

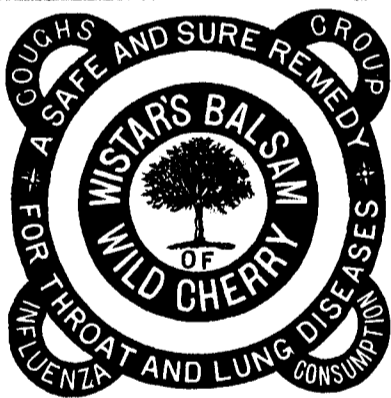


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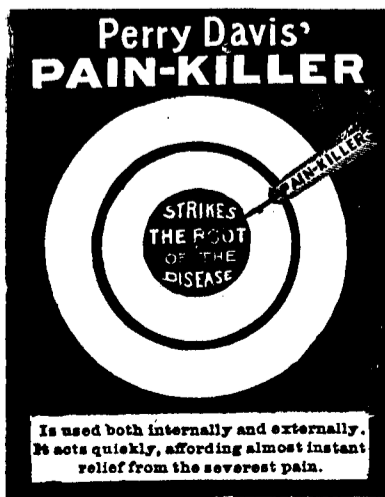
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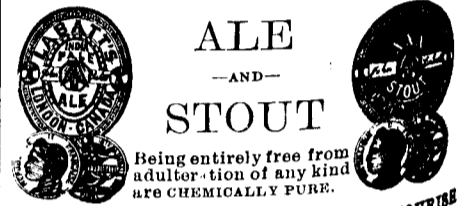
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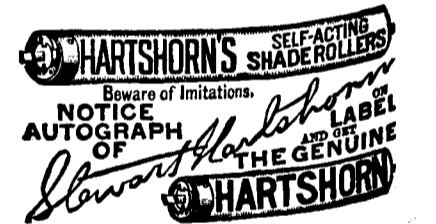
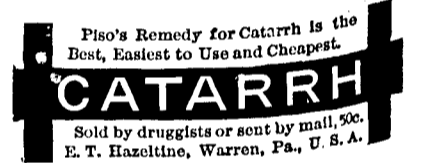
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

It 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 side. 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 his elevation to the Premiership. But, as we have before said, 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 bias and the grosser inducements to it. As for the real tree can be known only by its fruits. When any legislation 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 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, 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.

ANOTHER 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 misstatement 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 Taché 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 be separate schools. This is a serious statement, and, 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 general principle involved. As Lord Salisbury said to the other deputation referred to below, Englishmen would never 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.

REPLYING, a day or two later, to an address presented by a delegation representing the United Empire 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 treaties. 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? It is, however, hardly worth while to speculate upon the 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.

A 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. No 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 banishing the dry bones of the old text books in grammar. The study 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. Philosophy 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 tangible facts, in order to full and intelligent discussion.

WHILE moralists are deploring, not without good reason, the extent to which money-getting and pleasure-seeking are in these days being made the great

OTTAWA LETTER.

ends of life by multitudes, there is happily another side to the picture of modern tendencies. It may be true that never before in the history of the world was so much human energy devoted to the pursuit of either the sordid 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 earnestness 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 universities afford another indication of the growing demand for opportunities for improving spare moments and holidays by combining intellectual with physical recreations. Our attention is just now directed to this subject by the prospectus of a summer school in a new and special sphere which lies before us—the “School of Applied Ethics,” which is to hold its first session, beginning July 1st and continuing six weeks, at Plymouth, Mass. “The matter to be presented has been,” we are told, “selected with regard to the wants of clergymen, teachers, journalists, philanthropists, and others, who are now seeking careful information upon the great themes of Ethical Sociology.” The subjects of discussion include departments of Economics, History of Religions and Ethics. These three departments are to be respectively under the charge of Professors H. C. Adams, Ph.D., of the University of Michigan, C. H. Toy, of Harvard University, and Felix Adler, Ph.D., of New York. The list of subjects and lectures is full and comprehensive. 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 discussed by men many of whom are well known as among those who, on this continent, are best qualified to discuss them. The movement strikes us as one of great interest, and we should not be surprised if summer schools for the special 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 were 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 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 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 formidable 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 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 “leveling down of all to the same condition of misery and dishonour.” 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

emanating from the Vatican is what follows. The Pope freely admits that the workmen are suffering gross injustice; that under modern conditions they are not 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 millennial 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 wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort,” but that if all this cannot be brought about otherwise, it should be done by the State. All this may be true and right. We are not just now affirming or denying the right of the State to interfere in such matters. But what becomes of the anti-social principles laid down so carefully at the outset? The question of the right of the State to interfere is reduced after all to a mere matter of social or moral expediency. But when once the State begins to restrict freedom of contract, to regulate hours of labour, to prescribe *minimum* rates of wages, and so forth, who shall draw the line to limit its movements, or stay its interference? Has not His Holiness neutralized his own fundamental principle, ranged himself unmistakably on the side of the new Political Economy, and in so doing given another illustration of the drift of the tide of tendency which seems everywhere to be setting in the direction of that very State socialism he so earnestly deprecates?

