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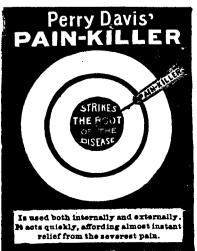
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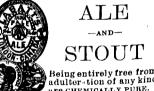
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be surposed to be connected with the paper.

T is not easy to see what Mr. Laurier and the Liberal Party could have expected to gain by the discussion which they brought on in the unusual form of a motion to adjourn, unless it was to assure themselves and show the country that the Government majority has been seriously reduced by the entrance into the Liberal camp of three members who have hitherto been in a state of unstable equilibrium with a decided leaning to the Government aide. The reduction of the available Government majority to twenty may possibly be taken by other wavering or dissatisfied Conservatives to indicate that the process of disintegration so long prophesied has begun. But the attack itself was singularly lacking in concentration, if not in vigour. The two points of assault may have been the most vulnerable to be found at the moment, but the leaders of the attacking party must have perceived from the first that not along such lines lies the road to victory. It is unquestionably true that the close connection that has so long existed between Mr. Abbott and the Canadian Pacific Railway could not fail to give rise to a certain degree of uneasiness in the public mind, in view of bis elevation to the Premiership. But, as we have before disp. by his prompt resignation of his directorship and disposal of his stock, the new Premier has done all that was in his power to free himself from both the suspicion of L: of bias and the grosser inducements to it. As for the rest the tree can be known only by its fruits. gislation or executive action is proposed in which the interests of the great railway are involved, Mr. Abbott's Course is sure to be very closely scrutinized. But in the Present case Sir John Thompson's logic is irresistible. Those who have, without protest, permitted Mr. Abbott to half to hold office in the Government for three or four years, while still both a stockholder and a director in the company, cannot now protest with any consistency or force against his taking a higher office, after voluntarily divesting himself of both his stock and his directorship. Still less can they plead the example of Sir John A. Macdonald and her they plead the example of Sir John A. ald, who called him to the Government and kept him in it without imposing any such conditions, as against the Present arrangement.

THE other objective point of the Liberal assault was a still less promising one, by reason, if we must hold to our metaphor, of the very indefiniteness of its location. The speakers were evidently shooting in the dark. They may be very sure, and we do not suppose that anyone seriously doubts, that the formation of the new Cabinet was attended with a good deal of difficulty, that the real cause of Sir John Thompson's declining the Premiership was more or less closely connected with ultra-Protestant feeling or prejudice among certain of the Government's supporters in Ontario, and that a serious struggle of some days' duration preceded Mr. Chapleau's consent to retain, for the present at least, his former position in the Government. But without some measure of exact knowledge and positive proof it was surely a questionable policy to make the alleged want of frankness of the Government leaders the ground of a virtual want of confidence motion. The one tangible fact, and that which gave the Government an immense advantage, was the existence of the Government itself, ranged in solid phalanx on the benches before the House, or rather the two Houses, and constituting a practical demonstration that all difficulties had been overcome and the problem solved, and that henceforth His Excellency's Advisers could be successfully assaulted only on the ground of their policy. That the statement made in the Commons by Sir Hector Langevin in response to Mr. Laurier's demand for information was as brief, ambiguous and unsatisfying as it could well be made, goes without saying. Perhaps we might safely go further and say that it fell short of the requirements of parliamentary courtesy. That it and even the more courteous words of Sir John Thompson, and of the Premier in the Upper House, fell short of a complete statement of the bare facts, is evident from the admission made by the former during the debate in question, that he had been asked by the Governor-General not simply to give advice but to undertake himself the formation of an Administration. Sir John's modesty may excuse him for having failed to mention this fact sooner, but no such motive could have prevented the leaders in both Senate and Commons from stating the fact. Whether they were bound by constitutional precedent to state it is a different question, and one upon which we shall not venture an opinion, though it is the main question in the case. There is certainly a good deal to be said in favour of the view which the Government leaders seem to have taken, that those who succeed in forming a Government, while bound to explain frankly its constitution and policy, are not under obligation to describe all the particular steps by which success was reached or detail the abortive attempts which preceded such success. If they are under such obligation, Premier Abbott and Sir Hector Langevin failed conspicuously in duty and deserve the censure which Parliament failed to pronounce. If they are not, then the speeches of their opponents fall to the level of attempts to damage the Government by bringing to light and possibly stimulating jealousies and dissensions amongst its members. If this was their sole purpose it might have been wiser for them to have waited until the Secretary of State, the prominent figure in the rumoured dissensions, was in his place.

NOTHER instalment of the correspondence between the Governments of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, in regard to the question of reciprocity, has been given to Parliament and the public. These additional papers add little to the information already possessed, except in two or three particulars. Touching the matter of the Bond draft treaty between the United States and Newfoundland, they seem to indicate that while the British Government objected to discrimination against British imports in any arrangement which Canada might make, they were ready to assent to such discrimination on the part of Newfoundland. That is, so far as we can see, implied in the following despatch from Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley, dated Nov. 25 :-

In the present urgent condition of Newfoundland an unfortunate feeling will be excited by opposition of Canada to the effort of Newfoundland to relieve its distress. Any reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States would, as previously, be framed so as not to place the imports from this country at a disadvantage, and it is presumed Canada would wish to retain control over her

tariff, with the view to the possible extension of her trade with the colonies and England.

A more important matter, and one which the Canadian Government, unless it repudiates responsibility for the doings of that which preceded it, should be promptly called upon to explain, is brought to light in a letter from Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, bearing date April 1st, 1891. In this letter, which is too lengthy to quote, Mr. Blaine makes, in courteous phrase, two astounding complaints concerning the course pursued by the Canadian Government. The first has already been publicly discussed, but so far as we are aware has never yet been explained by the Canadian Ministers concerned. It is in substance that the statement made by both Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, before Canadian audiences, to the effect that the negotiations to take place at Washington were arranged for on the invitation of the Secretary of State of the United States, was quite contrary to the fact. This direct charge of mis statement was afterwards admitted in the presence of Mr. Blaine by Sir Charles Tupper, on the latter's own showing, but has thus far neither been denied, admitted, explained, defended, nor apologized for, to the Canadian Parliament or people. The other charge by Mr. Blaine is no less damaging to the reputation of Canadian statesmen. It is that the public announcement in regard to the proposed negotiations was made notwithstanding that both the President and Mr. Blaine consented to the negotiations only on the express condition that it should be strictly private. Now that this correspondence is published to the world, it is surely high time that the Canadian Government took occasion to explain these grave charges, and show, if possible, that Canadian public men do not intentionally either make untruthful statements to the public, or violate solemn personal engagements with the statesmen of other countries. In the absence of some explanation not only must the reputation of Canadians suffer before the world, but the hope of successful negotiations with the U.S. Government be seriously weakened.

THE salient point in the Budget Speech, which comes to hand too late for comment this week, is the placing of raw sugar on the free list. This means, of course, a loss of three and a-half millions of revenue to the Government, but it is equivalent to a direct increase of income to every family in Canada, as there can be no doubt that this tax at any rate came directly out of the pockets of the Canadian consumers. The Finance Minister hopes to make up one and a-half millions of the loss by means of increased taxation on liquors and tobacco. To make good the other two millions, recourse is to be had to the good old plan of cutting down expenses. It is certain that the practice of a rigid economy for a few years, even as a matter of financial necessity, would harm neither the Government nor the country, and might be the means of lasting good to both. Still, in view of the ever enlarging demands from all quarters-demands growing to a considerable extent out of the Government's ante-election programme and pledges—it is not easy to see how this economy is to be effected. We have, we confess, a good deal of sceptical dread of the result.

CONTRARY to expectation the Supreme Court did not on Monday announce its decision on the validity of the Manitoba School Act. Meanwhile additional interest has been given to the question by the returns brought down the other day by Sir John Thompson, giving all the correspondence on the subject of the Manitoba School Act and the Act discontinuing the official use of the French language in that Province. The interest attaches mainly to the arguments urged by Archbishop Tachè and other prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. Two points in the Archbishop's elaborate remonstrance are worthy of note. In the first place the idea seems to be conveyed by the Acts in question that the French-speaking people are subjected to special disabilities in respect to the use of their language and the practice of their religion. For instance, His Grace says that at Ottawa he was assured that the rights of the Red River people would be fully guarded under the new regime, and that both the Imperial and Federal authorities would never permit newcomers in

the country to encroach on the liberties of the old settlers, and that on the banks of the Red River as well as on the banks of the St. Lawrence the people would be at liberty to use their mother tongue, to practise their religion, and to have their children brought up according to their views. Such statements are of force only as they imply that the liberties of the old settlers have been encroached on, and that they are not at liberty to use their mother tongue, to practise their religion, and to have their children brought up according to their views. We need not stay to point out that the old settlers and the French-speaking inhabitants generally have precisely the same rights and liberties still, in these and all other respects, as other citizens. But the Archbishop's main argument rests upon the statement that in the negotiations between Dominion Ministers and the delegates sent to Ottawa at the time of the first Riel Rebellion, two of the points agreed upon were that French should be an official language and that there should though it may not affect the judgment of the Court, which must, we suppose, be based upon the Constitutional Act, deserves careful consideration by all who desire that justice should be done at all costs. Several questions of fact are involved. First, did the delegates referred to, we mean the delegates appointed by the Half-breeds, really make any stipulation touching schools or language? We have no official record before us, but our recollection is that their grievances related wholly to matters quite different in character, such as those of land, etc. Second, did those delegates really represent the people of Manitoba as it then existed, in such a sense that any agreement made with them was of the nature of a treaty and is morally binding upon the Dominion? Upon the answer to these two questions depends, it seems to us, the validity of the Archbishop's argument. We have no doubt that the priests and prelates concerned were anxious to secure the separate schools and the official use of the French language; but we shall be surprised if it can be shown that the popular delegates knew or cared anything about such questions, or made any stipulations in regard to them.

TWO delegations last week waited upon Lord Salisbury in connection with matters of deep interest to Canadians. The first was composed of representatives of the Imperial Federation League, whose special object was to request that the Government should summon a council of colonial representatives to discuss the question of Imperial Federation. Lord Salisbury, while declaring himself to be in full sympathy with the purpose of the League, replied in effect that the Government could not call such a council until a definite scheme of federation should have been agreed upon. This reply may, no doubt, be accepted as final, so far as the action of the British Government is concerned. But the formulation of a scheme such as may be expected to receive the assent of all concerned is, of course, the crucial difficulty. If the framing of such a scheme is possible, it is pretty clear that it can be reached only as the result of a conference of representatives of the Mother Country and of all the colonies interested. The holding of such a conference is a matter of great difficulty and expense. The responsibility is thrown by Lord Salisbury's action upon the colonies themselves, or rather upon the advocates and promoters of the movement in the colonies and the Mother Country. A little reflection will satisfy most persons that Lord Salisbury's condition is a reasonable one, that he could, in fact, scarcely have given any other answer. It is very doubtful whether the Imperial Government would be within its constitutional right in committing the Government and the nation to the promotion of a project which is virtually nothing less than a complete reconstruction of the Empire and its present governmental system, without not only proposing a definite scheme, but securing a mandate from the nation in favour of the It is, however, hardly worth while to speculate upon the general principle involved. As Lord Salisbury said to the other deputation referred to below, Englishmen wouldnever consent to legislation of a vague or indefinite kind, in a matter affecting their dearest interests. The friends of Imperial Federation are showing a good deal of zeal and perseverance in their advocacy of their great scheme. Can they now succeed in bringing together, as the result of voluntary action on the part of its promoters, such a council as that which the Prime Minister declines to call until such time as the principal purpose for which it is needed shall have been accomplished? They could hardly have a more favourable opportunity than the present. The confederation movement now going on in Australia, the uncertainty and unrest concerning the coming fiscal

policy of Canada, and the tendency of the nations of Europe, with which the Mother Country trades largely, to embarrass her manufacturers with still higher protectionist duties, all seem to combine in saying to those who propose a radically new departure: "Now or never!" It would perhaps be well for all concerned if the Imperial Federation League and its colonial branches could devise means for assembling a council or conference of representatives from all parts of the Empire for the purpose of framing a definite policy. Should such a council succeed, a great step in advance would have been taken. On the other hand, should it be found impossible to agree upon a compromise policy satisfactory to all the various interest involved, Imperial Federation would have received its quietus for some time to come.

PEPLYING, a day or two later, to an address presented by a delegation representing the United Empire be separate schools. This is a serious statement, and, League, Lord Salisbury made certain statements which, as reported in the brief cablegram, are so nearly contradictory that it is very difficult to reconcile them with each other. Probably the reporters are at fault. He is represented as regretting those provisions in the treaties of 1862 and 1865 which prevent the colonies from giving preference to English trade, but at the same time pointing out that it is impossible to denounce those treaties in bits, rejecting what does not suit the Empire, and retaining that which does; and declaring that England would take the earliest opportunity to seek deliverance from these unfortunate engagements, but could not do so at the cost of losing very valuable provisions contained in those treat-Lord Salisbury did not leave it to the delegation to determine how much encouragement could be extracted from a hope whose only basis was the assumption that the other nations concerned might be willing to forego the provisions of the treaties which secured their interests. and abide by those which are of value to Great Britain. He went on to say, if correctly reported, that it "was impossible for England to give preferential treatment to the colonies at the expense of the rest of the world." though he is represented as having coupled with this the advice, seemingly either inconsistent or ironical, that the members of the League "must work hard to convert their countrymen to the League's way of thinking." They must first ascertain how far the country would support the policy of which "a prominent feature is a preferential tax on grain, wool and meat." A later cablegram informs us that "the United Empire Trade League is satisfied with Lord Salisbury's reply to the League delegates, and will organize a fair trade campaign throughout the country." We see no reason to suppose that Lord Salisbury has modified the opinion he has more than once expressed, and seems indeed to have reiterated on this occasion, to the effect that a scheme of imperial union based on free admission of colonial products and a protective tariff against the rest of the world is impossible, that it would. indeed, bring about a state of things "scarcely distinguishable from civil war." Yet some Canadian advocates of the scheme seem ready to enter upon the campaign with light hearts, and grow enthusiastic in showing how England, under the proposed tariff, might procure her wheat, her wool, her sugar, her tobacco, her cotton and her meat from the colonies and India; thus virtually ceasing to trade with the rest of the world. To say nothing of the danger of civil war at home, no great prescience is required to foresee that this policy would soon bring about a state of affairs scarcely if at all distinguishable from war, not civil, with the foreign nations, which, being no longer able to sell in British markets, would of course no longer buy British goods. Who, remembering all that international trade has done to promote peace and good will among the nations, could desire to see a return to a state of commercial non-intercourse? possible consequences either in England or abroad, for, as we have seen on former occasions, the only way in which the proposed British discriminatory tariff could help the colonies would be by enhancing the price of their products to British consumers, and to that Englishmen will never consent. On this point, the London Economist, a high authority on such questions, takes precisely the same line of argument which was followed a few weeks since in these columns. Discussing the proposal to tax wheat, frozen meat and a number of other products which form the raw material for manufacturers, it says :--

> Nothing, however, is more certain than that if we do this the colonial producers will take advantage of the opportunity and raise the price of their supplies to the extent of

the duty we impose. It will be no advantage to them to have a privileged market accorded to them unless they take advantage of the privilege. If the foreign producers beat them just now it is because they can sell cheaper, and if the foreign products are made artificially dearer the colonists will not fail to raise their prices in somewhat the same proportion. But if the cost of the raw material, say of the woollen industries, is enhanced, there must also be an advance in the price of the finished goods. Not only, therefore, will we have to pay more for all of these goods that we ourselves consume, but our manufacturers, who already find it difficult enough to maintain their ground in foreign markets, would have a new disability imposed upon them. Thus to gain a trade of a few millions with Australasia, we are counselled to impose a heavy tax upon home consumers, and to imperil a great trade with foreign countries.

RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Public School Board of this city recommending that the courses of study in the schools be so changed "that more time may be devoted to the study of those branches of education which are of general utility in everyday life, and less to those which, although interesting, are of little practical use unless pursued further than can well be done in the Public Schools." We have not before us the report of the discussion, which, we presume, preceded the passing of this resolution, else we should probably have clearer notions as to what are the branches of education referred to as being of little practical use unless pursued further than can well be done in the Public Schools. As a matter of fact, every study which makes proper demands upon the mental faculties of the pupils, thereby strengthening and developing those faculties, is of "practical use" in the best sense of the words. At the same time, it is very likely that there may be sound wisdom underlying the resolution of the Board. If, for instance, it is possible to pursue the study of arithmetic in such a manner as to cultivate the faculties of mind which are called into exercise in dealing scientifically with numbers, but at the same time to confine the attention to the solution of problems such as are seldom or never met with in ordinary business life, the result cannot fail to be of practical as well as of educational value, by reason of the increase of power it enables the pupil to carry with him to any pursuit in which he may be afterwards engaged. But if it is found that, in the hands of a skilful teacher, educational results of at least equal value can be gained by keeping the pupil employed largely with exercises of quite another kind, and closely related to the affairs of everyday life, no one could hesitate to say that the latter course is that dictated by reason and common sense. Nor is the hypothesis a mere suppositional one. We have all, no doubt, seen clever pupils, whose proficiency in arithmetic may have been the pride of the school, who yet would be utterly at sea when brought face to face with some question of discount or computation familiar to all men of business. Few competent teachers any longer doubt that the intensely practical phases of the subject may be used with even better effect for purely disciplinary purposes, and for the induction of underlying principles, than those of a less practical kind. The same fact, it is now being discovered, holds good in respect to all other branches of study. competent modern teacher now thinks of requiring his pupils to set out after the fashion of forty or fifty years ago, with conning by rote the rules of grammar or the definitions in geography, as found in the old text.books, nor does he begin British History from the date of the Roman invasion, or geometry with the memorizing of a string of axioms. It is one of the best educational discoveries of the age that the most effective mode of study in any or all these branches is that which is most thoroughly practical. Direct study of the living language is banish ing the dry bones of the old text books in grammar. ady of geography is commenced from the spot in which the pupil actually stands and lives. History teaching sets out from the standpoint of the now and the here. Philos ophy puts on the garb of inductive science, and follows the lines of actual personal observation; and so forth. We had thought that all our teaching was thus becoming unmistakably and sensibly practical. There may, however, still be ample justification for the censure implied in the Board's resolution. Every parent and every other citizen is interested in the question. We should like to see the implied criticisms of the Board put into the shape of tan gible facts, in order to full and intelligent discussion.

