and all this brought to pass as you have heard at the same minimum percentage of expense, which has always been a gratifying feature in the management of the Canada Life. Large as the new business has been during the past year, you have heard how much larger it might have been had there been a departure from the company's wise policy and paid heavily to secure it. The agents and other officers of the company richly merit the approbation of the shareholders, and, as to the medical advisers of the company at the head office, and at the different agencies, too much cannot be said in their praise for their skill and care in the company's interest. I repeat what I said on a former occasion that the agents of the company are all men of reputation and deservedly enjoy public confidence—they pursue the even tenor of their way, guided in their work by the strictest principles of honorable competition, relying on the solid and safe foundation of the company, its fairness and liberality, they are in a position to get the large share of the best business

APRIL 14th, 1893.]

THE WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA'S BOOK STORE.

Wm. Foster Brown & Co.'s List.

HOMER AND THE EPIC, by Andrew Lang.....	\$2 50
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The success of the Canada Life is mainly due to the safe and able management of the president, Mr. A. G. Ramsay, but I am sure no one more cordially than he does accords praise to all those who have so loyally supported him in the company's interests and have been such important factors in bringing about the gratifying results which have been placed before you to-day. I have great pleasure in moving the resolution.

In putting the motion President Ramsay said: I cordially agree with all that has been said, and especially in regard to the medical officers. They have aided greatly in establishing that feeling of confidence with which our company is regarded, and without their zealous cooperation the position of the company would not otherwise have been attained. We have been more largely indebted to them than many of us understand. Is it your pleasure that the resolution be adopted.

The resolution was passed unanimously. In responding to the resolution, E. W. Cox said: I have much pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the agents, the kind vote of thanks you have just passed so unanimously. It is true of all men that a kind word of commendation from their superior officers is a great source of encouragement and stimulates to further effort. I think this vote of thanks will greatly encourage your agents and stimulate them to renewed efforts in the company's interest.

Dr. Macdonald replied on behalf of the medical officers, and said he had always experienced much pleasure in his intercourse with President Ramsay, and in common with his colleague, Dr. Mullin, was always glad to ask his advice and obtain his counsel at all times in respect to the business of the company. They would continue to endeavour to perform their duties to the entire satisfaction of the board.

David Kidd, Inspector of agencies, also responded to the resolution. He said: I thank you very much on behalf of the district agents. In these days of tremendous competition and high rates of commission paid to agents it is hard to obtain the services of good men, but in our district the company is represented by some of the best men in that line of business.

RE-ELECTION OF RETIRING DIRECTORS.

On motion of Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Brown, it was decided that the president should deposit a ballot for the re-election for four years of the following retiring directors: F. Wolfenstan Thomas, Montreal; Dean Innes, London, and F. W. Gates, Hamilton.

The resolution was adopted and the gentlemen mentioned were declared by the scrutineers to be duly elected.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, A. G. Ramsay was elected president and F. W. Gates vice-president.

A new sort of cradle is to be put upon the market. The babe is put gently between the sheets, and as it is rocked it emits a number of tunes which are calculated to put the occupant into the arms of Morpheus without trouble.

Hardly anything that ministers to comfort, to say nothing of luxury, is produced in Iceland. Every nail in an Icelandic house, every pane of glass, every bit of wooden flooring, every insignificant bit of furniture, has to be transported laboriously from one of the seaports to its destination.

A new wire quick-firing 6-inch gun has just been adopted for the British Naval service. It has successfully passed forty trials. It is a long gun of about forty calibres, and weighs seven tons. It carries an elongated shot of 100 pounds a distance of 7,000 yards, and will strike an enemy's ship or fortification four miles distant.

"Salvation" is one of the words that is worth while for a minister to take pains to define to himself. Some preachers apparently think of salvation as chiefly from punishment, others as chiefly from sin. There may be a large diameter between those two conceptions.—*The Churchman*.