THE recent reports of the managers of the leading banks in Ontario and Quebec give on the whole a much more encouraging view of the state of business in the country during the last year, and a more hopeful outlook for the future, than many had expected. So far as the earnings 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, of the people must be fairly prosperous. In order to be 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 fact 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 far-seeing 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 men what pleases them.—*Segur*.

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'énigme* of the present state of things, which might have escaped a politician of more brilliant parts but of less insight and discretion. 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. Joncas, 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. X.

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 crown'd town
Whose was the right to weep?
Their's, who know 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,
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 picnic party under its boughs. The baskets of provisions alone would have convinced War Minister de Fréycinet that Parisians are well supplied with food necessities 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 "Saida." I arrived to witness the former take his

second last jump. It was here that that veritable "Fille d'Air," "Saida," 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 "Saida," 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. 47½ 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 Patriotics 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 carbine 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 Treillard 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 Piræus, 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 Versailles 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 to us.

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," he says, "like all true tyrants had literary pretensions," and meant that it should be his slave. He intimated, for 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 "Les Sentiments de l'Académie sur le Cid." Again, M. Albert says, "Outre les harangues officielles, fleau dont Racine pria Dieu de préserver le roi, l'Académie qui venait de fonder le prix d'éloquence et le prix de poésie, ne trouva pas de plus belle matière à offrir aux concurrents, pendant près de soixante années, que les infinis mérites de Louis XIV. Un jour, elle proposait le sujet 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 idée 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 passage which Thackeray pronounces "the best stroke of humour, if there be a best in that abounding book, where Gulliver in the unpronounceable country describes his 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 censured for mentioning this last particular. Detractors are pleased to think it improbable that so illustrious a person should descend to give so great a mark of distinction to a creature so inferior as I. Neither have I forgotten how apt some travellers are to boast of extraordinary favours they have received. But if these censurers were better acquainted with the noble and courteous disposition of the Houyhnhnms they would soon change their opinion." No one will say that Swift's satire is too severe, who reads the adulations actually offered by the Academicians to Richelieu and Louis XIV., or the prostration of Swift himself before Sir William Temple. Reading what was done in former days, I am amazed that we offered no scrap of sweet taffy to Lord Lorne or the Princess Louise. The Academicians, however, did set to work to draw up a dictionary that would forever preserve the French language in its purity. The great minister, Colbert, who wanted to know whether 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 word "Ami." We are told that the minister went away penetrated with admiration, "pour la sage lenteur, la conscience, l'érudition profonde qu'apportaient à leur tâche ces hommes éminents." M. Albert sums up the first section of his chapter on the Academy in a verdict that sounds like "guilty, but with a recommendation to mercy." "Aussi l'influence de l'Académie sur la direction des esprits fut nulle ou funeste. Elle ne produisit que deux ouvrages, les Sentiments sur le Cid et le Dictionnaire. Le premier est un bien faible morceau de critique littéraire, le second fut condamné dès sa naissance, et l'Académie elle-même le refondit entièrement cinquante ans plus tard." Still in spite of this adverse verdict, which we must remember is not unchallenged, and in spite of admitted early mistakes and limitations, the French Academy has done excellent work in many ways. It has been, and is, a power in France. The greatest Frenchmen cannot afford to dispense with its recognitions, while 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 English-speaking lands, will ever be allowed an authoritative 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. New words 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 all time. There has been proof enough to satisfy Englishmen that attempts at intellectual dictatorship have been injurious rather than helpful. In our own century, dictators have sought to ignore or to crush, successively, 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 astonishing, 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. If they die young, they can only hope that posterity will do 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* understood 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 Burns, is able to discern merit in the "Cottar's Saturday 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 modernize the orthography a little, wherever the measure would permit, to render it less disgusting to our readers south of the Tweed." These reviews, we must remember, combined the highest literary talent of the time, and generally meant to be honest and impartial. They 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 as it is their business to stamp it with an authoritative 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 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 started, and the disciples of the new master may find their way into the old journal, and gradually change its voice. But when Jupiter is an organization venerable by age, and representing what is supposed to be the whole literary judgment of the country, from which 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 questionings, as well as its deepest convictions, who are in sympathy with its ideals and unexpressed faith and who, because of deeper insight than the established teachers possess, have found some solutions, even though they may be only partial, for the problems with which it is wrestling. Whether they write in prose or verse matters nothing. They may express themselves in dramas, epics or lyrics; in novels and essays; in lectures and criticisms; in biographies and histories; in sermons, or in "Maxims of Piety and Christianity;" but according to their insight into the open secret of the world and their knowledge of the best that has been thought and said by the best minds, they are literary men and the formative forces of their day. What they write is accepted by the age as the expression of its heart and the guide of its life. Therefore their works follow them. It is not given to every epoch to have one man who sums up in himself its characteristic spiritual forces and who can reflect them in perfect literary 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 and unfathomable song" ten silent centuries; and Shakespeare interprets to us the same epoch from the practical side of life, and reflects the Renaissance and that modern fullness of thought of which it was the dawn. "From 1780 to 1830, Germany," says M. Taine, "produced all the ideas of our historical age," and one man Goethe summed them up in himself." In due time we shall have a man great enough to rethink them with a power equal to Dante's, and a range equal to Shakespeare's. Such a supreme literary man is what our complex age is waiting for. So far we have had only an earnest, an earnest, it is true, of extraordinary promise, but the full harvest is yet to come. In 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 point of view, it is possible to be impartial and not to allow ourselves to be unduly influenced by the bulk which the present has when it is too close to our vision. Matthew Arnold rightly says that "the burst of creative

