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CANADA'S PROGRESS, IN THE VICTORIAN ERA. By the Editor.
THE QUEEN'S HORSES AND CARRIAGES. Illustrated.

THE
CANADIAN
MAGAZINE

JUNE, 1897.



PUBLISHED BY
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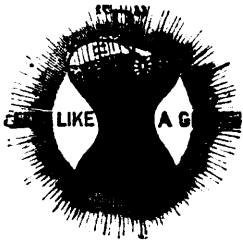
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THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.

JUNE, 1897.

No. 2

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Frontispiece	92
Her Majesty Queen Victoria, aged 20. <i>From a painting.</i>	
English Principles of Canadian Government	93
By the author of "The Story of Canada," "How Canada is Governed," etc. <i>J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G.</i>	
Scientific Colonization	102
A Criticism of our Immigration Policy, with Suggestions as to how it might be improved. <i>Ernest Heaton.</i>	
The Childhood of the Queen	109
With ten specially prepared illustrations. <i>Fritz Hope.</i>	
Stealing Away.	116
A Poem. <i>A. P. McKishnie.</i>	
Another Fast Line via Newfoundland	117
By the Editor of the <i>Evening Herald</i> of St. John's, Nfld., with a special map and seven illustrations. <i>P. T. McGrath.</i>	
My Contemporaries in Fiction	124
VIII.—S. R. Crockett—Ian Maclaren, with photos. <i>David Christie Murray.</i>	
The Queen's Horses and Carriages	128
With twelve copyright photographs taken specially for this article. <i>Mary Spencer Warren.</i>	
Hail the Queen!	137
A Jubilee Poem. <i>William T. James.</i>	
The Invincible Armada	138
A Canadian Translation of Schiller's Magnificent Tribute to the Motherland. <i>Adam C. Orr.</i>	
The Queen's Reign—A Symposium	140
Its most striking characteristic and most beneficent achievement. — Twelve opinions <i>Principal Grant, Prof. Goldwin Smith, A. Conan Doyle, Joseph Parker, Justin McCarthy, S. Baring Gould, J. Munro Gibson, J. E. C. Weldon, Alfred R. Wallace, Newman Hall, Florence Fenwick Miller, A. E. Fletcher.</i>	
"Coming Events"	145
A Story, with two illustrations by Beatrice Sullivan. <i>Katharine L. Johnston.</i>	
May—June	151
A Poem. <i>LeRoy Boughter.</i>	
Canada's Progress in the Victorian Era	152
With tables showing growth of imports, exports, population and railways. <i>John A. Cooper.</i>	
To Beauty	161
A Sonnet. <i>Keppell Strange.</i>	
A Woman of the North	162
A Canadian Tale. <i>Arthur J. Stringer.</i>	
Fay Halifax	168
A Tale. <i>Anstance Rede.</i>	
Current Thoughts	171
An Amalgamation—A Blot on Progress—Absolutism vs. The People—Colonial News in London—Insurance a Necessity—The Month. <i>The Editor.</i>	
Books and Authors	176
Important Announcements on pages	4, 5 and 60

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An **“Massey’s”** Amalgamation **and** **“The Canadian,”**

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The Canadian Magazine

and will be edited by the editor of the previous *Canadian Magazine*, John A. Cooper, B.A., LL.B., and will remain under the control of the Company and management which have brought that publication to its present enviable position.

That this move is a good one, and in the best interests of Canadian literature and art, the publishers of both

“Massey’s” and “The Canadian”

are quite positive. The conditions under which magazines are published in Canada are not exceedingly favourable. United States magazines, which are numerous, cheap and in most cases, quite meritorious, are allowed to come into Canada free of duty and postage, while Canadian publishers pay a duty of 35 per cent. on their paper, 2 cents per square inch on their cuts, and 10 per cent. on their type and presses. Many Canadians thoughtlessly give these magazines the preference over Canadian publications, forgetting that if the Canadian magazines were out of existence, there would be no current literature outside of the newspapers. If current literature be placed only in newspapers it will not, can not, be preserved as it can be if put in magazine form; nor can it be presented with equal advantage. Magazines are a necessity to every literature, and if Canadians expect to create a literature they must support and assist their magazines.

Canadian newspaper publishers recognize this, and although magazines are strong competitors, the newspapers have always treated them liberally and contributed much to their success. This liberality on the part of the leading Canadian newspaper men is but another evidence of their broad-mindedness and their patriotic sentiment.

For some time there have been two strong magazines in Canada. *The Canadian* was started in March, 1893, and *Massey's* in December, 1895, and both have done much to destroy the feeling that a good magazine could not be published in this country. But, recognizing the limited field for periodicals of this kind, and being desirous to assist Canadian literature in every way, the publishers of both magazines decided that it would be best to have one thoroughly strong national magazine, and arranged an amalgamation. This amalgamation occurs on

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Future Issues.

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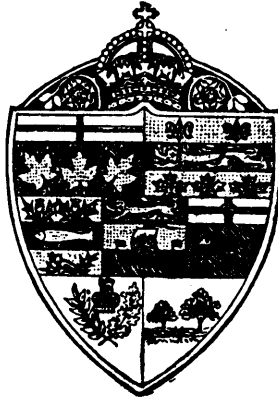


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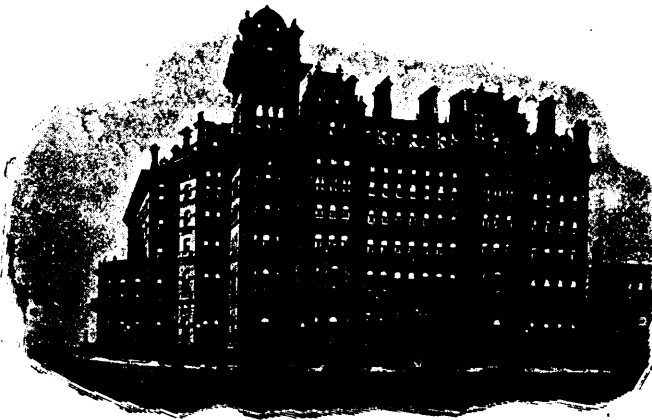
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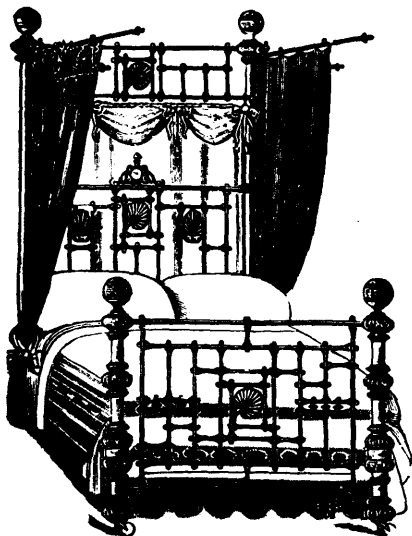
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THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

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ENGLISH PRINCIPLES OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.*

By J. G. Bourinot, author of "The Story of Canada," "How Canada is Governed," etc.

I.

SOME years ago, when Political Science was first made a part of the course of studies of the University of Toronto, I had the pleasure of expressing my opinions of the advantages of such studies in a country like Canada, before an audience in the Convocation Hall of Trinity College. Among those present on that occasion, I well remember, was the distinguished scholar and genial gentleman who was for many years the President of the University of Toronto, and did so much to add to its usefulness by his great learning and conscientious zeal in everything that might promote its interests as a centre of intellectual thought and culture. A man of many accomplishments, and large intellectual grasp, he fully appreciated, I know from my frequent conversations with him, how much the advantages of a university course could be increased by the addition of such studies as properly enter into the domain of Political Science. Like another great scholar, Professor Seeley, who has also joined the ranks of the great majority, Sir Daniel Wilson believed that it should be among the principal objects of a university "to give coherence, connection, and system to the thinking of the nation; to extend its action over

the whole community by creating a vast order of high-class popular teachers, who shall lend their aid everywhere in the impartial study of great questions, political or other, and to play a part in the guidance of the national mind, such as has never been played by universities in any other country."

No course of studies is better calculated to profit the student than this, when it is fully and faithfully carried out. It is one inseparably connected with the vital interests of the whole community. Every man, woman and child has an interest in the efficient administration of government, and in the impartial execution of the laws. These are matters which relate immediately to human happiness; and those studies which teach the principles on which all good government must rest, the respective duties, powers and privileges of the different executive, legislative and judicial authorities, and the eternal maxims of civil liberty, are studies which, when taught in the spirit of a judicious and honest historian, are well worthy of the name of a science, and should obtain a pre-eminence over all departments of thought and study, except the teachings of the true lessons of Christianity. In the words of the distinguished essayist from whom I quoted in commencing this lecture:

*Abstract of an address delivered before the Political Science Club of the University of Toronto.

"If there is a science of politics at all, it must needs be almost the most complicated of all sciences. It deals with that curious phenomenon called the State, which is a kind of organism composed of human beings. The lives of individual men, even the greatest men, are included in the life of the State; almost everything, indeed, is included in it. Does not the very thought of studying such a vast comprehensive phenomenon, and of discovering the laws that govern it, give rise to a feeling of bewilderment? Does it not strike you that this study must rest upon other studies, that this science must presume the results of other sciences, therefore that it cannot be properly studied by itself? Would you know what is wise and right in politics you must consult experience. In politics, as in other departments, wisdom consists in the knowledge of the laws that govern the phenomena, and these laws can only be discovered by the observation of facts, history. If this is so, how can we avoid the conclusion that such a study of politics as you meditate can not be separated from the study of history?"

Canada, though a young country compared with the old civilizations of Europe, presents a very interesting field for the student in this department of study. Though not a national sovereignty like the United States, and, therefore, probably inferior to it in that respect, as an object of contemplation and reflection for European statesmen, its political history, its fundamental law and constitution, its economic system, its social institutions and the racial characteristics of its people are worthy of the close study, not only of Canadians, but of all persons who wish to follow the gradual development of communities from a state of cramped colonial pupillage to a larger condition of political freedom which gives it many of the attributes of an independent nation, never before enjoyed by a colonial dependency.

The British North America Act of 1867, the Constitution under which

Canada is now governed, is the emanation of the united wisdom of the Canadian statesmen who met in Quebec in the autumn of 1864, but derives its sanction as a law from the consent of the Queen, Lords and Commons—the supreme legislature of the empire. It defines the respective authorities in the Dominion and in the Provinces, distributes the various subjects of legislation among those authorities, regulates the general administration of public affairs, and establishes a financial basis for the Provinces. In all essential features necessary for the administration of public affairs the government of Canada is conducted on the well understood principles of that remarkable system of charters, statutes, conventions and usages, to which the general name of the British Constitution is given. As a matter of fact, Canadians have adhered closely to the great principles that give at once strength and elasticity to the English constitution. We see this clearly in the nature of the executive authority, in the constitutions of the parliament and legislative bodies, especially of the lower houses, and in the formation of the Privy Council. But in addition to the written fundamental law we have that great mass of English conventions, understandings and precedents, which, although they may not be pleaded in the courts, have, practically, as much force in Canada as the written or statutory law.

While there is a distinct element in Canada which is not English, it is assuredly the influence and operation of English institutions which have, in a large measure, made French Canada one of the most contented communities in the world. The language and law and religion of Rome still remain in all their old influence in the province, but it is, after all, the political constitution which derives its strength from English principles, that has made this section of Canada a free and self-governing community, and given full scope to its civil and local rights. In its political development French Canada has been, and is, as essentially English

as the purely English sections of the Dominion.

II.

When we review the political and the judicial systems of the Dominion we can see that there are certain broad principles which, above all others, illustrate in their practical operation the "pre-eminently English" character of our institutions, and which may be briefly summarized as follows :

In the first place, the *Law is Supreme*. The people of Canada are all equal in the eyes of the law, and for every breach of that law the courts are open to the State as well as to individuals. The law is no respecter of persons, and the highest functionary and the humblest individual equally enjoy free speech and all the liberties of British subjects, but they must in all cases act strictly within the law.

Next in importance to this governing principle—the basis of all safe government and the liberty of the subject—comes the *Independence of the Judges*.

It is a fundamental principle of the Canadian system of government, based as it is on that of England, that the judges should be, as far as possible, independent of the Crown, and of all political influence. The Canadian judges hold their tenure "during good behaviour," the legal effect of which is, practically, "the creation of an estate for life in the office." Under the terms of the British North America Act the judges of all the courts of Canada, except the Judges of Probate in the small provinces, are appointed by the Governor-General acting under the advice of his Council, and are removable only on the address of the two Houses—an exception being made in the case of the County Court Judges, who can be removed for sufficient cause by the Governor-in-Council.

The salaries of the judges, also, are not voted annually, as in the case of the majority of public officials, but are paid under the authority of statutes.

In the case of the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges of Canada—a body federal in its character—the Par-

liament of Canada exercises a control which is very wisely not entrusted to Congress, inasmuch as it is a provision of the United States Constitution that the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and federal courts shall not be diminished during their tenure of office. In all essential respects, however, the Parliament of Canada can regulate the judicial powers of the Supreme Court, but in the case of the courts of the provinces they are practically beyond federal jurisdiction, inasmuch as the administration of justice in the provinces, including the constitution and organization of the provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including the procedure in civil matters in those courts, forms a class of subjects placed by the fundamental law within the exclusive control of the provincial authorities.

The courts of Canada possess powers which are not possessed by the courts of England. The Parliament of England is a constituent and sovereign body, and its powers to pass any act cannot be called into question or its wisdom or policy doubted in any court of the realm. The judge cannot even speculate on the intention of the legislature to construe an act according to his notions of what ought to have been enacted. On the other hand, the Canadian courts, like those of the United States, where there are written constitutions, can exercise responsibilities which place them above the legislature, since they may limit the legislative power by declaring to be null and void any enactment which is not in accordance with the express or implied authority of the constitutional or fundamental law, which defines the jurisdiction of the respective legislative bodies of the Dominion. In the generality of cases the courts of Canada only exercise this judicial power in the natural process of law ; in other words, in cases the decision of which depends on the interpretation to be put on the language of the constitutional law applicable to those cases. The scope of the constitutional authority of the courts has been, however, enlarged by the power

given from time to time to the Supreme Court of Canada to state its opinion on a question involving nice and intricate points of constitutional law, and also by the passage of an act by the Ontario Legislature giving the highest courts of that province the right to decide on constitutional controversies after due argument on behalf of the parties interested. When we come to consider that, in addition to these responsibilities, the courts of Canada can exclusively try cases of controverted elections—a power, previous to 1874, only exercised by the political bodies of the Dominion, and not even now possessed by the courts of the United States—it must be evident how great an influence the judiciary exercises in the practical working of the Canadian system of government, and how necessary it is that it should be surrounded by all the checks and guards that have been developed in the working of the judicial system of England. Any federal system like that of Canada must, in a great measure, gather its real strength from the decisions of the courts which are called upon, from time to time, to adjudicate on the many questions that arise with respect to the rights and powers of the several provinces which have entered into what may be considered a solemn treaty, to which the Imperial Parliament, as the supreme legislative authority of the Empire, has given its authoritative legal sanction. Accordingly, the security of the federal union largely rests on the legal acumen and independence of the courts.

The next governing principle which lies at the foundation of the legal, as well as political, system of Canada is the *influence of the Common Law of England*. Outside of the French province that great system of customs and judicial decisions, which received its legal sanction from immemorial usage and universal reception and is generally known as the common law, has always obtained in the English-speaking provinces. In Canada, as in the old colonies of America, wherever there is an English community, it was brought

with the people as one of their most valuable inheritances, although at no time did they accept it in its entirety, but only such parts as were adapted to the conditions of a new country. Modified or enlarged from time to time by statutory law, relieved as far as possible from the impress of feudal times, it has always been the basis of the jurisprudence of English Canada, and has made its influence felt even in the French province, since its great principles of individual liberty and practical political sagacity are so closely interwoven with the public life of the country. The civil law commends itself to us for its logical precision and arrangement, but the great system of law from which it is derived is far from being so well adapted to develop individuality of character or give so much scope for the play of political forces. A high authority has said, with much truth, that, on the whole, the common law system of England “was the best foundation on which to erect the most enduring structure of civil liberty which the world has ever known.” It is the peculiar excellence of this law “that it recognizes the worth, and ought especially to protect the rights and privileges of the individual man.” Its maxims are “those of a sturdy and independent race accustomed, in an unusual degree, to freedom of thought and action, and to a share in the administration of public affairs; and arbitrary power and uncontrolled authority were not recognized in its principles.”

Our political structure rests mainly on the *Controlling Power of the Commons House of Parliament*. In Canada, as in Great Britain, the old battle for power was fought between the representatives of the people and the body under the direct influence of the Crown, and owing no direct responsibility to the people. It was clearly the hope of the Imperial Government to found in this country an aristocratic body which, by the permanent tenure of its members and the nature of its constitution, would bear some resemblance to the Witenagemot. In the Canadian constitution of 1791 titles

were to be connected with seats in the Legislative Council, obviously with the view of establishing a body of hereditary legislators who would probably form a counterpoise to the necessarily democratic character of the people's House. Such efforts to found purely aristocratic institutions were a failure from the outset. The upper houses of the provinces have always contained a number of distinguished men in every pursuit of life, but from the very nature of their constitution they have been exceedingly weak as political bodies. Before the days of Responsible Government they became associated in the public mind with the tyranny of executive authority, and were regarded as antagonistic to every movement or measure connected with popular liberty or in accordance with the people's will. There could be only one result to a contest between the two bodies, the one representing the people and the other the good favour of the Crown, or of the government of the day. The issue was inevitable in this country as it had been in England, where, even in the case of a house associated with the history of the country from the earliest times, and containing within its ranks men of the highest capacity, and having all the privileges of a body of hereditary legislators, its powers steadily declined, according as that of the lower house increased. With the introduction of the English system of parliamentary government in its entirety, the influence of the upper houses waned and the people's assembly grew in strength and vigour. Now, in the central and in the provincial governments, all substantial power rests in the Commons House of the respective Legislatures. It controls the public expenditures, exercises a direct supervision over the administration of public affairs, and, through a committee of its own, governs the country.

As a logical sequence of the power of the Commons' House representing the people, comes the *Principle of Ministerial Responsibility*. From the earliest times of English history, even when the framework of English Gov-

ernment was being roughly laid, there was always around the King a body of official advisers whom he could consult at his pleasure, and who, in the course of time, became responsible for his executive acts. It was not, however, until after the great revolution, over two centuries ago, that the present principle of parliamentary government, which requires a government to be of one political party, and act in conformity with the views of the majority in the Commons, was practically laid down. In Canada only within half a century has this English system of Cabinet government obtained full recognition; and now throughout the British Empire, wherever there are self-governing countries, we find Ministries having seats in the two houses—principally in the Commons' House, where the Legislature is of a bi-cameral character—and only holding office so long as they retain the confidence of a majority of the people's representatives. It is this system which gives its great strength to the lower and elective house, and, in a measure, invests it with executive responsibilities, since it governs through its own members.

The history of Responsible Government affords another illustration of the truth which stands out clear in the history of nations, that those constitutions which are of a flexible character, and the natural growth of the experiences of centuries, and which have been created by the necessities and conditions of the times, possess the elements of real stability, and best insure the prosperity of a people. The great source of the strength of the institutions of the United States lies in the fact that they have worked out their government in accordance with certain principles, which are essentially English in their origin, and have been naturally developed since their foundation as colonial settlements; and what weaknesses their system shows have chiefly arisen from new methods, and from the rigidity of their constitutional rules of law, which separate too widely the executive and the legislative branches of government. Like their neighbours,

the Canadian people have based their system on English principles, but they have at the same time been able to keep pace with the progress of the unwritten constitution of England, to adapt it to their own political conditions, and bring the executive and legislative authorities so as to assist and harmonize with one another. Each country has its "Cabinet Council," but the one is essentially different from the other in its character and functions. Not only is the administration in the United States constructed on the principle of responsibility to the president alone, in this respect the English king in old irresponsible days, but the legislative department is itself "constructed after the English model as it existed a century ago," and a general system of government is established, lacking in that unity and that elasticity which are essential to its effective working. On the other hand, the Canadian Cabinet is the Cabinet of the English system of this century, and is formed so as to work in harmony with the legislative department, which is a copy, so far as possible, of the English legislature of these modern times.

The special advantages of the Canadian or English system of parliamentary government, compared with congressional government, may be briefly summed up as follows :

(a) The Governor-General, his Cabinet, and the popular branch of the Legislature are governed in Canada as in England by a system of rules, conventions and understandings, which enable them to work in harmony with one another. The Crown, the Cabinet, the Legislature and the people have, respectively, certain rights and powers which, when properly and constitutionally brought into operation, give strength and elasticity to our system of government. Dismissal of a ministry by the Crown under conditions of gravity, or resignation of a ministry defeated in the popular house, bring into play the prerogatives of the Crown. In all cases there must be a ministry to advise the Crown, assume responsibility

for its acts, and obtain the support of the people and their representatives in Parliament. As a last resort to bring into harmony the people, the Legislature and the Crown, there is the exercise of the supreme prerogative of dissolution. A Governor, acting always under the advice of responsible ministers, may, at any time, generally speaking, grant an appeal to the people to test their opinion on vital public questions and bring the Legislature into accord with the public mind. In short, the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty lies at the very basis of the Canadian system.