The national flower of Greece is the violet; Egypt, the lotus; England, the rose; France, the fleur de lis; Germany, the cornflower; Ireland, the shamrock; Italy, the lily; Saxony, the mignonette; Scotland, the thistle; Spain the pomegranate; Wales, the leek. Canada has a national tree, the sugar maple, as has also Prussia, the linden.

Connected with the United States lighthouse equipment are 254 fog signals, 372 day beacons, 60 whistling buoys, 75 bell-buoys, and 4,143 other buoys. Of these last there are several kinds, the principal ones being known as spar, whistling, nun, can and bell buoys. The spar-buoys are generally made of wood, the others of iron. There are also a number of bells and whistles used as fog signals to indicate the proximity of land.

A Russian lieutenant, M. Smoloff, has succeeded in training falcons for carrying dispatches. They have many advantages over pigeons; they can carry more, fly faster, and are exposed to fewer dangers. In his interesting volume, "La Fauconnerie au moyen age et dans les temps modernes," M. D'Aubusson cites numerous instances of a falcon which traveled from the Canaries to the Duc de Lermes in Spain, returning from Andalusia to Teneriffe, a distance of 250 leagues in sixteen hours.—*La Nature (Paris)*.

A telegram received at Brussels from one of the Congo state expeditions to Katanga says that it has discovered the point where the Lukuga river, the outlet of Lake Tanganyika, joins the Lualaba river. The discovery gives the solution to an interesting geographical problem, for the junction of these headwaters of the Congo is the beginning of the true Congo. The point of junction has never been fixed, though it has been vaguely indicated on the maps on information given by Arab traders.

The current belief that the regular search of the vaults under the House of Commons before the beginning of each session is a relic of the Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot is declared, on the authority of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, to be a popular error. The custom is not so old as the Guy Fawkes incident by nearly a century. In 1690 an anonymous letter was received by a peer disclosing an alleged "second gunpowder plot." A search of the vaults was then made, but nothing was found to confirm the letter. The search has been regularly made ever since.

A New York artist whose home is in a village an hour's ride from the metropolis promised to do some shopping for his wife. Upon arriving at his studio he found that he had money enough in his pocket for his lunch and no more. What to do about the shopping? Suddenly he bet-thought himself of an order for an illustration that he had received from a magazine. He set to work and in less than two hours had finished the drawing, collected \$60 for it at the publisher's office, and had started on the more exhausting labour of shopping.

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Gents.—My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but Minard's Liniment cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine.

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French Village.

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Miss Lillian Sparks Restored to Health and Strength after Medical Aid had Failed—Her Condition that of Thousands of Other Ladies who may take Hope from her story.

From the Hornellsville, N. Y., Times.

Painted Post is the name of a pretty little village of one thousand inhabitants, situated on the line of the Erie Railroad, in Steuben county, two miles from Corning, N. Y. The name seems an odd one until one learns the circumstances from which it was derived. When the first settlers came here from Pennsylvania, all this beautiful valley was heavily wooded, and abounded in many kinds of game, and was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians who then claimed exclusive right to the territory. An object which attracted the attention of the first settlers and excited their curiosity, was a painted post which stood prominently in a small clearing skirted by great spreading trees. It was stained red, as some supposed with blood, and evidently commemorated some notable event in Indian life. And so from this incident the place naturally took its name. The city of Baton Rouge (which means 'a painted post,') La., also took its name from a similar circumstance.