activity in our literature, through the first quarter of this 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 understand 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 innumerable doors. 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 Literature." (*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. I may 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 him. 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.

A SUNDAY afternoon in Queen's Park revealed unexpected 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 "clergy." I 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 that rather abused 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 oaks 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 wasn't two men—bad enough. It wasn't 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 *Spiraea*."

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 reason 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. Christian 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 ruth-

less 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. The 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. I 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 former son belonged to a class and occupation well known to the comfortable classes in Quebec, the convenience 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. The cost was perhaps fifty times greater than the construction 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.R. in St. Sauveur was the scene of a frightful accident on Saturday afternoon. The crossing in question is a short 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 cart, either did not see or hear the train approaching at all, the rumbling of their own cart filling their ears, or that they attempted, when too late, and 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 locomotive and smashed to pieces. The woman was instantly killed, and her son seriously injured. The young man, who is under the care of Dr. Elliott, was removed to the residence of an aunt in St. Sauveur. The deceased was a Mrs. Louis Gerard, of Lorette, and a washerwoman. Coroner Belleau will open 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 level crossings, is almost of weekly occurrence on one or other of the great lines of the 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. They form a new and, as we all trust, worthy House, and one competent for the existing emergency of our highly regarded Dominion.

X. Y.

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 and submit a balance-sheet, setting forth the present hopeful position of an institution that has been exceptionally well 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 to 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-sheet. The high place that this well-managed financial institution has reached in public confidence is fully sustained. 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 to be carefully read and pondered. The full report appears elsewhere in this issue.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS OF
CANADA.*

IN this compact and legal-looking volume Mr. Houston has collected the documents which he considers "constitute 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 régime 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 Quebec and Montreal. Mr. Houston has made no attempt to interpret the documents. He neither theorizes nor dogmatizes. His, he tells us, "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 ready-made 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. These 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 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; British North America Act, 1867, and Supplementary Acts; Colonial Habeas Corpus Act, 1862; Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865; and the Commissions and Royal Instructions to Governors-General Viscount 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 Canada prior to and including 1783; documents authoritatively defining Canadian boundaries; treaty stipulations respecting fisheries since 1783; Upper Canadian 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 a work intended for academic use is obvious. The 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 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 law schools, whose needs Mr. Houston had primarily in view, but to lawyers, journalists, publicists, jurists and statesmen, must hitherto have been sought in many different places and at great personal inconvenience by anyone who had occasion to consult them; and the great value of the service rendered by Mr. Houston both as editor and annotator will be specially appreciated by the several classes of readers we have just referred to.

We must not close this imperfect notice without calling the reader's attention to Mr. Houston's excellent and suggestive Introduction. It fills some ten pages, and its purpose is "to explain the author's views on the teaching of history in general, and of Canadian constitutional history in particular." He vigorously condemns, as antiquated and ineffective, the method universally in vogue in our own college days, of teaching history by means of formal *ex cathedra* lectures, and warmly advocates the "Seminary" system, now so generally adopted in progressive educational institutions, the great merit of which is "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 of history, Mr. Houston proceeds to point out that "in some respects the constitutional history of Canada is better adapted for academic use than the constitu-

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. R.