On the other hand, in the United States the President and his Cabinet may be in constant conflict with the two houses of congress during the four years of his term of office. His Cabinet has no direct influence with the legislative bodies, inasmuch as they have no seats therein. The political complexion of Congress does not affect their tenure of office, since they depend only on the favour and approval of the executive ; dissolution, which is the safety valve of the English and Canadian system—"in its essence an appeal from the legal to the political sovereign"—is not practicable under the United States constitution. In a political crisis the constitution provides no adequate solution of the difficulty during the presidential term. In this respect the people of the United States are not sovereign as they are in Canada, under the conditions just briefly stated.

(b) The Governor-General is not personally brought into collision with the Legislature by the direct exercise of a veto of its legislative acts, since the ministry are responsible for all legislation and must stand or fall by their important measures. The passage of a measure of which they disapproved as a ministry would mean, in the majority of cases, their resignation, and it is not possible to suppose that they would ask the Governor to exercise a prerogative of the Crown which has been in disuse since the establishment of Responsible Government, and would

now be a revolutionary measure even in Canada.

In the United States there is danger of frequent collision between the President and the two legislative branches, should a very critical exercise of the veto, as in President Johnson's time, occur when the public mind would be deeply agitated. The chief magistrate loses in dignity and influence whenever the Legislature overrides the veto, and Congress becomes a despotic master for the time being.

(c) The Canadian Ministry, having control of the finances and taxes, and all matters of administration, are directly responsible to Parliament and, sooner or later, to the people for the manner in which they have discharged their public functions. All important measures are initiated by them, and on every question of public interest they are bound to have a definite policy if they wish to retain the confidence of the Legislature. Even in the case of private legislation they are also the guardians of the public interests, and are responsible to Parliament and the people for any neglect in this particular.

On the other hand, in the United States the financial and general legislation of Congress is left to the control of committees over which the President and his Cabinet have no direct influence, and the chairmen of which may have ambitious objects in direct antagonism to the men in office.

(d) In the Canadian system the Speaker is a functionary who certainly has his party proclivities, but it is felt that so long as he occupies the chair all political parties can depend on his justice and impartiality. Responsible Government makes the Premier and his Ministers responsible for the constitution of the committees and for the opinions and decisions that may emanate from them. A government that would constantly endeavour to shift its responsibilities on to committees, even of its own selection, would soon disappear from the treasury benches. Responsibility in legislation is accordingly insured, financial measures prevented from being made the footballs of am-

bitious and irresponsible politicians, and the impartiality and dignity of the speakership guaranteed by the presence in Parliament of a Cabinet having the direction and supervision of business.

On the other hand, in the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives becomes, from the very force of circumstances, a political leader, and the spectacle is presented—in fact from the time of Henry Clay—so strange to us, familiar with English methods, of decisions given by him with clearly party objects, and of committees formed by him with purely political aims, as likely as not with a view to thwart the ambition either of a president who is looking to a second term or of some prominent member of the Cabinet who has presidential aspirations.

And all this lowering of the dignity of the chair is due to the absence of a responsible minister to lead the house. The very position which the Speaker is forced to take from time to time—notably in the case of Mr. Reed—is clearly the result of the defects of the constitutional system of the United States, and is so much evidence that a responsible party leader is an absolute necessity in Congress. A Legislature must be led, and Congress has been attempting to get out of a crucial difficulty by all sorts of questionable shifts which only show the inherent weakness of the existing system.

All good and honest government must largely depend on the *Permanent Tenure of the Civil or Public Service*. In every country where the people govern through their representatives in Parliament, and where political conflict is necessarily carried to extremes in all important crises involving the fate of governments, it is absolutely necessary that there should be in existence an efficient and permanent organization to conduct the details of public administration, whatever may be the fluctuations of party controversy. The evils of a system which requires the great majority of public servants to retire with a change of party can be seen throughout the political history of the

United States for many years, until at length there is a consensus of public opinion that permanency should be the ruling principle henceforth. Canada has long been governed in accordance with the sound British principle which places at the head of the government a permanent executive authority, in the person of the sovereign, and at the basis of the political structure a great body of non-political public officials who hold their tenure, in administrative phrase, "at pleasure," but in practice during "good behaviour." Ministers discuss and decide questions of policy, which they submit for the approval of Parliament, and it is for the permanent officers of each department to keep entirely aloof from political conflicts and to carry out, with fidelity and intelligence, the methods and rules of that policy as soon as it is sanctioned by law.

III.

In addition to these leading principles of government, essentially English in origin and development, there are also to be observed in the nature and operation of the Canadian system of parliamentary government other matters which, though apparently of minor importance, are nevertheless of much significance since they are intimately connected with the efficient administration of public affairs, and illustrate the tendency to follow the English model in all essential respects, with only such modifications and changes as a different state of things requires. We see this tendency in the various statutes of the provinces which continue to follow the statutory law of England, and in the organization and procedure of the courts of law. We recognize this tendency especially in the close adherence in all the legislative bodies of Canada, principally in the Dominion and the larger provinces, to the principal rules and usages of the Imperial Parliament. Some of the old constitutional usages of England have been considered so important that they have been incorporated in the written constitutional law. It is now a part of that funda-

mental law, the British North America Act, that Parliament should meet once every twelve months, that the recommendation of the Crown should be given at the initiation of every money vote, and that the Commons' House alone should introduce measures involving public burdens.

It would be doubtless interesting to the student of Comparative Politics were I able to continue much further this review of the characteristic features of the government of the countries which make up the Dominion; but I think I have already proved sufficiently the truth of the assertion I made at the commencement of this lecture, that no country in the world affords more material for thought to the political student than Canada, possessing as she does two distinct nationalities, descended from the two great peoples who have been for centuries engaged in the work of civilization on principles which show, in the one case, the impress of the Roman, and in the other the influence of the Teuton. I shall not here attempt any speculation on the probability of the assimilation of the two nationalities of Canada—an assimilation certainly desirable in the development of a nation, when it is natural, although by no means a condition essential to national greatness. We can see that, after all things are impartially considered, it is to the English principles of local self-government that the French Canadian owes the privileges he has so long enjoyed in absolute security, and it is to English institutions that his province must continue to owe its prosperity and happiness as an integral part of the Dominion. The French Canadian has worked in harmony with the English Canadian to build up a nation on those principles of English constitutional government which, when applied in connection with a federal system, seem admirably adapted to give strength and vitality to a people. Under no other system of government would it be possible to harmonize the antagonistic elements of race, religion and language which exist in Canada.

Without pressing further a conclusion which must be obvious to any one who looks at the history of the political development of Canada under the benign supremacy of England, let me quote the suggestive words of an eminent constitutional writer in an Australian colony, who has laid down a doctrine which commends itself to every student of institutions as replete with practical wisdom and statesmanlike foresight, and which can be well applied to a country like our own, composed of a number of provinces having diverse interests and nationalities to unify and harmonize. "We have been given English institutions," says Professor Hearn, "but the gift is worthless unless we care to use it in the spirit in which it has been bestowed. English institutions must be worked by Englishmen in the English way. That way implies mutual respect, mutual forbearance, a readiness to concede what is not material, tenacity in holding fast that which is good; in one word, an honest desire to promote the public benefit, and to secure to every man his just rights, and neither less nor more than those rights."

In conclusion, I can only say we have much to look forward to in this country if we are wise and prudent in profiting by the best experience of other peoples, and in avoiding the quicksands into which indiscreet politicians and dangerous theorists may ever and anon push Canada. In the remarkable presidential election of November last in the United States we saw the perilous tendencies of demagoguism in a country of universal franchise, elective officials and pure democracy. The spirit of the Demos is dangerous in the extreme when it is not surrounded by the checks and guards which restrain its power and lead it in the direction of sound, stable and strong government. It was not simply the question of bimetalism that was at issue during the elections; the permanency of the existing constitution, the stability and freedom of the courts, the public credit, the ability of the government to put down and pun-

ish anarchy, the maintenance of principles indissolubly connected with the security of the union were at stake. In the United States, as in Canada, there is that respect for law and for stable government which is an essential characteristic of peoples educated in the traditions and methods of English institutions, and this sentiment is bound sooner or later to assert itself at national crises, fraught with great perils to the body politic. The people may be deceived at times by false issues and doctrines, but their sound judgment and common sense eventually assert themselves in a country governed in the main on English principles of government.

Twenty-nine years have passed since we entered on the new political era which Confederation has opened up to this Dominion, and we have achieved an encouraging amount of success through the sagacity, perseverance and hopefulness of our statesmen, and the industry, energy and patriotism of the people who have faith in this country and its future. We have achieved this success through the exertions of two races, different in language, in religion, and in certain institutions, but equally allied by the ties of a common interest. The one can gain much from the other; the energy, the common sense and the forbearance characteristic of Englishmen can well be associated with the brilliancy, the ardour, and the sanguine temperament of the French race. But whatever may be their points of difference, a study of institutions will teach them both to value the great principles and maxims on which rest the foundations of English liberty, and which illustrate the pages of England's noblest history; and it is from the love of her people for home and social purity, from their assertion of free thought and free speech, and from their encouragement of political morality above all other things, that Canadians can best gather true inspiration and sound example, which will enable them to steer the Ship of State into a haven where it will rest secure from the storms that may from time to time threaten its safety.

J. G. Bourinot.

SCIENTIFIC COLONIZATION.

By the Author of "Ontario's Weakness," etc.

WHY is it that the colonization of this country—the attraction and settlement of people upon our vacant lands—has been such a ghastly and dismal failure? Why is it that under the last Dominion Government the grants for immigration purposes were cut down to the lowest notch? Why is it that the Dominion Government today, by asking for suggestions, admits that it is at a loss to know how to set about the active immigration policy to which it is committed? Why is it that we help foreigners with money, but never try to colonize our farmers' sons? It is because colonization is a science, and it has never been treated as a science. In Australia and South Africa gold and diamonds have attracted population, and it needed little coaxing. In Canada, while we have our gold and our gold fever, we have no diamonds or nuggets to be had for the picking. We cannot offer to the paupers any glittering possibilities. The best that we can do is to assure to sober industry an independent living on the farm. 'Tis better so. But successful colonization upon an agricultural basis is not an easy task. Careful and watchful study is necessary to learn the most effective methods, and the problems to be mastered are manifold.

It is easy to be active in spending money; but it is a much more difficult thing to secure permanent settlers in the country. Experience has taught us that lesson. Not only in Canada, but in the other British colonies as well, immigration has proved a mighty costly experiment. Between the years 1879 to 1890 inclusive, the total expenditure by the Dominion Government upon immigration was \$3,119,109, or an average of over \$250,000 a year; and, in addition to this, large sums were expended by the C. P. R., the Hudson Bay Company and other agencies.

In the decade between 1881 and 1891 the total immigration from Europe to the Dominion, including settlers en route to the United States, as shown by the returns of the Government agents and the entries of settlers' effects at the customs, was 886,846; but in the same decade the actual increase in foreign-born population, which presumably represents the net results of all these agencies, was only 38,054. Turning to Australia, we find that during the above-mentioned twelve years (1879-1890) the Government expended \$25,000,000, and only succeeded in retaining 718,427 out of a gross immigration of 2,563,279 persons. New Zealand has had a similar experience.

The novice in every business has got to buy his wisdom, and we must take to heart the lessons we have learnt. If we have reaped the whirlwind it is because we have sown the wind. Colonization does not consist in the sale of real estate. We lost sight of the fact that our vacant lands are not merely a huge investment to be turned into cash, but a trust for generations yet to come; and we allowed them to be made the playground of colonization companies, irresponsible agents and philanthropic peers. Sir Donald Smith hit off the situation well when he told the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal: "What is wanted is a well conceived system of immigration from the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe, and we have every reason for believing that money judiciously spent in this way would be refunded to us tenfold." The country must be filled, unless we are prepared to let the millions we have spent in opening the country up for settlement all go to waste. But, if we want to receive the tenfold return for our money, we must get the system first, and it must be well conceived.

What would the directors of a private company do under these circumstances? They would restrict their operations and vote a sum of money to make a thorough investigation of their methods and the causes of their failure, and in the future they would leave no stone unturned to keep themselves abreast of the times and thoroughly posted in their business. This is the position which the Dominion Government is in to-day, and they seem to realize it, for they have done something in this direction by asking for suggestions from the Boards of Trade throughout the country. The result has been disappointing. But we may get at what we want in another way. We have learnt something by our experience during the last quarter of a century. While there are many points still open for discussion, there are certain principles which may now be said to be generally recognized.

It is the empty pockets that are attracted to the vacant lands. There are tens of thousands of men and women in Great Britain and other countries in Europe who would make desirable settlers and would like to emigrate, but, beyond their strong arms and stout hearts, they have nothing wherewith to make a start, and this is not enough. Money is needed to pay the cost of transportation, to purchase implements, seed and stock, and to provide food until the first crop matures. How is this to be done? If we can answer that question we can fill the country. But it is not easy. The policy of assisted passages has been tried and abandoned both by Canada and Australia. The difficulty, as we have seen, lies not so much in the attraction as in the retention of settlers.

The methods of colonization are changing. We shall never see another colonization company in Canada like the Canada Company which colonized the Huron tract. For many reasons public opinion is against them. Outside the agents of the railways and the Government, settlers are collected by voluntary associations and societies of a semi-philanthropic character, who

own no land and work with the colonial governments. There are at the present time upon the books of the department at Ottawa over thirty individuals and societies in Great Britain who are sending emigrants to Canada; and, if newspaper reports are correct, Sir Donald Smith has distributed over one thousand stereoscopic slides descriptive of the resources of this country to people who have offered to lecture without remuneration upon Canada in Great Britain. It is reasonable to suppose that many of these lectures have been given by people who are interested in Imperial Federation and see the great necessity of inducing the emigrants who leave Great Britain's shores to remain within the Empire; and by the clergy of the Church of England, who are every year giving more attention to the living social questions of the day.

If the general public in England is taking an active interest in colonization, no less interest has been awakened in this country. It has taken practical shape in the Immigration Convention that was held in Winnipeg last year, which was followed by the formation of the Western Canada Immigration Association. We have also seen a company formed in Toronto for the colonization of the unemployed; and we might point to the Repatriation Society of French Canadians in Montreal and the societies which have been formed upon parallel lines in St. Paul, Chicago, and the eastern cities of the United States.

It is evident that the work of voluntary associations would be greatly stimulated if they had, not only a system providing assistance to the proper kind of settlers, but an objective point for them to go to and an object lesson to place before them of the growths of civilization. They cannot very well ship people off to Halifax and Quebec and then let them shift for themselves. We cannot expect any great results if we content ourselves with the distribution of literature describing the resources of this country, and then tell the people that they have

the whole country at their feet. The truth of this remark is shown by the fact that by the report of the United States Commissioners, it appears that sixty per cent. of the immigrants from Europe came to their friends in that country upon tickets prepaid by them on this side of the Atlantic; it is shown, too, by the successful operations elsewhere. California has been colonized almost entirely by the colony system, and the adoption of the colony system has been the secret of the success of the Mennonites with us. Again, it is shown by the much-abused system of farm pupils. English parents, who can afford it, are willing to pay large sums to obtain a definite location for their sons.

And there is another side of the question we must not overlook. If we employ an architect to build a house, it is presumed that the selling value of the house is increased by the architect's skill. And so, if by Government colonies we impress upon our advancing civilization the architect's skill, we shall increase the demand for our public lands by increasing their value, and we shall at the same time build up our civilization upon the foundations of practical wisdom. And we must recognize the great advantage to the settlers in the colony, of a settlement which entails society, churches, schools and appreciation of land values as compared with the haphazard settlement which has prevailed in the past, with all that it involves, isolation, hardship, dissatisfaction and the want of religious and educational facilities.

There is, of course, a difficulty in inducing settlers to go to one place. But that can be overcome. In the first place, the greatest obstacle, at present, to the colony form of settlement in the Northwest is the fact that upon the line of railway the C.P.R. hold alternate sections of land and ask a higher price than the Government. It has been proposed that the Government should purchase this land and offer it together with the Crown lands as free grants for settlement. The proposal is in the right direction. But,

apart from all consideration of the cost, it would be folly to do this all at once, for, if the policy was carried out gradually and confined to certain sections, and if upon these sections we formed colonies under expert management, and planned upon the best and most practical advice, immigrants would naturally be drawn to these colonies by the special advantages which they offer and the greater prospects of contentment and success.

Again, the colony builder wants men with a weight tied to them to serve as a permanent nucleus or foundation. If we have learnt by experience that assisted passages are a bad investment, we have, on the other hand, in the Mennonite settlements, a striking object lesson of what can be done, with good management, by Government assistance to the right kind of people to help them to settle upon the land. We loaned \$100,000 to these people, and in thirteen years it was repaid with every cent of interest. We want a general Government scheme upon these lines for loaning money to settlers; the loan might be repaid by preparing the land and building houses for settlers to arrive in the coming spring, and a condition might be imposed for the receipt of this assistance that the colonists should settle and remain in the Government colonies. They will thus provide the nucleus that we want, and, at the same time, serve as an attraction to immigrants who have means and do not need assistance. All this will cost; but it will be money well invested, and it will not be very costly to this country after all; for when once we have a working system in operation, the money for assisted passages will be found where the immigrant comes from. The conscience of the English people has of late years become more sensitive to the condition of the unemployed. Munificent contributions were offered to General Booth's Salvation Army Colony, and when once we have a practical scheme worked out on this side of the Atlantic, we may rest assured the money will be forthcoming.

It appears that, in the construction

of the well conceived system that we want, these three features will be most prominent: the assistance of settlers, Government colonies, and organized popular associations.

It is necessary that we should clearly understand and define the work that can be done both in Canada and Great Britain by associations of the people. They will not, of course, supplant, but rather supplement the work that is done by the paid agents of the Government and the C.P.R. In this country much can be done in giving a helping hand to newcomers and protecting them from frauds, in giving advice and suggestions to the Government, in making known the advantages of different localities, in spreading the colonization spirit, in counteracting the influence of those blatant demagogues who would prevent all immigration to the country, and in promoting home colonization, the colonization of farmers' sons and the city unemployed, and no doubt in many other ways which the Winnipeg Association may have discovered.

For the Associations in Great Britain we would suggest the following as items of a programme:

1. To lecture upon Canada as a field for colonization.
2. To encourage the Imperial idea by the promotion of imperial games and competitions. We in Canada appreciate the advertising we have received through our successful athletes and marksmen, and we all recognize the colonizing and Imperial influence in historical times of the Olympic games at Athens and the strong uniting force of the Welsh Eisteddfodan. The Jubilee year would have been a fitting occasion for the inauguration of this scheme.
3. To promote knowledge of Canada by the exchange of letters and essays between the schools in the countries, descriptive of the country and the lives of the pupils.
4. To influence emigration to Canada by daily conversation.
5. To contribute to the English journals and magazines articles upon Canada and practical colonization.

6. To raise a national fund in Great Britain to provide assisted passages.

The objection has been raised against voluntary associations that the motive power of all permanent useful work must be profit. The late Government at Ottawa did not think so, for they granted a sum of money to the Western Canada Immigration Association for current expenses, and there are hundreds of causes not so important and not so interesting as this upon which people spend time and money without any hope of pecuniary return. We should do everything in our power to encourage the movement, for we must recognize that the men who are responsible for the colonization of this country are heavily handicapped by the conditions which surround them. If a Heaven-born Moses appeared on the scene they could not employ him for any important work unless he was "on the right side" and has duly qualified by talking tariff on the platform or pulling political wires. The secretary and organizing power of the Associations in this country should be paid by the Government. In Great Britain the work can be done by the High Commissioner and the local immigration agents. The latter will thus develop from mere machines for the distribution of literature into life-giving centres of active missionary circles.