 $m W^{HILE}$ moralists are deploring, not without $m {\it g}^{ood}$ reason, the extent to which money-getting and pleasure-seeking are in these days being made the great

ends of life by multitudes, there is happily another side to the picture of modern tendencies. It may be true that or the frivolous. But it is, we believe, equally true that never before was the attention of so large a percentage of the people of all classes devoted to serious thought, or philanthropic effort. If anyone is inclined to doubt whether the present age can compare in carnestness and stability with former times, let such an one note carefully the discussions in the periodical and other literature of the day of the old but ever-living questions of truth and duty. Let him further note what time and labour and sympathetic attention are being bestowed upon the study of various educational and sociological questions. We might also point to evening schools, and to university extension and Toynbee Hall movements—the latter are, we are glad to see, beginning to take root in the United States, where they should find a most congenial soil. The multiplication of summer schools and summer sessions of colleges and univer-The list of subjects and lectures is full and comprehensive. that very State socialism he so earnestly deprecates? Topics of living interest, which are at the present day receiving the attention and study of many of the best thinkers and the foremost philanthropists, are to be dis-*Pecial discussion of questions of applied ethics and Sociology generally should become common in the near future. Such schools cannot fail to be useful in the highest sense, if only from the fact that they tend to direct attention to these great subjects, and to stimulate thought and enquiry in regard to them. It seems to us open to question whether the programme before us may not err on the side of being too full. We are inclined to think that if there here fewer formal lectures and courses of lectures, even by professors of the highest standing, and ampler provision for free discussion, the end in view might be still more effectively promoted. Perhaps the same remark may hold good in relation to all the summer schools.

NOW that the Pope's Encyclical has been published in full in this country, justice compels the admission that it is not the jumble of generalities and platitudes which the first cablegrams led us to suspect. It proves to be a strong and able document, dealing in a spirit of unwonted and surprising liberality with the great problem of the Holy Father of the day—the Industrial question. The Holy Father does not, indeed, throw much new light upon the subject. Certainly he fails to make clear the way in which the great evils which he graphically describes are to be removed by either the Church or the State, or by the unequal union of the church or the state, or by the unequal union of the two which he no doubt regards as their only proper relation to each other. At the outset he combats vigorously the doctrine of State socialism, which is becoming so tormidable a foe to the established order in Europe. He takes as his "first and most fundamental principle," the inviolability of private property. To deny this is to strike at the best interests of every wage-earner by robbing him of him of his personal liberty and taking away his spur to effort, deteriorating his character in the process, and breaking in upon the family relations, which are the basis of social order, State socialism would, in short, end in the "levelling down of all to the same condition of misery and disthree.i. With all this we are very familiar, also with the threadbare assurances that toil and suffering, riches and poverty, are a part of the common lot, and must be so to the end. Such teachings do not surprise us; we expect to find them in the Encyclical. What does surprise us as men what pleases them.—Segur.

emanating from the Vatican is what follows. The Pope freely admits that the workingmen are suffering gross never before in the history of the world was so much injustice; that under modern conditions they are not human energy devoted to the pursuit of either the sordid receiving a fair share of the products of their toil, and that not only the Church but the State has a duty to discharge in the matter. The part assigned to the Church does not differ materially from the teachings of Christians of every name. The rich man may have a right to the possession of his money, but he has not a right to use it as he pleases. He must not "consider his outward possessions as his own, but as common to all." This is no doubt good Scripture doctrine, and were it acted upon by all, the Labour Problem would cease to exist, and society would rapidly approach the millenial condition which His Holiness has before warned his readers is now and ever will be unattainable in this world. This too is familiar enough. The real difficulty comes when the Pope goes on to say not only that hours of labour should be shortened; that the labour of women and children should be limited and regulated, that wages should be made "enough to support the sities afford another indication of the growing demand for wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort," but that if opportunities for improving spare moments and holidays all this cannot be brought about otherwise, it should be by combining intellectual with physical recreations. Our done by the State. All this may be true and right. We attention is just now directed to this subject by the prospec- are not just now affirming or denying the right of the State tus of a summer school in a new and special sphere which to interfere in such matters. But what becomes of the lies before us—the "School of Applied Ethics," which is to anti-social principles laid down so carefully at the outset? hold its first session, beginning July 1st and continuing The question of the right of the State to interfere is six weeks, at Plymouth, Mass. "The matter to be pre-reduced after all to a mere matter of social or moral sented has been," we are told, "selected with regard to the expediency. But when once the State begins to restrict wants of clergymen, teachers, journalists, philanthropists, freedom of contract, to regulate hours of labour, to preand others, who are now seeking careful information upon scribe minimum rates of wages, and so forth, who shall the great themes of Ethical Sociology." The subjects of draw the line to limit its movements, or stay its interferdiscussion include departments of Economics, History ence? Has not His Holiness neutralized his own fundaof Religions and Ethics. These three departments are to mental principle, ranged himself unmistakably on the side be respectively under the charge of Professors H. C. Adams, of the new Political Economy, and in so doing given Ph.D., of the University of Michigan, C. H. Toy, of Haranother illustration of the drift of the tide of tendency Vard University, and Felix Adler, Ph.D., of New York. which seems everywhere to be setting in the direction of

THE recent reports of the managers of the leading banks in Ontario and Quebec give on the whole a much cussed by men many of whom are well known as among more encouraging view of the state of business in the countries. those who, on this continent, are best qualified to discuss try during the last year, and a more hopeful outlook for them. The movement strikes us as one of great interest, the future, than many had expected. So far as the earnand we should not be surprised if summer schools for the ings and deposits of these institutions are reliable indexes and they certainly are so to a large extent, the state of the country is on the whole encouraging. A net profit of over three and a-quarter millions divided among nine banks, and a grand total of deposits amounting to the handsome figure of eighty-two millions, prove beyond question that at least some classes, and pretty large classes, able to judge with greater accuracy of the full significance of these figures, one would need to know by whom the deposits are chiefly made, and especially to what extent the farmers are represented amongst them. The chief causes which have led many to take a somewhat gloomy view of the situation are two-fold. First, it is well known by all who have business relations of any kind with the country districts that many of the farmers complain bitterly of the hard times, and deplore their inability to raise money to meet even their newspaper subscriptions and similar small obligations. Probably the true explanation is that suggested by Mr. Hague, manager of the Merchant's Bank, who says that while in some districts the farmers are undoubtedly having a trying experience, in many others they have done well and are prospering. To what extent their general prosperity will be affected by the McKinley tariff will be better known a year hence. The other circumstance which has tended to give rise in many minds to the impression of which we speak is the et that so many of our people, the young in particular, have crossed and are constantly crossing the lines to seek their fortunes in the great Republic. Such a movement is to a certain extent inevitable, we suppose, in the case of a smaller and poorer people living on the borders of a great and wealthy nation. It is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to take the full encouragement which the bank statistics, and the words of their experienced and farseeing managers, are adapted to give, and at the same time to use all diligence to discover and to adopt the very best methods available for promoting a still greater development of our resources, and a more rapid growth of our population in the future.

Men say of women what pleases them; women do with

THE new Premier has declared himself, and has struck the key-note of his future action with no uncertain sound. His speech in the Senate, followed up by Sir Hector Langevin's announcement in the House of Commons, that "the policy which has hitherto guided the Liberal Conservative party will be carried out," sufficiently indicates that the Cabinet is prepared to work harmoniously to that end. The unavoidable delay in making this announcement has greatly exercised the patience of the Opposition, and, their wish being father to their thought, the columns of their journals have been filled with anticipatory rejoicings over the coming Government collapse. We know to what straws drowning men will cling, but after the testimony freely borne by men of every shade of opinion as to Mr. Abbott's peculiar fitness for the position he now holds, it seems strange that it did not dawn on the minds of the writers of these brilliant and epigrammatic articles that because of that fitness the consolidation, instead of the disintegration, of his party must ensue as a matter of course. The colleagues of the late Premier are now his colleagues, and they will work together on the old lines which were laid down for them by one "who being dead yet speaketh."

That the crisis in the political history of Canada which seemed imminent even a few days ago has been safely tided over was convincingly proved by the large attendance at the caucus held last week. The entire Conservative party attended it, with scarcely an exception, and a full delegation from the Senate joined their voices with those of ministers and members in cheering to the echo their new leader and assuring him of their entire confidence. Such a spontaneous and unreserved tribute of the kind has not for many years been paid to any statesman at what we may call the outset of his career, for, of course, this is an entirely new departure for the former leader of the Senate. In spite of his modest and deprecatory remarks as to being the least obnoxious of possible prime ministers, it is certain that he has the diplomatic instinct which has enabled him to seize the mot d'enigme of the present state of things, which might have escaped a politician of more brilliant parts but of less insight and discre-The only dissatisfied member of the Cabinet at present is the Secretary of State, who continues to urge his claim to the portfolio of Railways and Canals. This has been refused to him, as it would seriously complicate the policy of conciliation in other directions, and if he is as much of a philosopher as he ought to be, he will console himself with the axiom of his compatriot, " Tout vient à qui sait attendre."

The sultriness of the weather has not as yet mitigated the heat of argument which has been rather notably displayed on one or two occasions lately. Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, who is always thirsting for information, and usually demands it, as it were, at the point of the bayonet, upbraided the Government with delay in pushing on the Tarte-McGreevy enquiry, and demanded with a good deal of excitement an explanation from the Government or from the Chairman of the Privileges Committee. Sir John Thompson replied with more warmth than he usually allows himself. The irrepressible member for Queen's at once seized the opportunity of giving that tu quoque character to the debate which distinguishes his utterances, and though he was backed up by the Leader of the Opposition, the Minister of Justice had the last word, demonstrating that though the enquiry in question was a most grave and important one, there had been a still more pressing matter at issue during the last few days—the formation of the Cabinet—which naturally took the first place in the attention of the Government.

Monday was a field-day in the House of Commons. The leader of the Opposition, who had been prevented from opening his batteries on the Government last Friday, seized the earliest opportunity, directly the orders of the day had been called, of making his attack. It was unexpected by the public at large; Monday being a private members' day, but anyone who saw Mr. Laurier in the House on Friday must have felt sure that he was primed and loaded and ready to go off. His speech was a good one, but perhaps had rather less of that suggestion of "reserve force" than usual, and his accusations against the Government of disingenuousness and needless delay in the avowal of their policy were indefinite. When he came to the more personal question of the choice of a Premier, he certainly struck a wrong chord in alluding to Mr. Abbott's heartstrings as being bound to the C.P.R. Railway, even though he had severed his pecuniary connection therewith. Sir John Thompson, in the finest speech he has made this session, did not fail to seize every weak point in his opponent's logic, and played upon the "heartstrings" with especially good effect. The force of the very dignified and manly tribute he paid to the character and efficiency of the Premier was heightened by a quotation from the Hon. Mr. Power's speech at the opening of the Senate, in which he, though a Liberal, expressed in unstinted terms his approbation of the choice of a Leader made by His Excellency. A long and animated debate followed, lasting until early this (Tuesday) morning in which the Hon. Mr. Costigan and Mr. Hazen distinguished themselves by very forcible speeches; and when the division was taken at 1.23 a.m., there was a Government majority of 20. The Opposition, beaten once more, had to console themselves by welcoming the returned prodigal, Mr. Joneas, of Gaspe, who has unaccountably been straying into the Government Lobby since the beginning of the session.

At the time of sending off this letter the Minister of Finance is just making the Budget speech, which sounds to average listeners only a dreary and arid waste of figures, but even they will welcome the announcement of a surplus of over two millions for the present year.

The Tarte-Langevin Committee continues to drag along very slowly, but on Friday last Mr. Owen Murphy made some startling revelations as to the manner in which the contract for the Quebec Harbour Works had been manipulated, in the interest, he said, of the Conservative Election Fund. Further sensational evidence was expected to-day, but the whole time of the meeting was occupied with the identification of documents. Mr. Tarte produced a mysterious letter, the reading of which was promptly stopped by a technical objection. It was probably something of a bomb-shell, as the immediate effect was to cause the exclusion of all spectators, while the Committee discussed the situation with closed doors.

IN MEMORIAM SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

For a week a Red Sun beat
Over the City set on an Hill,
Till the nights fell, heavy with heat,
Till the dawns rose, close and still,
And the breath of the morning, perturbed,
And the river's sullen breath,
And the halting spring showers, curbed
In the awful face of Death,
Told that a Soul was passing,
Told to the souls in fear
That the dreaded end was near.

Thus—while that Red Sun hung,
What but Death in the air?
While the smoky shadows clung
To Tower and river and square,
And ever through gloom and glare,
Came—like a funeral boom,
The distant roar of Chaudière.
By that dull note of doom,
By a Nation's vast despair,
Death—what else—in the air!

Lo! Over the crowned town

Whose was the right to weep?
Their's, who knew him the best?

Hers, on the cliff's gray steep?

No! from the habitant dark,
To the Queen of an endless realm,
From the children who stopped in their play,
To his rival at the helm,—
He was dear and justly so.

He was dear and justly so, Now that we have laid him low, This we say, for this we know.

God of our fathers—set some Star
Like his again to burn for us,
Lest overhead, that great soul, far
Removed from our future, yearn for us!
That—as the Red Sun sank
To rise in a mist of rain,
Cooling the fevered air,
And laving the waiting grain,
Our clouded sky may clear,
And the Empire's faith be kept
Whole—as he would have it kept,
For whom an Empire wept.
S.

PARIS LETTER.

THE Grand Steeplechase of Paris was run for under most brilliant meteorological auspices. The public could reach the course by the battle field of the Fête des Fleurs, where the ground was strewn with such missiles as tiny bouquets. The military, who were keeping the floral Appian Way clear, placed these bouquets in the muzzles of their Lebels—may the latter never know any other ammunition, especially after their deadly perfectibility at Fourmies. One-half of Paris turned out to live for twelve hours in the Bois; it was a torrential sortie of health-seekers. Not a tree but had its pic-nic party under its boughs. The baskets of provisions alone would have convinced War Minister de Fréycinet that Parisians are well supplied with food necessaries in case of another siege.

The air was softly warm and perfumed with the delicious odours from the delicate grass and the greenest of green trees. It was the triumphal entry of Chevalier du Printemps. The world was in its prime—there was a touch of "the first birthdays of young Time." Never had the female portion of the population appeared so charmingly dressed; delicate grey, lilac, and white materials for dresses, with green, black, and crimson jackets, so exquisitely fitting, and with gossamer hats, playfully bending beneath their weight of flowers and elegant shades of ribbons, cunningly interwoven by fairy fingers. It was "tout à la joie," and recalled what Talleyrand observed of the eighteenth century before the Revolution, "la douceur de vivre."

There was no particular reason to visit that portion of the Bois devoted to the Auteuil race-course. Only a prize of 125,000 frs. was to be contested, and the English and French were at it again hammer and tongs. The English favourite was "Innisfail," and that of the French was "Saïda." I arrived to witness the former take his

second last jump. It was here that that veritable "Fille d'Air," "Saïda," might have said to her rival: "Sweet Innis-fallen, fare thee well!" She won by three lengths; though at a distance from the winning post I soon knew from the cyclone of cheers that the French crack had won. When England scores the Gauls indulge in no ovation. M. Carnot was absent, so unable to share in the triumph of his poetic namesake. During the President's recent tour in France, he was presented with a mule, a pair of wooden shoes, a dog's-skin vest, and a pound of butter; the typical industries of the localities he traversed.

The owner of "Saïda," Baron Finot, bought the lucky and plucky little mare at a public auction in November, 1889, for 12,000 frs. She did the 7,150 yards with "obstacles" in 8 m. $47\frac{1}{2}$ sec. The Senate hesitates to stomach the New Horse Racing Bill, destined to legalize gambling on the courses, and allowing the State to have its pull out of the tax struck on the pools. The Patricians may at once gulp down the bitter pill. The purists in the Lower House have already been converted to the orthodoxy of the vice. Further, the betting on Sunday last, public, quasi-public, and private, was as vigorous as three months ago, when, in a paroxysm of outraged virtue, the Solons stamped out book-makers and betting machines. It is the old story, the more things change in France, the more they remain the same.

The Melinite affair is far from being cleared up; only a public trial can now cleanse the family linen. The Government has to explain, giving day and date, with documents in support, if Turpin, the discoverer of Melinite, and now in prison, was tied up not to sell his secret to an outsider. In the seized private papers of Turpin, the police have found a correspondence with the German ambassador here, declining in 1887, on the part of the Emperor of Germany, to purchase his Melinite, the price demanded being excessive. Turpin next offered his secret to England. If not bound at these periods to the French War Office, and if it refused to buy Turpin's secret, he was in his right to sell his discovery in another market, since he wanted to make money. But the thought of a Frenchman selling such an explosive to Germany is at the least a very sad one. Patriotism draws the line at that commerce.

The French cavalry are to have no more sabres, but the swords will not be turned into plough-shares. The sabre will be replaced by the lance, and the repetition carabine will be provided with a bayonet so that the men will be able to act in a pinch like infantry. Italy has invented a smaller bore rifle so superior to any existing that the Germans admit the invention will necessitate the complete re-arming of all troops. That means bringing the period nearer when nations must file their schedules. Even this form of extermination would be preferable to employing reaping machinery for mowing down armies.

It may not be generally known that while corporal punishment is abolished in the French army it exists in the French navy. In 1848, one of the first acts of the Second Republic was to abolish the chain ball and the ropes end on board warships. At present in the French navy the men are punished by the "bar of justice"—that Treilhard said in 1810 "was the punishment that ranks next after death." The men are by leg and hand fastened by handcuffs to an iron bar; they are fastened by padlocks, the keys of the latter being kept by a special officer. Recently, on board the Amiral-Baudin, at the Piracus, an accident to a pipe caused steam to enter the room where some men were incarcerated; the man of keys could not be found; the guards could do nothing, so two of the padlocked were steamed to death, and the others frightfully scalded-" pour encourager les autres."

In the revival of Marie Antoinette theatricals, at the Trianon, to raise funds for a statue to Houdon, the Versaillais sculptor of the eighteenth century, the scenery, costumes and attendants were very faithfully revived, and the vaudeville, comic opera, and ballet represented were those in which the poor queen figured. The class of spectators was different; the audience before whom Marie Antoinette acted consisted of "the lower servants of the place"; rarely was a courtier invited. The king himself had to take his chance. Then the "free list was entirely suspended"—the Press "not" excepted.

The third Picture Exhibition, or Salon, now being held in the Palais des Arts Libéraux, at the Champ de Mars, merits a visit. It consists of paintings that the juries of the other two shows refused. It is fashionable to deride this third exhibition as an upstart; as not being "dans le train." This is unfair; the works are from the easels of young artists, who after some years may be famous. Meissonier himself was rejected in his early days, and Millet's "Angelus" was unceremoniously spurned. In this third Salon, there are several passable, beside many inferior, pictures. But not a few of the rejected surpass several that have been admitted into the shows, one and two, and it is to be hoped that the Government will make a few purchases here of what is really good in order to stamp out snobism in the art confraternity. These young artists display much originality in the selection of subject; practice will improve their drawing and observation their colouring. They lean to nature; that art-mother will not betray those who trust intelligently in her.