But the main purpose for which your correspondent came here was to learn the particulars of a notable, indeed miraculous cure of a young lady and her rescue from death by the efficacious use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Your correspondent only knew that the name of the young lady was Lillian Sparks, daughter of Mr. James W. Sparks. On inquiring at the post office for her father's residence, we learned that he lived on the road to Hornby, five miles from Painted Post village. "And," said a young man who overheard the conversation with the postmaster, "it is his daughter who was so sick that the doctors gave her up and she was cured by Pink Pills." And the young man volunteered to guide me to Mr. Sparks' home. The courteous young man was Mr. Wille Covert, a resident of the place, organist in the Methodist church, and formerly organist for the Young Men's Christian Association of Rochester. So getting a horse we started in the storm, with the mercury ranging at zero, for a five-mile drive over the snow-drifted roads of Hornby Hills. When we reached our destination we found a very comfortably housed family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks, one son and five daughters. The oldest of the daughters, Miss Lillian, twenty-two years old, is the one whose reported wonderful cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, your correspondent had gone out there expressly to verify by actual knowledge. This is the story told by Miss Sparks to your correspondent in presence of her grateful and approving father and mother, and is given in her own language:

"Yes, sir, it is with pleasure that I give my testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was ill for four years, doctoring nearly all the time but without any benefit. I had six different

doctors: Dr. Heddon, Dr. Purdy and Dr. Hoar of Corning. Dr. Butler of Hornby, Dr. Remington, of Painted Post, and Dr. Bell of Monterey. They said my blood had all turned to water.

I was as pale as a corpse, weak and short of breath. I could hardly walk, I was so dizzy, and there was a ringing noise in my head. My hands and feet were cold all the time. My limbs were swollen, my feet so much so that I could not wear my shoes. My appetite was very poor. I had lost all hope of ever getting well, but still I kept doctoring or taking patent medicines, but grew worse all the time. Last September I read in the Elmira Gazette of a wonderful cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I thought I would try them. I did so, giving up all other medicines and following the directions closely. By the time I had taken the first box I was feeling better than I had been in a long time, and I continued their use until now as you can see and as my father and mother know, and as I know I am perfectly well. I don't look the same person, and I can now enjoy myself with other young people. Indeed I can't say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I am sure they saved my life. I have recommended them to others who are using them with much benefit, and I earnestly recommend them to any who may be sick, for I am sure there is no medicine like them. I am entirely willing you should make any proper use of this statement of my sickness and cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." In further conversation Miss Spark said she fell away during her sickness so much that she only weighed 80 pounds, while now she weighs 107.

"I suppose," said her father, "that it was overwork that made her sick. You see we have 400 acres of land, keep 35 cows, and there is a great deal to be done and Lillian was always a great worker and very ambitious until she overdid it, and was taken down."

The facts narrated in the above statement were corroborated by a number of neighbors, who all express their astonishment at the great improvement Dr. Williams' Pink Pills worked in Miss Sparks.

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

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark (printed in red ink) and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics,

no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

WALT WHITMAN'S LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE.

Whitman read his "Death of Lincoln" at the Madison Square Theatre on April 14th, 1887, the twenty-second anniversary of President Lincoln's decease.

It was on this occasion that I saw Walt Whitman for the last time. With slow steps, assisted by a young man, the aged poet walked out upon the stage, which was set with a decidedly bizarre combination of red and gold, and sat down beside a small table. He was evidently much enfeebled, but his face glowed in a marked degree with the old-time vitality, while his white silken hair and beard encircled it like a halo. He was attired in a suit of dark grey, if I remember rightly, and I recall the fact of his wearing low-cut shoes and grey socks, from his habit of thrusting out first one foot and then the other at intervals during the reading. He wore glasses, and read from a manuscript in a deep, resonant voice which penetrated every portion of the auditorium. His delivery was slow and monotonous to a degree, but his magnetic personality held the attention of his audience to the end.

I do not remember that the lecture, as a whole, differed essentially from the oft-repeated stories of Lincoln's assassination, but the impressiveness of the speaker when incited by the emotional impetus which seemed to surge through him, he held up to the culminating tragedy is a living memory. He told us of the theatre with its brilliant lights and beautiful women, the uniformed officers, the gay decorations, the perfume of flowers, the music of the orchestra, the enthusiasm of the players, and then—of the assassin's leap over the footlights, the terrorized audience, the appalling cries of "murder" that rent the air, until the horror of it all thrilled and fascinated every listener.—De Witt C. Lockwood, in Californian.