The scientific study of colonization will throw a new light upon domestic problems. A national education should reflect, in due proportions, the occupations which the country affords. Any departure from this rule must bring catastrophe. And so we see, in Ontario, misdirected academic education has been depopulating the country by driving our young people to seek, in the cities of the United States, the occupations for which they have been trained. At last the scales have fallen from the eyes of the people, and the cry has been raised for an education which is suitable to an agricultural country. But, after all said and done, something more than a well-proportioned education is required to keep the balance even. It is the dollar that

counts at the start; and we must do something to counteract the will-o-the-wisps of optimistic youth, the excitement and the possibilities of city life, false ideas of social ambition and ignorance of the world. The graduates of the high schools and technical schools obtain at the public expense the means of keeping body and soul together. They carry in their head their stock-in-trade. But the agricultural student must purchase a farm and implements and stock before he can make an independent living. He starts at a disadvantage. What, then, are we to do? Let us look at other countries, for this drifting into the cities is a world-wide problem. It is more than seventy-five years ago since Holland, to relieve her congested population, first inaugurated her labour colonies and free farms. A small brick house of six rooms is erected for each family in the midst of an acre lot in the labour colony, where the family raises fruit and vegetables for its own needs, and is employed by the Government to work on the land. At the end of five years, a family which shows that it means business is allowed to join the free farms. They are given a little farm, which they pay for out of their savings, and thus in time become proprietors of the soil.

The German Government, too, has met with great success in its efforts at home colonization in Prussian Poland. The settlers are carefully selected from the crowd of applicants and are furnished with provisions until their farms become self-sustaining. They are expected to pay the bare cost of their places by a long series of payment extending over a period of many years. The money is provided by a system of land banks. Two years ago 58,000 acres had been settled in this manner, and applicants were waiting for farms three and four weeks.

In England there are several active societies and associations engaged in the same work. They are supported by wealthy philanthropic people, which probably accounts for the fact that so far the Government has taken no steps in this direction.

Australia is a new country like our own. But the Australians are wide awake. Three years ago the Parliament of South Australia passed the Village Settlement Bill, setting apart certain public lands on the Murray River for the use of colonists. It also arranged for an advance of \$250 to each member of the colony. The colonists are paid for getting the public land in condition for settlement.

The experience of these countries is very valuable. But prevention is better than cure. It is more statesman-like to go to the root of the evil and to form colonies of our farmers' sons, when they are young, than to attempt to deal with city failures.

The idea may be new, but it is absolutely practical. We have plenty of land lying idle, in both Ontario and the North-West, and we can get the money to lend. Will anyone say that what has been done in Germany, Holland and Australia cannot be done in Canada?

Will any one say that young Canadians are less likely to succeed than Mennonites, or that we should be more liberal to foreigners than to our own? If the expense is put forward as an objection, we can reply that it is cheaper to colonize our farmers' sons than to educate them out of the country, and then to go chasing over to Europe for foreigners to fill up their places, and every colony that we form will help to provide occupation for those who cannot farm.

We cannot to-day discuss practical working details. We must content ourselves with pointing to the successful operations of Dr. Barnardo at the Russell farm in Manitoba. He places his boys upon farms of their own, gives instruction at the home farm in the winter months, and advances money to help them to make a start. What Dr. Barnardo has done with his English lads our Government can do with the sons of Canadians.

From what has been said it will be seen that there is much to be done, and there is plenty of scope for progress and originality. The work that lies to our hand at this moment is to

get our machinery into order under the best and most competent advice, and then to take care that we keep it up to date and abreast of the times. In religion, education, temperance and every other science and popular movement there are two recognized methods of progress, periodical conventions, and a recognized medium or journal devoted to its special cause. We must fall into line.

We cannot expect to move ahead unless we provide a recognized medium, with an expert as editor, for the information of the people and the exchanges of views. Although everybody admits that colonization is the most important question of the day, and although every thinking man takes a vague interest in the subject, there is not one man in fifty among the members of Parliament in the local or the Dominion House who would pretend that he knows the first thing about it; and untold mischief is done by blatant demagogues and half-informed editors who handle, without fear or consideration, subjects which are most important to the successful colonization of the country.

We ought not to complain about this, for it is our own fault. This is an age of electricity and specialties in literature as in professions. Take up any book or pamphlet upon any other branch of political economy you like, the tariff, the silver question, national education or agriculture, and you will find elaborate statements of the experiences of other countries. It is from these experiences that conclusions are drawn for our information and guidance, which, of course, must be tempered by the peculiar conditions of our country.

Somewhat the scientific treatment of colonization has been neglected. Occasionally we see in the magazines, newspapers or parliamentary blue-books, an important suggestion or a piece of information. They are read and thrown aside. It is possible that all this matter may be carefully collected and preserved in the pigeon holes of the Departments at Ottawa and Toronto.

But what is the good of that? The Ministers of the day have not time to wade through it all. It is necessary that all this material should be collected in a handy, convenient and continuous form, so that the people and their representatives may have something to work on, and have an opportunity to exercise their brains to some purpose, and so that those who are entrusted with the task of colonizing this country may, with the time at their disposal, be enabled to keep themselves well up in the vanguard of the thought and experience of the nations of the world.

The kind of journal that we advocate will collect up-to-date information respecting legislation affecting colonization in other countries, and the methods and systems adopted by other countries in the work of home colonization and emigration from abroad. It will contain a digest of all important papers that are read, and newspaper and magazine articles bearing upon colonization. It will also publish bulletins of the work going on at home, and at the same time discuss and collect suggestions on the many problems that confront us in this work. And there are innumerable most important questions to be discussed that will occur to the mind of any intelligent person who has given attention to this subject; for instance, the effect of coloured statements, the organization of emigrants, the restriction of certain classes of immigrants and methods of discrimination, irresponsible agents, colonization companies, "juvenile immigration," an international scheme of assisted immigration, the relation of colonization to the problem of the unemployed, the benefits of colony settlement, the construction of model colonies, the size and the shape of the homesteads, the economic and social advantages of irrigation, the wisdom of colonizing different nationalities together or allowing them to remain separate, the assistance of Canadian settlers, inter-provincial migration, the overlapping of Dominion and Provincial operations, education and colonization. We

might, indeed, go on *ad infinitum*; the field is almost without limit and it is practically unexplored.

This is a work of national importance, and the Government should pay for it, for it could scarcely be made a profitable business enterprise in this country. It might be published as a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*. For the convenience of correspondents it might be necessary to publish two separate supplements, one in Canada and the other in Great Britain, and the one might borrow from the other. In each country a copy of the *Gazette* and supplement should be sent to every member of the Associations that are formed.

The twin propeller in the machinery of progress, as we have said, is the popular convention. Conventions should be held periodically both in this country and Great Britain. The convention is capable of far-reaching results, but everything depends upon organization and management, and the formation of a strong committee to follow up the work when the talking is done and push conclusions to results. And we must not forget that in colonization, as in law, an opinion or suggestion which is worth anything must be backed by knowledge which it costs time and money to obtain. If we want ideas to work upon we must offer to pay for them. We may take a wrinkle from the success of two experiments which have been made in the last eighteen months. Our readers will remember the offer of *The Statist* for the best essay on "the best scheme of an Imperial customs union," which was won by Mr. J. G. Colmer. This elicited in all one hundred and thirty-six papers. Again, in Toronto, last year, Alderman Shaw offered one hundred dollars for the best essay on "enforced idleness," and received no less than thirty-five papers, some of which, were of lasting practical value.

Upon the face of it there would seem to be no reason why, if we once settled

down to work, we should not be able to put our heads together and work out a system that will draft the surplus people of the old country to the surplus land of the new with the same ease as families are drafted to the free colonies in Holland, or the Germans colonize the large estates in Prussian Poland with their unemployed. Steam and electricity have eliminated distance, and changed the geography of the world. May we not say with Professor Seeley that "England is for the most part very thinly peopled and very imperfectly developed, a young country with millions of acres of virgin soil and mineral wealth as yet but half explored, that it has abundant room for all Englishmen, and can find homesteads for them all, for the most part in a congenial clime and out of the reach of enemies?" Surely the cost of transportation and the short voyage across the ocean are not insuperable difficulties!

If we have failed hitherto, may not our failure be due to the fact that we have been waiting for some genius to appear who would give us a clockwork system all finished and ready to hand? We have not recognized that the perfection of a system rests upon the right understanding of human nature and familiarity with the social questions and conditions of life in two countries, principles too widely disconnected for any one man to master without the devotion of some years to the study. Every link in the chain needs an expert to forge it. And to set the experts to work we must decide upon the outlines of our system, and then clearly define the difficulties and problems which we have to solve. We must first enunciate the points upon which we want opinions and advice, and then, if we offer to pay for the information that we want, when we hold our conventions we may expect to obtain more practical and useful results than a mere exhibition of enthusiasm and talk.

Ernest Heaton.



With ten special illustrations.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH.

BARON STOCKMAR, Physician and Controller of the Household to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, writing from Claremont, in the spring of 1819, tells of the birth of a little princess within the dull old walls of Kensington Palace. He describes her as "plump as a partridge." A thrill of excitement had accompanied the arrival of this new scion of Royalty, as great, if somewhat remote, possibilities arose with its appearance. Its

venerable grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg writes on hearing of the good news: "Again a Charlotte, destined, perhaps, to play a great part one day if a brother is not born to take it out of her hands. The English like queens."

Two years previously the Princess Charlotte, a sweet and promising woman, the only child of the dissolute Regent, had died, and was buried amidst such a display of a people's grief as history has seldom recorded. But most of the fifteen children of George III. were living when the Dowager Duchess wrote her vivacious congratulations, and the Regent, afterwards



THE PRINCESS VICTORIA AT THE AGE OF 2.

From a painting by Sir W. Beechey, at Windsor.



AT THE AGE OF 4.

From a painting by S. P. Denning, in the Delwiche Gallery.



AT THE AGE OF 6.

From a painting by W. Fowler.

George IV., might have at any time married again during the nine years he survived his unloved wife. His brother, who succeeded as William IV., had several children. Still, from many circumstances, the probability of a throne awaiting a little new-comer was vividly present to the minds of those gathered in the ante-chamber of the old Kensington Palace on that eventful 24th of May when Victoria I. of England first saw the light. Her father was wrought up to the pitch of tears when presenting her to the titled assembly, and his favourite remark later on when talking with his friends and intimates in reference to her was: "Look at her well, for she will be Queen of England."

THE QUEEN'S FATHER.

The father of the little princess, the Duke of Kent, third son of George III., was, perhaps, the most estimable of the group of wilful young men who brought such little dignity or fair repute to the House of Hanover. The one act for which he will retain a kindly place in memory is that when he married, at the age of fifty, he chose one who was to prove an ideal mother to the future Queen of England. He was a most devoted and affectionate father, and his death within a year of the birth of the princess was attributed

to his remaining on returning from a country excursion with soaked boots and damp feet in his little one's nursery, engrossed in amusing the child. The amiable Duke, generous to a fault, left his estate deeply involved, and the Duchess, with the infant Victoria, came under the care and guidance of one well worthy of the momentous charge. Prince Leopold arrived from Claremont just in time to see his sister's husband breathe his last. Three years before the Prince had been welcomed by the whole nation as the wise and happy choice of the Princess Charlotte. He now more than justified his welcome. He became the judicious adviser of his sister, and a father and guardian to the Princess. From his own income he added to the narrow jointure of the Duchess all that was required to provide for the Royal child such training and surroundings as befitted her great prospects. Later on, Leopold, as King of the Belgians, became an honoured arbitrator in international disputes, his high-minded impartiality and disinterestedness and far-seeing judgment being recognized and trusted throughout Europe.

England's debt of gratitude to the house of Saxe-Cobourg is not small. To them the nurture of the character of the Queen is due; to their high principle, calm judgment and steady



AT THE AGE OF 8.

From a painting by Anthony Stewart.



AT THE AGE OF 11.

From a painting by R. Westall, R.A.

self-control we owe the influences which, at the outset of her life, forecast the future temper and conduct of the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S MOTHER.

It would be hard, indeed, for the most advanced theorist of this day to have mapped out a more ideally perfect course than that followed by the Duchess of Kent in the care of her daughter. By the Duke's will her duty was clearly set forth: "I do nominate, constitute and appoint my beloved wife Victoire, Duchess of Kent, to be the sole guardian of our dear child, the Princess Alexanderina Victoire, to all intents and for all purposes whatever." When she received by deputations the addresses of condolence offered by the two Houses of Parliament the infant was in her arms, and the study of her life from that day forward was to establish a mutual understanding and accord between the people of England and her daughter. The Duchess came to England at the age of thirty, unacquainted even with the English language, and, hence, failure to have thoroughly understood the genius of a strange people, and the requirements of the situation, might have been pardonable.

From the occupants of the throne during the Queen's childhood no wise

or good influence of any kind was to have been looked for. The morals of the Court were little above those of a bar-room, and the task bequeathed to the widowed stranger was one of no little difficulty and delicacy, calling for a firmness of character and strength of principle of no common order. She lived during her daughter's earlier years in the most complete seclusion possible, thus giving dire offence to the Court. Greville's spicy memoirs give some idea of the difficulties through which she passed. The King on one occasion, at his own table, upbraided the Duchess for the motherly care that isolated the Princess from the unwholesome miasma of the Court, of which this sample of Royal bad manners was no extreme exhibition. The Duchess followed the instincts of a pure and loving woman jealous for the welfare of her child and combined with this a consummate practical good sense and untiring as well as affectionate vigilance. Her single-minded devotion of such powers of intellect and heart, produced results of which England reaped the benefit in the character of a ruler, whose self-command and disciplined judgment have made her a faultless constitutional sovereign, and have won for her the loyal confidence of all parties, and whose life has illustrated all that we most love in woman.

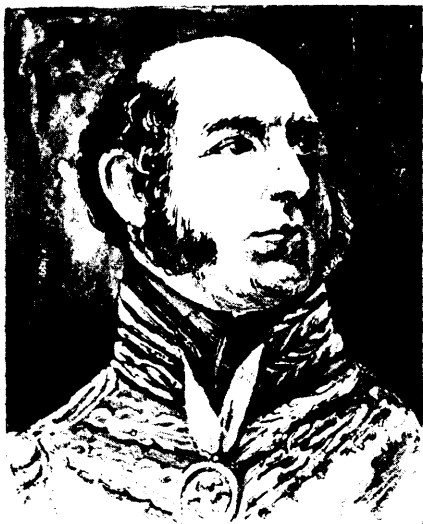


AT THE AGE OF 12.

From a drawing by Catterson Smith.

THE ROYAL BABY.

The sweet "Little Mayflower," as the Dowager Duchess grandmother christened her, was by all accounts a lovely child, with glossy fair hair, large blue eyes, a remarkably transparent complexion and exuberant health. On her way down to pass these few overshadowed weeks at Sidmouth we have a glimpse of her being tossed in the fatherly arms of the Bishop of Salisbury, disarranging the good man's wig, shaking out a cloud of powder, and extracting a tuft in her vigorous little hands. There is a pretty



THE DUKE OF KENT.
The Queen's Father.

picture, too, of a wayside scene at Sidmouth in a memoir of one of the Allinghams, which gives one of the few pleasant touches we have of the poor Duke before the door closes on him.

"One bright January morning," writes Mrs. Allingham, "we met the Duke and Duchess of Kent linked arm-in-arm, the nurse carrying the little Princess, who looked lovely in a white swansdown hood and pelisse and was holding out her hand to her father. He took her in his arms as the party drew up in line respectfully waiting, uncovered and curtseying.

"Stella exclaimed: 'What a beautiful baby!'

"The Duchess, hearing, smiled and said, 'Would you like to kiss the baby?'

"Stella coloured with delight, and looked at me for permission.

"The Duke kindly held the little princess down towards Stella, and said: 'I am glad my little May blossom finds favour in your eyes.'

"Then a shout was heard from the donkey where Stephen sat: 'Me, too, please Duke.'

"Instead of being in the least shocked by my boy's freedom, the Duke laughed, saying: 'Dismount then.'

"Stephen scrambled down, and, coming up, secured the longed-for kiss.

"'Father calls Stella and Benvenuta *his* May blossoms,' Stephen volunteered.

"'And you may be proud of them,' the Duke said, as he gave the Princess back into the nurse's arms; and he and the Duchess, with repeated bows and smiles, passed on."

A few days more and Prince Leopold arrives at Woodglen, the now desolate Sidmouth home, to take his fatherless niece into his arms for the first time, henceforth to watch over her with conscientious and fatherly devotion. He escorted his sister and the child back to the old rooms in Kensington Palace, now become a shrine where the precious charge should be watched over with the vigilance of a sleepless mother-love, and guarded by the policy and prudence of a far-seeing statesman.

HER GUARDED CHILDHOOD.

From the day of her father's death till she ascended the throne, the Queen never passed a night outside her mother's bed-chamber. Of this she has given us a touching memorial. Long years afterwards, when watching by the death-bed of her devoted mother, she heard the silent hours struck one by one by an old repeater. "A large watch," she writes, "in a tortoise-shell case, which belonged to my

poor father, the sound of which brought back to me all the recollections of my childhood, for I always used to hear it at night, but had not heard it now for twenty-three years." Washed and dressed by the Duchess herself, or under her eyes, taking her simple and regular meals at her side, with none of the pomp or show of royalty, no child of the people enjoyed more of a mother's affectionate care. Yet the young life was not without some privations, inseparable from her high prospects. She had no companions of her own age, her step-sister Princess Feodora (child of her mother by a former marriage), for whom she entertained the strongest affection, was eleven years her senior, and the Queen writing to her uncle, then King of the Belgians, from his old residence at Claremont, refers to the keen delight of visits when she enjoyed "the happiest days of my otherwise dull childhood days in which I experienced such kindness from you, dearest uncle. Victoria (Princess Royal) plays with my old bricks, and I see her running and jumping in the flower garden, as old (though I still feel little) Victoria of former days used to do."

HER FIRST VISITORS.

To the old palace at Kensington there were occasional visitors who had the rare privilege of admission to the little Princess. The Venerable William Wilberforce goes there by special invitation. Writing to his friend, Hannah Moore, he says: "In consequence of a very civil message from the Duchess of Kent, I waited on her this morning, and found her with her fine, amiable child on the floor by her side with its playthings, of which I soon became one." The great Sir Walter Scott comes later on, and records in his diary, dining with the Duchess, and being presented by Prince Leopold "to the little Princess Victoria, the heir-apparent to the House as things now stand. This little lady," he adds, "is educated with much care and watched so closely that no busy maid has a moment to whisper 'you are heir of

England.' I suspect if we could dissect the little heart, we should find that some pigeon or other bird of the air had carried the matter. She is fair, like the Royal Family." Sir Walter, however, was wrong. Not till she was twelve years old did any knowledge of her high position come to the little Princess, though now and then her bright observation lead to curious and perplexed questions. "Why," she asked on one occasion, after a drive in the park, "do all the gentlemen take



THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

off their hats to me, and not to my sister Feodora?"

HER AMUSEMENTS.

Though the bright vivacity of the child Princess was conscious of restraints from which others were free, all the resources of affection were called into play to enliven the wise seclusion of her upbringing. There were good romps through the long historic galleries of Kensington with "dear, dear, Boppy," Mrs. Brock, the nurse,

one of the first of those faithful attendants on the Queen, who throughout her long life have been an honour to her Court, and who recall the best characters of historic fealty. There were blissful rides on an ideal white donkey, decked with blue ribbons under the charge of old soldier Stillman, a retainer of the poor Duke; and in dismounting from the said donkey some of the Hanover wilfulness came out, showing that our little lady Princess was not wanting in definiteness of character. There were reports of screams in Kensington gardens and scenes with nurse or governess when they tried to unseat her, and she would at last only condescend to grave old Stillman's outstretched arms.

HER HOLIDAYS.

We hear, too, of quiet autumn visits to Ramsgate or Brighton, the rare joy of playing with other children on the sands, the dear delight of racing with the sea waves and getting caught. Here, again, we come across good old Wilberforce, who beguiles the little Princess as they walk along the sea shore, hand in hand, with stories of the slave people for whose liberation he has spent his life; and on their way home the true child heart teases from the Duchess some silver for a pale old Irishwoman brooding by the wayside.

VISITS TO COURT.

Visits to Court, however, much dreaded by the high-minded Duchess, could not be altogether avoided, and Uncle George IV., woefully dissipated, unroyal Thackerayan figure as he is to us, was not insensible to the attraction of the sweet, pure, bright child. The Dowager Duchess of Cobourg, in one of her characteristic letters, refers to one of these necessary visits. "The little monkey must have pleased and amused him, she is such a pretty, clever child." Uncle King, however, had small mind to hear his little niece spoken of as future queen, a courtier's slip of the tongue to this effect giving dire offence. Still, the first Court ceremonies at which the future sove-

reign is present occurs in his time, a brilliant juvenile ball being given in honour of the visit of Donna Maria, the little Queen of Portugal, the Princess Victoria, must attend. The sophisticated Greville compares the two: The Donna of Portugal in red velvet, blazing in jewels from head to foot, and our blue-eyed Princess in simple white frock.

THE QUEEN'S EDUCATION.