A society exists in Paris for rewarding notorious lives. Thus Poncet, the engineer who drove the first passenger train in France, has received a medal, so has Gerard, aged 101, who was taken prisoner at Waterloo. Z.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

IT is time then, it seems to me, that the Society should face the question, whether there should be an English Literature section or not. Philology, Archæology, Geography, Indian Antiquities, Philosophy, Constitutional History are all interesting and important subjects, but they are not Literature. Can there be an English Literature section, and what functions should it discharge? To get a satisfactory answer to this question, let us consider what were the functions the French Academy set before itself. It is the oldest and the most celebrated literary society in the world and its history may be a guide

From the date of its formation by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, the Academy set before itself two great aims: To preserve the purity of the French language, and to draw up unalterable standards of literary excellence to which all writers must conform. It may be questioned whether its influence has been wholly good along either of those lines, or whether the good that it has done might not have been attained, even had the Academy never existed. French authorities declare that, so far as language is concerned, it has been a barrier to enrichment, and that it has repressed rather than encouraged genius and national life. M. Paul Albert satirically recounts its early labours in drawing up the dictionary and in criticizing Corneille. "Richelieu," says, "like all true tyrants had literary pretensions," and meant that it should be his slave. He intimated, for instance that the Acceptance that instance, that the Academicians should censure the "Cid." They hesitated, but His Eminence gave the word through his factotum, Bois-Robert, "Faites savoir à ces Messieurs que je les aimerai comme ils m'aimeront." They yielded and produced "Tara" and produced "Les Sentiments de l'Académie sur le Cid. Again, M. Albert says, "Outre les harangues officielles, fleau dont Racine priait dieu de préserver le roi, l'Académie qui venait de fonder le prix d'éloquence et le prix de currents, pendant près de soixante années, que les infinis mérites de Louis XIV. Un jour, elle proposait le suiet suivant. Quelle cet de tent de la celle cet de tent de la celle ce suivant, Quelle est de toutes les vertus du monarque celle qui mérite la préférence? Le roi, averti, modifia le texte et se contenta de cette rédaction modeste ; le roi n'est pas moins distingué par les vertus qui font l'honnête homme que par celles qui font les grands rois." "Veut on avoir une idea du ton de une idèe du ton de ces compositions consacrées à la glorification de Louis XIV. et couronnées par l'Académie La Monnoye, un des lauréats, disait."

Sagesse, esprit, grandeur, courage, majesté, Tout nous montre en Louis une divinité!

We must remember that the atmosphere of the 17th and 18th centuries was favourable to breeding lickspittles, and that English and Irish, as well as French specimens of the class, abounded. Swift crucifies them in the past sage which Thackeray pronounces "the best stroke of humour, if there be a best in that abounding book, where his Gulliver in the unpronounceable country describes parting from his master, the horse." "I took," he says, a second leave of my master, but, as I was going to prostrate myself to kiss his hoof, he did me the honour to raise it gently to my mouth. I am not ignorant how much I have been consumed. much I have been censured for mentioning this last particular. Detreators are all particular and ticular. Detractors are pleased to think it improbable that so illustrices a result of the solutions and the solutions are pleased to think it improbable. that so illustrious a person should descend to give so great a mark of distinctions. a mark of distinction to a creature so inferior as to Neither have I forgotten how apt some travellers are gut boast of extraordinary favours they have received. if these censurers were better acquainted with the noble and courteous disposition of the Houyhnhams they would soon change their called soon change their opinion." No one will say that Swift's satire is too severe satire is too severe, who reads the adulations actually offered by the Academy 1V. offered by the Academicians to Richelieu and Louis XIV. or the prostration of Swift himself before Sir William Temple. Reading the Temple. Reading what was done in former days, Lord amazed that we offered no scrap of sweet taffy to how. Lorne or the Princess Louise. The Academicians, that ever, did set to work to draw up a dictionary would forever preserve the French language in its purity.

The great minister Calleria The great minister, Colbert, who wanted to know whether the state was getting the state was getting money's worth for its money, looked in on them one down to construct the state was getting money's worth for its money, looked in on them one day to see how they were getting along with their work, and found that after forty years' labour they had got as far as the world in the state of that the minister went away penetrated with admirer tion. "nour le core le cor tion, "pour la sage lenteur, la conscience, l'èrudition profonde qu'apportaient à leur tache ces hommes nents." M. Albert aux leur tache ces hommes chapter aux leur tache ces h M. Albert sum up the first section of his chap he Academy in a up the first section of his chap. ter on the Academy in a verdict that sounds like "guilty, but with a recommend of the sound o but with a recommendation to mercy." "Aussi fut ence de l'Académie sur la direction des esprits nulle ou funeste. nulle ou funeste. Elle ne produisit que deux ouvrages, les Sentiments que les sentiments les Sentiments sur le Cid et le Dictionnaire. premier est un bien faible morceau de critique littéraire, le second fut condemné le second le second fut condamné dès sa naissance, et l'Académie ellemème le refondit aux plus ellemème le refondit entièrement cinquante ans plus tard." Still in spite of this tard." Still in spite of this adverse verdict, which we must remember in a six and six adverse verdict, which we must remember in a six and six adverse verdict, which we must remember in a six and six adverse verdict, which we must remember in a six adverse verdict, which we must remember in a six adverse verdict, which we must remember in a six adverse verdict, which we will not a six adverse verdict. must remember is not unchallenged, and in spite of admitted early mistaker and in spite. admitted early mistakes and limitations, the Academy has done excellent work in many ways.

been, and is, a power in France. The greatest while men cannot afford to dispense with its recognitions, will be enrolled as a member is recognition to highest to be enrolled as a member is regarded as the highest honour even by a Victor Hugo.

No society, however, in London or anywhere else in activity in our literature, through the first quarter of this English-speaking lands, will ever be allowed an authoritation tative censorship of the English language. The practice of the best speakers and writers, as well as general popular usage, will always be the supreme arbiters. and phrases will be continually added, enriching the language and making it better fitted for world-wide use. Neither will any society be allowed to impose its own standards, or the standards of one age, as absolute and for There has been proof enough to satisfy Englishmen that attempts at intellectual dictatorship have been injurious rather than helpful to thought. In our own century, dictators have sought to ignore or to crush, succession, cessively, every one who from time to time introduced new literary forms that were but the clothing of new forms of idealism or larger conceptions than the old. Jeffrey's critique of Wordsworth's "Excursion" is not a solitary example in England of the incapacity of the old to understand the new, any more than the Academy's Sentiments sur le Cid" is a solitary example in France. In a volume of the Camelot Series, entitled "Early Reviews of Great Writers," we find instances equally satonishing, all tending to prove that great literary men, like great painters, or the greatest masters of music, must make up their minds to form their own constituencies. If they live long enough, they may triumph over the regular and the commonplace, and receive due appreciation. they die young, they can only hope that posterity will do them. them justice. "Dissenters from the established systems in poetry and criticism," as the Edinburgh Review called the Lake School, must expect no mercy from men who believe in fixed literary standards. The Quarterly Review understand in stood Keats no better than the Edinburgh understood the Lake School. Blackwood was as hopelessly dense when dealing with what it called the "Cockney school of poetry," of which Leigh Hunt was declared to be the head, and Shelley and Keats disciples. The Monthly Review, in criticizing and Keats disciples. cizing Burns, is able to discern merit in the "Cottar's Saturday Night," but gives an Anglified version of what it calls "y Night," but gives an Anglified version of what it calls "this little performance," explaining with calm consciousness of superior merit, "We have used the freedom to mode. to modernize the orthography a little, wherever the measure and the measure that the orthography a little wherever the measure the measure that the our tre would permit, to render it less disgusting to our readers south of the Tweed." These reviews, we must temember, combined the highest literary talent of the time. time, and generally meant to be honest and impartial. They were far ahead of any journals that had ever been attack were far ahead of any journals that had ever been attempted in England before, yet how helpless they are in the presence of any new force! They do not understand it, and presence of any new force! it, and as it is their business to stamp it with an authoritation. tative label, they can only damn with faint praise or condemn. This is bad enough, so far as misleading the public and wounding the spirit or suppressing—so far as it can be suppressed—the genius of a Byron, a Carlyle, or a Browning is conse is concerned. Admittedly, there is power enough on the side of injustice when Jupiter is only a leading journal. Fortunately, however, in that case, another organ of opinion can be made in the new master ion can be started, and the disciples of the new master may find their way into the old journal, and gradually change it was into the old journal, and gradually change its voice. But when Jupiter is an organization vename. venerable by age, and representing what is supposed to be the whole literary judgment of the country, from which there is there is no appeal, the injustice is apt to be overpowering. The true teachers of every epoch are the men who have most thoroughly absorbed all its light and its question. questionings, as well as its deepest convictions, who are in sympathy with its ideals and unexpressed that he sympathy with its ideals and unexpressed faith and who, because of deeper insight than the established to the stable to the sta lished teachers possess, have found some solutions, even though the problems with though they may be only partial, for the problems with which it is wrestling. Whether they write in prose or verse matters nothing. Whether they write in the matters nothing. They may express themselves in lectures dramas, epics or lyrics; in novels and essays; in lectures and essays; in sermons, and criticisms; in biographies and histories; in sermons, or in "M" but according or in "Maxims; in biographies and nistories, in seconding to their in the second of the world and their to their insight into the open secret of the world and their knowledge at into the open secret of the world and said by knowledge of the best that has been thought and said by the best minds, they are literary men and the formative forces of the best write is accepted by the torces of their day. What they write is accepted by the ge as the contract and the guide of its life. Re as the expression of its heart and the guide of its life.

Every and it their works follow them. It is not given to every epoch to have one man who sums up in himself its characterist to have one man who can reflect them in characteristic spiritual forces and who can reflect them in perfect listic spiritual forces and who can instruments perfect literary forms that shall be sources and instruments of culture forms that shall be sources and instruments of culture for all time. How many dead centuries Homer represents we know not; but Dante voices "in mystic unfathomatic enterpresents and Shakespeare unfathomable song" ten silent centuries; and Shakespeare interprets. interprets to us the same epoch from the practical side of life, and that modern fulness thonal us the same epoch from the reflects the Renaissance and that modern fulness of thought of which it was the dawn. "From 1780 to 1830, Game of which it was the dawn." 1830, Germany," says M. Taine, "produced all the ideas of our historical age," and one man Goethe summed them thought to make the development of the summed them should be summed that the summed them should be summed that the summed the summed that the s enough to rethink them with a power equal to Dante's, and a rethink them with a power equal to Dante's, and a range equal to Shakespeare's. Such a supreme literary made is waiting for. So literary man is what our complex age is waiting for. So tar we have had only an earnest, an earnest, it is true, of extraordine had only an earnest, an earnest is yet to come. extraordinary promise, but the full harvest is yet to come.

in giving the promise of the come of the giving this estimate of what our own age has done, there is no intention of doing any injustice to the great literary products of England and America throughout the whole of this century; but in judging from the highest allow ourselve, it is possible to be impartial and not to the first of the century influenced by the bulk which allow of view, it is possible to be imparting the ourselves to be unduly influenced by the bulk which the present to be unduly influenced by the bulk which the present to our vision. Matthe present has when it is too close to our vision. Mat-Arnold rightly says that "the burst of creative

century, had about it something premature; . . . in other words, that it did not know enough. This makes Byron so empty of matter, Shelley so incoherent, Wordsworth even, profound as he is, yet so wanting in completeness and variety." Neither can any of their successors be said to have attained absolutely the first rank. Tennyson is too much of the mere Englishman. Faultless artist, so far as form is concerned, his substance is due to Milton and Keats, with the local colouring of the insular English life of his own time. Robert Browning is far wider in outlook, in thought, in sympathy and in scholarship, but he will not be accepted as the full and final interpreter of our century. America, of course, could not be expected to produce such a man, for "the life and the world of modern times are very complex things," and America is so big that it has scarcely been able to realize itself, still less to under stand the modern world. Longfellow is only a reflection of the English poets. Whittier's verse flows sweetly and is always pure, but can much more be honestly said? That he is a Quaker is his strength and his weakness. Everyone respects the Quakers, but the whole world will never put on their sober garb. Walt Whitman is in sympathy with the democratic spirit of the age, but he is hopelessly formless and chaotic. Lowell is master of an original form of satire, but satire is not by any means the highest expression of literature. Emerson is the greatest literary man that America has produced, but he is too ethereal to become daily food for millions. When literature is on so vast a scale and of so many varied and continually changing types of excellence, when its functions are so lofty and all pervasive, and when the history to which we have referred proves the incapacity of the ablest men to fix its bounds, it is clear that it would be folly for the English Literature Section of the Royal Society of Canada to undertake anything like the work of the French Academy. A society in London would not be allowed to exercise the function of preserving the purity of the language or of fixing literary standards; much less would a society in the United States, Canada or Australia. The question then comes up, what function can we discharge? Can we be of any use to the State? For, if not, the Section may serve the society best by performing the happy-despatch. It seems to me that there is a function that our Section might discharge, a work related to the condition of things in Canada and to practical life, both in the lower and higher sense of the word practical, and therefore more useful to the State, than either of the aims which the French Academy set before itself. It might organize a course of study that should bring out the educational value that is implicit in English literature, and especially its practical relations to life, for use in Canadian schools from the lowest to the highest. For what is the highest university but a school! As Carlyle says, all that a university can do for us is still but what the first school began doing-teach us to read. If we could do anything towards organizing such a course of study, we would help to solve a pressing problem in education and confer an inestimable boon on the State, for the highest object of the State must be the education of the people.

Let me explain more fully what is included in this object which I contemplate, its practical value, the means now being taken to secure its realization, and the relation that our Section would occupy to Provincial and local societies that have the same end in view.

The fundamental principle in education must be to develop all that is best in man, and so fit him for the best work that he can do in the world, and for the destiny to which we believe him to be heir. That only can be called a liberal education which deals with each scholar as a man and not as a creature intended to be a mere craftsman, which lifts the individual out of his self-life and puts him in proper relations to the past and to his work. The great mass of men must get this education through actual connection with the world in their discharge of daily duties and their relations to the family, the State and the Church. To these universal means of culture the school is now, by common consent, superadded. If nothing else is taught in it save the ability to read, a key is thereby put into the hand of the capable scholar by which he can open innumer-The master-pieces of his own literature are, at any rate, open to him, and by the study of these he can obtain that comprehension of life which is the essence of education. Secondary schools and universities aim at a culture for the few who can avail themselves of it, that puts within their reach not only the best thought of their own nation, but of the world. There they learn to "read in various languages, in various sciences." The study of Latin and Greek was once thought the only means for attaining this liberal culture, and I am one of those who consider it to be, on the whole, the best means still. When, however, the study of the ancient classics degenerated into mechanical verse-making or the minute analysis of words, it ceased to be humanistic. No wonder that a reaction took place. All through this century the cry has been heard: "Back to nature; nature at any rate is better than dead languages. Study science. Science is the knowledge of real things and not of mere vocables." It is now acknowledged, however, that this second extreme is as bad as the first. The study of the natural sciences has not yielded what was once fondly expected. It is again felt that true education must consist in the study of man and of society, and that, of course, can be found only in literature. Must all who would be scholars fall back then on Latin and Greek? By no means. Modern life is too complex to be satisfied with only one form of the

humanities. In every country that possesses a great literature, the question is being asked, is it not possible to so organize the study of that literature that vast numbers who cannot spare the time necessary to master the ancient classics may receive some share in the common inheritance of intellectual life that has been accumulated by the race to which they belong, and so be enabled to live a fuller life than they otherwise would. Is it not possible to make the study of English literature interesting and practically related to life, even in common and in High schools; and in the Universities to make it one of the means by which a type of thorough liberal culture can be secured? With regard to this question Mr. Freeman declares that English Literature cannot be taught, "because it does not deal with facts, but is a matter of taste and opinion for which there is no agreement; again, because it cannot be crammed, and lastly, because it cannot be examined upon. He therefore calls on us to give up all efforts to teach Liter-(Contemporary Review, October, 1889.) Mr. Freeman always speaks so dogmatically that he silences or frightens timid people. It must also be confessed that English Literature has generally been taught in such a way that scholars have not been allured to its further study. They have sometimes been rather made to hate it, and their departure from school or college has been to them the signal for selling off their books, and thereafter confining themselves to newspapers. Now, I do not undervalue the education given by the press. If we could only succeed in establishing the ideal newspaper, it might be very considerable. But, after all, newspapers must deal to a great extent with the local, the temporary, the accidental, the sensational, the partial and incomplete; and the man who trusts his education to them will, of necessity, be a scrappy creature intellectually. In spite, however, of Mr. Freeman's magisterial utterances, and of admitted failure in the past, I am inclined to think that the study of English literature can be organized, and that it might be made to take a place second to that which the ancient classics long held as an effective means of discipline and culture. We must admit that only an occasional student now acquires "such a mastery of the classical languages as to make them a more effective means than his native speech and his native literature for teaching him all the varied powers of language, the significance of style, the secret force of rhythm, the psychological relations between thought and expression, the development of literature as representing the character and intellectual life of a nation; all this culture, in which lies the key to the higher phenomena of history and life, the student will, in many cases, now acquire more naturally and more thoroughly from the study of English than from the study of foreign authors." It is true, adds Professor Cappon, from whom I have just quoted, that there is considerable difficulty in organizing all this knowledge in an English course, considerable difficulty in finding practical methods of teaching it, and, lastly, considerable difficulty in examining upon it. All the more need that it should be taken in hand. The subject is new, but its educational importance is incalculable. To succeed in what we aim at, a great deal of united work will be required, and that work, far from being done at once, will have to continue so long as the mind grows and new forms of idealism are created. What would be the place of the English Literature Section of the Royal Society in this contemplated work? Its place is marked out by its position as the one literary society or educational organization that is wide as the Dominion. At present, volunteer societies are dealing with the very question concerned. Two years ago, a Modern Language Association was formed in Toronto, composed largely of Ontario University professors and lecturers and representatives of the High schools. That Association is in a condition of vigorous life that is a significant contrast to the lifelessness of our Section. Its discussions are helpful to professional students and teachers of English and other modern languages, besides tending to guide public opinion aright. The subjects of discussion open to its members are of exhaustless interest, as Professor Cappon has indicated in the sentences I have just quoted. When Provincial societies are doing this work, because the subject of education is by our constitution entrusted to the Provinces, should not our Society seek to encourage their efforts and combine them, so that the learning and experience of one Province might be a benefit to all? What would!be necessary to make our Section a living

bond between such Provincial professional societies? In the first place, the number of our members would need to be enlarged. Discussions are of no value unless among men who understand a subject. When only half a dozen members are present at a meeting, a majority of these probably interested in science or the border-land between science and literature, there can be no discussion regarding literary forms, methods or relations. Our Section should include the professors of English Literature in every considerable university in the Dominion. At present it does not include the professors of Dalhousie, Fredericton, McGill, Queen's, Trinity or Toronto; that is, it excludes the men most competent to discuss English Literature. It should also, I think, include representatives of secondary schools, and young Canadians who have done good work in English Literature and who would be willing to take trouble to bring the section into relation to Provincial educational forces. It may be asked, Why should we have forty or fifty members when the other sections of the Society can do their work with twenty? There are special reasons in their cases, as I have shown, though perhaps they too have hardly considered whether they might not do their work better if they opened their doors more widely. Some of the most eminent mathematicians, chemists and physicists in Canada are not in the section devoted to those sciences, and some of the most eminent biologists are not in the other science section. frankly say that I see no good reason for the exclusion of such men; but the question now is, not whether the membership of all the sections should be increased, but whether the section that feels that it must have more members if it is to do the best possible work for the State should be permitted its proper development. We must not forget that the Royal Society is a union of several academies, and as each of these must stand or fall on its own merits it should be allowed modifications of its original constitution that experience shows to be required. If it is thought that this might give one section a preponderance in the Councils of the Society, that could be guarded against by allowing it a vote equal only to that of each of the other sections.