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 the visitors. There were some excellent studies of landscape, 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. We are glad to observe the thorough and comprehensive character of the art training which is being furnished at this College.

GREAT praise is accorded to Sargent's "Carmencita" in the Royal Academy exhibit in London. A critic says it is no exaggeration to say that the one picture which stands out from the rest, startling in its vigour and animation and cleverness, is Mr. Sargent's "La Carmencita." To turn to it from the lifeless canvases which surround it, is like reading a song by Swinburne after a course of average magazine verse, a page by Pater after columns of New Journalese. The portrait overflows with actuality. Even those who may not like it must admit that the brilliant yellow satin gown holds inside it a living human body, and is not a mere stuffed bag like the suit of clothes Prof. Herkomer calls Sir Sydney Waterlow immediately opposite. The work has its faults. The arms are somewhat wooden; that Mr. Sargent can paint much better hands he proves in a delightful portrait of a lady in a red-silk dress, hanging in one of the near rooms. But its faults might be still greater, and it would yet hold its own, not only in the Royal Academy, but in any gallery of the world, as the painting of an artist of style and distinction.

MISS MARY GRANT, the well-known sculptor, has just unveiled a memorial tablet of singular beauty to be placed over the tomb of the youthful lady Anne Hadoway in the old parish church of Wootton, where the Dukes of Buckingham and their families have been buried for generations. This group of figures, in Carrara marble, represents 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 well known in America, and one of her latest busts is that of W. K. Vanderbilt, whose thoughtful and refined countenance suggests anything rather than the usual association 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 business-like 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 prosperous 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. The 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. The 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. The recital 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 readings and recitations of the Misses Webling. We trust 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 Toronto College of Music filled the Pavilion to overflowing, on last Thursday evening, with an enthusiastic audience. Mr. F. H. Torrington, the director of the College, is to be congratulated upon the great success which has crowned the efforts of himself and his excellent staff. The class of music in which the students are being trained cannot fail to cultivate the musical taste and elevate the musical standard throughout the country at large. The good work thus begun by Mr. Torrington will, no doubt, live and bring forth its fruits in future years. The programme was a representative one. The Mozart Sonata for two pianos by Misses Broughton and McKay, and Chopin Concerto by Miss Sullivan, both with orchestral accompaniment, were exceptionally well rendered. The Ensemble department of College work was well represented in the Fest and Tannhauser overtures. The solo playing by Misses Boulbee, Benson, Ryan, Gaylord and Landell was of a high order. In the vocal department we were particularly pleased with the efforts of Miss Scrimger and our already popular tenor, Mr. Bird. The other vocalists were Misses Bonsall, McFaul, Mason, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Messrs. Parr 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 its possible future through its affiliation with the University 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 Street. 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

*Constitutional Documents of Canada: Documents Illustrative of the Canadian Constitution. Edited with Notes and Appendixes by William Houston, M.A., Librarian to the Ontario Legislature. Toronto: Carswell and Company. 1891.

another pleasing feature of the entertainment not indicated in the programme. Mrs. DuBois and Mr. F. A. Moure, the former of whom is a pupil of Prof. Brame, played the 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 Oceania; 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 unnecessary. His rhymes are not always exact, although 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 page.

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 cyclopaedia 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 cyclopaedia 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

no more. Only those who know a good deal about the Psalms will suspect the abundance of knowledge which is 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 Shakespeare. 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 purpose:—

I.
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.

III.
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 centuries." 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 fills 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 famous 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." 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-man of the 'Rump.'" These are pointed, but the points are rather blunt. "Practical 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 Commons by a majority of thirty. The celebrated writer and practitioner, Dr. Victor Horsley, writes an illustrated paper on "the analysis of voluntary movement," dealing with the localization of centres of movement in the brain. Lieutenant Stairs contributes 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 behalf of the Jews in Russia, giving, by the way, curious facts as to their treatment. One of the most interesting of all the articles, though its title will hardly suggest 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 on 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 Nova Scotia—is a Canadian lady whose heart is as loyal to her home-land—the Acadia of Evangeline—as her pen is quick to catch and perpetuate the beauties and incidents of that romantic northern land.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have in press for immediate publication: "Church and Creed," containing three sermons by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, as follows: I. "Fold or Flock, or, Christianity, not Ecclesiasticism." II. "The Nicene Creed, a Charter of Freedom." III. "How to 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 right foot beats normally, which indicates a free passage through the arteries; but the right limb is swollen throughout, indicating that its deeper veins are blocked in a manner well known to physicians."