"As I have known the Queen, she was always quick and active in her perceptions," wrote Baron Stockmar in a private letter in 1839, and no one had better opportunities of observation or a cooler judgment. The Princess learned her letters at her mother's knee, with a fair measure of the refractoriness of childhood, for we find the wise old grandmamma of Cobourg advising her daughter. "Do not tease your little puss with learning, she is so young still." However, when it was made clear to Miss Princess that till she conquered the alphabet she could not read like her mother, her ideal of all perfection, she said, "Me learn, too, very quick," and progress was rapid. She had indeed need of a vigorous and healthy brain to stand without a strain all that was required of her. French and German in addition to her native tongue, and by her eleventh year, Italian, Latin, Greek and Mathematics. Music she learned under John Bernard Sale, afterwards organist of the Chapel Royal. Drawing under the refined and careful Westale, R. A., whose delicately executed fancies were as popular in that day as those of Abbey or Howard Pyle are now. The Queen's Tutor was the Rev. George Davys, eventually Bishop of Peterborough.

By the death of the last of the sickly children of William IV., the eyes of all were directed to the little recluse at Kensington Palace as "The Young Hope of England," and a vote of Parliament, in grateful recognition of the work up to that time so faithfully done by the Duchess, unanimously nominated her regent in case the reigning sovereign died before the Princess Vic-

toria attained her majority. It was then proposed that some one of higher position than the good Davys should assume the education of the Princess. The Duchess wisely declined, he understood his pupil, and had won her respect and confidence. On one occasion, the lessons not having proceeded so equably as usual, when the Duchess coming in on her daily visit of enquiry as to the conduct of young Royalty, Governess Lehzen, who was always present during the lessons, replied that the Princess had once been rather troublesome. The grave corrective, "I was troublesome twice, don't you remember, Lehzen," was characteristic of the frank truthfulness of the young scholar. The Baroness Lehzen had taught the Princess from her earliest years, had won her most devoted affection, and was afterwards for a considerable period the private secretary of the Queen, who writes in her journal under date of September 12th, 1870: "My dearest, kindest friend, old Lehzen, expired on the 9th quite gently and peaceably . . . She knew me from six months old, and from my fifth to my eighteenth year devoted all her care and energies to me with the most wonderful abnegation of self, never even taking one day's holiday. I adored, though I was greatly in awe of her. She really seemed to have no thought but for me . . . She was in her eighty-seventh year."

It was not till she had reached her twelfth year that the Princess Victoria was made aware of her true position as heiress to the Crown. The event is related in a letter from the Baroness Lehzen to the Queen in 1867, in a well-known passage, which in its vivid simplicity leaves the fairest impression of the opening character of the Queen.

"I ask your Majesty's leave to cite some remarkable words of your Majesty's, when only twelve years old, while the Regency Bill was in progress. I then said to the Duchess of Kent, that now, for the first time, your Majesty ought to know your place in the succession. Her Royal Highness agreed with me, and I put the



LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The Queen's Uncle and Guardian.

genealogical table into the historical book. When Mr. Davys was gone, you, as usual, opened the book again, and seeing the additional paper, said, "I never saw that before."

"It was not thought necessary that you should, Princess," I answered.

"I see I am nearer the throne than I thought."

"So it is, madam," I said.

After some minutes the Princess resumed, "Now, many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendour, but there is more responsibility." The Princess, having lifted up the forefinger of her right hand while she spoke, gave me that little hand, saying: "I will be good. I understand now why you urged me so much to learn, even Latin. My aunts, Augusta and Mary, never did, but you told me Latin was the foundation of English grammar, and of all the elegant expressions, and I learned it, as you wished it, but I understand it all better now," and the Princess gave me her hand, repeating, "I will be good!"

On the margin of this letter the Queen made the memorandum, "I cried much on hearing it."

The record of sixty years has shown

the full fruition of this fair promise, and to-day the child who received the knowledge of her greatness with this resolution, "I will be good!" so simple, yet containing "all the wisest sage could have counselled, or the greatest hero vowed," is enshrined in the hearts of millions, as such a Queen, and such a woman, as never yet filled such a throne.

"With what sublime repression of herself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly;
Not swaying to this faction or to that,
Nor making her high place the lawless perch
Of wing'd ambitions, nor a vantage ground
For pleasure; but through all this tract of
years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce light which beats upon a
throne."

Fritz Hope.



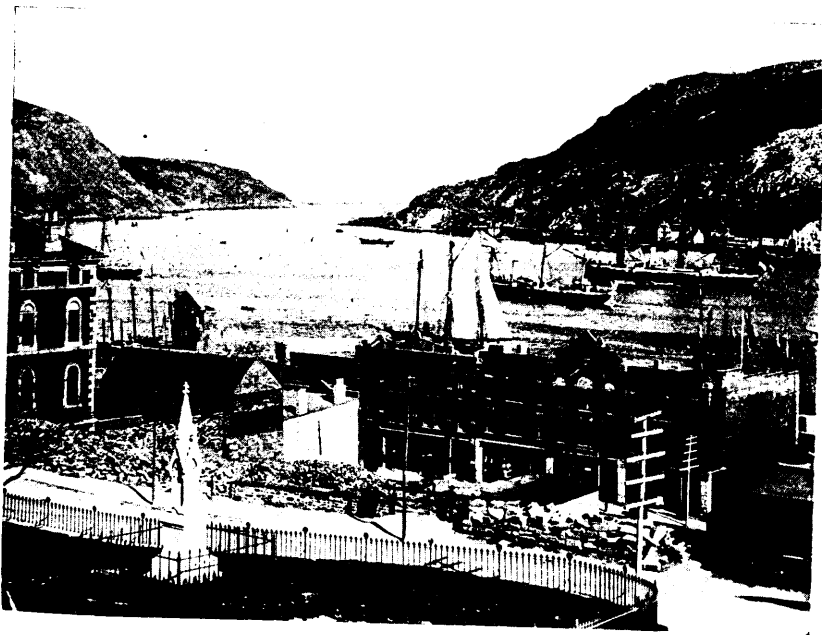
STEALING AWAY.

THEY are stealing away from us, stealing away,
Those fond, true loves of ours,
And naught will be left us at close of day
But narrow graves 'neath the flowers.
Slipping away as the years roll on,
Silently, swiftly, they
Steal from our side, and at last they're gone,
Stealthily slipping away.

They are stealing away, and we never speak
One word of comforting love;
Mayhap their meadow-land life is bleak
And clouds hide blue skies above.
So they quicken their pace as they steal away
Swiftly before our frown;
Can we then brighten that twilight grey
Ere life's sinking sun goes down?

Listen! take them and hold them tight,
Theirs is a thorny path;
Make their portion of toil more bright
With a kiss or a happy laugh;
Don't let them go from our side until
They learn that we hold them dear,
Or when they slumber in death, all still,
We may wish we had loved them here.

A. P. McKishnie.



ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANOTHER FAST LINE VIA NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the Editor of The Evening Herald, St. John's, Nfld.

QUIETLY and persistently, without any parade or flourish of trumpets, an undertaking is being pushed towards completion in Newfoundland that is destined, perhaps, to create the greatest revolution in Trans-Atlantic travel that the world has ever seen. A railroad is being built across this Island from St. John's, the capital, on the eastern coast, to Port-Aux-Basques, at the south-western point, from which daily connection will be made by a fast ferry with Aspe Bay in Cape Breton, and thence to all parts of the United States and Canada. This line has been built with a direct view to its utilisation as an important link in a new chain of fast communication between America and Europe, and the idea upon which it was founded is at least twenty-five years old. It is fully that time since Sandford Fleming, Esq., now one of Canada's leading scientists, first pointed out the

unique advantages enjoyed by Newfoundland, and how a railroad built across the Island would shorten the time as well as minimize the terrors of the ocean passage from New York to Liverpool and *vice versa*. He published a pamphlet on the subject and tried to enlist capitalists in the project, but it was regarded as chimerical, and only within the past five years have steps been taken to put his theory into practical shape. The then Island Government authorized the construction of a line of railway right through the interior to the south-western extremity, within sixty miles of Cape North, in Cape Breton, to which point the Intercolonial Railway will be extended, leaving these sixty miles of Cabot Strait to be bridged by a fast ferry which will cover it in four hours. The line is now almost completed, and will be finished by July, 1897, as only thirty miles re-

main to be cut through out of the five hundred and twenty-six miles which the road will extend. Arrangements will then be made to give full effect to the principles that influenced its construction.

The traveller who boards the Atlantic "greyhound" at New York for the British Isles resigns himself to seven days of a sea-trip; for, while the record stands at six and one-quarter days, the average run is a good deal longer. To most people the voyage is one of grave discomfort, and will continue so until some genius discovers a certain specific for sea-sickness; but while the absence of such exists, the plaint of suffering humanity as well as of progressive commerce is for some means to shorten the journey between the two points. Such a means Newfoundland will now supply, providing for the landing of passengers and mails in New York or Liverpool twenty-nine hours quicker than by direct steamer, and that, too, with only three days ocean passage.

The accompanying map explains the leading features in the new connection, which, it is believed, will be the favourite route within the next few years. The traveller boards the train in New York city, and is whirled along through Massachusetts, Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Sydney, reached in about thirty hours. The fast steam ferry, part of the Colonial service, then takes him across Cabot Strait; and from Port-Aux-Basques to St. John's the railroad now nearly completed will convey him within twenty-four hours.

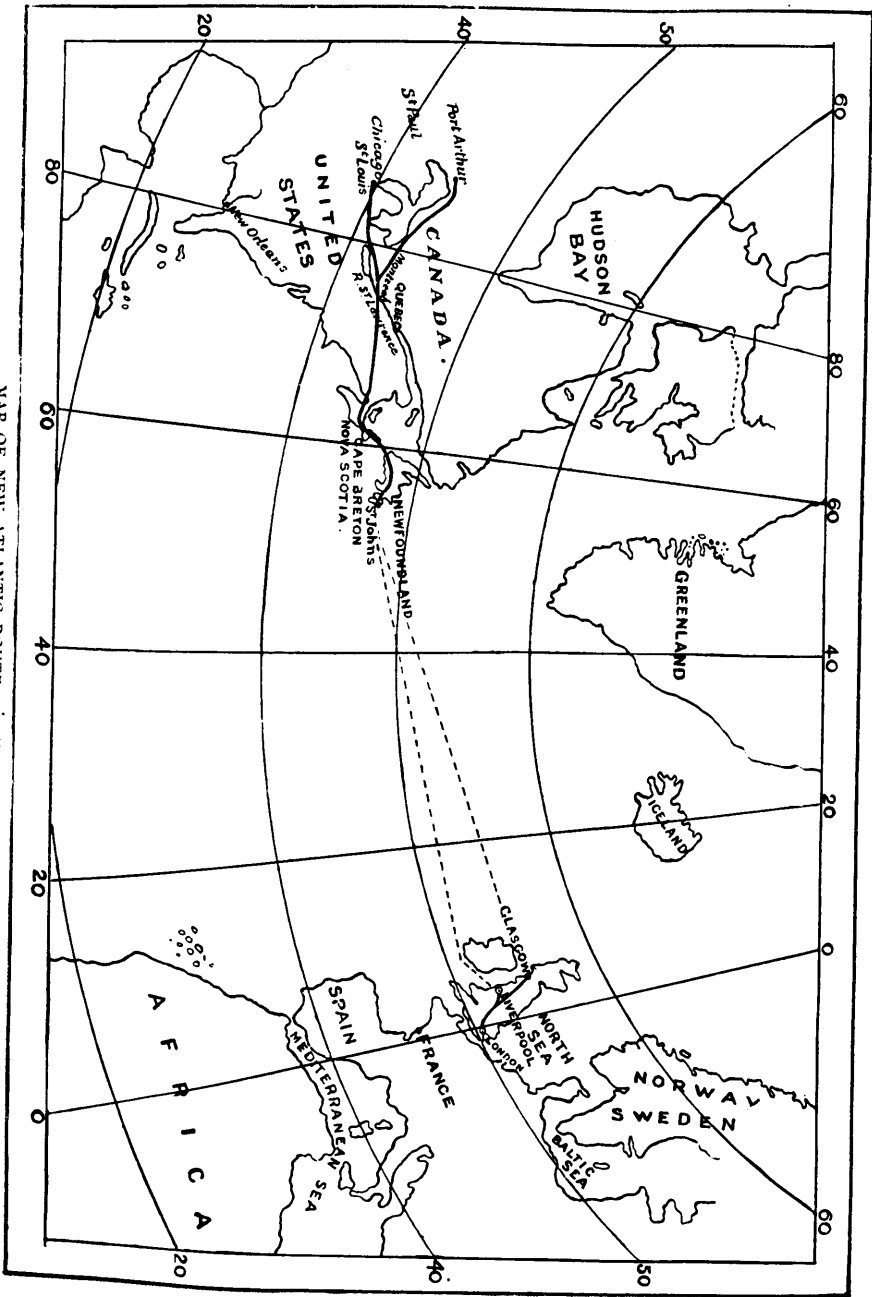
Here he will take an Atlantic liner, and as the distance to Queenstown is only 1,650 miles, a "greyhound" like the *Lucania* will make the passage in just three days. Allowing sixteen hours to reach London, he should find himself landed in the world's metropolis in six days two hours, as against seven days seven hours by the steamer passage from New York. A recent official English publication shows that the quickest average transit of mails between the two cities was 175 hours, so

that the Newfoundland route would give nearly thirty hours to the good.

It is needless to dilate at length on the manifest advantages of the new route; the chart shows that there is almost an air line between New York and Liverpool, passing directly through this Island, and the saving of time is of course effected by the fact that the railway journey to this port is twice as speedy as a steamer covering the same distance, while to the average traveller the great inducement is offered that he does not have to face the terrors of sea-sickness till he reaches here, and then only for three days.

The equipment of the Newfoundland railroad is fully up to the standard of the best American lines, the rolling stock is the finest, and the passenger and sleeping coaches are fitted in the most luxurious style. The road is being built by a contractor, Mr. R. G. Reid, of Montreal, who figured in the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. The line runs through a virgin country, a new and beautiful paradise for the tourist and traveller. The isolation of Newfoundland and the mistaken notions which have got abroad concerning it have caused it to be regarded as a barren rock, whereas it is a country replete with varied natural beauties, the scenery being pronounced equal to the finest in North America. As the traveller passes through he finds everywhere objects to charm the eye, and the variety is a most agreeable contrast to the dreary monotony of ocean travel.

St. John's is a land-locked harbour, with a deep, narrow entrance through which the largest ship afloat could make her way in safety. It is open all the year round, and by making it a port of call for Atlantic steamers these would escape the fogs which abound on the banks farther south, besides avoiding the dangers of running down and sinking the fishing vessels anchored there, which accidents are of very frequent occurrence. Port Aux-Basques is another splendid harbour, and as the western terminus of the road and the outlet of all the products of the newly-



MAP OF NEW ATLANTIC ROUTE via NEWFOUNDLAND.

New York to Cape Breton by rail; Cape Breton to Newfoundland by boat; across Newfoundland by rail; St. John's to Liverpool by boat; estimated saving in time, 29 hours.



ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR AT SUNSET.

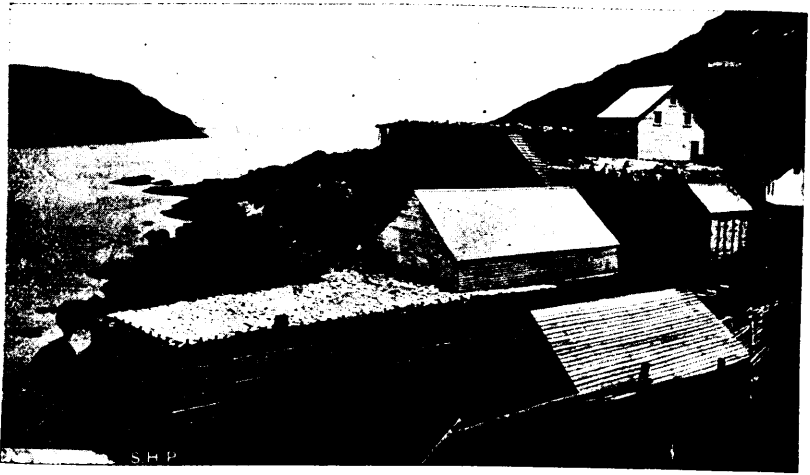
developing interior of this colony, it is destined to become a port of international reputation.

St. John's is fully equipped for the cleaning and repair of ocean liners; it has the largest dry-dock in North America, foundries, machine shops, and all appliances to cope with any accident. With the facilities the proposed new route offers and the vigorous contest which a number of influential Englishmen and Americans interested in the scheme will make for a share of the Trans-Atlantic traffic, it is certain that the advantages of the route will be made fully manifest to the travelling public. At first sight it appears impossible that the relative positions of New York and St. John's should be as they appear on the chart; but still it is quite correct. It has been drawn on scientific principles and follows a true meridian line; and the distance from St. John's to England is 1,200 miles shorter than from New York, and it is 900 miles shorter from this port to points in southern Europe or the Mediterranean. Newfoundland, therefore, appears to have been designed by nature as the great central point for handling the commerce of two hemispheres; at present nearly every ship that crosses the North At-

lantic passes within sight of Cape Race, and, consequently, within sixty miles of St. John's, which is also the haven of safety for those which meet accidents or misfortunes during their voyages.

It is by no means improbable that if the Island is absorbed into the Canadian Confederation, St. John's may be the stopping point of the fast Atlantic line the establishment of which, between England and Canada, is now being actively pushed forward by Secretary Chamberlain. Making this port the Western terminus would obviate the necessity of navigating the St. Lawrence, which is justly regarded as the chief objection to the scheme, if not absolutely fatal to it, for the river abounds in shoals and dangerous passages, and for five months of the year it is closed altogether, and a winter port would have to be chosen. St. John's could be made the port all the year round, the mails, passengers and freight being sent on to destination by the railway route above described. This would be right in the direct line of traffic from the Far West, and such traffic would be deflected from New York to a very large extent, and carried by way of Montreal to this port.

It is generally conceded by Western



FISH FLAKES, ST. JOHN'S

papers and writers that the growing development of the North-Western States necessitates a new and more direct line of communication to Europe than is furnished by the round-about route to New York. The latitude of such cities as Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, etc., is approximately the same as that of St. John's; and existing railroads from the West, centering in Montreal and then direct to Nova Scotia and across this Island, make a difference in favour of this latter route

of 30 to 36 hours over the sea trip from New York and the necessarily lengthened train journey to reach there. American visitors to this Colony during last summer were soon struck with the magnificent prospects which this plan offered of minimising the time occupied in crossing the "herring-pond," and lessening the discomforts which the voyage involved.

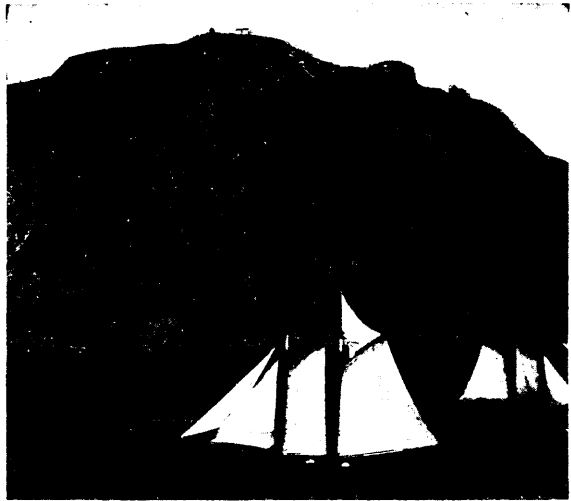
The first through trip is expected to be made about August next, and will consist of the promoters of the scheme,



BONAVISTA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

representatives of the Trans-Atlantic steamship lines and American and Canadian railways, with possibly some officials of the British War Department. They will take trains to Queenstown, then a fast steamer to St. John's, and cover the balance of the journey as described, the whole run being scheduled and arranged beforehand, so as to show its fullest possibilities.

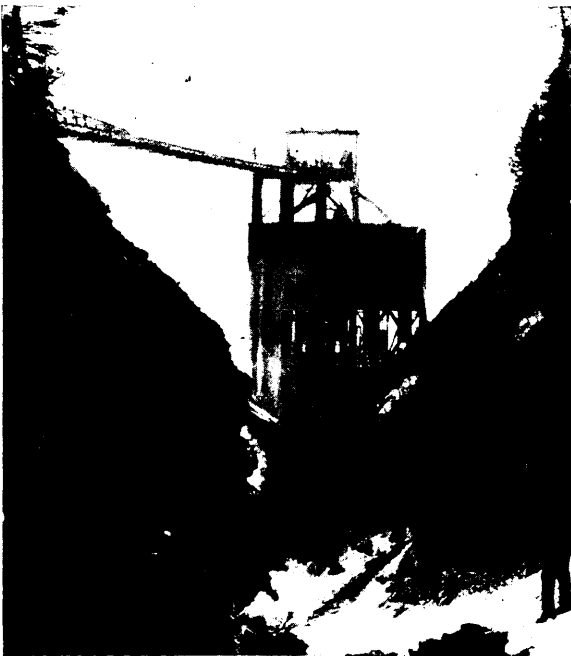
The co-operation of the British Government will, it is hoped, be secured from the point of view of making it a link in the chain of Imperial communication, a portion of the military highway between the East and the West. England has already experimented considerably to test the suitability of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the transport of troops to the Pacific and her East Indian possessions in war time, and has



BANKER ENTERING THE NARROWS, ST. JOHN'S.

approved of the route as an alternative one, in some respects preferable to that *via* Suez, now more generally used. It is, therefore, likely that she would endorse this new line provided by the road across Newfoundland, as it would enable her to place her troops in Montreal hours before they could get there even *via* Halifax. The strategic value of the line is enhanced by the fact that immense deposits of coal and iron have lately been discovered along the railway track, which will, probably, result in some one of the numerous fine harbours on the southern or western coast being turned into a naval station, to add a new tower of strength to Britain's already powerful defences in North America.