In the second place, the Society should meet in different centres of the Dominion in order to interest the public in its aims and to enlist the co-operation of local scientific men and professional educators. Montreal has fitly taken the initiative already in this new departure, and I am glad to hear that the Society is invited to hold its next annual meeting in Toronto. Our headquarters must be in Ottawa, and I trust that before long we may secure offices there and a paid secretary. We cannot expect our Honorary Secretary to continue doing so much of the actual work of the Society any longer. We owe almost everything to The Parliament of Canada has sustained us generously. The representatives of the Queen have given us every possible encouragement. Sir William Dawson, our first President, has always been in the front. But to no one is our comparative prosperity so due as to Dr. Bourinot; from first to last he has taken the heavy oar, and it is hardly too much to say that but for his devotion and untiring industry the Society would hardly have continued to exist in its entirety.

Gentlemen, my object in giving this address has been to show where and why the Society is weakest in order that we may consider how best to give it strength for effective work. The object that animates us is to do something for Canada. Our Society represents Canada and the spirit that made us a country a quarter of a century ago; the spirit which will enable us to triumph over all the centrifugal forces which are at work in every young country, "the determination of our people," as Lord Lansdowne expressed it in Montreal seven years ago, "to be something more than a fortuitous aggregate of Provinces, without national life, or national statesmanship, or national policy, or national culture, or national precautions for defence."

SHAKESPEARE.

When earth was young and life was full and strong;
When mystery lurked in every grove and stream,
And truth was what the poet saw in dream,
Blind Homer sang for youth a wondrous song.

When 'neath a heavy burden of false fears
Men staggered in the gloom, a fierce, dark soul
Uprose, and Dante built into life's whole
His hell of woe and bitterness and tears.

Then lest the world should sink to black despair,
Like the great sun burst Shakespeare's glowing mind,
Serene, majestic, strong and unconfined,
Like the limitless all embracing air.

Homer sings youth; Dante the soul's fierce strife; But Shakespeare chants the choral hymn of life.

JAMES C. HODGINS.

THE RAMBLER.

SUNDAY afternoon in Queen's Park revealed unex-A pected phases of life and civilization, which only a Sims or Anstey could perhaps adequately put on paper. King David came in for some lively criticism, also the morals and manners of the Roman Catholic "clargy." observed nine preachers of-I suppose-as many widely differing faiths. I tried to discover the Agnostic, but the line of argument was nowhere audible which entitled me to give title to any of the black-coated speakers who-defying Col. Denison and all his works-made flying shots at systems generally. The peculiar feature of the day was the essentially bad quality of the air, even under the noble caks and the spreading maples that make our Park so desirable a resting place. The Anglo-Saxon race does not worship water. The Salvationists touched the two extremes of profanity and pathos, as usual. The women take their children along and make them sit down around one of the banners spread upon the ground. A tall negro toots and a stout Scotchman drums; a pale Canadian lass sings in a hard forced contralto, and a stunted cockney matron leads off in ringing high tones. You only want a coster or two and a drunken fight to make you believe you are in London—not Toronto. Then the Red man comes in for his share of the proceedings there were half-a-dozen of them from Georgian Bay, mostly handsome fellows, straight, brown and pleasant featured. Under another tree behold a melancholy male double

quartette, led, apparently, by a clerical person in a straw hat and pair of bands. This entertainment is too high-class, and does not attract much attention, so presently the quartette dwindles, leaving only the ex-parson in the straw hat to talk in excited falsetto to the few stragglers who view his exertions in mild surprise. Over in another corner a free fight is going on—we do not gather whether the point involved is the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures or the infallibility of the Pope—when two of the splendid policemen Toronto calls her own march laconically up—they do not make vulgar haste, you understand—and the bruit is stilled.

The worst fight I ever saw—I am not in the habit of attending regularly at fights, of course, but they come my way sometimes—was in Berners Street, not far from the musically aristocratic neighbourhood of Novello, Ewer & Co. It was'nt two men—bad enough. It was'nt a man and a woman—still worse. But it was between two women—and nothing could have been worse. Three policemen on the spot, and four more added, were needed to separate the raging, howling, scratching, biting, kicking, screaming creatures.

A friend not long out has described a certain service in London, which holds there, although it would never work here, such is the narrowness of local feeling. Following evensong come five minutes of silent prayer, then violin or organ selections, an anthem, and finally a selection, with comments, from Shelley, Browning, Tennyson, or Carlyle read from the pulpit, after which flowers are distributed to the poor, those who care to come and get them. This agreeable and surely not irreligious episode is called the "Worship Hour."

My faithful correspondent at Broadview sends me some rare and interesting specimens of prairie flowers, including the Shooting-star and the sweet yellow Pea, and a silvery spray of the prairie willow, which, though some time pressed, still exhales a pleasant odour. The Shooting-star, or dodecatheon, is, according to Gray, usually rose-coloured, flesh-coloured, or white. As my correspondent's specimen is lilac, may it not be that it runs into Primula farinosa, a variety found in Ontario? I have pleasure in transcribing a portion of this kind letter.

"Ladies' Slippers—only in yellow; I have not found any pink in the Territories, though I have seen them near the Riding mountain in Manitoba, in the Quagmires. There are many other prairie beauties whose names I do not know (not being a botanist).

"I might think all this wearisome to you, did I not remember that the Rambler walked five miles in early spring for a few 'Hepaticas.'

"There is a flowering shrub (I send a small spray) called 'Silver Willow' here. As its name indicates, it has a silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow, and start from clusters of leaves at intervals along the branches. These flowers are very sweet, when met with in one's walks on the prairie, but the perfume is too powerful to be pleasant in the house. I fear the sprig sent will not give you much idea of the beauty of the fresh one, if it is unknown to you. I have never seen any in Ontario, but it reminds me of the flowering currant which we found in our mother's garden in company with the much-loved Lilac. In the meantime I will be on the lookout for that Spirage."

A beautiful specimen of the cypripedium spectabile, the large pink and white Lady's Slipper, was handed to me the other day. This beautiful orchid is a rare and handsome plant, and I have to thank Master O. White, of Carlton Street, for the gift.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEADLY LEVEL CROSSING.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—" Human interests being made up of life values and money values, the former have to be considered first.' The proposition so fully satisfies the conscience and the deliberate conclusions of the resson that it cannot be gainsaid. In the inner heart of all men who have learned to think and feel, the principle is admitted, unless they wish to place themselves outside the bond of social life. tian society is built upon the theory, though the forms in which it is expressed may vary. Why, then, should I be emphatic about that which is obvious? Only because, in practice, we so often fail to carry out the best principles, and take up with what we may look upon for the time as expediency. A sad example of this kind of neglect has just come before us in the terrible accident on a level crossing of the C. P. R. in St. Sauveur, a suburb of Quebec recently united with the city proper. It was long since named, in the pious feeling of the people, after the Saviour of men-the Divine Man who is our example, and who studied the needs of the perishing, and went about doing good. The hills that surround Quebec are thought to be very similar in appearance to those of Palestine, but the scenes they look down upon have, since the Gospel times, been modified by many changes of type and habit, and if many of the failings of humanity are the same now as they were then, man, at any rate, in the earlier era, was less dominated by the power of machinery and the ruthless forces of steam. Only the other day, twenty-two precious lives were lost in a woollen mill in a contiguous district of Quebec, through the bursting of a steam boiler. It cannot be asserted that that fatality, or the one that has just taken place, was not preventable by appropriate care, enforced in legislation and practice. It is cruel that the people's lives should be wasted in this way, and that hearts should be rent, even to the breaking, through the family losses involved in such destruction of citizens lives. If we have to tolerate these active elements of the modern industrial life, let us take measures to guard against the dangers that accompany them,—and with which they must inevitably be associated until removed by the exercise of a wise precaution. We must, as a people, cease to shut our eyes and ears against the promptings of duty in all the relations affected by these great and applied forces. people of the Dominion have to go seriously to work with their rulers to bring about an effective change; and, then, the national character and reputation that they are so habitually solicitous about will be advanced, and Canada will begin to take her proper place among the nations. speak that wise men may judge for themselves, and I do not think they will contradict me.

It only remains for me to give the facts of this latest calamity as they have been faithfully reported in the local journal, in the hope and trust that they, with other facts elsewhere, will be seriously and earnestly pondered, so that each may assist to advance the work of reform in his own sphere and according to the measure of his opportunities for this alone is true citizenship. The poor laundress and her farmer son belonged to a class and occupation well known to the comfortable classes in Quebec, the convenience and declarations are declarated and declarations and declarations and declarations are declarated and declarations and declarations and declarations and declarations and declarations and declarations are declarated and declarated and declarated and declarations are declarated and declarated and decla ience and order of whose lives they have long ministered to, and may well claim in return at the hands of their educated and more powerful friends the proper adjustment of the arrangements by which their lives are now constantly threatened. An iron bridge over the railway at this point will meet the case and will involve no great outlay, as things go, and the level-crossing danger will thus for this point be extinguished. On the same crossing, be it noted, loss of life has before occurred.

The Honourable Jonathan Würtele, now Judge, when Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, moved a considerable length of this railway out of Prince Edward Street, St. Roch's, where it had been laid along the centre of the highway, endangering all the dwellers on the street. The railway track was transferred to the bank of the River St. Charles, where it could do little mischief. Cost was perhaps fifty times greater than the construction of the bridge now asked for, though, when built, it will of the bridge now asked for, though, when built, it will certainly form a model and an argument for similar expenditures in various parts of the Dominion.

The following is the report from the Quebec Chronicle of May 25: "The St. Valier Street crossing of the C.P. & in St. Sauveur was the scene of a frightful accident of Saturday afternoon. The crossing in question is a short distance east of the tall distance east of the toll gate and a farmer and his mother, belonging to Lorette, were approaching it just as the express from Quebec came dashing along at its usual rate of speed. It is supposed that the unfortunate people, who were driving in a covered control in a covered control ing in a covered cart, either did not see or hear the train annuaghing at all all annuaghing at all annuaghing a approaching at all, the rumbling of their own cart filling their ears on their ears their ears, or that they attempted, when too late, and through migindeins they are presented that they are presented to the present the pr through misjudging the distance and speed of the cars, to cross the track in front of them. In any case, their vehicle was struck by the vehicle was struck by the locomotive and smashed to pieces.

The woman The woman was instantly killed, and her son seriously injured. The woman was instantly killed, and her son seriously injured. The young man, who is under the care of Elliott. Elliott, was removed to the residence of an aunt in Sauveur. The Sauveur. The deceased was a Mrs. Louis Gerard, of Lorette, and a weeken Lorette, and a washerwoman. Coroner Belleau will open an inquest to manner t an inquest to-morrow upon the remains, and the train hands will be heard as witnesses." But an accident of the same kind, resulting from land. same kind, resulting from level crossings, is almost weekly occurrence on one of the weekly occurrence on one or other of the great lines of the Dominion, in strong and Dominion, in strong contrast to the European experience

Our people know, in a general way, how these sufferings can be prevented in the time to come, and they are greatly dependent upon their representatives at Ottawa, who are officially charged with the care of their interests who are new and, as we all trust, worthy House, and They form a new and, as we all trust, worthy House, one competent for the existing emergency of our highly regarded Dominion.

THE Imperial Bank of Canada held its sixteenth annual meeting in Toronto, on the 17th inst., Mr. H. S. Howland, president, occupied the chair. Mr. Wilkie, the efficient manager, was able to present a very satisfactory report manager, was ableated to present a very satisfactory hope and submit a balance-sheet, setting forth the present hope ful position of an institution that has been exceptionally ful managed, and is year by year extending its business. The report will be found in another column.

Few people enjoy real liberty; we are all slaves ideas or habits.—Alfred de Musset.

The annual meeting of the Merchant's Bank, held in Montreal recently, was presided over by Mr. Andrew Allan, who was able to present a very favourable balance. Allan, who was able to present a very favourable financial sheet. The high place that this well-managed financial institution has reached in public confidence is fully substitution. The full and able review of the year's business tained. The full and able review of the year's business and the timely counsels contained in the address of the able and experienced manager, Mr. George Hague, ought able and experienced manager, The full report appears to be carefully read and pondered. The full report appears elsewhere in this issue.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS OF CANADA.*

N this compact and legal-looking volume Mr. Houston has collected the documents which he considers "contain the constitution of Canada and illustrate its historical development." If he might legitimately have included more, he has omitted none that was essential to the plan of his work. Believing that "the true line of development of the Canadian constitution takes us back, not to the French regime in Canada, but to the colonial governments of what are now called the United States," he has included no French documents except the articles of capitulation of Oughes Quebec and Montreal. Mr. Houston has made no attempt to interpret the documents. He neither theorizes nor dogmatizes. His, he tells as, "was the humbler but infinitely more useful task, to see that the texts were as correct as possible, and to give in the form of notes such historical information and references as would lighten the labours of the student without supplying him with readymade opinions." While the mere collection in one volume of these documents would itself be a service of no inconsiderable value, the usefulness of the collection is immensely enhanced by the learning and excellent judgment exhibited throughout in the annotations. notes do not, as is too often the case, explain the obvious or display mere unprofitable erudition. They direct the student and investigator to sources of information not very generally known and in many cases only discoverable, without such guides as these, after long and wearisome research. They do not bulk very largely in the volume, but they indicate unmistakably that Mr. Houston has the true instinct for historical investigation and the skill to present the results of his researches clearly and effectively, yet with commendable brevity. The time and labour and patience he must have bestowed on the work can be adequately appreciated by those only who have had some personal experience in similar undertakings.

The first document in the collection is a portion of the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, by which Nova Scotia and other French possessions in North America were ceded to Great Britain. This is followed by the documents relating to Representative Assemblies in the Maritime Provinces; the Articles of Capitulation of Quebec and Montreal; the Treaty of Paris, 1763; the Royal Proclamation thereunder, creating the Province of Quebec, and the Commission of Commission of Capitulation of Quebec, and the Commission of Capitulation of Capitula Commission to Governor Murray; Lord Mansfield's judgment in Campbell vs. Hall; the Quebec Act, 1774, and Supplementary Acts; the Constitutional Act, 1791, and Supplementary Acts; Union Act, 1840, and Supplementary Acts; Union Act, 1867, and Supplementary Acts; British North America Act, 1867, and Supplementary Acts; British North America Act, 1862; Supplementary Acts; Colonial Habeas Corpus Act, 1862; Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865; and the Commissions and Royal Instructions to Governors-General Viscount Money Monck, Earl Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne. The Appendixes are numerous and contain documents of scarcely less interest and importance than those already mentioned. They comprise extracts from treaties relating to the state of the state ing to Canada prior to and including 1783; documents authoritatively defining Canadian boundaries; treaty stipulations respecting fisheries since 1783; Upper Canadian dian Acts introducing English law and trial by jury; documents relative to the establishment of Responsible Government in Canada; the Quebec Conference Resolutions, 1864; and United States constitutional documents. The importance of inserting the last mentioned documents in in a work intended for academic use is obvious. Appendixes do not differ typographically or in arrangement from the rest of the book, except that the notes, instead of being collected at the end of each document or series of documents to which they refer, are printed at the foot of each page, a plan which we should like to see adopted the page at the month when a second edition see adopted throughout the work when a second edition is called for.

All these documents, so useful and necessary, not only to students of political and legal science in universities and legal science had primarily and law schools, whose needs Mr. Houston had primarily in view schools, whose needs Mr. in view, but to lawyers, journalists, publicists, jurists and statesmen, must hitherto have been sought in many different place. ent places and at great personal inconvenience by anyone who had occasion to consult them; and the great value of the sense occasion to consult them. the service rendered by Mr. Houston both as editor and annotated by the several annotator will be specially appreciated by the several classes of readers we have just referred to.

We must not close this imperfect notice without callauggestive Introduction. teaching of history in general, and of Canadian constitu-tional history in particular." He vigorously condemns, as anticontrol in particular. as antiquated and ineffective, the method universally in vogue; vogue in our own college days, of teaching history by means of our own college days, and warmly advomeans of formal ex cathedra lectures, and warmly advocates the "Seminary" system, now so generally adopted the property of the great merit of in progressive educational institutions, the great merit of which which is "that it facilitates the use of the inductive method" that it facilitates the use of the inductive method, which the lecture system absolutely precludes." After expressing with great clearness his views on the teaching proceeds to point out teaching of history, Mr. Houston proceeds to point out that "in the constitutional history of Canthat "in some respects the constitutional history of Canada is had been some respects the constitutional history. ada is better adapted for academic use than the constitu-

of the Constitutional Documents of Canada: Documents Illustrative Power Constitution. Edited with Notes and Appendixes Toronto: Carswell and Company. 1891.

tional history of either England or the United States, which is equivalent to saying that it surpasses in that respect the constitutional history of any other country wheresoever." He shows also that "a similarly unique interest attaches to the study of jurisprudence and of international law in connection with Canadian history." These points are fully illustrated; and the Introduction concludes with some practical suggestions as to the manner in which academically the documents in the volume may be most advantageously used.

LE PETIT SAVANT.

"Only a babe," we say, "With tiny, powerless hands and useless feet," Nor know that at our heart strings beat These hands, and stay Our steps along life's blistering street And rule the way.

"Only a babe," we say, "With gurgling sounds and vain attempts at speech," Not knowing that the babe could teach Our lips a lay Learned from the angels she might reach So far away.

"Only a babe," we say, In kindly tolerance of baby minds, Not knowing that the baby finds In angel play A hole in Heaven's window-blinds, And sees the Day.

SOPHIE M. ALMON HENSLEY.

ART NOTES.

THE progress in the different branches of study in art, evidenced at the recent pupils' exhibit at Moulton Ladies' College, was very marked and was much appreciated by There were some excellent studies of landthe visitors. scape, evidencing out of door training and study of nature. Specimens of painting on china included Crown Derby, Doulton, Worcester, Old English, Royal Dresden, etc., all of which styles were adequately represented. The pen and ink sketches were unusually fine and reflected great credit to Mrs. Dignum, who has charge of it. glad to observe the thorough and comprehensive character f the art training which is being furnished at this College.

Great praise is accorded to Sargent's "Carmencita" it is no exaggeration to say that the one picture which New Journalese. The portrait overflows with actuality. musical standard throughout the country at large. Even those who may not like it must admit that the brilliant yellow satin gown holds inside it a living human hands he proves in a delightful portrait of a lady in a redshot silk dress, hanging in one of the near rooms. But of the world, as the painting of an artist of style and dis-

MISS MARY GRANT, the well-known sculptor, has just over the tomb of the youthful lady Anne Haddoway in the old parish church of Wootten, where the Dukes of Buckingham and their families have been buried for its possible future through its affiliation with the Univerrepresents the fair young mother taking her last look on earth at her little ones who, awed and wondering, surround her couch, ere she follows to realms above the infant who is being borne away overhead on angel wings, and whose birth has cost her own life. Nothing more beautiful has been seen among the studios this year. Miss Grant is ing the reader's attention to Mr. Houston's excellent and of W. K. Vanderbilt, whose thoughtful and refined countenance suggests anything rather than the usual association purpose is "to explain the author's views on the connected with the name. The possession of millions is not supposed to cast a pensive shade upon the brow, but Miss Grant's charming head is undeniably pensive.—L. B. Walford, in New York Critic.