MAORI COURTSHIP.

Girls were given great license from a very early age in the matter of lovers. Some girls, however, were born proud, and either kept to one sweetheart or had none, but this was rare. When a girl married she became tapu to her husband. Any one outside the relation of brother and sister could marry, although marriage of first cousins was greatly disliked. Polygamy prevailed among those who could afford it, and whose circumstances or inclination led into it, "but as the tribe supported all in food, the mean men would be prevented, in some way or other, from having large establishments." Betrothal of children was common among people of high birth. "If no betrothal, there was generally a lot of talk and squabbling, every one in the tribe thinking he had a right to interfere, till at last the young couple, if lovers, would flee to the bush until their living together was agreed to. The girl generally began the courting. I have often seen the pretty little love-letter fall at the feet of a lover—it was a little bit of flax made into a half-knot; 'yes' was made by pulling the knot tight, 'no' by leaving the matrimonial noose alone. Sometimes in the whare matoro (the woo-

ing-house), a building in which the young of both sexes assembled for play, songs, dances, etc., there would be at stated times a meeting; when the fires burned low, a girl would stand up in the dark and say, 'I love So-and-so—I want him for my husband.' If he coughed (sign of consent) or said 'yes,' it was well; if only dead silence, she covered her head with her robe and was ashamed. This was not often, as she generally had managed to ascertain (either by her own inquiry or by sending a girl friend) if the proposal was acceptable. On the other hand, some times a mother would attend, and say, 'I want So-and-so for my son.' If not acceptable, there was generally mocking, and she was told to let the young people have their house (the wooing-house) to themselves.—From "The Maoris of New Zealand" by Edward Tregear, in The Popular Science Monthly.

A GREAT HUNTER.

Mr. F. C. Selous the famous African hunter has recently returned to England. To Reuter's representative in an interview Mr. Selous enlarged chiefly on the prospects of the chartered Company and the development generally of Mashonaland. Mr Selous has, perhaps, done more than any other man for the Company. His presence it was that secured the peaceful entry into Mashonaland of the first expedition, and ever since he has been doing good work and has constructed roads in many directions. Of the prospects of the colony Mr. Selous speaks in high terms. He has a great belief in its mineral resources. Nothing need hinder the successful completion of the East Coast Railway. Asked as to the probability of ridding the lowlands, towards the coast from the dreaded tsetse fly by which those regions are infested, Mr. Selous said the disappearance of big game from other districts had been followed by a disappearance of flies, and he saw no reason to doubt that it would be the case along the Pungwe River also. Speaking of the white rhinoceros, Mr. Selous said it was not absolutely extinct, as had been reported in the papers. It was, however, excessively rare, and the few in-

dividuals of the species left were confined to a very small tract of country in Northern Mashonaland. Just after he left Salisbury one was shot by Mr. Eyres, who, he believed, had preserved the skin and skeleton, which he hoped would eventually reach England in good condition. The specimens he had brought home consisted of sable antelopes, male and female roan antelopes, elands, Tsessebe antelopes, Lichtenstein, hartebeeste, etc. He had also skins of two lions which were shot recently, one at Hartley Hills, and the other on October 3 last on the Pungwe river. The most accessible field, where game is most plentiful, was the Lower Pungwe, but excellent shooting was still to be had within forty miles of Salisbury, where horses could be used. Within 80 miles of Salisbury an abundance of sable and roan antelopes, elands, etc., were to be found. Lions were also not uncommon. Forty miles north of this buffaloes and black rhinoceroses were numerous, as were also many other species of game. Mr. Selous, in conclusion, stated that he had come to England with the feeling that he had spent all the best years of his life in the wilderness, and now desired to see something of civilized countries. He did not know, however, how long he would be able to put up with the restrictions of civilized life. His present intention, after finishing certain writing and mapping work, was to pay a visit to America. He would most certainly go back to Mashonaland, sooner or later, however, as he had many interests in that country. In all his hunting expeditions he has only once encountered hostility from natives, and that was four years ago, when some wandering tribesmen seeking plunder surprised his camp and killed several of his followers. It is more as a hunter than an explorer that Mr. Selous has gained his reputation. How little he has ever cared for personal comfort may be gathered from the remark that he never thought of taking any sort of conveyance, even to the extent of a hammock, for ease by day or rest at night, and would not be encumbered by a tent. For weeks together, year after year, he slept on the ground, covered only by something in the shape of a blanket. Asked by a representative of The Daily News if there were no reptiles to disturb repose under such conditions, Mr. Selous replied that, although venomous snakes were to be found, bites from them were very rare, and in all his experience he had never known anybody, either native or European, killed by a snake-bite in Mashonaland. In fact, he said, "You run more risk of being killed by an omnibus in London streets than we do by venomous snakes in those African forests." And as to the malarial fever of which so much has been heard lately, he thought nervous travelers' stories had exaggerated its deadly effects a great deal. When exposed to all the discomforts of this tropical climate in rainy seasons years ago, Mr. Selous had several attacks of fever; but during his latest sojourn of three or four years in Mashonaland he has felt no symptoms.