The possibilities of the new short-line route between the two worlds are only yet in their infancy; but, even so, it is evident that a new and powerful competitor will shortly be in the field, with a backing of substantial induce-



APPARATUS FOR SHIPPING ORE.

ments, seeking for a goodly proportion of the immense passenger traffic across the Atlantic, and striking a serious blow at the seaports which now reign supreme. It would be a surprising circumstance if the sceptre should pass from the hand of New York into that of this little city of St. John's.

The summary of the stages of the journey is:

New York to Cape Breton	30 hrs.
Cape Breton to Newfoundland	4 "
Across Newfoundland	24 "
St. John's to Liverpool	84 "
Liverpool to London	4 "

146 hrs.

or 6 days, 2 hours.

Present average voyage New York to London, 7 days, 7 hours.

The conditions underlying the Newfoundland route are somewhat similar to those which present themselves to the traveller starting from London for the East who takes the train to London, the ferry at Dover, and the train again as far as Brindisi, thus gaining much time and escaping the trials of the sea trip to that point, a further argument in favour of our route.

Mr. Reid, the contractor who built the railroad, is now having a fast ferry steamer built on the Clyde to ply between Port-aux-Basques and Sydney until the Intercolonial is extended to Aspe Bay. She will be of a special construction, to cope with ice in winter, and will steam at least 18 knots. Her cost will be \$260,000.00, and she will



TOPSAIL FALLS, NEAR ST. JOHN'S.

be fitted up on most approved modern lines. Our Government entertain great hopes of Newfoundland being able to become an important factor in the Fast Atlantic Service problem, by securing first-class steamers between here and Liverpool when the other links in the chain of communication are completed. The Governor's speech at the opening of the Colonial Legislature, March 18th, 1897, indicated this and pointed out the vast possibilities which the completion of this road will create.

P. T. McGrath.

MY CONTEMPORARIES IN FICTION.

BY DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

VIII.—MR. S. R. CROCKETT—IAN MACLAREN.

WHEN I undertook the writing of this series, Mr. S. R. Crockett, except for his "Mad Sir Uchtred of the Hills," was unknown to me by actual reading. My opinion of that story was not a high one. I thought it, and on second reading still think it, feebly pretentious. But for some reason or another Mr. Crockett's name has been buzzed about in such a prodigality of praise that it came natural to believe and hope that later work from his pen had shown a quality which the first little *brochure* had not revealed, and that the world had found in him a genuine addition to its regiment of literary workmen. The curiosity with which a section of the newspaper press has been inspired as to Mr. Crockett's personal whereabouts, as to his comings and goings, his engagements for the future, and his prices "per thousand words" would have seemed to indicate that in him we had discovered a person of considerably more than the average height.

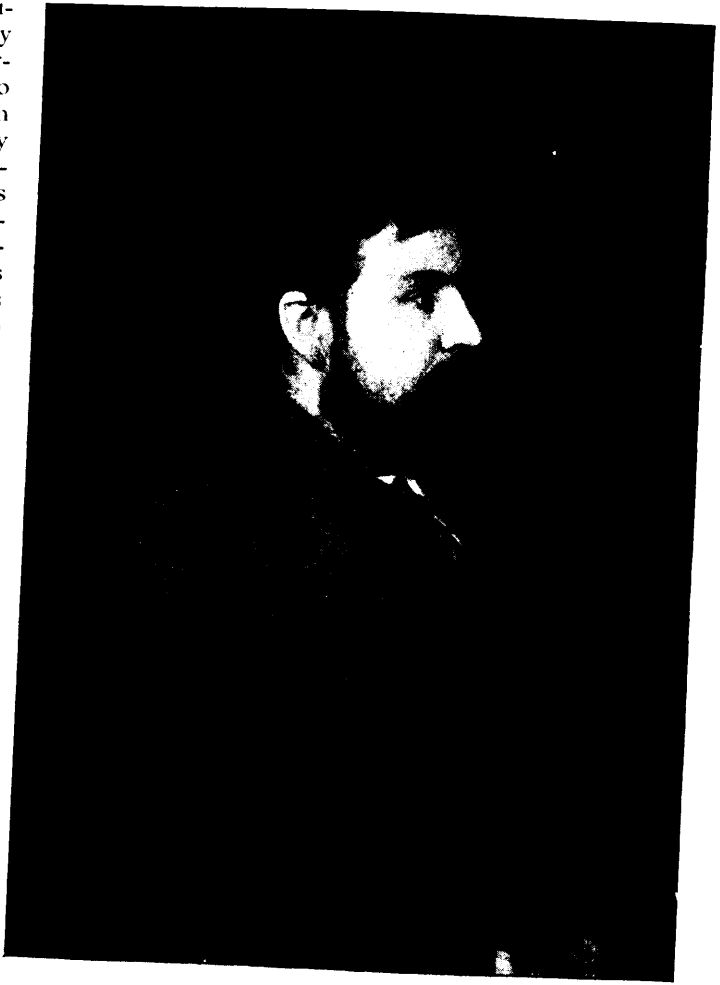
The result of a completer perusal of his writings is not merely destructive of this hope. It is positively stunning and bewildering. Mr. Crockett is not only not a great man, but a rather futile very small one. The unblushing effrontery of those gentlemen of the press who have set *him* on a level with Sir Walter is the most mournful and most contemptible thing in association with the poorer sort of criticism which has been encountered of late years.

It is no part of an honest critic's business to be personally offensive. It is no part of his function to find a pleasure in giving pain. But it is a part of his business, which is not to be escaped, to do his fearless best to tell the truth, and the truth about Mr. Crockett and the press is not to be told without giving deep offence to him and it. Fortunately, the press is a very

wide corporation indeed, and if there are venal people employed upon it there are at least as many scrupulously honourable, and if there are stupid people who can be carried by a cry there are men of all grades of brilliant ability, ranging from genius to talent. To put the matter in plain English will offend neither honesty nor ability, and to give offence to venality or incompetence is not an act of peculiar daring.

In plain English, then, it is not a matter of opinion as to whether Mr. Crockett is worthy of the stilted encomium which has mopped and mowed about him. It is not a matter of opinion as to whether Mr. Crockett has or has not rivalled Sir Walter. It is a matter of absolute fact, about which no two men who are even moderately competent to judge can dispute for a second. The newspaper press, or a very considerable section of it, has conspired to set Mr. Crockett upon an eminence which he not merely has not merited, but an eminence so removed from his fitness for it that he—unfortunate man that he is—is made ridiculous by the mere fact of being perched there. When Robert Louis Stevenson suffered from the hysteria of praise the natural feeling was to save an exquisite artist from the excusable exaltations of enthusiasm. When the genuine art and real fun and touching pathos of Mr. J. M. Barrie hurried his admirers into uncritical ecstasy, one's only fear was lest the popular taste should take an undeserved revenge in coldness and neglect. To say in the first flush of affection and enjoyment that "A Window in Thrums" is as good as Sir Walter, or that "The Master of Ballantrae" is better, is not to exercise the faculty of a critic; but it is not monstrous or absurd. It is the expression of a momentary happy ebullience, a natural ejaculation of grati-

tude for a beautiful gift. It is only when the judgment comes to be persisted in that we find any element of danger in it. It is only when gravely and strenuously repeated, as in Stevenson's case, that it is to be resented, and then mainly on the ground that it does harm to the object of it. But in the case now under review the conditions are not the same. Poor Stevenson, whose early death is still a poignant grief, was indubitably a man of genius. Settle the question of stature how you may, there is no denying the species to which such a writer belongs. Mr. Barrie *has* genius—which is a slightly different thing—and there is no denying his possession of rare and charming gifts. But Mr. Crockett in the great ranks of letters is "as just and mere a serving-man as any born of woman," and there has been as much banging of the paragraphic drum concerning him, and as assured a proclamation of his mastership, as if every high quality of genius were recognisable in him at a glance. If I knew of any unmistakable and tangible reason for all this I would not hesitate to name it, but I am not in the secret, and I have no right to guess. There are some sort of strings somewhere, and somebody pulls them. So much is



S. R. CROCKETT.

evident on the face of things. Who work the contemptible *fantoccini* who gesticulate to the Ephesian hubbub of "greatness," I neither know nor care, but it is simply out of credence that their motions are spontaneous.

Ex pede Herculem. I will take a solitary story from Mr. Crockett's "Stickit Minister." It is called "The Courtship of Allan Fairley." The tale is of a young minister of the peasant class, whose parents, through much privation, have kept their son at college. He is elected to a living in an aristocratic parish, and takes his old peasant mother to keep house for him. Some

of his more polished parishioners object to the old lady's presence at the manse, and they have the rather astonishing cheek to propose that the son shall send her away. He refuses, and shows his visitors the door. These are the bare lines of the story so far as we are concerned with it.

Think how Dr. MacDonald or J. M. Barrie would have handled this! The humour of either would have danced round the crass obtuseness of the deputation and the mingled wrath and amusement of the minister. The story bristles with opportunity for the presentation of human contrast. The chances are all there, and a story-teller of the commonest capacity could not have failed to see and to utilize some of them. Mr. Crockett misses every conceivable point of his own tale, and with a majestic clumsiness drags in the one thing which could possibly make it futile and offensive. The minister has nothing to fear from his visitors, for it is expressly stated that he has a majority of three hundred and sixty-five in his spiritual constituency of four hundred and thirty-five. But Mr. Crockett's point is that he was a hero for refusing to kick his own mother out of doors. He makes Mr. Allan Fairley tell his own tale, and the end of this portion of it runs thus:

"He got no further; he wadna hae gotten as far if for a moment I had jaloosed his drift. I got on my feet. I could hardly keep my hands off them, minister as I was, but I said: 'Gentlemen, you are aware of what you ask me to do? You ask me to turn out of the house the mither that bore me, the mither that learnt me "The Lord's my Shepherd," the mither that wore her fingers near the bone that I might gang to the college, that selled her bit plenshin' that my manse might be furnished! Ye ask me to shew her to the door—I'LL SHEW YOU TO THE DOOR!'—an' to the door they gaed!" "Weel dune! That was my ain Allan!" cried I.

Was there ever a piece of sentiment cheaper, falser, more tawdry? Who applauds a man for not turning his old mother out of doors at the impertinent request of a meddling nobody? Look

at the stormy small capitals of this oatmeal hero, who is supposed to electrify us by the mere fact of his not being an incredible ass and scoundrel! Does any sober person think for a moment that a man of genius could have made this revolting blunder? It is beyond comparison the densest bit of stupidity in dealing with the emotions I have encountered anywhere. Anybody but Mr. Crockett would have seen where the point of the story lay. It lies in the cool impertinence and heartlessness of his visitors. To put the emphasis on the rejection of their proposal—to make a point of *that*—is to insult the reader. Of course it was rejected. How should it possibly, by any stretch of poltroonery and baseness, be otherwise?

Ex pede Herculem. This bedrummed and betrumpered man of genius cannot read the *A B a b* of the human emotions. "Here!" says the subtle tempter, "I'll give you twopence if you'll put your baby on the fire!" The god-like hero thunders: "No! He is my flesh and blood. He is the sacred trust of Heaven. He is innocent, he is helpless. I'LL SHEW YOU TO THE DOOR!" Oh! what emotions stir within the heart when a master's hand wakes a chord like this!

There is, of course, a certain angry pleasure in this necessary work; but it does not endure, and it is followed rapidly by a reaction of pain and pity. But we have a right to ask—we have a right to insist—that undeserved reputations shall not be manufactured for us by any clique. We have a right to protest when the offence is open and flagrant. Let it be said, if it be not too late to say it, that Mr. Crockett, if left alone by his indiscreet admirers, or only puffed within the limits of the reasonable, might have been regarded as an honest workman as times go, when everybody, more or less, writes fiction. If his pages had come before me as the work of an unknown man, seeking his proper place in the paper republic, it is certain that I could have found some honest and agreeable things to say about him. But, unfortunately he, more than any other writer

of his day, has been signalled out for those uncouthly extravagances of praise which are fast discrediting us in our own eyes, and are making what should be the art of criticism a mockery, and something of a shame. In what I have written I have dealt less with his work than with the false estimate of it which, for a year or two, has been thrust upon the public by a certain band of writers who are either hopelessly incompetent to assess our labours or incurably dishonest. It is very possible, indeed, that Mr. Crockett is wholly undeserving of censure in this regard, that he has not in any way asked or aided the manufacture of this balloon of a reputation in which he has floated to such heights. Apart from the pretensions of his *claque*, there is no earthly reason why a critic should hold him up to ridicule. It is not he who is ridiculous, but at its best his position is respectable, and he holds his place (like the mob of us who write for a living) for the moment only. To pretend that he is a man of genius, to talk about him in the same breath with Sir Walter Scott, to chronicle his comings and his goings as if he were the embodiment of a new revelation, is to provoke a natural and just resentment. The more plainly that resentment is expressed—the more it is seen that a false adulation is the seed of an open contempt—the less likely writers of middling faculty will be to encourage a bloated estimate of themselves.

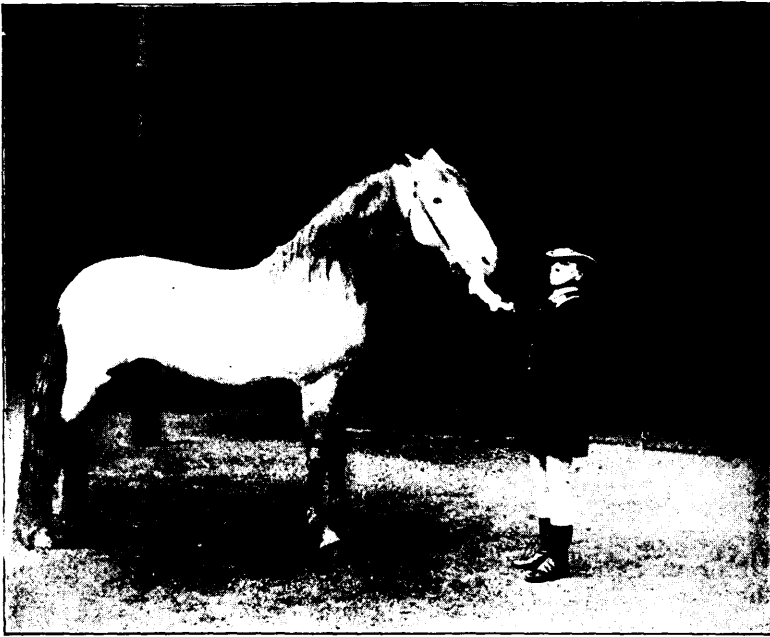
Mr. Ian Maclaren, though he is distinctly an imitator, and may be said to owe his literary existence to Mr. J. M. Barrie, is both artistic and sympathetic. His work conveys to the reader the impression of an encounter with Barrie in a dream. The keen edges of the



IAN MACLAREN.

original are blurred and partly lost, but the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" has many excellent qualities, and if he had had the good fortune or the initiative to be first in the field, his work would have been almost wholly charming. As it is, he still shows much faculty of intuition and of heart, and his work is all sympathetically honest. His emotions are genuine, and this in the creation of emotional fiction is the first essential to success. Here is another case where the hysteric overpraise of the critics has done a capable workman a serious injustice, and but for it a candid reviewer could have no temptation towards blame. His inspiration is from the outside, but that is the harshest word that can honestly be spoken, and in days when literature has become a trade such a judgment is not severe.

(To be continued.)



ONE OF THE FAMOUS CREAM TEAM.

THE QUEEN'S HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

With Twelve Copyright Photographs.

THE Master of the Horse, and everybody and everything in his domains, will play an important part in the imposing ceremonies that are presently to celebrate the longest and best reign of the most beloved of British monarchs. State horses and coaches are coming in for, if possible, more than their usual share of attention; and the disposal, appearance, and general fitness is a matter of supreme importance. At the present moment, then, a visit to the Royal Mews is of much interest, and armed with the requisite permission I enter the gateway adjoining Buckingham Palace, and after a few words with Lieutenant Nicholas, the active and courteous Superintendent, I am conducted round on a tour of inspection. Nearly everybody in London knows the entrance, but little can be seen from the exterior of what lies beyond the Doric arch-

way surmounted with its clock tower—which clock, by the way, is a genuine Vulliamy.

Just now the Courtyard beyond this archway has a busy appearance. It is of large dimensions, and makes a first-rate exercise ground for pairs and teams. A brakesman is tooling round a fine chestnut team of Her Majesty's, and Major-General Sir Henry P. Ewart, the Crown Equerry, and a group of officials, are interested spectators. State coaches are being busily cleaned outside the various coach-houses, a drum is being vigorously beaten to accustom the horses to State processions, and to add to the animation, a number of the married grooms' children are indulging in various lively games; it is their school holidays, and the great Courtyard is their legitimate playground. To photograph the Queen's team is the first business, and

drums are beaten, new whips cracked, to call the pretty creatures to attention. About five of these perfectly matched teams may be seen in the stalls near by.

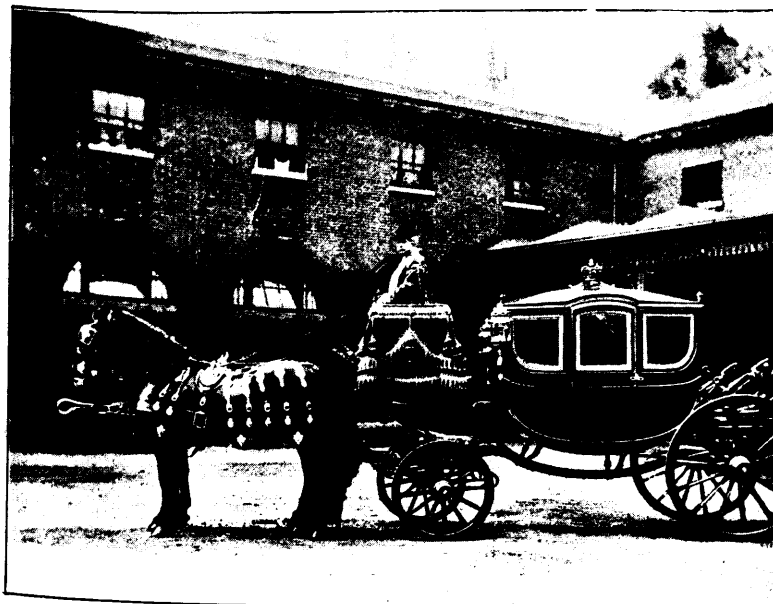


QUEEN'S CHESTNUT TEAM.

Who has not heard of the Queen's famous cream horses, the like of which are never seen? Nine of these beautiful animals—which were originally introduced from Hanover—are kept

here; needless to say these are only used on very great occasions—in fact, only for Coronations, the opening of Parliament by the Sovereign in person, etc.; but you will be interested in

knowing that they will draw the Queen on June 22nd. The breed of these horses is maintained in the Royal stables at Hampton Court, and should accident or death arise in the team here, the Hampton



STATE COACH OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALLS, WITH THE "STATE COACHMAN," MR. MILLER.