> In another column will be found the report of the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Bank of Toronto. The showing is of a very satisfactory character. The president, in submitting the report in a clear and businesslike manner, referred to the condition of the country, and though, for various reasons which he specified, agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits had not been quite so properous as in some former years, the affairs of the Bank of Toronto were such as to give full confidence to its shareholders that their interests were prudently and intelligently cared for. The balance sheet is highly satisfactory.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE closing exercises at Moulton Ladies' College consisted of music, essays and presentation of diplomas. music, under the direction of Miss Smart, showed a high standard. The Misses Chipman, Love, Wilson, Smith, F. Coleman, Porter, McDermid and F. Johnson took part. Essays were read by the members of the graduating class, Miss Jessie Dowd, Miss Emma Dryden and Miss Mabel L. Gurney. The Rev. Elmore Harris, M.A., delivered a suitable address to the graduating class.

THE piano recital given by Mr. W. H. Sherwood at the Association Hall on Saturday evening last was one of those musical treats which the Conservatory of Music occasionally provides for the music lovers of Toronto. This is not the first time that we have had the pleasure of listening to the great masters at the hands of this renowned pianist, and each recital reveals new excellence. grace and elegance of his technique were specially noticeable in his playing of the Second Minuet, composed by Edgar H. Sherwood, while the feeling displayed in the well known C Sharp Minor Mazurka of Chopin left nothing to be desired. Mr. Sherwood's exceptional ability does not lie merely in the ease and grace of his performance, both force and impassioned interpretation and expression were brought out strongly in Beethoven's Sonata, in E flat, and in Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody. resital was diversified with vocal numbers by the pupils of Signor D'Auria, which were well rendered.

THE Misses Josephine and Peggie Webling gave a private reading recently at the house of a well-known Toronto litterateur. It was a more than ordinary treat to hear the varied and finished recitals of these cultivated and talented English ladies. The programme was sufficiently varied and difficult to enable the privileged auditors to fairly estimate the ability and skill of the readers. It is not often that we have the pleasure of spending a more delightful evening. The genius of Shakespeare, of Browning, and other literary giants found charming and appropriate interpreters; and the soft, sweet English tones of the readers were heard to great advantage in the limited space of a drawing room. It is not to be wondered at that John Ruskin and James Russell Lowell should have written in terms of warm praise of the readngs and recitations of the Misses Webling. that the gifts and graces which have afforded such delight to the most cultivated of English and American art and literary critics may find warm and hearty appreciation in Canada.

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

THE announcement of the annual concert of the Torin the Royal Academy exhibit in London. A critic says onto College of Music filled the Pavilion to overflowing, on last Thursday evening, with an enthusiastic audience. stands out from the rest, startling in its vigour and anima-Mr. F. H. Torrington, the director of the College, is tion and cleverness, is Mr. Sargent's "La Carmencita." to be congratulated upon the great success which has To turn to it from the lifeless canvases which surround it, crowned the efforts of himself and his excellent staff. The is like reading a song by Swinburne after a course of class of music in which the students are being trained average magazine verse, a page by Pater after columns of cannot fail to cultivate the musical taste and elevate the good work thus begun by Mr. Torrington will, no doubt, live and bring forth its fruits in future years. body, and is not a mere stuffed bag like the suit of clothes gramme was a representative one. The Mozart Sonata for Prof. Herkomer calls Sir Sydney Waterlow immediately two pianos by Misses Broughton and McKay, and Chopin opposite. The work has its faults. The arms are somewhat wooden; that Mr. Sargent can paint much better ment, were exceptionally well rendered. The Ensemble department of College work was well represented in the Fest and Tannhauser overtures. The solo playing by Misits faults might be still greater, and it would yet hold its ses Boultbee, Benson, Ryan, Gaylord and Landell was of a own, not only in the Royal Academy, but in any gallery high order. In the vocal department we were particularly pleased with the efforts of Miss Scrimger and our already opular tenor, Mr. Bird. The other vocalists were Misses Bonsall, McFaull, Mason, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Messrs. Parr unveiled a memorial tablet of singular beauty to be placed and Lugsden, all of whom performed their various parts with credit. The Hon. G. W. Ross, in well chosen words, made reference to the work being done by the College, and generations. This group of figures, in Carrara marble, sity of Toronto, and with grace presented the College Gold Medal for 1891 to Miss Fannie Sullivan.

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH CONCERT.

This concert, postponed from Tuesday last week on account of the rain-storm, was again threatened with unpropitious weather on Monday evening; but after the sharp shower between six and seven, the sky cleared and a fairly large audience gathered in St. Paul's Hall, Power The threatening weather and the locality of the hall no doubt prevented many who were warmly interested in the success of the concert from attending. The programme consisted of some seventeen numbers, admirably well selected and on the whole very creditably rendered. The members of the chorus, drawn from the choirs of the principal Catholic churches in the city, were trained by Mr. G. E. Brame, who wielded the baton on the occasion with the lightness and precision of a master. The choruses on the programme were the "Gypsy Chorus" from Preciosa, the "Soldiers' Chorus" from Faust, and the "Anvil Chorus" from Il Trovatore; and the manner in which they were rendered led many to express the wish that Prof. Brame may soon have another and more favourable opportunity of displaying his capabilities as conductor. The soloists acquitted themselves very creditably, and several were compelled to submit to an encore. Mr. Fax afforded much amusement by his rendering of one or two comic songs; and Miss Dunn's effective recitations were

accompaniments with taste and skill.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

ARE THEY NOT SAFE WITH HIM? By Henry Drummond. New York: Randolph. (N. D.)

A pretty little oblong pamphlet, suitable for presentation to persons bereaved. It contains four stanzas of four lines each, giving in a pleasant rhymed form some of the comforting thoughts of Holy Scripture. The writer, we imagine, is not the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual Life.'

THE PLANTING OF THE KINGDOM. By P. F. Leavens, D.D. Price 40c. New York: Randolph. 1890.

Here is a thoroughly useful little book giving a synopsis of missionary enterprise, which will be of interest to all Christian ministers, teachers and people. It begins with Columbus and Luther; but immediately passes to the "Aborigines of North America," giving the dates of all the efforts to evangelize them. Then come the Islands of Oceanica; next India; then lands under Mohammedan rule; then China, Japan, Africa, and Spanish and Portuguese America. It is a most excellent compendium.

FUGITIVES. By James C. Hodgins. Toronto: Daniel Rose. 1891.

There is a good deal of graceful sentiment in these sixteen pages of verses; but the author needs a severer discipline. His metres often halt, and this is really His rhymes are not alway exact, although unnecessary. we must admit that this is a more difficult matter. "Trees" and "leaves" do not rhyme; yet they profess to do so in the third and fourth lines of the very first

THE SHADY SIDE; or, Life in a Country Parsonage. By a Pastor's Wife. Price \$1.00. New York: Randolph. (N. D.)

It must be many years since this excellent and useful story appeared; and it seems to have fallen out of sight. It is, however, quite worth reprinting, and we could wish that it might get into the hands of many of the "members" of our Christian Churches. We sometimes hear complaints, that the best men, intellectually, refuse to enter the Christian ministry. Perhaps the story here told may help us to understand the reason. At least, our young men should prepare to walk very near the ground, if they would have quiet hearts in doing religious work.

ALDEN'S "MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA." Vols. 26, 27 and 28. New York: Garretson, Cox and Company.

The three last volumes of this excellent popular cyclopedia brings it down from "Neuaines" to "Perseus." In examining these volumes the reader will find a large amount of very useful and interesting information of an encyclopedic character. Owing to the small, though very clear, type that is used the volumes contain far more matter than one would expect to find in them. It is needless to say that in the different departments presented the subject matter is clearly, concisely and accurately treated. This cyclopedia makes it possible for persons of limited means to avail themselves of a large mass of varied and useful information which they are debarred from acquiring from the larger works of a similar character, owing to their much greater price. A large amount of each volume is occupied with matters of special interest to the people of the United States, but the general treatment is, on the whole, broad and comprehensive, and there is this added advantage that as the work is still in preparation the latest discoveries in science, geography and other branches of knowledge are embodied in the successive volumes wherever such subjects are mentioned.

THE PSALMS: A new Translation, with Introductory Essay and Notes. By John De Witt, D.D., LL. D. Price \$2.00. New York: Randolph; Toronto: Williamson. 1891.

Students of the Hebrew language will prefer to use commentaries on the Psalms like those of Delitzsch and Cheyne; and those who prefer lengthy expositions will probably have recourse to the excellent work of Perowne. But for ordinary readers of this precious book, who want accurate scholarship and a kind of exposition which quickens thought rather than doing the thinking for us, the volume before us will be the very thing. Dr. DeWitt was a member of the Old Testament Company for the revision of the Scriptures, and he has already distinguished himself by his expositions of the Psalms. In the present volume he gives us a brief but excellent Introduction, quite sufficient to start the ordinary English student on his way, with no more of the "higher criticism" than is required to enable us to understand that there are other writers of the Psalms besides King David. Next we note the translation which preserves better than any other that we know the colouring and the structure of the original. Finally, we have, in the comments, just what we need, and

another pleasing feature of the entertainment not indicated no more. Only those who know a good deal about the in the programme. Mrs. DuBois and Mr. F. A. Moure, Psalms will suspect the abundance of knowledge which is the former of whom is a pupil of Prof. Brame, played the partly revealed and partly concealed in these admirable annotations.

> THE SISTERS' TRAGEDY, with other Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Price \$1.25. Boston: Houghton; Toronto: Williamson. 1891.

We have no information as to how the contents of this charming volume have come into existence, or how far they have seen the light before. Some of them we seem to recognize, one certainly, "Gulielmus Rex," on Shakes-We can only say that, although these poems are not all of equal merit, yet there is not one of them which we have read without pleasure, and we have read them all. Praise may here be given without fear and without stint. Out of many quotable verses we choose two out of four on Tennyson, not because they are the most striking, but because they are the best adapted for our

Shakespeare and Milton-what third blazoned name Shall lips of after ages link to these?

His who, beside the wild encircling seas,
Was England's voice, her voice with one acclaim,
For threescore years; whose word of praise was fame,
Whose scorn gave pause to man's iniquities.

Others shall have their little space of time,
Their proper niche and bust, then fade away
Into the darkness, poets of a day;
But thou, O builder of enduring rhyme,
Thou shalt not pass! Thy fame in every clime
On earth shall live where Saxon speech has sway.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES. In Convocation Hall, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Session 1890-91. Published by the Students.

Nothing could be more satisfactory as evidence of the genuine work, done wisely as well, at Queen's University, than the fact that lectures like these should be delivered before the undergraduates on Sunday afternoons and that the students should be the persons to publish them. The subjects are admirably chosen. First come three on "How to read the Bible," by Principal Grant, who begins with the plain statement "the Bible is not read in our day as it was in the sixteenth and seventeenth Everyone who is acquainted with the Principal's large erudition, strong common sense, and devout habit of thought, will be prepared to find this great subject handled with perfect freedom, with proper concessions to modern enquiry, and yet without the slightest loss of the reverence with which Holy Scripture has been rightly regarded in the Church. The fourth and fifth lectures are by Professor Watson, the well known thinker and writer, who may be said to hold a foremost place among the philosophic minds of Canada, and whose fame is not restricted to this continent. He discourses here admirably on the "Ideal Life" and on "Christianity and Modern Life." In the latter he strongly opposes the notion that something can be found better adopted to mankind than the Gospel, and instances the remarkable manner in which Hegel, by following out his philosophic train of thought, arrived at the Christian Ideal of Life. Professor Macnaughten, who lectures on "Too Late" and Mr. Ross, who discourses on the "Evangelization of the Earth," are less known men; but their contributions to the cause are of real value.

WE have received the Ladies' Home Journal for July. A very varied assortment of reading matter alls its pages.

THE Methodist Magazine for July contains a timely article by the editor on "Canadian Tourist Party in Europe." We would it had been longer. There are many interesting things in the contents.

Library and Studio this month reaches the sixth number of its third volume. By an assertion on its 71st page we learn that it "circulates in every State and Territory to which we may, at all events, add Ontario.

THE Writer contains articles, some serious, some humorous. No doubt its readers enjoy both. It strongly advocates a "Literary Bureau." This, we take it, is a serious article. But are we to take it au sérieux?

Cassell's Family Magazine for July contains the usual amount of bright and light reading its readers know so well. George B. Brugin begins a new serial story, "A Quaker Girl." For young ladies requiring hints for all sorts of domestic work-and play-it is admirable.

THE Home-Maker is a woman's periodical. "Home Art," "Summer Fashions," "The Shopper" (in which, by the way, is described a corset-waist for boating and bicycling costumes—a desideratum one would think), "With the Housewife," are some of its departments.

THE Overland Monthly for June has nineteen distinct subjects set forth in its table of contents, the eighteenth being, "Etc."—but this is not a disquisition on that useful abbreviation. The opening article, "Yachting in California" (illustrated), by C. G. Yale, may interest yachtsmen.

THE Queries Magazine for June contains much original matter and also much reprinted. Which outweighs the other it would be difficult to decide. Readers and admirers of "The Anglo-maniacs" will be interested in a

short article on the authoress of that work, Constance Cary Harrison.

WE heartily welcome the May number of that new but admirable magazine published in Edinburgh (how many good things in the book line came out of that fam; ous old town !), The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature, edited by Professor S. D. F. Salmon. Its contents are worthy of a larger and more serious notice than space or time allow of in this number.

Poet-Lore is ambitious. In the table of contents of the current number we find Professor Moulton on the Wandering Jew legend; Dr. Furness on the text of Shakespeare; Mr. Kingsland on Ruskin on wages; Mr. Woodbury on the secret of Pippa's power—all high topics worthily treated by men worth reading. Nor does this nearly complete the list of subjects.

THE Magazine of Art is especially to be commended for maintaining an equable and high level of excellence. With this compliment as a premise, it is needless to dilate on the merits of the July number which is already out. The two best articles—both, of course, well illustrated—are Mr. Spielmann's second paper on "The Royal Academy," and Mr. Burns' on "Constable's Country."

THE June Fortnightly is in some respects a remarkable number. To begin with, amongst the names of the contributors are Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Theodore Watts, Mabel Robinson, Grant Allen, Edward Delille—truly, a goodly company. Next, the topics are highly interesting: "The British Army in 1891;"
"Influenza;" "Archbishop Magee;" "The Future of American Literature;" "The Paris Salons of 1891;"
"Child Life Insurance;" "Baudelaire: the Man."
Leastly the editor over his name. Lastly the editor, over his name, writes a powerful, highly sensational but over-drawn story in which an errant young wife and a weak Baptist pastor are the hero and heroine.

In the Westminster Review for this month probably the first article to which Canadian readers will turn is the unsigned criticism of Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Canada and the Canadian Question." This the writer calls "a glorified pamphlet," "eloquent, sparkling and unsympathetic." Some sentences are sufficiently strong, as: "It is not easy to see what kind of government Mr. Goldwin Smith would approve, unless it were government of the ex-Professor, by the ex-Professor, and for the ex-Professor. After a while the perpetual sarcasm begins to pall, and we feel that everything cannot be as hopeless as it seems to this 'Bystander'—with a bias. Save for the modern ring of the rhetoric, we might imagine we were listening to a political Rip Van Winkle, to some crotchety, irreconcilable Puritan Parliament was of the Charles These cilable Puritan Parliament-man of the 'Rump.'" Incidable Puritan Parliament-man of the 'Rump. " Practical are pointed, but the points are rather blunt. "Practice Morality;" "Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand; "Is the Irish Problem Insoluble?" constitute the stronger part of the rest of the contents.

THE contents of the current number of the Nineteenth Century are perhaps even more varied than usual; fourteen articles cover a wide realm of interest, and many of the writers are known the world over. Sir James F. Stephen briefly discusses the curious anti-opium resolution passed by the House of Company by the House of Commons by a majority of thirty. celebrated writer and practitioner, Dr. Victor Horseley, writes an illustrated paper on "the analysis of voluntary of movement," dealing with the localization of centres of movement in the brain. Lieutenant Stairs contributed another article on a phase of the Emin Pasha expedition. The Countess of Desart—less known to many, probably, than her husband, the novelist—writes strongly and strikingly on healf of the T ingly on behalf of the Jews in Russia, giving, by the way, curious faces as to their terrors. curious faces as to their treatment. One of the most interesting of all the articles, though its title will hardly suggestive in Da Wils in the suggestive in the su gest it, is Dr. Wilfrid Ward's "Witnesses to the Unseen When it is said that the witnesses he speaks of are Kant, Newman and Tennyson, the source of the interest will become apparent. Never before perhaps were these three names so coupled. The list closes with an article of the McKinley Rill by Manager Apparent. the McKinley Bill by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MISS GRACE DEAN McLEOD who has collected in a volume her charming historical stories of life in old Acadia—the modern Acadia—the modern Nova Scotia—is a Canadian 1:a of whose heart is as loyal to her home land—the Acadia of Evangeline—as her room in the Evangeline in t the beauties and incidents of that romantic northern land.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press for immediate pub-by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, as follows: I. "Fold of Flock, or, Christianity, not Ecclesiasticism." II. "The Nicene Creed a Charter of E Nicene Creed, a Charter of Freedom." III. "How to Read the Creed : The Creed in the Read the Creed; or, The Principles of Creed Interpretation"

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, who is ailing with gout, writes to the London Times: "The accurate description of the matter is this: The pulse of the company of the com matter is this: The pulse of the right foot beats normally, but which indicates which indicates a free passage through the arteries; its the right limb is swollen throughout, indicating that to deeper veins are blocked in deeper veins are blocked in a manner well known to physicians." physicians."

Miss Aria Huntington, daughter of Bishop andb ington of the Central New York Diocese, is soon to pub-

lish a little book called "Under a Colonial Roof-tree." It will consist of sketches of rural New England life for a contury and a half, drawn from the summers passed by the writer under the "roof-tree" of the bishop's residence in Hadley, Massachusetts.

HARPER AND BROTHERS have ready for immediate publication: "Jinrikisha Days in Japan," by Eliza R. Scid-more; "A Group of Noble Dames," by Thomas Hardy; and "IT-1" Thomas and "Unhappy Loves of Men of Genius," by Thomas Hitchcock. They will also issue a new popular edition of W. C. Prime's "I Go a Fishing," and a library edition of H. Rider Haggard's "Eric Brighteyes."

MR. JAMES HANNAY, the author of the "History of Acadia," and whose recent article of the Loyalists, in the New England Magazine, has been extensively copied, is said to be engaged on a "History of the War of 1812," and also on a work dealing with the "Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley." Mr. Hannay is the editor of the St. John Evening Gazette, and is a voluminous and attractive

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN, though he has recovered from his recent serious illness to a certain degree, is still far from well, and he has therefore considered it to be his duty to resign the editorship of "The Dictionary of National Biography." His place will be taken by Mr. Sidney Lee, and Mr. Stephen still intends to continue his contributions to the work in which he takes so keen an

"MR. WILLIAM MORRIS' Story of the Glittering Plain, the first work which has emanated from his Relmscott House Press at Hammersmith, is a wonderful example of book production which should delight all true bibliophiles," says the Publishers' Circular. The whole has been carried out under Mr. Morris' direct supervision and from his own designs, and is likely to become one of the chief literary treasures of the century.