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days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

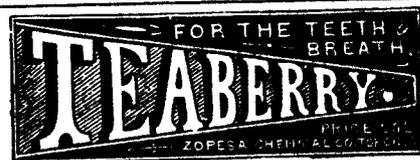
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stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

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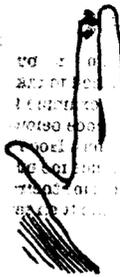
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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

The chief birthplaces of tornadoes are five in number—the West Indies, Bay of Bengal, and the coast of China, north of the equator, and the South Indian ocean off Madagascar, and the South Pacific near Samoa.

Manufacturers of St. Etienne have been experimenting with a process—invented by Count Chardonner—of making silk from wood pulp. They expect to produce an artificial silk with the essential properties of the natural at half the price.

Cause and Effect.

Coughs and colds are the cause, if neglected, of consumption. It is therefore much better to cure them at once by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

By a modification of some of the existing autographic telegraphs, or by a new invention of the same class, a letter written in one home may be some time instantly, transmitted to another at a distant point, thereby outdoing the most efficient mail service.

An interesting illustration of the application of electricity in traction is a series of experiments that are at present being made on the Erie canal. If a wire is strung along over the canal the current, by means of the travelling trolley, can be brought to a motor in a canal boat and the use of mules and horses on the canals will soon be dispensed with entirely.

Where the house is not fully modernized, and the occupants persist in burning coal locally in the furnace or range, instead of having it burned more economically at a central station, the heat now wasted may be utilized in the future to the last degree in generating currents for lighting purposes and for power. The feasibility of this scheme has already been demonstrated, and improvements are constantly being made, which without doubt will result in final success.

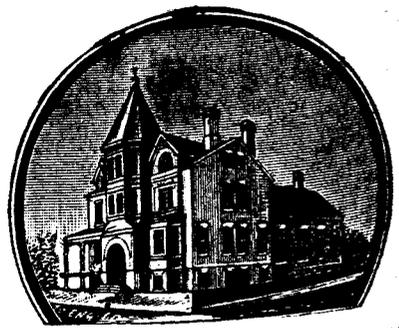
Blotting paper is mentioned by Rogers in his history of prices as selling in England as far back as 1463. It was a gray unsized paper. Sheets have been found between the leaves of manuscripts, where it had been left after using. Probably, like so many other "inventions"—envelopes and colored papers, for example,—blotting paper was the result of a happy accident. Although blotting paper is not a new invention, it is not long since it was comparatively little used. Sand was sprinkled on the written paper to absorb the ink, and old desks contain places where the sand-casters or sand-boxes were kept.

TO-DAY

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

Dyspepsia's victims find prompt and permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the stomach and creates an appetite.