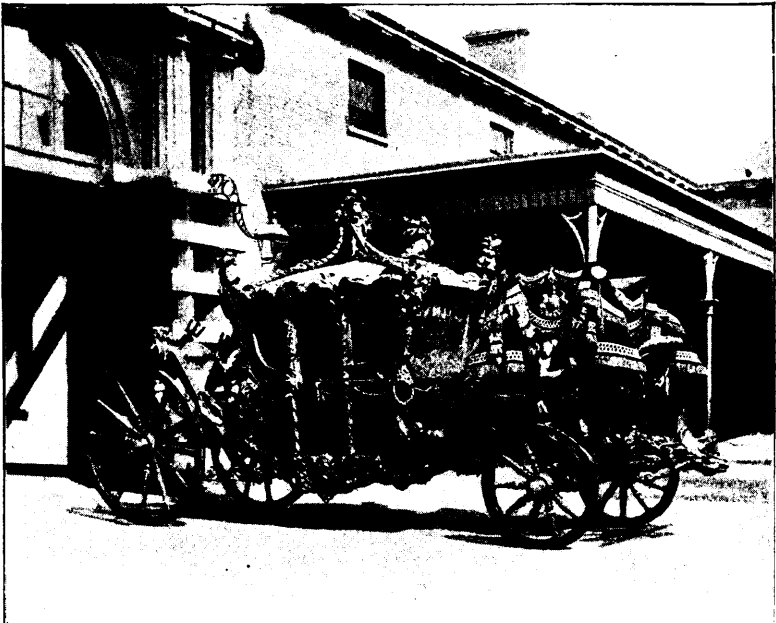
READY FOR THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM (FOR THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.)

ton Court supply is drawn upon. Emergency, however, is pretty well provided for by the presence of the ninth animal in these Mews. One of them is brought out for me to photograph, and certainly a more beautiful animal could not be seen. Its coat has the appearance of the most glossy cream satin; its silken mane is

by Mr. Miller, the State coachman; then they are, of course, minus their State trappings, which form no incon-

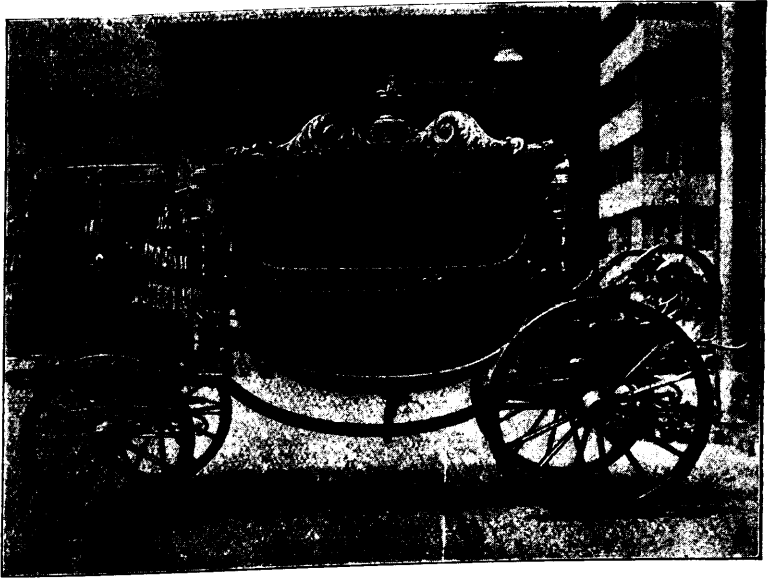
flowing and wavy, while its tail actually sweeps the ground.

If you should be near the Mews any summer morning about six o'clock, you may see the entire team driven out to the Park for exercise



STATE COACH BUILT FOR CORONATION OF GEORGE III. AT A COST OF NEARLY £8000. LAST USED IN 1861.

siderable part of the show they make when fully harnessed. This consists of gold-coloured metal-work with red morocco. The entire outfit for each horse weighs over one cwt. It is the



HER MAJESTY'S SEMI-STATE COACH, BUILT FOR THE QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT IN 1845.

most costly set of harness in the Mews, and is rarely used—not even on Queen's Drawing-room days. The last time I saw it out was on the occasion of the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York; then it was on different horses.

Next in interest are the famous black Flemish horses, standing each of them about eighteen hands high. These are only used by the members of the Royal Family, sometimes in pairs, sometimes in teams; or on some very special occasions six of them will draw Her Majesty. If at any time the Queen should be driving behind the team of cream horses, the coach of the next personage of importance would be horsed by six blacks.

I am fortunate in visiting the Mews on a Queen's Drawing-room day, and so have the opportunity of seeing the start of the State coaches. First in importance comes the coach for the Princess of Wales; this is Her Royal Highness's own property, and is a recent addition. She holds the Drawing-room to-day on behalf of the Queen, and so Mr. Miller, the State coachman, drives her carriage. It is a fine equipage, painted in chocolate and blue,

with wheels of red and gold, and elaborate gold dressings to the entire coach. The hammercloth is of scarlet and royal blue, with the Arms in gold relief. A large amount of plate-glass window will presently give the sight-seer a good view of the Royal occupants. The interior is artistically lined in blue figured silk rep, with a drawn lining of blue silk to the roof. In the centre of the outside top is a large gold crown, while smaller ones appear at the four corners. The rumble behind will to-day accommodate four State footmen.

Next comes the carriage which is to fetch the Duke and Duchess of York; this is one of a number technically called State coaches, and can be used either open or closed. Royal guests are accommodated with these; on such occasions they are harnessed with blacks, and postillions are mounted. The visit of the German Emperor and Empress to the city, for instance, was made in this way. These coaches are highly decorated with cords and tassels of crimson and gold, and a multiplicity of straps. The panels and hammercloth also are fully emblazoned with the Royal Arms in colours. The in-

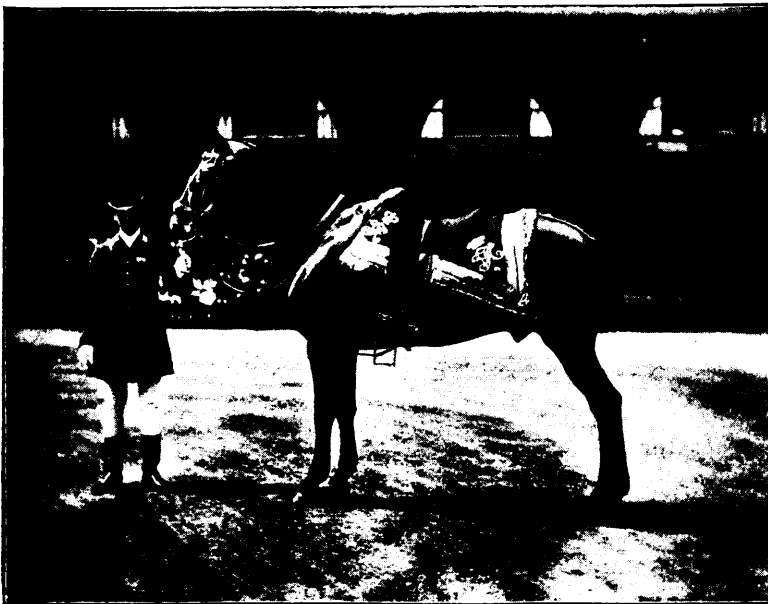
teriors are lined with blue watered silk, and riding in them must be particularly easy, as they are hung on C springs. The top of the coach is not so elaborate as is the one of the Princess of Wales, neither is the dress of the coachman; and to-day two footmen only will occupy the rumble.

While I have been inspecting and photographing these, stablemen have been busy running out the old State coach and placing it in position. By the side of this the Lord Mayor's coach fades into insignificance. It is of the most wonderful and gorgeous construction, and was built at a cost of nearly seven thousand pounds for the coronation of George III. It never goes out now; were it to do so it would be sure to attract a huge crowd, so elaborate and highly ornamented is it in appearance. It was designed by Sir William Chambers, and has some magnificent paintings on it by Gpriani. To give you an idea of the extreme beauty of these paintings, I may tell you that ten thousand pounds has been offered for the panel of one doorway should the coach ever be broken up. It has only been seen in public twice during our

Queen's reign—at her Coronation, and again in 1861. The carriage and body is composed as follows: Large Tritons support the body by braces covered with red morocco leather; the two figures in front bearing the driver, whose footboard is a large scollop shell. The body of the coach itself is composed of eight palm trees, which, branching out at the top, support the roof. The victories of Great Britain in war are illustrated in trophies supported by lions. On the centre of the roof three figures represent the genii of England, Scotland and Ireland, who support in their hands the Sceptre, Sword of State, and Imperial Crown. The whole of the paintings are allegorical. Taking it entire, the coach is so elaborately ornamented with beautifully gilt carved work of every description that it is perfectly impossible to go into details. The inside is lined with rich scarlet embossed velvet, laced and embroidered with gold; the Imperial Crown, Arms, and various Orders being also displayed. The harness used in conjunction with this coach is made of red morocco leather, and decorated with blue ribbons, Royal

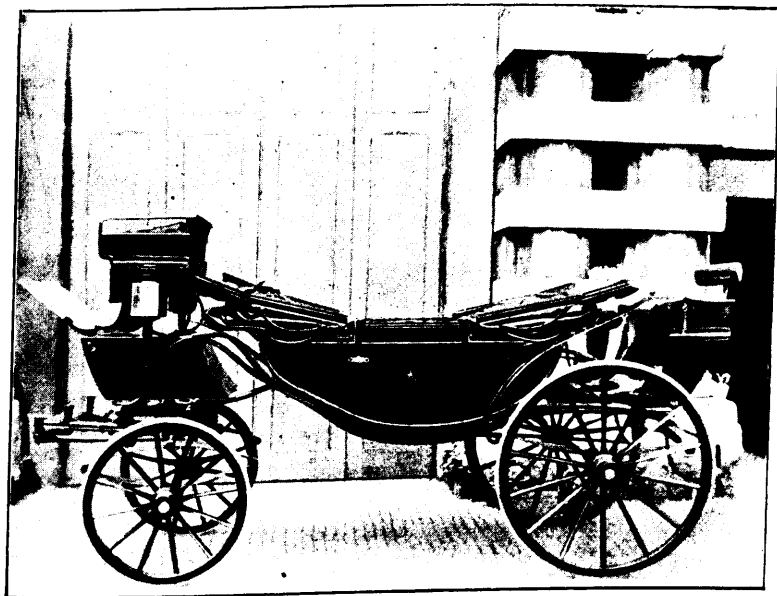
Arms, and other richly gilt ornaments. I may say that its entire length—without horses—is twenty-four feet, with a height of fourteen feet; the total weight is upwards of four tons.

The Queen and the



STATE TRAPPINGS OF "MASTER OF THE HORSE."

Prince Consort did not much approve of this gorgeous but lumbering old vehicle, and so when they went over to Dublin in 1845 they ordered another to be built there. This is



QUEEN'S SEMI-DRESS CARRIAGE, BUILT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES THANKSGIVING.

in much the same style as the coach of the Princess of Wales, but the Royal Arms here are inlaid and not painted. It is, of course, on C springs, and has the most finished indiarubber tyres, which secure perfection of easy motion.

Here a little diversion is created by the arrival of a horse in his State trappings, which is the property of the Duke of Portland, the popular Master of the Horse. Very elaborate are these State trappings of blue and gold, and

a pretty picture the creature makes as he is led up and down to get him docile for being photographed. He is a spirited animal, and the portrait is secured not without difficulty. Only on



THE QUEEN'S ROAD LANDAU (USED TO FETCH HER MAJESTY FROM RAILWAY STATIONS.)



QUEEN'S PAIR-HORSE CARRIAGE.

Then comes the Queen's two-horse carriage, of similar but lighter build. All these are used by the Sovereign only. Of course, in addition to the special carriages I have mentioned,

very great occasions does he appear outside the Mews in full dress, for the Master is not often in State attendance upon Her Majesty.

Now the Queen's semi-dress carriage is ready. This is interesting, for it was built for the Thanksgiving Service held in St. Paul's Cathedral on the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The Queen used it for the opening of the Imperial Institute, and, in fact, has often used it for great functions. The Prince of Wales went in it to open the Tower Bridge and the Royal College of Music. The coach is beautifully but not gorgeously decorated, the Royal Arms appearing in the centre and side panels, the wheels and dressings being in red and gold. The hammercloth is resplendent in gold lace and Arms of gold relief. With this postillions are always mounted, the rumble being reserved for the Queen's State footman and Highland attendant.

Another carriage, known as the Queen's landau, is always used to fetch Her Majesty from the stations or to take long drives. It is painted in black, picked out with red, lined with blue silk rep, and has massive rubber tyres. This is generally horsed by four bays.

ed, there are a large number used by the various members of the Royal Family. For instance, when the Princess Christian, the Duchess of Albany, or any other of the Queen's family opens a bazaar, or attends any one of the many charitable institutions under their patronage, the horses and carriages are supplied from the Royal Mews. Even for these ceremonies the formula is very careful and exact, the Royal servants, generally speaking, driving over the ground to be traversed the day before, in order to form a correct estimate of the time taken, and allow of the punctual arrival for which the Royal Family are distinguished.

Go when you will to the Mews, there is always someone or other to be fetched from the stations, or driven out, either to the aforesaid functions or to dinner or reception. This being the case, then, a large number of carriages and horses is necessary. To meet the Queen at the station quite a procession is despatched, generally consisting of two four-horse carriages, a number of pair-horse carriages for the attendants, with a succession of baggage vans in addition. You will not be surprised to hear, then, that there are upwards of a

hundred and twenty horses in these Mews; these are, of course, in addition to the animals kept at the other Palaces of the Queen. During the season there are often from sixty to eighty carriages kept in constant use, so when one takes into consideration the continual cleaning that these must be subject to, and the daily feeding, grooming, and exercising of the many horses, it will be seen that there is plenty of work for the large staff of grooms and stablemen employed.

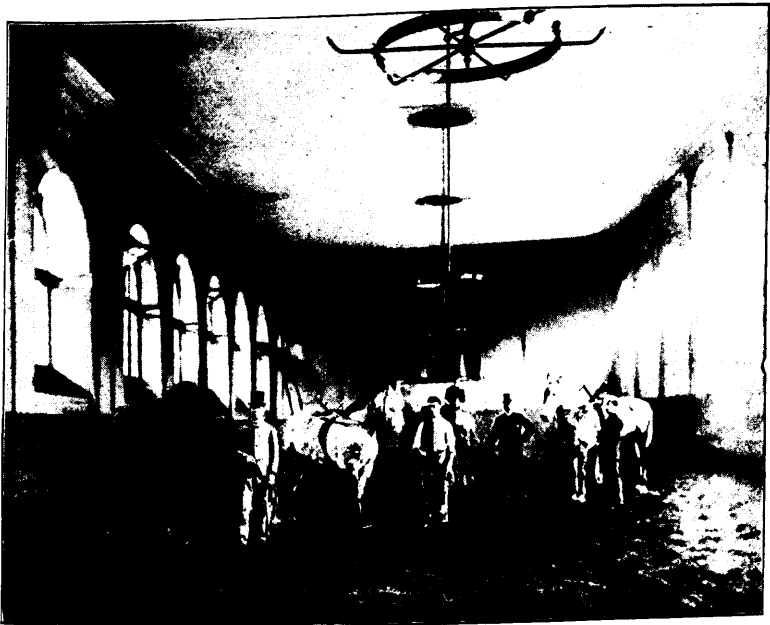
The stables, of course, are not of modern construction; but they are capacious and splendidly ventilated, and it is hardly necessary to say that they are kept up to the pitch of cleanly perfection. The creams and blacks occupy one large stable to themselves, over each box appearing the name of the animal occupying it. One or two of them are remarkably clever in understanding what is said to them, and it was with supreme delight that the State coachman showed me some special tricks of one of the black Flemish horses. Many of these animals are named after British battles; thus you see Tel-el-Kebir, Kassassin, Chitral,

etc.; these names are chosen by the Grand Equerry. When the Royal Family are in town this stable is a favourite afternoon resort of the Princes and Princesses who most of them take very

great interest in these rare animals, and make a practice of feeding them with sugar and apples.

There are many other horses—special ones, well worthy of note amongst those reserved exclusively for riding. One is a favourite of the Duke of Connaught, and another was often used by the late Prince Henry of Battenberg; those, too, that are ridden by the Equerries in Ordinary are fine animals, and very pretty they look in their semi-military dress; in fact, there is little to distinguish them from the one which is ridden by the Master of the Horse himself. Stables and coach-houses go right round the quadrangle and take a considerable time to view, over these being the quarters of the State coachman, married grooms, etc.

I must not dismiss the animals, however, without some mention of the cats, for these are a feature at Buckingham Palace Mews. There seem to be any number of them about the stables, a few of them being very fine Persians with famous pedigrees. Indeed, to some of the men employed, the pedigree of these cats is of as much importance as is the pedigree of the horses.



THE RIDING SCHOOL.

The Riding School of the Mews is situated on the same side of the quadrangle as the coach-houses. It is of large dimensions, with its floor, of course, thickly covered with tan. Here some young animals are being exercised; in fact, this is the chief purpose to which the place is put now, for actual riding lessons are few and far between. Nevertheless, most of the Princes received their instructions here in former days, and it is said that Her Majesty has often watched from the window at the far end her children and grand-children taking their riding lessons. This Riding School is the oldest portion of the building, and really belonged to old Buckingham House. During the last century it was for a time turned into a menagerie, for Queen Charlotte's elephants were here exhibited to such

of the public as had the necessary tickets of admission. Its ninety feet odd of length makes it a fine training ground, and leaves plenty of room for the bars and hurdles for jumping. Just now there are two very fine greys exercising here; of these animals the Queen is very fond, and nearly always uses them at Osborne, where a fine stud of them is maintained. For Her Majesty's use at Balmoral special horses

are kept there, the many hills requiring a really strong breed.

It may be interesting to state that one of the offices connected with the Royal Mews is filled by a lady, technically known as "the Queen's lady rider." It is many years ago, now, though, since this lady rider had any active duties. A very important personage is Her Majesty's State coachman, also a very imposing one when in

full dress.

He is a perfect blaze of scarlet and gold, and I should not like to say how much the coat alone weighs. I felt the weight of it in my two hands, and wondered how Mr. Miller could bear it on his shoulders in a hot summer sun, as he often has to do when driving Her Majesty of State occasions. It is no light office to have the control of six or eight horses and the charge of the Sovereign of



MR. MILLER, THE "STATE COACHMAN."

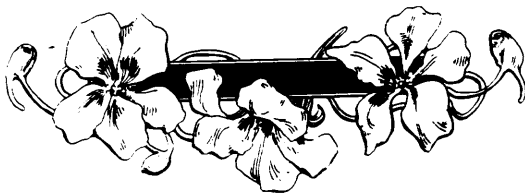
Great Britain, especially when one takes into consideration the blare of trumpets, the playing of massed military bands, ringing of bells, waving of handkerchiefs and flags, and, above all, the shouts of the multitude—all of which attend the Queen's progress, and are tended to startle the best-behaved of animals. It wants a very cool head, and firm, steady hand for the performance of such duties.

The real superintendence of all the work carried on here is performed by Lieutenant Nicholas—a gentleman who formerly held a commission in Her Majesty's army; his onerous duties keep him perpetually busy in issuing orders and seeing them carried out. But the official who is actually responsible for the proper provision of horses and equipages for processions, and all other requirements, is Sir Henry P. Ewart, the Crown Equerry. Since his appointment many reforms have been introduced into the Mews. He it is who is actually responsible for the maintenance of the studs, not only here but at Hampton Court; and he also directs the yearly sale of animals that can be dispensed with. He has a fine

residence just inside the gates on the left. In comparison to Sir Henry's duties, those of the Duke of Portland, the Master of the Horse, are really light, his actual attendance being not often requisite. The office is really a political one, so that he goes out with the Government. The salary is good, £2,500 per year.

In the season, visitors to the Mews are numerous; for on certain afternoons in the week such are admitted by ticket and conducted round by grooms. One astonishing feature is the immense interest displayed by our American cousins in Her Majesty's horses and carriages; these come in their hundreds, and their delight at what they see is unbounded.

Mary Spencer Warren.



HAIL THE QUEEN!

DROP the axe and leave the plow
 Idle in the mile-long furrow;
 Thrifty hand and beaded brow
 Take a holiday to-morrow.
 Britons, we
 Celebrate the Jubilee.

Hail the Queen! and God defend her,
 Save her and sustain the nation,
 Whose allegiance, unconstrained,
 Springs from loyalty unfeigned—
 From the honest love we render
 With congratulation.

Hail the Queen!—the mighty Queen,
 Monarch of a mighty people.
 Sixty years of exaltation!
 Sixty years of approbation
 Since Victoria's coronation
 Was proclaimed from every steeple!
 Now with one accord will we
 Keep her Diamond Jubilee—

Keep it as the Briton should,
 Since she brought us only good ;
 And with many divers tongues,
 Swelling hearts and lusty lungs :
 Hail the Queen.

Where the beaver builds her dam
 For her village in our waters,
 In the land of lakes and prairies,
 Mines and forests, farms and dairies,
 Here will we, our sons and daughters,
 From the Plains of Abraham
 To Vancouver's distant isle,
 On each intervening mile,
 Underneath the maple tree,
 Keep successive Jubilee.

Hail the Queen ! and may God bless her,
 Prosper still her glorious reign,
 And defeat her each aggressor
 Should the war-cloud burst again.
 Hail Victoria ! Best of Mothers,
 Model Matron, Queenly Queen !
 Until men shall all be brothers
 May thy flag still here be seen.
 Hail an Empire, firmly founded
 On the base of liberty !
 Which before a world astounded,
 Honours England's Jubilee.

As the sun shines round the world
 On the Union Jack unfurled,
 There is law and man is free
 In each British colony.
 Therefore, with festivity,
 Gladness, peace, prosperity,
 Loyal unanimity,
 We, in all sincerity,
 Hail the Diamond Jubilee
 Of our Queen's majority.