"PIERRE LOTI" has been elected a member of the French Academy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oct. of Octave Feuillet. His election was on the sixth ballot, when he received eighteen votes out of thirty-five. Zola was given eight votes on the first ballot, but none on the others. The new "immortal" is a lieutenant in the French navy, Viaud, by nane, and is the author of "Mme. Chryanthème," "Mon Frère Yves," and other novels.

THE 72nd birthday of Walt Whitman was celebrated at his home in Camden, N.J., on Sunday evening, May 31. About forty friends and admirers sat down to a dinner, the poet occupying the seat of honour at the head. He was in good health and spirits, and entertained his guests with selections from his own works and comments on literary affairs. Letters were read from Lord Alfred Tennyson, Richard Watson Gilder, Edmund Stedman and others.

MR. T. ARNOLD HAULTAIN, M.A., one of our ablest contributors, who has for some time been winning golden opinions as one of the efficient staff of librarians at the Toronto Public Library, is an applicant for the vacant Position Position of librarian of the University of Toronto. Mr. Haultain is a worthy son of his alma mater, and whether he receives the appointment or not he will, we predict, win for himself an enviable name in the literary annals of our annual of the literary annuals of the Haultain's canour country. We heartily wish that Mr. Haultain's candidature may prove successful.

To one who realizes that three of Jerome K. Jerome's plays were being presented at the same time at the Lyceum, Daly's and the Garden Theatre this fall, while bis books are as widely read as those of any of his contemporaries, the story of his early hardships cannot fail to prove interesting. In "On the Stage—and Off," (now in its thirteenth English edition) which will be published in mediated. immediately by Henry Holt and Company, he tells with mild mild exaggeration, great good nature, and much vividness, the story of his failure as an actor. In "Stage-Land" he dead in "On the he describes the stage from the "front"; in "On the Stage—and Off" the reader is taken on "the boards" with him to be a small mysteries of the with him, and let into many of the occult mysteries of the profession.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Adam, G. Mercer. Illustrated Toronto. Montreal: J. McConniff.

Hague, Geo. The Silver Question. Toronto: Mail Job Printing

Marquis of Lorne, G. C., M. G. From Shadow to Sunlight. 60c.

New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Toronto: Hart & Co.; Belden

Sidney Ar.

Margaret. Rob: A Story for Boys. \$1.00. Boston: D.

Lothrop & Co.
Yalden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature, Vol. XVII. New Contury Dictionary, Vol. III., G-L. New York: Century Dictionary, Vol. III., G-L. New York: Century

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders,

Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto on Wednesday, 17th June, 1891.

Mr. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and There were present: Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt St. Catharines), T. R. Wadsworth (Weston), Robert Jaffray, Hugh

Ryan, Rev. E. B. Lawler, George Robinson, R. S. Cassels, A. McFall (Bolton), John Stewart, Major James Mason, R. Beaty, Robt. Thompson, W. B. Hamilton, Joseph Keterson, T. Sutherland Stayner, Wm. Ramsay, Major Edward Foster (Earlscourt), E. B. Osler, Wm. Hendrie (Hamilton), Thomas Long, John Stark, E. L. Atkinson, W. H. Atkinson, W. Hamilton Merritt, R. H. Ramsay, Thos. Walmsley, Anson Jones, D. R. Wilkie, etc.

Messrs. R. S. Cassels and R. Beatty were appointed to act as scrutineers.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the Directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT.

The Directors again have pleasure in meeting the Shareholders of the Bank, and beg to submit the sixteenth annual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ended 31st May, 1891.

Out of the profits for the year-

(a) Shareholders have been paid the usual half-yearly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and, in addition thereto, a bonus of 1 per cent., amounting in all to \$135,000.

(b) Rest Account has been increased by \$50,000.

(c) Bank Premises Account has been credited with \$8,000.

(d) A Fund, amounting to \$27,096 55, has been established to cover rebate on bills discounted current.

The authority vested in the Directors by resolution of the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 20th June, 1889, to allot \$500 000 of additional stock amongst the Shareholders, was exercised on 18th May, 1891, the new shares being allotted in the proportion of one new share to three old shares, and at a premium of fifty per cent. Shareholders have until 18th August

next to accept of their allotments.

In accordance with the provisions of the Bank Act (53 Victoria, Cap. 31), which comes into force on 1st of July, 1891, satisfactory arrangements have been made for the redemption of the notes of the Bank in each province of the Dominion. The Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British Columbia, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Union Bank of Halifax, are the redemption agents of the Bank where the Bank itself is not represented.

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the year at Rat Portage, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask.

The building occupied by the Bank at Brandon having been found unsuitable for the business of the Bank, a desirable lot adjoining the new post-office has been purchased with the view to the erection thereon of suitable premises.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. S. HOWLAND, President.

STATEMENT OF PROFITS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH MAY, 1891.

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1890, brought forward	\$48,020	05
charges of management and interest due depositors, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	222,828	
	\$270,848	
From which has been taken: Dividend No. 31, 4 per cent. (paid December 1, 1890). \$60,000 00 Dividend No. 32, 4 per cent. (payable June 1, 1891) 60,000 00 Bonus 1 per cent. (payable June 1, 1891) 15,000 00	135,000	00
Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account. \$8,000 00 Reserved for Rebate on Bills Discounted 27,098 55	\$135,848	99
Carried to Rest Account 50,000 CO	85,098	55
Balance of Account carried forward	*50,750	44
REST ACCOUNT.		•
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account Premium received on New Capital Stock	\$700,000 50,000 28,340	90 00
Balance of Account carried forward		

SIXTERNTH ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MAY, 1891. Liabilities.

Notes of the Bank in circulation \$1,456,987 61 Deposits not bearing interest \$1,856,987 61 Deposits bearing interest 5,288,333 56 Interest accrued on deposit receipts 40,910 69		00
	-6,786,231	86
Due to other banks in Canada	2,138	82
Total liabilities to the public	\$8,019,095	68
Capital Stock, Old		
Capital Stock, New 56,710 00		00
2750 000 00	1,556,710	00
Rest Account \$750,000 00		
Rest Account, Premium on New Stock 28,340 00		
Contingent Account		
Dividend No. 32, payable June 1, 1891, 4 per		
cent., and bonus 1 per cent 75,000 00		
Former Dividends unpaid 422 19		
Rebate on Bills discounted		
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried		
forward		
ANA TI MANA	946,923	18
	\$10.522.728	86

Assets.		\$10,022,120 00
Gold and Silver Coin Dominion Government Notes	\$312,358 03 730,881 00	
Notes of and Checks on other Banks		197,357 00 351,556 28 345,447 59 48,636 64
Dominion of Canada Debentures Province of Ontario Securities Municipal and other Debentures	#161,407 31 417,110 51 447,090 08	1,025,607 90
Loans on Call, secured by Stocks and Debenture Total Assets immediately available	98	751,456 23

	Balance due from Agents in Onited Kingdom	48,000 04	
	Dominion of Canada Debentures \$161,407 31		
	Province of Ontario Securities 417,110 51		
_	Municipal and other Debentures 447,090 08		
5	induitiful and out a	1.025.607 90)
	Loans on Call, secured by Stocks and Debentures	751,456 23	į
	Total Assets immediately available	\$3,763,300 67	
ı	Loans to Municipal and other Corporations	1,086,948 88	
	Other Current Loans, Discounts, and Advances	5,285,870 38	
	Notes discounted overdue, unsecured (Estimated Loss pro-		
•	vided for)	9,930 31	
	Notes discounted overdue, secured	29,493 59	
V	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than Bank		
	nremises)	69,749 00	
7	Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	95,234 34	
	Bank Premises including Safes, Vaults and Office Furniture,	,	
	at Head Office and Branches	177,817 46	,
	Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads	4,383 36	
-	5		

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

\$10.522.728.86

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the President and Directors, also to the Cashier and other officers, for their attention and zeal in promoting the interests of the Bank

The ballot was then taken for the election of Directors which resulted in the election of the following shareholders, viz., Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, T. R. Wadsworth, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Henry S. Howland was elected President, and Mr. Thomas R. Merritt, Vice-president, for the ensuing year.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Encouraging Statements.

President George Gooderham in the Chair.

A Branch Opened in Brockville-Officers Guarantee Fund-BUSINESS OF THE YEAR REVIEWED.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bank of Toronto (being the thirty-fifth since the commencement of business) was held at the banking house of the institution, June 17, 1891.

On motion George Gooderham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson was requested to act as Secretary.

Messrs. Walter S. Lee and T. G. Blackstock were appointed

By request of the Chairman the Secretary read the following

REPORT.

The Directors of the Bank of Toronto beg to present to the Stockholders the Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of the Bank's affairs.

Notwithstanding the feeling of uncertainty that prevailed so widely and the unfavorable conditions under which many branches of business have been suffering during the past year, your Directors have pleasure in reporting that the net profits of the year have been

\$306,258 61

This sum has been appropriated as follows:---

Dividend No. 69, five per cent Dividend No. 70, five per cent	\$100,000 00 100,000 00	\$200,000	W
Added to rest account	\$100,000 00 6,258 61	\$200,000	00
•		106,258	61
	_	2000 000	6.1

The addition to the rest thus reported makes this fund amount

The Directors desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the Banking Act authorizing the formation of an officers' guarantee fund. A resolution will be submitted for your approval authorizing them to establish this fund and to contribute thereto out of the funds of the Bank.

A branch of the Bank has been opened in the Town of Brock-

ville under favorable auspices.

The Directors cannot close this report without referring to the W. R. Wadsworth, Esq. Mr. Wadsworth was one of the charter members of the Bank, and by his sound judgment and experience at all times rendered it good service.

To fill up the vacancy the Directors, acting on the powers con-

ferred upon them, elected John Leys, Esq., of Rice Lewis & Sons (Limited).

The various officers of the Bank have fulfilled their duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT-30TH MAY, 1891.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.				
Notes in circulation Deposits bearing interest Deposits not bearing interest	\$5.634.350	80 21	3	
Balances due to other banks	\$ 120	0E)	7
			100,120	0
Total liabilities to the public	*2,000,000			7
Interest accrued on deposit receipts \$47,235 00 Rebate on notes discounted 86,553 00				
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward				6
			£12,555,645	
Assets.			# 12,000,040	٠,
	2000 400	00		
Gold and silver coin on hand Dominion notes on hand	\$333,493 749,432			
Notes and checks of other banks	213,077			
Balances due from other banks in Canada	72,571			
Balances due from agents of the bank in Great	,			
Britain	273,757	49		
United States	281,663			
Municipal debentures	82,532	66		
Total assets immediately available	& 10 416 911	na	\$2,006,529	4
	5,207	44		
Overdue debts, (estimated loss provided for) Real estate other than bank premises	6,997			

(Signed) D. COULSON, Cashier.

TORONTO, May 30th, 1891.

After the reading of the above the President, George Gooderham, Esq., addressed the meeting as follows:-

adoption your indulgence while I make a few remarks in enlargement of the topics contained in it.

The past year has been, as you are doubtless aware, an eventful one in financial centres of two continents. Unwise, if not reck-less, investment and speculation in questionable securities resulted in enormous losses and lock-up of capital, and threatened disaster unparalleled in extent, which was only averted by measures as unique as they were successful. Happily we in Canada were interested mainly as onlookers, yet during the time this apprehension and uncertainty prevailed those having your interests in charge had additional cares and anxieties.

In our own surroundings little has transpired that seems to call for lengthy comment from me.

The crops were only fair, although somewhat better than the preceding year. Enhanced prices, however, made up in a measure for the deficient yield. Fortunately the increased duty imposed by the McKinley tariff on our barley imported into the United States did not come into force until the bulk of the crop had been shipped, and we have yet to experience the full effect of this legislation on this large and important crop.

The cheese industry, I am happy to say, experienced a success-

ful and prosperous season, the production and export being the

largest in the history of the trade. Prices were good, and the farmer, factory man and dealer all made money.

The export of cattle was very active; the number shipped largely exceeded that of any former year. Prices were good, and caused a large and active circulation of money. Farmers and feeders did well; the shippers, however, barely held their own during the early part of the season, and experienced considerable loss towards the end.

The results of the year in the timber and lumber trades were unsatisfactory. In Britain prices were much depressed, and very unremunerative returns were received by manufacturers and shippers, while shipments to the United States were delayed owing to the impending tariff changes, which did not take place until too late in the season to permit of any considerable movement.

The results to merchants and manufacturers cannot, I think, be said to have been satisfactory. Speaking generally, profits have been small and losses much in excess of an average. Of this there is ample evidence in the large increase in numbers and importance of failures that have taken place.

The Bank has not come through the year without its reverses, and while we have benefitted by the conditions that were productive of increased activity in business, we have also met with more than the usual amount of losses. But, reviewing the business as a whole, I think we can congratulate ourselves on the results of the year's operations. We have been faithful in endeavoring to ascertain the full extent of the bad debts and in writing them off, in addition to making provision for possible losses in cases where doubt and uncertainty seemed to exist; and, having done this, we

are still able to report profits somewhat in excess cf last year.

As a result of investigation made, the Board decided to open a branch of the Bank at the Town of Brockville, and we are justified in saying that up to this time the results have exceeded our expec-

You will all share in the regret which is expressed in the report regarding the death of the late W. R. Wadsworth, Esq. He was one of the petitioners named in the Act of Incorporation, and his name also appears in attendance at the first meeting held for the purpose of organizing the Bank. In all the preliminary steps he took an active part, and shared in the duties and responsibilities of the Provisional Committee. He has, therefore, had a longer connection with the Bank than any of our number, and his interest in the Bank's affairs continued to be manifested throughout this long period of over thirty-five years.

The Directors have had under consideration the establishment of an officers' guarantee fund in connection with the Bank, to which the officers should contribute. The rule has been to take the bonds of private parties as sureties indemnifying the Bank against loss from the want of fidelity on the part of employees. This rule has on the whole worked well, but the absolute enforcement of it has been in some cases attended with difficulties, and we have thought that it might be supplemented by the establishment of a fund of this character. The Bank has been singularly free from irregularities on the part of its officers, and it is anticipated that a light assessment made upon the salaries of the employees, together with contributions made by the Directors out of the Bank's funds, will in a few years form a sufficient guarantee against the possibility of loss accruing to the Bank from this source, and also prove to be of advantage to the staff. As the Banking Act requires that your authority be given to the Directors to make contributions of this character, a resolution dealing with the matter will be submitted to you.

I have at times in my remarks on these occasions called attention to the steady increase that is taking place in the Bank's business, and the changes shown by the figures presented in these annual statements, and I have again had prepared a comparative statement, showing the position of the Bank as presented at the annual meetings in the years 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

Capital, Rest and Profits Reserved.	Direc
Re Capital, Pr	out and office Re-
Annual statement, June, 1861 8789,570 00 8 June, 1871 1,400,000 00 June, 1881 2,000,000 00	erved. M 879,993-04 655,661-85 934,506-66 740,046-61
Increase in rest and profits reserved in last ten years 539.95- over 80 per cent.	s, \$805,- Notes Depos
Circulation.	Depoi Intere
In 1871 our circulation was	571,674 00 157,364 00 Balan 964,364 00 of C 394,219 00 Balan
an increase of over 60 per cent. in ten years, and I may furthat the circulation during the past year reached the sum of 000 , being \$300,000 greater than the highest point reached previous year.	\$1,800,- Divid
Deposits.	2.
" 1871 "	478,467 05 Capit 328,055 91 Rest. 162,293 23 Conti 197,570 02 Balar nex
Discounts.	
In 1871	407,318 42 612,967 64 Gold e 964,498 49 Domi: 422,118 53 Notes Balan Dail
one. Circulation, deposits and loans have grown steadily, can look forward hopefully, feeling that we have the confit the public, and believing that we are justified in expecontinuance of that confidence.	and we Unidence of Domi

The report concludes with expressing satisfaction with the way in which the officers of the Bank have discharged their duties. can only say, in addition to this, that the increase in business and the continuance of such statements as have been presented from to year are largely due to the care and watchfulness exercis by the cashier and managers, and the assistance rendered by the other officers of the Bank.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg leave to move, seconded by the Vice-President, that the report be adopted.

The resolution was adopted. On motion of Walter S. Lee, Esq., seconded by Henry Gooderham, Esq., the Directors were authorized to establish a guarantee fund for the officers and employees of the Bank of Toronto, and to contribute thereto from time to time out of the funds of the Bank.

A resolution was then passed tendering the thanks of the Stockholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their care and attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Balloting for the election of Directors for the year then took place, and the scrutineers subsequently reported the following named gentlemen unanimously elected :-

> GEO. GOODERHAM, ALEX. T. FULTON. WM. H. BEATTY, HENRY COVERT, HENRY CAWTHRA WM. GEO. GOODERHAM, JOHN LEYS.

The new Board met the same afternoon, when George Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President and Wm. H. Beatty, Esq., Vice-President.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Mr. Hague, the General Manager, Reviews the Business of the Year and the Country's Commercial Situation.

The annual meeting of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was held in the Board room of the institution at noon vesterday, when there were present: Messrs. Andrew Allan, president; Robert Anderson, vice-president; Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, James P. Dawes, H. Montagu Allan, John Duncan, John Cassils, T. H. Dunn, W. J. Withall, Geo. Brush, John Crawford, J. H. R. Molson, F. S. Lyman, John Morrison, John Williamson, T. D. Hood, J. P. Cleghorn, W. Burke, Thomas Molson, J. R. Charlton, John McConnell, Captain Ritchie, William Francis, E. F. King, George Reeve, J. Y. Gilmour, J. Alexander Strathy, S. Barker, Hamilton; R. C. Montgomerie, St. Johns; E. P. Heaton, G. C. Dunlop, James Moore, George Cruickshank, Alexander Mitchell, and others.

The proceedings were opened by the President, Mr. Andrew Allan, taking the chair.

The President asked Mr. John Gault to act as secretary.

The Secretary having read the advertisement calling the meeting, The President submitted the annual report of the Directors:

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors of the Merchants' Bank of Canada beg to place before the Stockholders the result of the business of the year just closed:

±585,374 11 This has been disposed of as follows \$405,944 00 175,000 00 4,430 11 Carried forward to profit and loss account of next year...... \$585,374 11

The accompanying balance sheet, when compared with that of last year, shows that the business of the Bank has been well maintained in every department, and that large available reserves are held against the Bank's liabilities.

Deposits have increased considerably, notwithstanding severe competition. There has been a decrease in the total of Loans and Discounts, which is, however, accounted for by the repayment of large exceptional Loans. The ordinary discounts and advances of the Bank have increased.

The total earnings of the Bank have been equal to the average of recent years, but it has been necessary to take from them a larger amount than usual to provide against losses and depreciations. Part of this deduction has been by way of writing off known losses, and part by transfer of sums to Contingent Fund, which under other circumstances might have been added to the "Rest."

The exceptional condition of financial matters in London and New York last November added much to the anxieties of the Board, but they are happy to state that the business of the Bank was so carefully watched that no loss whatever has been sustained.

As a final result of the business of the year, the sum of \$175,000 has been added to the "Rest." This important fund now amounts to \$2,510,000, or 43 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The officers in the service of the Bank have discharged the duties entrusted to them with fidelity and ability, and to the satisfaction of the Directors.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANDREW ALLAN, President.