MISS ARIA HUNTINGTON, daughter of Bishop Huntington of the Central New York Diocese, is soon to pub-

New York as usual. This was done quite deliberately. I acted on information gathered in England last summer, when spending some time in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and carefully noting the position of the leading lines of trade.

This great financial event is suggestive in several ways. For example, it may lead to a reflection that combinations are sometimes highly beneficial. Had it not been for the banking combination of last November the whole world would have been plunged in an unprecedented financial disaster.

The stopping of the house of Baring suggests reflections also on the subject of trading beyond means and ability. It is an old subject, and I must repeat that this is at the root of most of our commercial and banking troubles.

The hearing of these events upon the borrowing of Governments is obvious. We are all directly interested in this matter. It was the intricate borrowing of certain Governments on the British market, under the auspices of the great house that brought the firm into the humiliating position they occupied last November.

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 weary of talking about it.

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.

In saying a few words with regard to the condition of business generally, I must remind you that in speaking of this I am referring to what I mean by business in the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific in which the Bank has not an interest.

The present condition of business in the Dominion is very varied. In some industries, great prosperity—in some districts of the country, there is some depression—in some branches of trade, and the reverse in others.

There is a heavy rain in some parts of the Dominion, and this is a very serious matter in connection with the application of fertilizers, especially in the Southern States.

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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.

I cannot share in the opinion held by some that the farmers of Canada as a whole are suffering. They are undoubtedly having a trying experience in some districts, but in many others they have done well and are prospering.

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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.

Those who have paid attention to former utterances of mine on these occasions 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 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.

Such were the conclusions of more than twenty years' experience in the year 1886. I can hardly do better than repeat them in 1891. I need say nothing about the position and credit of the Bank; that is well understood, and we shall endeavour to maintain it; nor need I say anything more about competition, except that we shall do our best to meet it; nor about our discounting customers and borrowers, except to hope that they will be prudent as well as enterprising, so as to keep out of trouble.

And, as men are concerned just now about the position of the country, I may say that it is thirty-five years since I first entered a Canadian Bank. Thirty-five years is not a long time in the history of a country, but during this short period I have seen the deposits of Canada grow

from fifteen millions to two hundred and twenty millions. This fact 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.

Mr. John Crawford made some remarks on the published reports of the annual bank meetings, alleging that everything favourable to the Bank was printed, while all that was unfavourable was omitted. He considered the report, taking all things into consideration, a fairly satisfactory one, and counselled the Directors, in view of the hazy aspect of the commercial atmosphere, to exercise vigilance and care.

Mr. John Morrison—Does not the new charter give us the privilege of either increasing or diminishing our capital? The General Manager—It gives us the power to increase, but not to decrease. The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Crawford moved: "That the President and Directors within the present year take measures to call in the \$200,000 unsubsribed capital, by allotment, auction 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.

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 \$200,000, 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 thing 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.

Mr. John Crawford then replied to Mr. Crawford's questions. They all know, 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.

Mr. J. E. Cleghorn moved and Mr. T. D. Hood seconded: "That T. C. Lyman and James Williamson be appointed scrutineers of the election of Directors about to take place, that they proceed to take the votes immediately, that the ballot shall close at three o'clock p.m., but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered, that the ballot shall thereupon be closed immediately."

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 CASSIDY, 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. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its journal in 1802. Wedgwood 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 1880.

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 reacts to quantity.—*Science*.

"August Flower"

For Dyspepsia.

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montigny, Québec, 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, Québec, 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 committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on uniform standard time, we learn that the advantages of the 24-hour notation are beginning to be recognized in various branches of civil life. In hospitals, for example, to prevent mistakes by nurses in the administration of medicine, in recording temperatures, and in other matters, the new system is being gradually introduced; also in weather-tables and in the recording 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*.

NOT 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 ferments—all 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 eighty-seven 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 ½ 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 Médecine 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 of a rabbit, engendered an inflammation of the endocardium with vegetations upon the valves. He believes that acute articular rheumatism with its complications will be 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.

HERE is an illustration of true Hindoo 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 man who went out with him was asked: "Well, how did the Judge shoot to-day?" "Oh," he replied, "the Judge shot beautifully, but God was very merciful to the birds."

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

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. I 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 Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations, taken 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., Brockville, Ont.

From Toronto

TORONTO, ONT., Dec. 28, 1890.