William T. James.

THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

*Translated from the German of Johann Friedrich
 von Schiller.*

SHE comes—she comes, the South's proud fleet. The deeps
 Beneath her wail. Across the sea
 With clanking chains and a new God she sweeps
 And countless thunders unto thee.
 Her floating army and her dreadful towers,
 Whose like the ocean ne'er before appalled,
 The Fleet Invincible are called.

Over the frightened waves she leads her powers
 The terror she awakes
 Makes fit the haughty name she takes.
 His load, with slow majestic strides,
 The trembling Neptune bears upon his breast.
 Fraught with the doom of worlds, she rides ;
 Hither she comes and all the storm-winds rest.

Arrayed against thee, see her stand,
 O happy island—ruler of the sea !
 Her galleon hordes assembled threaten thee
 Britannia, great-hearted land.
 Woe to thy freeborn people proud,
 She lowers upon thee a storm-pregnant cloud.

That thou should'st be the first and sovereign nation,
 Who did for thee the priceless jewel gain ?
 Did'st not, from proud kings wrung, thy liberty's foundation,
 Thy kingdom's wisest law thyself ordain,
 And the Great Chart thy kings made citizens, and gave
 Kingship to citizens, obtain ?
 Thy proud dominion of the main
 Hast thou not wrested on the ensanguined wave
 From millions in thy sea-fights slain ?
 For it what thankest thou? Blush mankind at the word,
 What else if not thy genius and thy sword ?

Unhappy thou—behold those sea-born monsters belching
 forth their fires,
 See and forebode thy people's coming thrall.
 In grief looks on this earthly ball ;
 All freemen's hearts beat fast in sympathy,
 And all the good, all true souls mourn with thee
 As sharers in thy glory's fall.

God, the Almighty, saw them wave—
 Proud Leon's hostile banners—when He looked below,
 And yawning open wide thy certain grave.
 Spake He : “ Shall these my Albion o'erthrow,
 “ And extirpate my hero race,
 “ For man oppressed the last rock hiding-place ;
 “ Be his defence, when tyrants' power is near,
 “ Annihilated from this hemisphere ?
 “ Ne'er shall this Paradise, where freedom grew,
 “ Mankind's strong refuge, for a spoil be given.”
 God the Almighty blew
 And strewed the Armada to the winds of Heaven.

Adam C. Orr.



THE QUEEN'S REIGN

ITS MOST STRIKING CHARACTERISTIC
AND MOST BENEFICENT ACT.

2.—BY PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

WE recently addressed a letter to a number of leading men asking them to tell us what in their opinion was the most striking characteristic and most beneficent achievement of the Queen's Reign. We think the following replies, with the autographs reproduced in *fac simile*, will be of interest to our readers :

Canadian Views.

1.—BY PRINCIPAL GRANT.

Of Queen's University.

"The most striking characteristic or achievement of the Queen's Reign!" It is like asking you to name the best man, or woman or book. There are so many, and so much depends on the point of view. Progress in the education of the people, scientific discoveries, commercial freedom, enlargement of popular liberties, astonishing national development, growth of the empire, all these might be noted. Yet her own answer as to the way in which she would wish the Jubilee celebrated seems to me to reveal best the secret of her great impression on her people and on the world. "Do something for humanity, especially for afflicted humanity," she said in substance. Her heart has always bled for the sick, the bereaved, the wounded. She has always known how to say the right word and do the right thing at the right moment. She is a true woman. Therefore her subjects everywhere rise up and call her blessed.

George M. Grant

Of the political achievements during Her Majesty's reign the greatest, I presume, so far as Canada is concerned, would be deemed to be Canadian Confederation. In Great Britain there has been a marked progress towards democracy, each step of which would be regarded as a memorable achievement by the friends of a democratic form of government. There have also been great developments of the Indian and Colonial empire, the comparative importance of which it would be difficult to determine. Nor would it be easy to choose among the innumerable inventions to which the last sixty years have given birth for the benefit of mankind. Hardly less difficult would it be to say which of them had its origin in the Queen's dominions. If the first use of anæsthetics can be rightly assigned to Great Britain, I should be inclined to give it a high place among the scientific glories of the reign.

Goldwin Smith

British Views.

3.—BY DR. CONAN DOYLE.

I am often sent conundrums of this sort by various magazines, and I never remember answering one before. Since you make a point of it, however, I send my opinion for what it is worth—which is, that chloroform is the most beneficent invention of Her Majesty's reign.

Yours very truly
A Conan Doyle.

4.—BY DR. JOSEPH PARKER.

The grandest and completest illustration of the divinity of true womanliness in wifehood, motherhood and widowhood.



5.—BY MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

I am narrow-minded enough to have no care whatever for military glory, and no interest in territorial annexation. To my mind the great achievements of the Queen's Reign have been the legislation lightening the labour in mines, factories and workshops; the expansion of the suffrage; the development of science in the directions of dulling or lessening pain in surgical operations; the marvellous improvements in travel and in postal service, and the Queen's own strictly constitutional government.

Very truly Yours,
Justin M. Carthy

6.—BY S. BARING GOULD.

Is it not rather remarkable that in the Queen's long Reign we should look to the great things done rather by the people than by Her Majesty! Henry VII. founded Eton College and King's College, Cambridge; Henry VIII. founded Trinity College, Cambridge; Edward VI. founded numerous grammar schools; Queen Anne surrendered the Ecclesiastical Tenth to aid poor benefices; William and Mary gave up Greenwich Palace to become a hospital; but the House of Hanover has done nothing of benefit to the people of England, and the great feature of Her Majesty's Reign is that it has seen the people do all that they have needed, and have not looked to the Royal Family to do more than sanction their contributions by giving their names. This

is a great thing to teach the people self-reliance.

from his
S. Baring Gould

7.—BY DR. MONRO GIBSON.

President of the Free Church Council.

The feature of the Queen's Reign which most impresses me is the rapid development of the power of the people, accompanied by the remarkable transition of public opinion from the selfishness of individualism to the Christian conception of brotherhood and mutual responsibility. When asked for the "most beneficent achievement" my mind turns first to the settlement of the Alabama claims by arbitration, and the prompt payment of what is proved to have been an unreasonably large demand—pointing as this does to the fact that Britain makes more of righteousness and peace than of money and pride.

Yours faithfully
Monro Gibson

8.—BY THE REV. J. E. C. WELLDON.

It seems to me that the most strikingly beneficent result of the Queen's Reign has been the mutual understanding of the sundered classes of society, and especially of the rich and the poor. This result has been due to many various agencies, but chiefly to the ministries of religion and philanthropy in the great cities.

In the first year of the Queen's Reign, Lord Beaconsfield made one of his characters in *Sybil* say that the Queen reigned not over one nation but "two nations, between whom there is no intercourse and no sympathy; who are as ignorant of each other's habits, thoughts and feelings as if they were dwellers in different zones, or inhabitants of different planets; who are formed by a different breeding, are fed by a different food, are ordered by different manners, and

are not governed by the same laws." These two nations have, in the sixty years of her reign, tended more and more to become one.

A. C. Wallace

9.—BY DR. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE.

In my opinion the most striking characteristic of the Queen's Reign is the continuous growth of ideas of broad humanity and justice, as shown in our factory legislation, in checks to injurious manufactures, and in the protection from cruelty of children and animals. We are also beginning to recognize—far too late—that the inferior races have a right to justice and fair treatment as well as ourselves. Though these principles are as yet very imperfectly recognized and but partially carried into action, there seems to be no doubt that they have attained to a force in public opinion far beyond that of any earlier period of our history, and they may be thus said to form a most gratifying characteristic of the present long reign.

Among the most beneficent achievements I would rank :

(1) Anæsthetics and the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

(2) The spread of arbitration in settling international differences, and our reparation of an act of national injustice by the restoration of the Transvaal to the Boers in 1881.

Alfred R. Wallace

10.—BY THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, D.D.

In reply to your inquiry as to what I regard as the most striking characteristic of the Queen's Reign, I am reminded of what I once saw when quite a youth, acting as reporter on the county paper of which my father was proprietor. I stood on a small scaffold outside the great prison at Maidstone with a number of policemen and other officials. Thousands of people thronged the space in front waiting for the appearance of the victim, and

eagerly watching the gallows on which his corpse would soon be hanging. To him the Holy Communion had just been administered. Fast pinioned, and in a sort of stupor, taking notice of nothing and seemingly helpless, he was supported by the hangman and assistants. A cap was drawn over his head, concealing his features. The funeral service was read by the surpliced chaplain—the service appointed for the funeral of the dead for the man still alive to hear. In the middle of a sentence, as he stood helpless and senseless, the fatal sign was given and the body dropped heavily, lifeless, save a few brief struggles, and all was over. I was horror-struck, and feel so now after sixty years. The man was hanged for setting on fire a stack of corn at a time of great agricultural distress. I have witnessed sentence of death passed not alone on forgers but on those who, often ignorant of what they did, were convicted for "passing" false coin. Frequently men were hanged for stealing a sheep in their hunger, or breaking, entering and robbing houses by night. Hanging was considered to be a necessary preventive of crime; but the substitution of imprisonment has diminished the number of offences. Conviction has been more sure, because juries often acquitted convicts in order to avoid the possibility of taking away the life of the innocent, for whom reparation would be impossible. Another memorable improvement has been in the place where executions take place—in the interior of the jail, witnessed only by a few, instead of in public, as in the open space in front of Newgate, where multitudes would spend most of the preceding night in buffoonery and drinking, waiting to witness the strangling of the victim, turning a scene so solemn and sad into one of hideous and demoralising revelry.

Newman Hall

11.—BY MRS. FENWICK MILLER.

Nothing is so extraordinary, or, in my hope and trust, so certain to prove beneficent to the human race as the

enfranchisement of women in this reign. The increased freedom granted to them has not been in one or two directions, but in all; and only a person who cares to compare what women are doing to-day with the work that they performed at the beginning of the reign can appreciate the difference that has come over our social state, and the vast improvement that has taken place in the means of well-being and the happiness of our own half of the human race, and in our opportunities of service and helpfulness to the community.

At the beginning of the reign all women but the hard labouring class were engaged in domestic avocations only. It was held derogatory to men for their daughters or sisters to work for money; and, therefore, thousands of women who had powers of mind and body for valuable work sat at home and consumed their time and abilities in frivolity, causing themselves to suffer from "vapours" and "ennui," and eating in unhappy idleness the produce of others' toil, drones in the human hive. Other thousands of these helpless women were to be seen who had been thrown on the world in middle age, unable to do anything but teach a little or to sew, and they were starving on the small wage of these two overcrowded and uncongenial employments. The influence of women on public affairs was non-existent. The fine brains amongst them were refused cultivation; no good schools, and, of course, no universities, were open to them. A married woman had no rights of property, or freedom of person, or of guardianship of her children; and even a widow was not the legal guardian of her own offspring, not even if her husband had died intestate, without appointing any other guardian. In the year 1831 the census enumerated only the one occupation of domestic service for women. Charitable organizations officered and managed by women were unknown, and even as missionaries to the heathen they were not recognized.

We are finding out now what fine material was wasted under that régime.

The change that has taken place is marvellous. There are now over three hundred occupations followed by women. Charities for their own sex and for the community as a whole—improved dwellings, hospitals, reforming and helping societies—occupy them equally with charities for men and boys,—clubs, evening classes, Miss Weston's Mission for Sailors, Miss Robinson's for soldiers, Miss Skinner's letters to policemen, and many others. There is an army of trained nurses at work in and out of hospitals; and a notable phalanx of nearly a thousand women working without pay as members of Boards of Guardians for the care of our pauper children and old people. They vote in and influence all elections but those for Members of Parliament, and some thousands give organized help even in the latter. The most oppressive laws that confined the liberty of wives are altered, and women, though married, now carry on all sorts of trades, because they can own property, and can make contracts alone like men. Above all, their brain capacity for the highest studies is so well proved that *all* the universities of the kingdom are now in one way or another opened to female students, who take such advantage of this chance of pursuing the studies once thought far beyond their powers, that twice in ten years have women taken the Gold Medal of London in medical examinations; that at Cambridge there has been one lady above the senior wrangler, another has been the fifth, and another the eighth wrangler; that a lady has been the senior classic, and another has stood alone in the first class of modern languages at Cambridge; and so on at all the seats of higher learning. Girls' High Schools cover the land, and the girls pass the school examinations provided by Oxford and Cambridge for both sexes in rather larger proportions than the boys. But, above all, there is now wide personal freedom for women; they may do any work that they believe themselves capable of; they may walk alone in town and country, and swim, and cycle,

and play games of an athletic sort, and may travel alone, and may speak on platforms and in committees, and write at their own discretion on all subjects.

In short, a previously unknown and unsuspected force has been set free to act; the results it is already producing are remarkable, though it is by no means yet fully displayed. But already, if we can imagine a sudden return to the state of the early part of the reign—no wage-earning occupations but domestic ones, no learning, no works of organized charity, no public interests, the "blue-stocking" despised, the wife (legally always, and sometimes actually) a slave, and the daughter guarded and suppressed as a permanent infant until her hair was grey—if we can, in short, imagine all the tasks in which the woman of to-day is so usefully employed dropped, and all the avenues in which she is freely and independently walking abruptly shut—we may, perhaps, realize how great and how vast in its action is the force of the new and noble free womanliness.

Florence Sanier Miller

12.—BY A. E. FLETCHER,

Late Editor of "The Daily Chronicle."

The most remarkable characteristic of the Queen's Reign has been, I think, the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. To admit this is to imply that the greatest man who has arisen during the Victorian period is Charles Darwin. I believe that future historians will be of this opinion. Every age in which mankind has marked a degree higher on the scale of existence has been dominated by some great personality, some prophet, poet, philosopher, or deliverer, who has aroused men to attempt the realization

of a higher ideal of life and duty. The Victorian age has not been wanting in representatives of each of these four classes of great men. It has had Browning for its poet, Ruskin for its prophet, Darwin for its philosopher, and Gladstone for its deliverer. The greatest of these is Darwin. The influence of the other great men of the reign has not been so widely felt as that of the author of "The Origin of Species." Neither Browning nor Ruskin has been widely read beyond the confines of the English-speaking world, and though Mr. Gladstone has commanded the sympathy of peoples struggling to be free in various parts of the earth, he has made some serious blunders which have to a great extent counteracted the effect of his beneficent policy. Darwin, however, has been recognized all the world over as the central scientific figure of the eventful century now drawing to its close. His discovery, or, rather, explanation of the principles of evolution has influenced every department of action and of thought, and the general effect of his teaching has been to enlarge our ideas of God and the universe. We have abandoned the old doctrine of the verbal inspiration of the Bible in favour of the doctrine of progressive revelation, and this idea of the progressive revelation of God is not confined to our interpretation of the Bible, but chiefly influences also our interpretation of Nature and of history. The expansion of the empire in the form of fresh acquisition of territory during the Queen's Reign, and the increase of material wealth by the application of machine power to production, have been of far less importance than the expansion of our ideas and the widening of our sympathies which have resulted from the new conceptions prompted by the discoveries of Darwin, who must forever take rank as one of the greatest rulers in the empire of Thought.





“COMING EVENTS.”

COINCIDENCES, so far as it is given to mortals to understand the scheme of things, are entirely insignificant. Everything that happens in the world must happen in that period of time during which the world is habitable. This period being limited, according to geologists, and the sum of events large, we bring what we call our reason to bear on the historic problem, and put aside as superstition any belief in an underground relation between apparently independent occurrences—since our vision perceives more easily than the shadow of coming events that of those departing. So we substitute an abstract rational belief in Coincidence for the concrete pagan faith in Fate—and which is the better guess the gods may say.

Two days of Hilda's life, only one of which was eventful, gave rise to these reflections, though not in Hilda's mind, it being imaginative rather than philosophic, and being, moreover, otherwise occupied.

On the first of the two days, a friend who was visiting her, an old schoolmate, told her solemnly that she (Hilda) was engaged, she (the friend) having heard it on good authority.

“But you didn't believe that?” Hilda protested. “You know I should have told you if it had been so.”

“Of course I didn't believe it, but I thought I'd tell you, in case it might be really so, and you not know it. But I told my informant that I thought it extremely unlikely.” Here Hilda

supplied the name of the informant, accurately, adding,

“She ought to lend her imagination to some of our modern novelists—then they wouldn't be so hampered by probability. Oh, Mary, did you imagine I would get into such mischief as that without telling?”

“No—but I'm going home soon, you know, and I thought if I appeared sufficiently hurt at your want of confidence this time, you'd write me a nice, romantic 'dear-Charles-has-made-made-me-so-happy' letter, when it did happen. You know I told you promptly enough. You'll promise to write, then?”

“Oh, by all means—if dear Charles will only materialize. But don't believe it till you get such a letter. Beware of imitations; none genuine without our trade-mark. Let's draft the letter now, so as to be all ready for him.”

“No,” counselled Mary, “he might feel it in the atmosphere, and it might frighten him. Besides, I want your letter to be a surprise when I get it. Let's draft the wedding notice instead.”

“As if *that* wouldn't frighten him much more,” Hilda said. But, not being concerned for the nerves of the mythical Charles, she leaned over Mary's shoulder and assisted in the drafting of the notice.

“At” wrote Mary, then paused to admire her penmanship. “Where shall it be, Hilda?”

"Oh, make it a grand affair. St. George's, Hanover Square."

"At St. George's, Hanover Square, Charles"—Here Hilda interrupted.

"Do you call *that* grand? Lord Charles de Bigcashbox—no, Charles, fifteenth earl of Bigcashboxtonville." Mary transcribed this, and went on:

"To Hilda—if your name were Huldah, with an 'h' on its tail, you wouldn't love it so much."

"Bless your unsuspecting heart, dear, my name's Hildegarde: didn't you know that?"

"No," Mary answered, regretfully. "If I had known, I would have had more fun out of you at school."

"I was christened Hildegarde," the owner of this name explained, "but I didn't write it that way till I was as tall as it was, when it was stood up on end beside me. Now go on. To Hildegarde, eleventh daughter—"

"There's only six of you, and the other five are married, and two of them are sons."

"Being married hasn't anything to do with it. I'm the fourth daughter, am I not, if the girls were married four times each?"

"Oh, possibly." Mary turned her head quickly. "Is that a visitor?" The voice of the imaginative lady who had told Mary of her friend's engagement came through the half-open door leading into the hall, and Hilda put the wedding notice out of sight, saying briefly:

"Explanations are tiresome, and not always convincing." Then they spent an amiable half-hour in not telling the caller anything, on any subject whatever, that she did not already know, which shows the curious effect of a mind acquisitive of facts upon minds that are, under other circumstances, open enough.

When Hilda was preparing for bed that night she turned out the contents of her pocket and found the draft wedding notice. Her mind reverted to the nonsense of the afternoon, and she paid it the tribute of a reminiscent chuckle, partly inspired by the thought of the keen interest the interrupting

caller would have taken in the proceedings, if she had guessed at their nature.

"That sort of person would make a Machiavelli out of Sister Simplicia, I believe," she thought. "My own interests in my fellowman—or woman—being in his character rather than in his actions, I insist on standing myself upon a pedestal to look down on that inquisitive lady. I wonder if Mary is asleep? We might finish making fools of ourselves by writing the letter—it's a mistake in chronology to write the notice first." She went into the hall, and inspected the outside of Mary's door. No light shone under it, and no movement could be heard within. "Asleep, I suppose. I'll write the letter myself, and show it to her in the morning."

No one can foretell the future accurately. Hilda wrote the letter, but did not show it to Mary in the morning. She left a blank in the place where the name of Charles de Bigcashboxtonville might fairly have considered itself entitled to stand, perhaps being too indolent to write a long name unnecessarily, or perhaps amusing her own soul with another idea that she was not bound to share with Mary. Whatever name was visible there to her half-conscious imagination, the paper was honestly blank in that place when she turned out the gas and crept into bed—"perchance to dream." But in the morning, when her glance fell upon the letter, there was a name in the space she had left blank, written in her own hand, apparently, a name she knew well—no mythical millionaire my-lord, but an ordinary "able male white citizen" of her own country.