Montreal, June 9, 1891.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 30TH MAY, 1891. Liabilities

LAST YEAR.
\$ 2,563,897 00
2,469,184 47
6,212,098 08
64,558 81
563,883 98

13,330 53
391,777 21
202,972,00
3,271 71

Dividend No. 45	202,972 00	202,972 00
Dividends unclaimed	2,945 05	3,271 71
	\$12,993,117 76	\$12,484,973 79
2. To the Stockholders:		
Capital paid up	\$5,799,200 00	
Rest	2,510,000 00	
Contingent Account	143,360 00	92,660 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried to		
next year	4,430 11	5,903 91
	\$21,450,107 87	\$20,717,737 70
Assets.		
Gold and Silver Coin on Hand	\$342,156 62	\$238,438 43
Dominion notes	628,039 00	
Notes and cheques of other Canadian Banks. Balances due by other Canadian Banks in	540,836 17	468,654 50
Daily Exchanges	99,533 12	88,840 97
Balances due by Banks and Agents in the	00,000	,
United States	1,164,391 85	780,825 86
Dominion Government bonds	668 967 33	
Railway and Municipal Debentures	112,650 00	
Call and Short Loans on Bonds and Stocks	1,299,403 00	424,581 31
	\$4,855,977 09	\$3,506,708 40
Time loans on bonds and stocks.\$ 80,708 85	. ,	90,730 85
Other loans and discounts 15,500,622 16		16,114,369 34
Loans and discounts overdue,		•
and not specially secured (loss provided for)		119,223 51
Loans and discounts overdue,		24,676 07
secured 26,692 04	15,765,630 79	
Mortgages, bonds and other securities, the		
property of the Bank	122,371 41	
Real estate	181,754 25	
Bank premises and furniture	494,873 28	
Other assets	29,501 12	27,754 15
,	\$91.450.107.97	220 717 727 70

\$21,450,107 87 \$20 717,737 70 (Signed) G. HAGUE,

General Manager. The President then moved, seconded by the Vice-President, Mr.

Robert Anderson:
"That the report of the Directors, as submitted, be, and the same is, hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the

Stockholders.

Before putting the motion to the meeting, the President called on the General Manager, Mr. George Hague, to make a few remarks.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager said: I desire, as has been customary, to supplement the report of the Directors by a few remarks. The year just closed has been disappointing in some respects and satisfactory in others. The volume of the business of the Bank has been as large as usual. The greater part of those who were customers of the Bank a year ago are customers still, and I think they are well satisfied with the treatment they have received. We have endeavoured to render our customers good service in the various departments of their business. Some of them we have supplied with money as they needed it, and I think

none have reason to complain even if we did at times restrict them. In the case of others, we have taken care of the money they entrusted to use We have paid the cheques of our customers to the amount of nearly we hundred millions at the thirty points where cheques were presented. We have discounted their bills and passed through their loans to the extent of over one hundred millions. This amount was not, of course, all current at one time; but bills to that amount have passed through our books during the year. We have received on deposit over the countrieve one hundred and sixty millions, and we have collected states and mitted from one point to another in Canada, the United States and England about a hundred millions more. We have done this business England about a hundred millions more. We have done this business england about a hundred millions more. We have done this business england about a hundred millions more. We have done this business england about a hundred millions more. We have done this business england about a hundred millions more. We have done this business that he has they apparently to the satisfaction of our customers, and in so far as they apparently to the satisfaction of our customers, and in so far as they apparently to the satisfaction of our customers, and in so far as they apparently to the satisfaction of the reasonably remunerated for much of the business it has done. In been reasonably remunerated for much of the business it has done the United States, in England, Scotland or Australia, for transacting the same volume of business, far more would have been earned by the same volume of business, far more would have been earned by the Bank. I refer now to what the Bank earns, irrespective of deductions for expenses, and if I mention the fact, I must also mention the reason of it, namely.

The stress of competition affects every line of business, banking included. I do not intend, at present, to discuss the matter at length but merely to put on record my judgment that the banks at present are not paid a reasonable renumeration for what they do for their customers. I will, however, say, and I say it emphatically, that such competitions I will, however, say, and I say it emphatically, that such competitions would, and to be less careful about security, is not less dangerous to would, and to be less careful about security, is not less dangerous to their customers than to the banks. Many mercantile failures in the their customers than to the banks. Many mercantile failures in the anyone to fail in Canada because he borrowed too little.

But their is another source of dissatisfaction, not say vexation namely, that out of these slender earnings, we have to take so much, in this country, for

namely, that out of these slender earnings, we have to take so much, in namely, that out of these slender earnings, we have to take so much, in this country, for

LOSSES

and depreciation. I say in this country; for investigations have led me to the conclusion that banking losses are greater in Canada, say rule, to the conclusion that banking losses are greater in Canada, say rule, that they are elsewhere. It is true, and it is a very satisfactory things to say, that by far the larger part of our customers make good use of our money, and repay it when they promise. Our money has helped them to carry on their trade, and out of what we have lent them they have to carry on their trade, and out of what we have lent them they have some alleviation to the harassing cares of a banker's life to notice the large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons who have been assisted to a prosperous career large number of persons and the number of the manuel large number of persons and the number of the numb

we have opportunities of proving it more or less every year.

The Report mentions depreciations. These depend upon the outcome of insolvent estates not yet wound up. It devolves on us generally of insolvent estates not yet wound up. It devolves on us generally with endorsers, to sell merchandise, sometimes in Canada, sometimes in foreign country, or to sell property of various kinds, lands, factures in foreign country, or to sell property of various kinds, lands, factures in a foreign country, or to sell property of various kinds, lands, factures in the inheritance of the stockholder of the shadpliter properties. It would do injury to others as well as to complicated process and an anxious one. It would be had judgment the slaughter properties. It would do injury to others as well as to religiously the process may take years. Two years is a short time for this purpose; in order to make the bestjof an estate in the interest of the Stockholders; in order to make the bestjof an estate in the interest of the Stockholders; it is much more common for it to take five years, and sometimes each ten. We have at times to follow delinquent debtors into foreign continues. And the variety of the securities to be dealt with is very great, and make arrangements with them spread over long tyring a valuation of these securities. But the outcome of all such assistate valuation of these securities. But the outcome of all such assistate largely affected by the state of trade at the time. A good year's trade at the time. A good year's trade at the time. A good year's result and a bad one the reverse. I have known, and not in this Hank only and a bad one the reverse. I have known the contrary year insolvent estates to deal with, and it part of a banker's trade, so to speak, to know how to make the best in them. We have had some small recoveries ourselves this year. Carmany cases there have been depreciations. In certain districts of rade, where we do considerable business, the crops have offerned three successive years. Had there bee

INSOLVENT ESTATES ACT.

I entirely concur in what has been said in another place about the desirableness of an Act for the equitable distribution of insolvent estates. But I must confess to jealousy of any Act which gives a debtor a defence of the equitable distribution would undoubtedly be a great public benefit for equitable distribution would undoubtedly be a great public held the subject is surrounded with difficulties. The experience century in England the United States and Canada shows that it passes the without of man to devise an Insolvency Act giving a discharge be worn not been so abused that men were glad to repeal it. It may be withe to make an endeavor in the direction above referred to, and the foundation has already been laid in the labors of a committee of the House of Commons, which sat some years ago.

The Dariotect Dariote is surrounded.

foundation has already been laid in the labors of a committee of House of Commons, which sat some years ago.

THE BARING STOPPAGE.

The Directors' Report refers to a trying period in London and New York. I hardly need to remind you of the events of the fall of last year. York. I hardly need to remind you of the events of the fall of last year. York. I hardly need to remind you of the events of the fall of last year. York. I hardly need to remind you of the events of the fall our brake London, whose reputed wealth was nearly equal to that of all our brake to you have you have a startled by the news that a great financial farms the world, was in difficulties. It transpired that the acceptances of the world, was in difficulties. It transpired that the acceptances of millions of dollars per week to meet them, and that other house the house were current on such an enormous scale as to require such that the acceptances of the millions of dollars per week to meet them, and that other house the house were consecuted by the consideration of the protest have happened had \$60,000,000 of bills payable in London been protest have happened had \$80,000,000 of bills payable in London been protest have happened had \$80,000,000 of bills payable in London been protest what a state of tension was created in centres of finance like New york what a state of tension was created in centres of finance like New york what a state of tension was created in centres of finance like New york what a state of tension was created in centres of finance like New york what is the period of uncertainty was passed. It was in New York, but until the period of uncertainty was passed. It was in New York, but we had the hard come back, it would not have caused us the leaf to you had been proved to the finance like New york small. We had only £10,000 of bills on Barings altogether, and if you you had the had can be from London two or three times of such as soon and you wenerce. But the indirect effect of such a stoppage no one on the bills drawn by good

New York as usual. This was done quite deliberately. Lacted or information gathered in England last summer, whon spending some time in London. Liverpool and Glasgow, and carefully noting the position of commercial position in Britain was so and. But there were whisperings were then about certain financial houses. And though it was almost sent that about certain financial houses. And though it was almost fort of the first of the considering the position, came to the condition of the condition of

The bearing of these events upon the borrowing of Governments is disate.

The bearing of these events upon the borrowing of Governments is disate borrowing of certain Governments on the British market, under the suppose of the great house that brought the firm into the humilia-American tepublic were on a scale that led to national demoralization, accompanied by scandalous jobbery and corruption, the whole resulting production and private extravagance, lavish expenditure on rubbic works, in the plulic were on a scale that led to national demoralization, accompanied by scandalous jobbery and corruption, the whole resulting production and private extravagance, lavish expenditure on rubbic works, in the pluling up of mountains of debt which will be an incubus upon the was mispand labor of the country for a long series of years to come. It shams not of wealth that led to these dangerous mistakes, both of the sands after an homeast of wealth that led to these dangerous mistakes, both of the sands after an homeast of wealth that led to these dangerous mistakes, both of the sands after an homeast of the supporting house. The firm has paid the sands after an homeast of the correct of over a century. The Government measts may get to their depths just as merchants may, and when they have things the population under their care into financial misery. Financial of late. They are not so ready to lend money either to foreign or raining Governments as formerly. The latest applications from Austalian Governments have not been successful, and there is a sentiment can be a province, to take due note of all this. I need not say of the support of the colonial Governments and Municipal of the province, to take due note of all this. I need not say of the sentence of the support of the support of the support of the sentence of the support o

borrowed of late years.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS GENERALLY.

In saying a fow words with regard to the condition of business genis distinctly, though not exclusively, your own affair. There is no branch is distinctly, though not exclusively, your own affair. There is no branch is distinctly, though not exclusively, your own affair. There is no branch is also the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific in which this half has in the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific in which this shall have a interest. There is hardly a city, town or village, from found to victoria, the names of some of whose traders are not to be realized to the property of the control of the control of the control of the property of the control of the contro

PHOSPHATES,

word laboling by the solution of the South of South of the South of the South of South

handacture of the Ottawa Valley that finally centres in Quebec met to the August Porters and Suda reverse last year. Overproduction flooded the English to the August Porters, we assure a very last year of the serious drop in prices ensued as to cause heavy losses as the cyling of the evil referred to, namely, of parties with only moderate capitaging in enterprises far beyond their means and being completely

ruined in consequence. Our own share of loss in this quarter has, however, been very moderate. This trade is gradually recovering itself through a heavy decrease in production.

The sawn lumber trade with the United States has proceeded with much more regularity and there is every prospect of a good demand for another season. The markets of the States are not overloaded, and, as there is no overproduction in Canada, there is no reason why a good season's trade may not be expected. The great question of the conservation of our forests has not come to the front very promineutly as yet, but it must receive attention before long. The question of how to make the best use of the trees of every description, large or small, that are growing in the woods, is being solved in a practical manner by a firm in Ontario. It could hardly be supposed that articles so diverse as lumber, papier, terra cotta and alcohol could be produced from our trees, but such is the fact. The development of our various papier-making factories, the raw material for which is largely obtained from our forests, is proceeding steadily year by year. These are only examples of the vacious new and undreamed of uses to which our forests can be turned; and, doubtless, as experiments are tried, new developments will await us.

The country is passing through a somewhat similar experience with regard to its farms. The old style of devoting every possible acro to the growth of grain is passing away. The intelligence of farmers is stimulated in these times, and they are taking advantage of new developments of trade. The whole modern development may be comprised in two words, "mixed farming." With a thoroughly intelligent use of the hand, every farmer making the very best of it that can be made, whether for growing grain, raising cattle, producing cheese, or raising fruits, there is no reason why the amount of our farming products might but be increased by some twenty-five per cent. With this would come a large increase in the capacity of our whole farming popu

LONG CREDITS.

The subject of long credits given by wholesale houses to retailers, and by retailers to farmers, has been so often dwelt upon, and with so little result, that one gets wearied of talking about it. Numbers of our failures can be traced to it, and a good proportion of our bank losses. During the American war mercantile credit was annihilated, and all goods were sold for eash. Since peace was restored credit has been resumed on a moderate scale. Where Canadian merchants give four and six months, and even renew beyond that, and date goods ahead to begin with, the same class of merchants in the States sell at thirty and sixty days, and look askance upon a customer who wants a day longer. There is some solid comfort, and assurance of growing prosperity, in a system of business like this. One could almost wish that something might happen in Canada which would compel all dealings to be for eash, and bring about a rational method of trading. There is nothing more mischiovous in our system of credit than the fact that it leads to such heavy accounts being carried against retailors in the books of merchants. The greater part of these are twice or three times as large as they ought to be. I am well aware that the evil is intensified by the credits that English houses give. This is an evil, however, which will cure itself in time. Our manufacturing industries are largely infected by the same evil; especially that of agricultural implements. There is one striking exception, viz., the flour milling trade, which is practically carried on on a cash basis, both in buying and selling. In some other manufactures even raw materials are bought on four and six months' credit, a very great abuse which has led to heavy losses. Raw materials ought to be paid for in cash.

which has led to neavy losses. Item materials ought to be paid in cash.

There is a certain movement going on amongst manufacturers in the way of amalgamation with a view to diminishing competition. This movement is good if kept within reasonable bounds, though we want no great monopolies created in Canada like those which have troubled our neighbours in the United States. Competition had, indeed, run riot in many quarters, and it was time for a check to be put upon it.

Legitimate competition is the life of trade. When carried beyond that it is its bane. Bankers have it in their power to do something to remedy many of the things now complained of. Long credit manifests itself in long bills offered for discount, unreasonable amounts offered on the names of weak traders, and borrowing from banks by importers without security at all. These things are within the power of bankers to remedy.

remedy.

Of business in the North-West I have only a word or two to say. The crop of last year was heavy in amount, and surpassed expectations; but much of it was injured to some extent before being gathered in, and the value of the whole was considerably less than was it one time hoped. Still the result was an average one, and the development of mixed farming is proceeding very satisfactorily there also. The

REPORTS

of the practical farmers who visited the country last year, which have been published in this country, are conclusive as to the value of the farming lands both of the North-West and other parts of Canada. I have never read anything more practical. I could recommend that every one who is interested in Canada should read these reports carefully. They can hardly fail to produce a strong impression in Great Britain. One of these farmers sums up his opinion of the matter by saying that if he were not so tied to his position in England, he would close up his affairs and come and farm in Canada.

M'KINLEY TARIFF.

M'KINLEY TARIFF.

There are some certainties and some uncertainties respecting the operation of this Act. What is certain is that it stimulated our export of barley last fall at an increased price. It is certain also that barley has generally maintained an average price since, and that eggs fetch nearly as much this year as they did last. What is uncertain is whether consumers in the United States will not after all pay the increased duties imposed on Canadian farm products. I am inclined to think they will. But if not, I am inclined to think they will. But if not, I am inclined to think they will. But if you market closes another can be opened, and that if our farmers cannot profitably grow one kind of grain they can another. I do not think the export of hay from this province in such large quantities has been an unmixed benefit by any means. With intelligence and self-roliance, the farmers of Canada can meet any tariff disadvantages of this kind, if they will bestir themselves to do it.

FORECASTING THE FUTURE.

tariff disadvantages of this kind, if they will bestir themselves to do it.

FORECASTING THE FUTURE.

Those who have paid attention to former utterances of mine on these of casions will have found little of prophesying or forecasting about them. On the contrary, some years ago I gave expression to some serious warnings on this subject. I will take the liberty of repeating what I said then and it is just as pertinent now:

"The habit of looking out for the future and basing commercial ventures upon it is a bad one. It has deceived many to their min. Forecasts of the future in nine cases out of ten are falsified by the event. Whether it is the condition of the coming harvest, or the future of grain or cotton, or the supposed exigencies of foreign markets, the manyority of cases will be disappointed. If he risks his own money in the venture and loses it, he does no harm to anyone but himself, but if he carries on the venture on borrowel money, he runs the risk of losing the money of his banker or his creditors. This he has no right to do, for as he did not mean them to share the profits of his venture they ought not to be called on to share the loss."

I said further: "If persons in business will keep themselves wide awake as to the present, they need not trouble themselves about the future. A person can always tell whether the demand for his goods is brisk or dull, whether it is continuous or fitful, and can guide himself accordingly. Laying up large stocks of goods, or increasing manufactured products in view of a possible demand some months abead, is not sound trading but speculating. In former times of long winters and slow voyages risks had to be taken which are not necessary now. The cable, the telegraph, the railway, the ocean steamer, have done away with the necessity of risking anything on an unknown future. I repeat then it is not well to be always forecasting. It is as foolish as it is dangerous. Market prophets are as unreliable as weather prophets."

Such were the conclusions of more than twenty years

from fifteen millions to two hundred and twenty millions. speaks volumes. In view of such a result in so short a tim be pessimistic, indeed, to have any doubts about the future

REMARKS OF SHAREHOLDERS.

speaks volumes. In view of such a result in so short a time, one would be pessimistic, indeed, to have any doubts about the future.

REMARKS OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The President—If any of the Shareholders have any questions to ask or any remarks to make, this is the time to bring them forward.

Mr. John Morrison said that, to his mind, one of the most pleasing features of the report was the reduction in the discounts, but he was somewhat astonished to see that the Directors thought it necessary almost to apologize for such a thing having taken place, and he was also astonished to see that the reductions were ascribed to large and exceptional loans. He thought that these loans must have existed for a long time, as the discounts for the year amounted to Sig. II,4,000 and the previous year they amounted to ever \$10,000,000. Therefore the reduction could scarcely proceed from large and exceptional loans. He thought it would be better if the report were amended by striking out these words. With the exception of the year just closed they had increased their discounts and each year they had added to the "Rest," but they had not added to their profits. It was to be hoped that an effort would be undertokeep the discounts within \$14,000,000. By reducing the discounts, by reducing the losses, and by reducing the expenses, they would increase their profits. By reducing the capital to \$5,000,000, there would be at the disposal of the Bank a sum of \$799,200 to be distributed, \$490,000 of which could be added to the "Rest" and \$309,200 to the contingent fund, thus preserving the reducing the capital to \$5,000,000, there would be at the disposal of the Bank a sum of \$799,200 to be distributed, \$490,000 of which could be added to the "Rest" and \$309,200 to the contingent fund, thus preserving the reducing the capital to \$5,000,000, which had contingent fund of \$450,000 to guarantee a dividend of 10 per cent, upon that reduced capital. The amount that the Shareholders would then receive as dividend would be 23 per cent. greater t

motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried

The motion for the adoption of the report was story product unanimously.