"For a good many years I have been suffering from catarrh, neuralgia and general debility. I 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 feeling a

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 am indeed 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 MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES
AS WELL AS
Beautifies
the Skin.
No other cosmetic
will do it.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 40 years; no other has, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer,

said to a lady of the *hautton* (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the most east harmful of all the Skin preparations." Also Poudre will last six months, using it every day. Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 37 Great Jones St., N.Y. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada and Europe. Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 reward for arrest and proof of anyone selling the same.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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

CURES AND PREVENTS
COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS,
INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTH-
ACHE, ASTHMA, 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 Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Morbus Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

MALARIA

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS

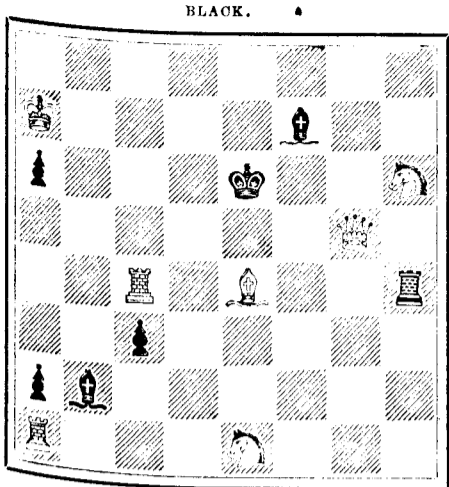
For DYSPEPSIA and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Bilioussness, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & Co., Montreal.

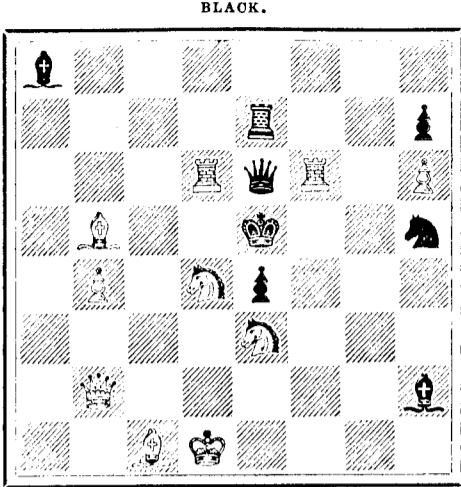
CH E S S .

PROBLEM No. 577.

PROBLEM No. 578.



White to play and mate in three moves.



White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 577.
 White.
 1. B-B4
 2. Q-B4+
 3. B mates
 Black.
 1. K x P
 2. K moves
 if 1. K-B4
 2. K-B6
 With other variations.

No. 578.
 Q-Q5

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

GAME PLAYED AT THE TORONTO CHESS CLUB BETWEEN MR. BOULTBEE AND MR. DAVISON ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1891.

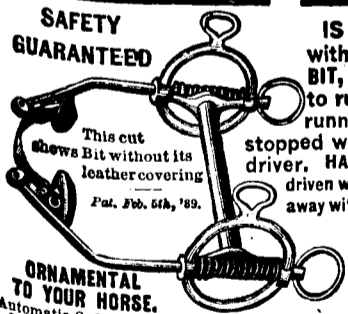
White. BOULTBEE.	Black. DAVISON.	White. BOULTBEE.	Black. DAVISON.
1. P-K4	P-K4	17. B x R	Q-B4+
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18. K-R1	Q x P
3. B-B4	B-B4	19. Kt-B3	B x Kt
4. P-QKt4	B x Kt P	20. Q x B	B-Kt2
5. P-QB3	B-Q3 (a)	21. K R-K1+	Kt-K2 (b)
6. P-Q4	Q-K2	22. R x Kt	K x R
7. Castles	P x P	23. Q-B6+	K-K1
8. P x P	P-KR3	24. R-K1+	Q-K3
9. P-K5	B-Kt5	25. R x Q	Q P x R
10. Q-R4	P-R3	26. Q x RP	R-Q1
11. P-Q5	P-QKt4	27. K-Kt1	P-B6
12. Q-B2	Kt x P	28. B x P	R-Q4
13. Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	29. Q-B6	R-KB4
14. B-Kt2	Q-Kt4	30. Q-R8+	K-K2
15. P-B4	Q-K2	31. B-K5	and Black resigns.
16. B x K Kt P	P x B		

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

NOTES.

RUNAWAYS IMPOSSIBLE!

SAFETY GUARANTEED



IS THIS POSSIBLE? YES, with the AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT, any horse who ever starts to run away, be he vicious or running from fright, can be stopped without injury to horse, or driver, HARD-MOUTHED or PULLING horses driven with ease. Your horse CANNOT run away with the Automatic Safety Bit.