Archaeologists have observed that in Greek statues the male eye is strongly arched, while the female eye has rather a flattened surface; and referring to accounts by the older anatomists who have affirmed such a difference to exist, they have seen in this a fresh proof of the exact observation of nature by the ancient Greeks. The rule is not without exceptions, for the cornea in the Zeus of Oricoll has quite a flat form. Herr Greef recently set himself (Archiv fur Anat.) to inquire whether such a sexual difference actually exists, and from individual measurement of the radius of the cornea in the horizontal meridian, he gets an average of 7.83 mm. for men and 7.82 mm. for women (Donders gives 7.858 and 7.799), so the difference is so small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye. Measurement of other dimensions gave but minute differences also. The author concludes that the Greeks (from artistic motives) did not in this case follow nature.—Nature.



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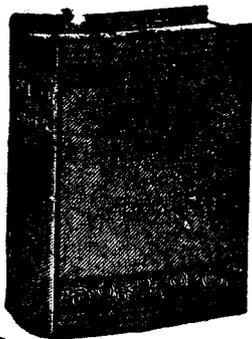
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An English manufacturer, while examining the texture and quality of some bandages found on a mummy, was astonished to find that the arrangement of the threads was exactly like that which he had patented a few months before, and which he had supposed to be an independent invention of his own.

An engineer, who has been with the party surveying a route for a railroad between North America and Asia by way of Alaska and the Islands of the Behring sea, reports that the project is entirely feasible so far as the topography of the route and problems of railroad engineering is concerned. Such a road, however, will have to wait until the international road to South America has been built. Just now, the realization of both these enterprises seems a long way off.

The sense by which sea anemones recognize food has been studied by Herr Nagel at Naples. When a morsel of fish or sugar touched the tentacles it was quickly seized and devoured, but quinine and other substances were rejected. Neither food nor other substances were noticed when placed in the open mouth or against any part of the body except the tentacles. Cutting the tentacles produced no indication of pain, but these organs appeared to be sensible to heat, touch and taste.

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The red river of life is the blood, like other rivers it sometimes becomes impure, but unlike other rivers it only needs Burdock Blood Bitters to perfectly purify it and remove all its disorders from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

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Dr. Fayer, in a French medical publication, says that the boiling of milk does not destroy microbes. The tubercle bacillus, for instance, is not killed at a lower temperature than 230 degrees F., and the temperature of ebullition of milk rarely, if ever exceeds 212 degrees. F. M. Girard chief of the Municipal Laboratory, Paris, says that acids are very powerful in destroying microbes, and that citric acid is the most powerful, as fifteen grains added to a quart of tainted water will kill all the microbes that may be in it.

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meter. They are bored through sapphires,
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The longest distance that the electric
current has yet been successfully carried
for lighting purposes is less than six miles,
At Portland, Me., the Westinghouse Elec-
tric Company is preparing to utilize a
water power twelve miles from the city
for lighting purposes.

One of the rare and beautiful skins seen
occasionally in this country is that of the
vicuna, a small Indian deer found in Peru
and other regions of Western South Amer-
ica. The fur is soft, thick and tawny in
color, with rich, sunny glints that give it
almost the lustre of velvet.

The Children's Enemy.

Scrofula often shows itself in early life
and is characterized by swellings, absces-
ses, hip diseases, etc. Consumption is
scrofula of the lungs. In this class of
disease Scott's Emulsion is unquestionably
the most reliable medicine.

M. Henri Moissan has succeeded in crys-
tallizing carbon into the black diamond
and even into small colorless crystals, but
the results are only of theoretic value,
as the crystallized carbon costs much more
to make than it is worth. M. Moissan uses
the carbon of sugar, and it is dissolved in
a mass of iron by the electric furnace, the
iron being subsequently removed by acid.