Mr. John Crawford moved:

"That the President and Directors within the present year take measures to call in the \$200,800 unsubscribed capital, by allotment, ancient or otherwise, or reduce the present capital of \$5,799,200 to \$5,000,000, thereby superseding the anomaly now existing."

He thought that there could not be the slightest injury result to the Bank from the passing of the motion. He considered that it was in the interests of the Bank.

Bank from the passing of the motion. He considered that it was in the interests of the Bank.

Mr. John Morrison seconded the motion.

The President I think it would be better if you would make the motion read: "That the President and Directors within the present year take into consideration the policy of calling in the \$200,800," etc.

Mr. John Crawford—I am quite agreeable.

Mr. E. T. King—Would it be your wish, Mr. President, that the motion so amended should carry?

The President—I have not considered the matter.

The General Manager—There can be no harm in Stockholders asking for the consideration of anything; it does not bind the Directors to do either one tring or another.

The motion, as amended, was then carried unanimously.

THANKS TO THE DIRECTORS AND GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson moved:

"That the thanks of the Stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for the manner in which they have conducted the institution during the past year, and to the General Manager for his efficient management during the year."

He said: I think there can be but one feeling in regard to this matter. We have had a year's business which is not only satisfactory but gratifying, considering the competition among banks, which is very serious, and the increasing amount of deposits on which interest is being paid makes it very difficult for banks to earn the same amount as they have been in the habit of earning. We cannot but be gratified at the result of the year's business, and the President Vice-President and Directors are entitled to our tranks for the manner in which affairs have been conducted. They have made very few losses indeed, which shows prudent and careful management. They have done well for the Bank in every way. The General Manager, as everybody knows, is an officient and able man, and is outified to our thanks in an equal degree with the others.

Mr. John Crawford seconded the motion, and in doing so expressed pleasure at seeing the President back again in his chair, which had been vacated for some time.

others.

Mr. John Crawford seconded the motion, and in doing so expressed pleasure at seeing the President back again in his chair, which had been vacated for some time.

The motion was carried ananimously.

The General Manager then replied to Mr. Crawford's questions. They all knew, he said, that the Bank had an office in New York, which was its principal agency, and they also kept an account with the Bank of New York. Then, their business naturally led them to keep accounts with banks in cities like Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and New Orleans. Some of these banks kept accounts with the Merchant's Bank. The greater part of the money was represented by amounts in the hands of their agents in New York, and it was employed almost exclusively in call loans. Notwithstanding what Mr. Crawford had said, he did not think the Bank had ever been slow to print any reasonable criticism of its actions or any words that had been said at the annual meetings bearing upon the real business and conduct of the Bank's affairs. Sometimes in looking over what had transpired they had thought that certain remarks were irrelevant, and not of sufficient importance to be put into print; but he took strong exception to the 'statement that the Board and himself objected to honest criticism. A good deal of criticism would be found in the proceedings of former years. As to doubtful dobts, they were not passed by in a hasty manner. They were the subject of very careful reports from the managers of the several branches, each of whom sent in carefully prepared returns about the delts and scentrities, what they considered them to be worth, and what they were doing to realize them. After everything had been sifted, and the best judgment of, the Board and the General Manager exercised, a value was placed upon each obbt, and then there was either written off or appropriated to the contingent fund such an amount as was considered would bring it down to the worth of the present time. Sometimes an overvaluation was made, and sometimes an undervaluation

Carried.
Mr. John Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Hector Mackenzie:
"That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to
the Chairman for his efficient conduct of the business of the meeting."
The motion was carried unanimously and the meeting then adjourned—the Scrutineers shortly after reporting the following gentlemen to be
duly elected as Directors:

ANDREW ALLAN, ESQ,
ROBERT ANDERSON, ESQ.,
H. MONTAGU ALLAN, ESQ.,
JOHN CASSILS, ESQ.,
JAMES P. DAWES, ESQ.,
JOHN DUNCAN, ESQ.,
T. H. DUNN, ESQ.,
JONATHAN HODGSON, ESQ.,
HECTOR MACKENZIE, ESQ.

The new Board met in the afternoon, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected President and Mr. Robert Anderson Vice-President.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

"WHEN the earth was very young," says Dr. Ball, astronomer Royal for Ireland, "it went around so fast that the day was only three hours long. The earth was liquid then, and as it spun around and around at that fearful speed, and as the sun caused ever increasing tides upon its surface, it at last burst in two. The smaller part became the moon, which has been going around the earth ever since at an increasing distance. The influence of the moon now rises tides on the earth, and while there was any liquid to operate on in the moon, the earth returned the compliment.'

THE knowledge of the principle on which photography depends reaches back to the time of the alchemists, who discovered that silver chlorid exposed to the sun's rays became black. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele (1777), Senebier (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801), and from the results of these investigations experiments were made by Thos. Wedgewood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its journal in 1802. Wedgewood may be considered the first photographer. In 1814 M. Nicéphore Niepce, and in 1839 Daguerre made further discoveries. Mr. Archer perfected the wet collodion process and published full working details in 1851. Collodion dry plates were introduced by Dr. Hill Norris in 1856; collodion emulsion dry plates by Messrs. Sayce and Bolton in 1864. In 1871 Dr. R. L. Maddox discovered the dry-plate process, and this in turn was improved by Bennett in 1878, and came into general use about

PROFESSOR DUBOIS of Berne, as we learn from Nature of March 12, has lately been studying the physiological action of electric currents and discharges; and he has some interesting observations on the human eye, which, it is known, has luminous sensations under the action of galvanic currents. Sudden variations of intensity, especially at making and breaking the circuit, produce such flashes. With a moistened plate at the nape of the neck, and a pad on the eye, a slight flash was distinctly perceived, even with a Leclanché cell of about 1.20 volts, and measuring in the galvanometer .04 of a milliampère. Raising the intensity to .5, the observer could tell which pole was applied to the eye. On the other hand, the retina responds much less readily to discharges from condensers or induction coils. Not till a capacity of 0.037 of a microfarad and a tension of 21 volts was reached was a true retinal flash perceived; and not even with 10 microfarads were the durable sensations characteristic of the two poles produced. The retina re-acts to quantity.--

'August Flower"

For Dyspepsia.

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montagny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

FROM the annual report of the special Engineers, on uniform standard time, we learn that the advantages of the 24-hour various branches of civil life. In hospitals, for example, to prevent mistakes by nurses ing temperatures, and in other matters, the new system is being gradually introduced; also in weather-tables and in the recording A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT. of meteorological readings: indeed in departments where simplicity of system and accuracy are essential, the new notation is being spontaneously brought into use in many quarters. For two or three years back the Canadian Almanac has abandoned the old notation and substituted the new. It is in connection with railway service, however, that the general introduction of the 24-hour notation may mainly be looked for .-- Science.

Nor many years ago few persons, if any, surmised that certain microscopic living beings - microbia, or micro-organisms could be powerful agents of combination and decomposition, not merely in living plants and animals, and not alone in dead organic matter, but even in the mineral kingdom. Some time ago the researches of Schloesing and Muntz, of Marcagno, of P. F. Frankland and of others showed that the decomposition of dead organisms into their components depends mainly on the action of microbia which break up blood, flesh, leaves, and even wood, into carbonic acid and ammonia. Living organisms further convert the ammonia into nitric acid, which, if potash is present, forms saltpetre. By a due selection of different fermentsall of them living organisms—we can produce, in a solution of sugar or a decoction of malt, alcoholic liquors having the actual aroma and flavour of the choicest wines. More remarkable still, it is now proved that the green rust on antique bronzes is a product of microscopic plant life.—Prof. W Crookes, in Forum.

THE safety of the electric light as a means of illumination has been well demonstrated during the last year in Philadelphia. In that city the light or power is used in over 5,000 buildings. Two hundred and eightyseven buildings have their own apparatus, ranging from a 20 light to a 4000-light installation; in the aggregate, 80,258 incandescent and 3,325 arc lights. There are also fifteen central stations supplying from 2,000 to 40,000 lights each, and motors from to 30 h.p. Chief Inspector McDevitt of the Fire Underwriters' Association reports that during the year "no insurance loss occurred in any building in our city from fire where the cause could be in any way attributed to electric wires." This is a splendid showing, and one of considerable encouragement to electric light men. It also demonstrates the wisdom of rigidly enforcing the rules of the insurance companies in the manner of running wires and installing electrical apparatus generally. These rules may at times seem somewhat arbitrary, but the results attained through their observance in the matter of reputation alone are of as much value to the electrical interests as they are financially to the insurance companies. — Canadian Electrical News.

DR. BORDAS has given in La Medecine Moderne the results of some of his researches in acute articular rheumatism, which in his opinion tend to show that the cause of that disease is a pathogenic micro-organism specific in character. He reports that he has been able to isolate and cultivate a microbe which when injected into the carotid artery Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine of a rabbit, engendered an inflammation of to buy, because it gives more for the money the endocardium with vegetations upon the than any other preparation. Each bottle valves. He believes that acute articular contains 100 doses and will average to last rheumatism with its complications will be a month, while other preparations, taken proved to be a disease produced by microbes analogous in their production, for example, to the Micrococcus pyogenes, and he is convinced that the organism investigated by him will be found by others to be the specific germ of that disease. The investigation was conducted under the supervision of M.Germain See, and will undoubtedly stimulate parallel researches in other laboratories. These, if confirmatory, will be important as an advance, not only in ætiological, but in therapeutic results.

THAT tired feeling now so often heard of is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives mental and bodily strength. Brockville, Ont,

HERE is an illustration of true Hindoo committee of the American Society of Civil politeness from Lady Dufferin's journal: A Judge who was a very bad shot had been out for a day's sport, and on his return the notation are beginning to be recognized in man who went out with him was asked: Well, how did the Judge shoot to-day?" Oh," he replied, "the Judge shot beautiin the administration of medicine, in record- fully, but God was very merciful to the

THE man who counterfeits a coin or a bank note, or who is detected in an attempt to pass a counterfeit is speedily placed in prison as a person too dangerous to be permitted to be at large. How much more dangerous is the person who, for the sake of paltry gain, endeavours to impose upon the public a dangerous and worthless counterfeit of a popular medicine. The great popularity achieved by Pink Pills, and the wonderful results that have followed their use for the treatment of all female complaints, nervous diseases, and general debility in both males and females. has induced some unscrupulous parties to place upon the market a worthless imitation, resembling the genuine Pink Pills in appearance only. The public are cautioned against these spurious imitations, and are asked to see that every box they purchase bears the trade mark and name of The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont. Do not permit any dealer to palm off upon you any imitation of the genuine pill, as not only will they not produce the expected results, but may prove positively harmful. No other pills made can produce the results obtained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all dealers or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50c. a box) by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11th, 1887. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Esq.,

I would like to know the price of one dozen bottles of your Oriental Cream, as I use it and like it. Would like to get a supply to take on my tour, soon as possible. Answer and oblige

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER, Brevoort House, New York.

FEBRUARY 19th, 1888.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Esq.,

Sir:-I notice your advertisement in regard to Poudre Subtile. Please inform me the price of it. I wish to send for some of it. I have thoroughly tested the Gouraud's Oriental Cream, and it is grand. do not want anything else for a face wash. Reply soon and oblige.

Respectfully, Louise Denning,

Neligh, Antelope Co., Nebraska.

New York, Sept 29th, 1890.

MR. F. T. HOPKINS,

DEAR SIR:—I received the bottles of Gouraud's Oriental Cream." Please accept thanks; it is the only reliable beautifier I have used so far, and take pleasure in testifying to its merits.

Yours sincerely,

CARMENCITA.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN !- "100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore, be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier.

PALE and listless girls and prematurely aged women would soon give place to bright, healthy, rosy females if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used for the ills to which women are peculiarly liable. They enrich the blood, build up the nerves, and restore the shattered system, regulate the periods, etc. Try them and be convinced. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of price —50c. per box, or five boxes for \$2—by addressing The Dr. Williams Med. Co.,

Coronto From

"TORONTO, ONT., Dec. 28, 1890.

"For a good many years I have been suffering from catarrh, neuralgia and general debility. failed to obtain any permanent relief from medical advice, and my friends feared I would never find anything to cure me. A short time ago I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was unable to walk even a short distance without

DEATH-LIKE WEAKNESS

overtake me. And I had intense pains from neuralgia in my head, back and limbs, which were very exhausting. But I am glad to say that soon after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I saw that it was doing me good. I have now taken three bottles and am entirely

CURED OF NEURALGIA.

I am gaining in strength rapidly, and can take a two-mile walk without feeling tired. I do not suffer nearly so much from catarrh, and find that as my strength increases the catarrh decreases. I amin deed a changed woman, and shall always feel grateful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it has done for me." Mrs. M. E. Merrick, 36 Wilton Avenue, Toronto, Can.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MACICAL BEAUTIFIER



said to a lady of the hautton (a patient):

"As you will use them, I recommend Gourand's Cream as the will use them, I recommend Gourand's Cream as the east harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre will last six months, hair without injury to the Skin. FERD T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 37 Great Skin. FERD T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 37 Groods Dealiers throughout the U.S., Canadas and Europe.

27 Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 reward for areas and proof of anyone selling the same.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

CURES AND PREVENTS COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, INFLAMMATION, REEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTE-ACHE, ASTEMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INFLUENZA.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY.

From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Steep Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Choler lessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Morbus Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

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There is not a remedial agent in the world that and cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, soquickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 35c. per bottle. Bold by druggiss

Dr. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

A SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists, \$1 a bottle.

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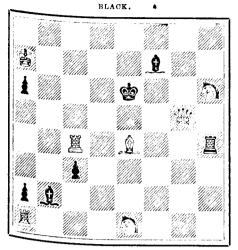
DR. RADUIAN.

DR. RADWAY & Co., Montresi,

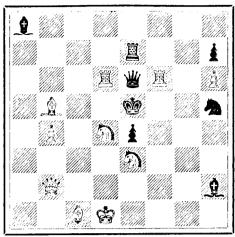
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 577.

PROBLEM No. 578. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play and mate in three moves.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves

No. 572. Q-Q 5

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

7774	No. 571.	
White.	Black.	
1. B-B 4 2. Q-B 4 + 3. B mates	1. K x P 2. K moves	
2. Q-Kt 3 3. Q mates	if 1. K—B 4 2. K—B 6	
Wi	h other variations.	

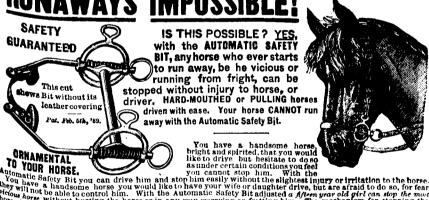
Note in Problem No. 576 there should be a Black Rook or Black Q Kt 7 instead of a Pawn.

 $^{\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{AME}}}$ Played at the toronto chess club between Mr. Boultbee and MR. DAVISON ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1891.

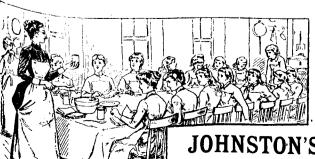
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
BOULTBEE. 1. P K 4	DAVISON.	Воилтвкк.	DAVISON.
	PK 4	17. B x R	Q-B 4 +
3. B-B 4	Kt-QB3	18. K-R 1	$\dot{\mathbf{Q}} \times \mathbf{P}$
	BB 4	19. Kt—B 3	B x Kt
A P Q R 4 6 P Q B 3	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{t} \mathbf{P} \\ \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{Q} 3 (a) \end{array}$	20. Q x B 21. K R—K 1 +	B
5. P Q Rt 4 6. P Q B 3 7. Castles 8. P	$Q = \mathbf{K} 2^{(a)}$	22. R x Kt	K x R
21 E V D	PxP	23. Q-B 6 +	K-K1
9. P X P 10. O K 5	P-K R 3	24. R-K 1 +	Q-K3
10. Q-R 4	BKt 5	25. R x Q	$\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{R}$
12 P-Q 5	$^{\mathrm{P-R}}_{\mathrm{P-Q}}^{\mathrm{3}}_{\mathrm{Kt}}_{4}$	26. Q x R P 27. K—Kt 1	R-Q 1 P-B 6
9, P K 5 10, Q R 4 11, P Q 5 12, Q B 2 13, Kt x Kt 14, B Kt 2 16, B x K Kt P	Kt x P	28. B x P	R-Q 4
14. B	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Kt}$	29. Q-B 6	Ř-Ř B 4
15. P-R 1	$\mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{t}_{-4}$	30. Q-R 8 +	K-K 2
19, B x K K+ D	QK 2	31. B—K 5	and Black resigns.
-20 1	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B}$		

NOTES.

(a) The now American defence.
(b) Bad, gives White a winning game.



L. P. BRITT, 37 College Place, cor. Murray St., N. Y.



MAKE A NOTE

OF IT.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Is the only meat preparation that makes STRENGTH-GIVING BEEF-TEA.

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- 1. Keep the Head Cool.
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These conditions are not so easily obtained as one would think. Why? Because without pure and healthy blood a vigorous circulation cannot be kept up, and because the food and occupation of most people tends to clog up the bowels and produce constipation. The success of B. B. B., like that of the German physician, lies in so purifying the blood and regulating the bowels, liver and stomach, that these three conditions are fulfilled easily, and disease can find no lodgment in the body.

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This medicine does purify the blood and cure all diseases arising from impure or unhealthy blood. It does regulate the entire system and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. During the past ten years over one million bottles have been sold in Canada, and, although we guarantee every bottle to do all we claim, we have not received a single complaint.

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Maine"; fulllength study of an Arab Deer's Head; a charming Lake View; three beautiful landscapes in

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THE **CREAT** REMEDY

By destroying all living poisonous germs in the blood,

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Is a sure and safe cure for all diseases of the

Thront and Lungs. Kidneys, Liver and Stomach, Female Complaints, and for all forms of Skin Diseases.

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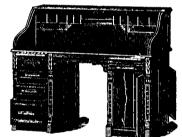
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CANADIAN INDIAN RESEARCH AND AID SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the C. I. R. A. S. and the Indian Conference which were to have taken place in Toronto on May the 14th and 15th have been postponed till

14th and 15th have been postponed till September next.

The local committee of arrangements met in Toronto on March 30th, and it was then decided that September being Exhibition month, and travelling rates consequently more reasonable, also Indians being better able to leave their farms at that time than in May, it would be a far better and more convenient time for holding both the Annual Meeting and the Conference.

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Is as straight and as uniform in section The steamer "LAKESIDE" will commence her popular Saturday Trips next Saturday, June 6th, leaving Milloy's Wharf, foot Yonge Street, at 2 o'clock p.m., returning 10 p.m. Tickets good to return Monday. Round trip 50 cts.

The steamer "LAKESIDE" will commend and density as it is possible to make a belt. After working some time, the wearing foot Yonge Street, at 2 o'clock p.m., returning 10 p.m. Tickets good to return Monday. Round trip 50 cts.

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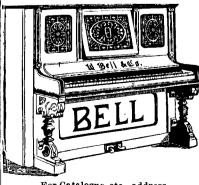
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