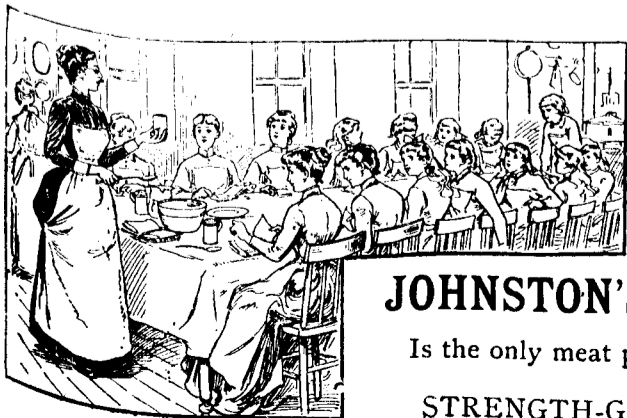


ORNAMENTAL TO YOUR HORSE.

Automatic Safety Bit you can drive him and stop him easily without the slightest injury or irritation to the horse. You have a handsome horse you would like to have your wife or daughter drive, but are afraid to do so, for fear they will not be able to control him. With the Automatic Safety Bit adjusted a fifteen year old girl can stop the most vicious horse without hurting the horse or in any way worrying or fretting him. The mechanism for stopping the horse does not act upon the bit proper, but through the outside of the bit on the nostrils, closing them and shutting off the horse's wind, and of necessity stopping him. Absolute safety from running away is guaranteed to anybody using these Bits. Simple in construction, easy on the horse and absolutely reliable. Circulars and testimonials will be sent you upon application to

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

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



MAKE A NOTE OF IT.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF Is the only meat preparation that makes STRENGTH-GIVING BEEF-TEA.

3 PRACTICAL POINTS.

One of the most successful German physicians gave as the secret of his wonderful success these three important points:—



1. Keep the Head Cool.
2. Keep the Bowels Open.
3. Keep the Feet Warm.

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.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.



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.

ESTERBROOK PENS 26 JOHN ST., N. Y. THE BEST MADE.

For Sale by all Stationers. ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO., AGTS., MONTREAL.

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FOUR AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS

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In Income,	- -	\$55,168.00
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In Cash Surplus,	-	\$68,648.00
In New Business,	-	\$706,967.00
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J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

Produces a delightfully Cooling and Invigorating Sparkling Aerated Water.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SEA SICKNESS, ETC.

W. G. DUNN & CO., London, England, and Hamilton, Canada. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

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Published every other week, \$4.00 a year.

Offers a charming and diversified selection of studies in colours to subscribers for 1891.

Among them are an oblong marine; a "Moonlight on the Snow"; Japanese lilies; "On the



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Size, 17 x 18 in. One of 83 studies to be given in a \$4 subscription. To be published April 25, 1891. For sale by newsdealers.

time," "A Day in June," and an autumn scene, by the well-known artist, D. F. Hasbrouck.

Send \$4 for a year's subscription, or 55 cents for three sample numbers, with the following coloured studies: "Black-eyed Susan," "Lake View," and "Winter in the Woods," all beautiful paintings.

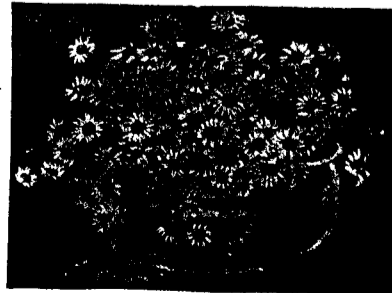


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Size, 33 x 14 in. One of 33 studies to be given in a \$4 subscription. To be published April 11, '91. For sale by newsdealers.

Coast of Maine"; full-length study of an Arab Deer's Head; a charming Lake View; three beautiful landscapes in oil: "Spring-

Catalogue of studies and descriptive circular sent for stamp.



DAISIES IN BLUE NEW ENGLAND TEAPOT.

One of 33 studies given in a \$4 subscription

THE ART INTERCHANGE CO. - 37 WEST 22ND STREET NEW YORK.



Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed remedy for all chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a potent, invigorating, restorative tonic, or strength-giver, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. For feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper.

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman: Her Diseases, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

IMPERIAL
Cream Tartar
BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

THE GREAT REMEDY

By destroying all living poisonous germs in the blood,

Radam Microbe Killer
Is a sure and safe cure for all diseases of the
Throat and Lungs, Kidneys, Liver and Stomach, Female Complaints, and for all forms of Skin Diseases.
Make inquiries, no charge, convincing testimonials at hand.
Ask your druggist for it, or write to
WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO., LIMITED.
120 KING ST. WEST, - TORONTO, ONT.
Beware of impostors See trade mark.

WINDSOR HOTEL MONTREAL.