The late Professor Paul De Lagarde has
left a legacy of nearly \$20,000, the inter-
est of which is to be devoted to further
the publication of various texts—viz., medi-
aeval treatises by physicians, chemists and
botanists, and the correspondence of schol-
ars, diplomatists and men of letters, on
the one hand; and on the other, texts
of church fathers and scholastic writers,
besides works concerning neo-Egyptian and
Semitic literature, excluding hieroglyphic
inscriptions, cuneiform inscriptions and mediaeval
writings.

A well-known medical officer in the N.W.
Provinces of India recently forwarded an
Indian paper a most extraordinary spec-
imen enclosed in a small microscope. Fif-
teen months ago (Nov. 25, 1891) a couple
of mites from a Stilton cheese were placed
on the glass of the microscope with a
point of a pin for the entertainment of
some children. "I thought," writes the
medical officer, "no more about the subject,
and put the microscope in my desk, and
left for the hills. About a week ago I
happened to want to use the microscope,
and looked through to see if it was clean.
To my astonishment there were the mites
lively, well, and apparently very happy,
and this after being between two little
glass disks for fourteen months, to Jan.,
1893. I had no intention of keeping the
insects imprisoned for so long, but there
is the fact. They have been between two
glasses without food or fluid of any kind,
packed away in a drawer for fourteen
months." At last advice the mites were
doing well, but it would be interesting to
have an explanation from scientists as to
how the little things continued to live for
over a year on the memory of a Stilton.

You've tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pres-
cription, have you, and you're disappoint-
ed. The results are not immediate.

And did you expect the disease of years
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cream is sure to rise. If there's a possible
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sure to effect it, if given a fair trial. You
get the one dollar it costs back again if
it don't benefit you. We wish we
could give you the makers' confidence. They
show it by giving the money back again,
in all cases not benefited, and it'd surprise
you to know how few dollars are needed
to keep up the refund.

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She—"You will have to work hard if you win her." The Post—"I'll have to work harder if I don't."—Life.

Rogers—"What makes your nose so red, Mr. Reilly?" Reilly—"It glows with pride, sir, at not putting itself in other people's business."—Puck.

Barber—I want a motto from Shakespeare to hang up in my shop. Can you give me one? Patron—Of course; how will this do: "Then saw you not his face."

"Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a hisping maid of a one legged veteran. "No, my dear," growled the old soldier, "I once had a military ball come to me."

Gigal: If you want anything well done do it yourself, is a good rule. Mullins—I know a better one. If you want anything well done, tell the waiter to bring it rare.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

"My son," said a stern father, "do you know the reason why I am going to whip you?" "Yes," replied the hopeful, "I suppose it's because you're bigger than I am."

"Colonel, how in thunder did you capture your military title?" "I married it, sah." "Married it?" "Yes, sah; married it. I married the widow of Colonel Smith, sah, last spring."—Chicago Mail.

"You must not be discouraged, George," she said. "Papa may be abrupt, but his heart is as warm as a June day." "Yes," replied George, "I've noticed that his manner is very summary."

DIARRHOEA and DYSENTERY are perhaps the most common of our everyday ills, and every person nearly has some special cure of their own. Ours is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and having used it for many years we can confidently recommend it. Get Big Bottle 25 cents.

Mrs. Sharply to the doctor, who has looked in, having heard that her "good man" is ailing: No, thank y', sir. You see I've heard of you, sir, as you've been 'practising' here for the last three years, and so I'd rather you went 'practising' elsewhere, as I don't want no 'speriments on my old man.

Country Uncle—"Bless you, my boy, there's no end of fun in the country. You must come up when it's the season for husking bees." City Nephew (nervously)—"Deah me! I shouldn't care evah to husk a bee unless some one would first remove the stwing."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Friend in Need.

A friend in need is secured by everyone who keeps a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use against accidental sprains, bruises, cuts, burns or any inflammatory pain, such as rheumatism, quinsy, sore throat, etc.