THE WINDSOR, facing on the finest and most central square in the city, stands unrivalled in Canada. Its cool, airy situation, spacious rooms, Palatial Corridors, Parlours, and Dining-Room, hold a world-wide reputation, and place it among the Palace Hotels of the American continent. It is within one minute's walk of the Grand Trunk and new Canadian Pacific Railway depots.

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ST. EMPRESS OF INDIA
Leaves Geddes Wharf, foot of Yonge St., at 7.40 a.m. and 3.40 p.m. for

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And all points east. Tickets at all G.T.R. and Empress ticket offices and on wharf.

HAMILTON STEAMBOAT CO.

Clyde Built Electric Lighted Steamers,

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Calling at OAKVILLE and HAMILTON BEACH. Four Trips each way daily (Sundays excepted).

Leave Toronto—7.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.15 p.m. Leave Hamilton—7.45 a.m., 10.45 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.

Family Tickets at greatly Reduced Rates. Special rates for pic-nics and other excursions.

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In connection with Vanderbilt system of railways, leave Toronto four times daily (except Sunday) for Niagara and Lewiston, connecting with express trains on New York Central and Michigan Central railways for Falls, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and all points east and west. Leave Yonge street wharf 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4.45 p.m. Tickets at all principal offices. JAMES FOY, Manager.

STEAMER "LAKESIDE."



DAILY TRIPS TO ST. CATHARINES.

The fine steamer "Lakeside" leaves Milloy's wharf, foot of Yonge Street, for St. Catharines daily at 3.40 p.m., making close connections for Welland, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, etc.

Saturday Trips to St. Catharines.

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.

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THE EMPIRE.
CANADA'S LEADING NEWSPAPER

THE EMPIRE has now the largest circulation of any morning paper published in Canada, and is therefore the BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in the Dominion.
THE DAILY, sent to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain one year for \$5.00.
THE WEEKLY, \$1.00 per year in advance.

A HAPPY TRANSITION.



After five years' suffering from Dyspepsia my wife got entirely cured in one month by the free use of ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. We prize it highly. The happy transition it brings from misery to fine health is grand and permanent. Feel so good and hearty will take pleasure in answering any enquiries.

JOSEPH PRICE, 349 DOvercourt Rd., Toronto.

Mr. M. A. Thomas is now down at the Hotel, and has everything in first class shape.

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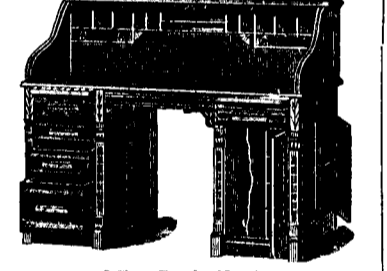
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CANADIAN INDIAN RESEARCH AND AID SOCIETY.

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 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.

Reddaway's Solid Woven "Patent" CAMEL-HAIR BELTING

Is as straight and as uniform in section and density as it is possible to make a belt. After working some time, the wearing faces of Camel Hair Belts obtain a smooth, finished appearance, and grip firmly; not fray on the edges; might be cut up the middle with a saw, and the two narrow belts so made set to work again; have but one joint, and being of uniform thickness throughout will run with remarkable truth, and do very heavy work; is the only satisfactory belt in wet places, in Dye Houses, Refineries, in steam, water, or great heat.

Breaking strain of 6 in. Camel Hair Belt is 14,181 lbs. Breaking strain of 6 in. Double Leather is 7,522 lbs.

We caution users against spurious makes of belting offered under deceptive names, intending to convey the idea that it is our Camel Hair Belting.

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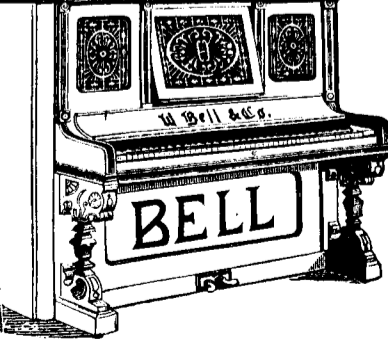
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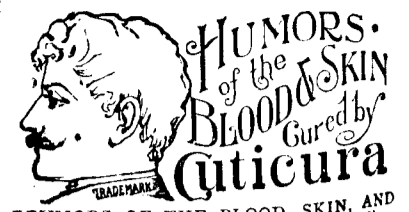
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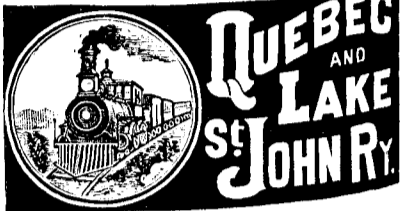
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