Mrs. Boffins: Oh, doctor, do you think there is anything seriously the matter with my lungs? Dr. Pulmon (after careful examination): I find madam, that your lungs are in a normal condition." Mrs. B. (with a sigh of pious resignation): And for how long can I expect to live with them like that?

Miss Willows (who has been contemplating a full-length portrait of her mother, painted in the early sixties): I do hope the fashion of wearing the crinoline will be revived! Her Mamma (who has a hundred times wished that her portrait had been taken in the early nineties): Good gracious! why, my dear? Miss W. with the "delightful frankness" which is her chief characteristic: Because it will make such a lot of women I know look hideous!

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Can you think of a worse disease than dyspepsia? It plunges its victim in gloom and despondency, makes him a burden to himself and others, and causes constipation and bad blood. Yet Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia or indigestion, and has done so in thousands of cases.

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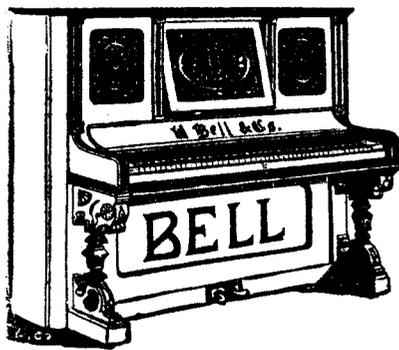
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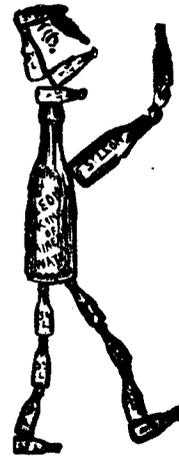
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1892

PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE

The Record of a Year's Growth of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Features of the Report for the Year 1892.

Life Assurances in force 1st January, 1893	\$23,061,046.64
Increase over previous year	4,404,407.19
New Life Applications received during 1892	8,566,407.19
Increase over 1891	2,664,988.98
Cash Income for year ending 31st December, 1892	1,134,867.61
Increase over 1891	214,868.64
Assets at 31st December, 1892	3,403,700.88
Increase over 1891	518,129.88
Reserve for Security of Policy-holders	2,988,297.58
Increase over 1891	507,497.58
Surplus over all Liabilities, except Capital	307,428.77
" " " and Capital Stock	244,928.77
Death Claims fallen in during 1892	161,628.77
Decrease from 1891	16,567.77

The rapid progress being made by the SUN LIFE may be seen from the following statement :-

Year.	Income.	Net Assets, besides uncalled Capital.	Life Assurances in force
1873	\$48,210.93	\$96,461.95	\$1,064,350.00
1876	102,832.14	265,944.64	3,414,083.98
1880	141,402.81	473,682.93	3,897,130.11
1884	278,379.65	836,897.24	6,844,404.04
1888	525,273.58	1,536,816.21	11,931,316.21
1892	1,134,867.61	3,403,700.88	23,061,046.64

The year 1892 was a red letter year in the history of the SUN LIFE. The new business was not only greater than that secured by the Company during any previous twelve-month of its history, but also greater than that secured by any other Canadian company in this or any other year. The increase in the new business of the SUN LIFE beyond the figures of 1891, exceeds the corresponding increase of all the other Canadian companies combined. The income was about \$4,000 for every working day of the year. The assets also increased by over half a million dollars. But even more important than the wonderful growth in size is the highly satisfactory and profitable nature of the business transacted. The death claims were \$16,537.72 less than the previous year, although the sums assured had increased by nearly \$4,500,000. The Company, moreover, divided nearly \$200,000 of cash profits to its policy-holders during the year, and yet shows a surplus, according to the Dominion Government Standard, of \$244,928.73 over all liabilities and capital stock. The fact that the greater part of this large amount has thus been accumulated from the operations of one year alone, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to our members, as it is an evidence that the profit distributions of the past will in all probability be not only maintained but largely increased.

T. B. MACAULAY, Secretary.
IRA B. THAYER, Supt. of Agencies.
R. MACAULAY, President.