"What a *dreadful* thing to do!" She sat down to recover her shattered wits. "Good heavens, if anyone had seen it!" She got her breath back after a little time. "I suppose, under British institutions, one can dream what one likes, but really that's taking awful liberties with a free-born subject's rights. I never walked in my sleep before. I seem to write about as badly asleep as awake, though. What a dreadful thing to do!" Hav-

ing satisfied her conventional conscience by this view of the matter she began to see the humour of it, and to wish she could share the joke with some one. "But that's not possible; fancy having a joke all to oneself all one's life!" To make sure of this she struck a match and burned the letter carefully in a little metal tray on her dressing-table. "Peace to its ashes," she said, breaking the charred paper into little bits with a hair-pin. "Now, where's an urn?" A little dark-blue vial that might have held smelling salts, if she had ever remembered to buy any, offered itself as a receptacle for burnt jokes instead. "Shall I label it like the raspberry jam down cellar?" she pondered, "or like that fellow in Browning, 'Lord Clive's Fear—Unique,' 'Hildegard's Lunacy— not at all unique in degree, but startlingly so in kind.' Oh, Hilda, fair, it's time you had your breakfast and read the morning paper, or something approximately sane." No editorial sanity could avail her now; but how should she know this? Light-hearted and unreflective, taking with a good grace all the pleasure and the pain of her life, should she not accept the great gift or the great burden when it came, lightly, not thinking of to-morrow; indeed, not understanding to-day? So she merely thought she had a joke all to herself, and Mary's demurely impersonal conversation at breakfast gave piquancy to the amused sense of guilt in the background of Hilda's mind. For Mary was serious and proper this morning, unmindful, apparently, of yesterday's jest. "She wouldn't look so pious if I told her the sequel," Hilda thought, with a mental sensation something between a laugh and a cold shower bath at the idea.

Mary had an engagement that day, having been invited to spend it with some old friends, an invitation Hilda had ingeniously manœuvred herself out of, much to Mary's envy.

"I don't see how you manage not to be asked to go places you don't want to go to, Hilda," she said, plaintively, lingering at the door. "If I

had your skill I really believe I should be happy."

"Oh, you'd need my sunny disposition, too," Hilda said cheerfully. "Now, be a good little girl, and don't spill preserves on your pinafore."

When Mary was gone, Hilda went to the dining-room window, which had the good luck to look out upon a few tall pine trees. "It's blowing what they'd call half a gale, I suppose," she thought, sitting down in the window-seat. She watched the swaying trees and listened to the wind's voice—she could seldom hear sadness in such music, and assuredly she heard none to-day—as if she were seeing her own tumultuous thoughts and hearing their unlooked-for music. Half the morning went in this occupation, then the servant brought her a message.

"Miss Jefferson wishes to see you, Miss." Hilda turned with a start.

"Whom did you say, Ellen?"

"Miss Jefferson."

"Oh, I'll come at once." And she crossed the hall, with a brow of calm innocence, to meet the sister of the man whose name, burnt to safe ashes, was among her trinkets upstairs. And she told this sister that it was good of her to come, because Mary had gone out, and she was practically alone. And the sister was sorry she couldn't stay, and sorry Mary wasn't in, because Dick wanted them to go to the hockey match that afternoon, but she could come, couldn't she, though Mary couldn't?

"We ought to have given you more warning, but Dick didn't know till the last minute that he could get away for the afternoon,—he just telephoned half an hour ago."

"Oh, I'll be delighted to come," Hilda said, never having been able to understand why boys shouldn't disfigure each other and call it a game, if they so desired.

When Miss Jefferson left, Hilda's mind had turned from wind-swayed trees and the wilfully-vague brightness of her earlier mood. It was all very well to imagine or dream things, and to let her mind break into a ripple of



"You'll promise to write, then?"

p. 145

laughter behind the quiet face she showed Mary or Miss Jefferson, but this Dick whom she would sit beside all the afternoon was—very different from Mary or Miss Jefferson; he was a man. Hilda was not afraid of them usually, but she felt a little guilty, for Dick, besides being "different," had been very nice to her—but no nicer, she chose to think, than he had been to other girls. No, she was sure he hadn't been any nicer than to others. As she went slowly upstairs to change her dress, she knew there would be no laughter behind her quietness that afternoon.

She looked frequently at her reflection in the mirror while she dressed. No philosopher, I think, has ever explained adequately the pleasure we take in contemplating the reproduction of ourselves in a mirror or a photograph. It has been said that there is something attractive in every face, but this, surely, is a matter of faith, not knowledge. The small truth that is responsible for this large belief may explain our interest in our own faces. From the point of view of an outsider, whose eye is unhelped by faith, they are unattractive enough, possibly; but we, seeing from within as well as from without,

see that which interprets the mirror's picture. Our slight and inaccurate knowledge of ourselves is so much more illuminative than our neighbour's ignorance that we see, and are justified in seeing, beauty and dignity, where they see only invidiously-selected features and no expression to speak of. Hilda's face needed neither faith nor inner knowledge to make it charming, and as she tilted the mirror back to take a final view of her-

self and her clothes, she was vaguely conscious of this, though it was to her toilet she gave her chief attention.

"Odd, the philosophy of dress," she thought. "Carlyle didn't explain, I believe, why, when we go to see things, we get ourselves up as if we were the thing to be seen. Now you," addressing the tilted glass "have put on most becoming garments, including a poem of a hat, and who's going to look at you? You're not a hockey-match."

Just about this time Dick, contemplating another image in another mirror, was saying thoughtfully: "I wonder if that tie's all right? Girls know about these things. Edith, I say, Edith!" His sister came, buttoning her second glove. "Is this tie all right?"

"Turn round to the light, so I can see. Yes, it looks very nice. And that's a becoming suit you have on. But whence this sudden solicitude about these frivolities; are you on the war-path?"

"How does a fellow please you, I wonder? You have told me often enough that a drain-digger would be ashamed to wear my clothes, and now when I get myself up gorgeously you

want to know why." Edith assured him that she was well satisfied with this style of dress, and refrained from expressing any doubt as to its being the result of sisterly advice.

I forget who won that hockey-match, but I know when they came out of the rink Edith turned the fading day bleak by saying :

"Did you get those pretty new clothes because you're going away, Dick?"

"Oh, come now, that's too bad," Dick protested. "You'll make Hilda think I usually dress like a guy."

"Oh, not at all," Hilda said, absently, "I didn't know you were going away." A slight rising inflection made this a question, and Dick answered :

"Yes—Oh, I'll only be gone a month or so ; but it is such an event in our stay-at-home family that Edith thinks everybody is interested."

"Perhaps Edith is mistaken in that less often than you think," Hilda said, civilly ; "certainly not this time. What a dismal sky!" she added as they

turned westward, and the place where the sun should have been setting showed only gloomy clouds.

"That's not fair," Edith said. "Where's the sunset we're entitled to?"

"Perhaps they fired it off when we were inside," suggested Dick.

"They didn't have any," Hilda explained. "I know as well as if I'd seen it. It was just all grey and then somebody tore a hole in one of the clouds, and a little, niggardly scrap of silver showed itself, and then the clouds closed over the rent again, and it just stayed grey."

"And there won't be any more sun till to-morrow morning, and we won't be up to see it," grieved Edith. "Let's go home and light the gas."

At Hilda's gate, when they said good night, Dick wondered why he hadn't invented a way back that would have brought them to his home first, so that he might have left Edith behind—but, anyhow, Hilda seemed more interested in the most ordinary sky he had ever seen than in him. On her side, Hilda went into the house telling herself that if Dick had been a little clumsier he would have said he didn't care whether she was interested in his



"Dick, leaning forward out of the chair by the sofa, was saying—"

going away or not. It was just the top of Hilda's mind that offered this peculiar interpretation of Dick's words, the bottom of it knew better, but Hilda was not listening attentively enough to hear the lower voice.

On the table in the hall lay a letter, addressed to Mary. "From her husband," Hilda said, glancing at it as she passed. The imaginative faculty, that gets its owner into trouble frequently, may yet help him sometimes to an unexpectedly clear view of things he knows nothing of, and Hilda went into the yet unlighted dining-room and dropped down among the cushions on the sofa, wondering why other people, outsiders, could make it so much harder. There was the window yonder from which she had watched the pine-trees that morning—she hid her eyes in the curve of her arm to shut it out. She heard the hall door open, and Mary's step in the hall. It paused at the table—paused a long while. "She is reading his letter, before stopping to take her things off." Loneliness cannot be called a negative quality, yet its poignancy depends somewhat on outsiders' relations with each other. Hilda uncovered her eyes to look about the darkening room. "Suppose—on this chair beside the sofa here"—the imagined figure came vividly enough at her call, and her fancy stopped its work a moment, then "Take what you will certainly pay for, Hilda," she advised herself, "whom can you hurt but yourself?" She dropped her head upon her arm again, and let the picture paint itself upon the darkness.

A few minutes later Mary came into the room, and Hilda sat up suddenly, looking at the empty chair. Mary sat down in it.

"You here, in the big dark?" she asked. "I've just got a letter from home."

"Yes, I saw it as I came in." Possibly Mary thought the world owed her some recreation after her day's visit, for, instead of telling her home news, she went on:

"But there's one letter I didn't get—the one you wrote me last night. What did you do with it?"

"Burnt it," Hilda answered quickly, before her voice had time to desert her.

"Oh! Do you call that playing fair?" Hilda's mind had reached the chronological question by this time.

"How—and when—did you see it, Mary?" she asked innocently.

"Oh, in the middle of the black night. I waked up out of a bad dream and spooked into your room to wake you and worry you about it, and get back to daylight level again, when I happened on the letter, and it did just as well." Hilda's wits were seeking a way to find out the order of last night's events, and she did not speak immediately.

"Surely you're not annoyed?" Mary asked. "Of course I thought you meant to show it to me?" Hilda's tightened muscles relaxed; she would not be credited with an intention to show that letter if Mary had seen it after the name was filled in.

"No—oh, no! Why should I be annoyed? Of course I meant to show it to you."

"Then why did you burn it?" Mary seemed to expect no answer, for she went on immediately. "You kept so still I was afraid you weren't pleased—but I knew nobody would see it but you, and I couldn't resist when I saw that nice blank space. And didn't I imitate your handwriting to perfection?"

"To perfection," Hilda echoed, with a shaky laugh.

"And this morning you looked as if you had never heard of—dear Charles," Mary went on, aggrievedly: "You just beamed on the Universe and appeared to be thinking of something else entirely, something awfully nice. It occurred to me that that might be one of your ways of getting mad, but I thought I knew them all by this time, and, besides, it didn't look likely. You shouldn't play new tricks on old friends—when I expected you to wax eloquent after breakfast and tell me, to the last notch of expressiveness, what sort of horrid thing I was. Do you think you've been playing fair? When

I thought I had played such a lovely trick on you?

"You did," Hilda uttered. "Oh!" it was almost a little scream, "there's the door-bell."

"What have you done with your nerves?" Mary asked, gathering up her belongings. "I'll take my things upstairs, and be down again presently."

From the first landing she heard Dick Jefferson's voice, and then the servant's in answer.

"I think Miss Hilda's in the dining-room, sir; wait a moment, till I light the gas."

It was some little time before Mary came down—perhaps she waited to read her letter again. When she reached the stairway, Dick, leaning forward out of the chair by the sofa,

was saying—if she could have heard him she would have gone back into her room for a while)—

"But it never seemed possible till to-day, and then when Edith said I was going away, you froze up again." ("I didn't; I just abused the sky.") "Oh, was it the sky you didn't like? I wondered. Hilda, I had waited so long." ("I didn't know.") "No, of course, how should you? Then when Edith said I was going away, things seemed just as they had always been, but it *had* looked possible for a little while, and I didn't want to go away without knowing, so I took Edith home and came back—and you looked as if you expected me. Oh, Hilda!" But just then they heard Mary crossing the hall, and Dick moved his chair back at least three inches.

Katharine L. Johnston.

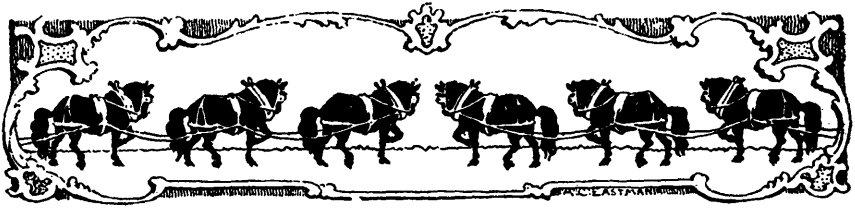


MAY—JUNE.

Le roi est mort, farewell sweet May,
Blest month of southwest winds a-blowing,
Of yellow buttercups at play,
And amaryllis growing.

But *vive le roi*, June, fair and free!
With rose-buds all thy path adorning;
Sweet May did give my love to me,
Thou see'st my wedding morning!

LeRoy Boughner.



CANADA'S PROGRESS IN THE VICTORIAN ERA.

BY THE EDITOR.

IN respect for herself, in respect for the Empire of which she forms a part, in respect for honour and virtue, in respect for the righteousness which exalteth a nation, Canada stands an easy first among the colonies of Great Britain. Blessed with a climate which conduces to vigorous mental and physical manhood, with a natural wealth unequalled by what has been given to any other country on the globe, and with a vast extent of territory which may yet hold a hundred millions of people, she possesses prospects which most of the nations of the earth might envy, and not prospects only—for the record of her progress during the present century, and especially during the Victorian Era, shows that her wealth has increased a hundredfold. New provinces have been built where, in 1837, there were only trees and wild animals and the unprogressive red-man. Towns and cities have sprung up all over the best portion of this British part of North America. Many miles of canals, thousands of miles of railways, and tens of thousands of miles of good waggon roads, have been built, and the land is full of the hum of commerce. Ships have been built and rebuilt, and Canada's commercial navy ranks fifth in the vessel tonnage of the world. Where in 1831 there were a million of people, there are now over five million. In 1837 her total trade was less than thirty million per year; now it is over two hundred million. In 1837 there were fifteen miles of railroad, and now there are over fifteen thousand, with yearly earnings of about

fifty million of dollars. In 1837 British North America consisted of a half-dozen isolated colonies with no connection or sympathy. Now all these, with several new and important communities (but excepting Newfoundland) are numbered under one government, with a growing unity of sympathy, aim and national feeling, and blessed with a system of government—federal, provincial and municipal—which is unequalled anywhere.

I.—FREEDOM OF GOVERNMENT.

Those were black days in the Canadas and the other North American colonies when William IV. of Great Britain and Ireland was succeeded by his niece, Alexandrina Victoria Guelph. On the 19th June, 1837, the day before her succession to the throne, Sir Francis Head met the Upper Canada Parliament in a special session, which lasted about three weeks and was called to relieve the banks from certain penalties which a severe commercial depression threatened to impose upon them. Specie payments had been suspended, business was paralyzed, and the banks of Lower Canada, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia had found it necessary to repudiate their liabilities. But the banks of Upper Canada pursued a more honest course and finally liquidated all claims against them. The main cause of the depression was a lack of confidence engendered by a severe commercial crisis in the United States.

But commercial troubles were not the only shadow on the lives of those

who resided in the colonies that now make up the Dominion of Canada. Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were separately governed by the Colonial Office. Each had its own Governor, its own Executive, its own law-making body and its own troubles. Yet these troubles were very much the same in each district. The people in each had certain ideas of government gained while living in England or in the United States, or imbibed in some other way, and when they attempted to crystalize these ideas in legislation they found themselves balked by the Colonial Office and the Governors sent out from time to time.

In 1836, a general election had taken place in Upper Canada and the reformers had been beaten by open bribery and by the influence of the Governor, Sir Francis Head. The reform leaders, who desired to see responsible government, along the lines of Cabinet responsibility as it had been worked out in Great Britain, who desired the Provincial Legislative Assembly to control all the revenues and patronage of the province, these men grew bitter and reckless. The result was an unsuccessful rebellion.

In Lower Canada there was an equally arrogant governing class, and the gulf between the Executive and the people was broader because of a difference in race, in language and in religion. The Assembly of that province fought long and assiduously for the same reforms as did the Assembly in Upper Canada; but the fight was more bitter, more acrimonious, and the open rebellion in 1838 more widespread and more disastrous.

In the three Maritime colonies the same constitutional troubles were present. The people were not satisfied with the way in which the revenues were distributed, nor with their share in the governing of their respective colonies. But in these there was less republicanism than in Upper Canada, and less race hatred than in Lower Canada; consequently, there was no

open rebellion. The British connection was more highly valued, and even the most extreme reformers declined to jeopardize that for the sake of more speedy reforms.

In 1838 Lord Durham was sent out by the Home Government for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of the provinces. He reached Quebec towards the close of May, and at once assumed the duties of Governor-General of British North America. When, in July, 1840, this nobleman lay dying at Cowes, he said, "I would fain hope I have not lived altogether in vain. Whatever the Tories may say, the Canadians will one day do justice to my memory." And his prophecy has come true. Lord Durham in his now famous report advocated a union of the two Canadas, a granting of responsible government to each of the colonies, and the placing of the control of the patronage in the hands of the people's representatives. These reforms were approved by Lord John Russell and by the British Government. In 1840 there was passed the Act of Union, giving Upper and Lower Canada a common government, and the first parliament of the Province of Canada met in 1841. Lord Sydenham accepted the principle, that he must allow party government and party control of his Executive Council, as set forth in Mr. Harrison's successful amendment to Mr. Baldwin's resolution in that first parliament. Lord Sydenham's successors, Sir Charles Bagot and Sir Charles Metcalfe, did not always fully accept the principle, and Metcalfe especially refused to distribute the patronage according to the wishes of the Assembly. Lord Elgin arrived in 1847, and since then the people of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) have been allowed to do as they wished in all matters where Imperial interests are not at stake. They have had home rule since 1847.

In 1848, under Sir John Harvey, Nova Scotia also obtained the long-desired boon of responsible government. In 1837 the Assembly of New Brunswick secured control of the rev-

enue and, in 1848, finally obtained full responsible government.

Since 1848, Canadians being left to govern themselves, have learned to exercise their powers in a conservative and careful manner. Canadian politicians and statesmen have exhibited those qualities of carefulness, foresight, broadmindedness and astuteness which have been for the public advantage and for the best interests of Britain's possessions in North America. The Government of Queen Victoria gave up much to these colonies, but has received in return a gratitude, a love and an allegiance which have strengthened the Empire and added lustre to its glory. Britain's beloved Queen has no more loyal subjects than the five million inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada.

II.—THE CONFEDERATION OF THE PROVINCES.

On the 10th day of October, 1864, there met in the Conference Chamber of the Parliament House at Quebec, some thirty-four of the leading men from each of the British colonies and North America, to confer and to agree upon a union to include all these colonies. It was moved by the Hon. John A. Macdonald, and seconded by the Hon. Samuel L. Tilley :

That the best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union, under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such union can be effected on principles just to the several provinces.

On the following day this motion was unanimously carried. It was then moved by the Hon. George Brown, and seconded by Adams G. Archibald, as follows :

That in the Federation of the British North American Provinces, the system of government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests of the several provinces and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the Union, would be a General Government, charged with matters of common interest to the whole country ; and Local Governments for each of the Canadas and for the Maritime Provinces, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections, provision

being made for the admission into the Union on equitable terms of the North-West Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver.

And on the following day this motion was carried unanimously. On these principles a draft Bill was drawn up.

On the 4th of December, 1866, a further conference was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, Eng., and a Bill was finally agreed upon. This was introduced early in 1867 into the Imperial Parliament and received the Royal assent on the 29th of March. By proclamation, the four colonies, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were united on July 1st, 1867, under the British North America Act. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were represented in the Conference of 1864, but the people of both islands declined to assent to the proposal, and neither was represented in the Conference of 1866. Newfoundland is still out of Confederation, but Prince Edward Island entered on the 1st of July, 1873. In 1869, the North-West Territories were added to the new Dominion of Canada, and in 1870 the Province of Manitoba was created. In 1871 British Columbia became a part of this great Confederation.

Thus was the first colonial federation, under Queen Victoria, carried to a successful issue, and the results of that Union have been pleasing to all concerned. Canada's affection for the British Crown is greater than the combined affection of a half-dozen struggling colonies ; and, as a unit, Canada's importance as a part of the Empire is much greater than if the same territory were represented by a half-dozen weak governing bodies. It has, however, taken thirty years for that Confederation to fully assert itself, to override the sectional prejudices which had previously existed, and to weld into harmony the widely-varied aims and interests of several small provinces. The old dividing lines have been pretty well effaced, and racial, religious and other disturbing prejudices are almost lost in the new Canadianism which has arisen.

The greatest work in British North America during the Victorian era has been the creating of this new and broad national feeling, and as no such work has been accomplished in any other group of the British colonies, Canada has the right to claim that, among her peers, she has accomplished most in this great era which is marked out by the rule of the world's most illustrious Sovereign.

III. FREEDOM OF TRADE.

In the Act of Union of 1840 it was enacted that nothing in that Act should prevent the Parliament of the United Kingdom from establishing regulations or prohibitions regarding trade, or for the imposing, levying or collecting duties for the regulation of navigation or for the regulation of the commerce of the Province of Canada, provided always that the net produce of all duties so imposed should be applied to and for the said Province of Canada. It will thus be seen that the trade of the Province was not wholly within local control, and that Great Britain still directed Canada's external trade policy. A great many concessions concerning revenues and disbursements were made by the same Act, but it was not until 1847 that the colonies in North America received full control of their customs tariffs. In that year the navigation laws were repealed by the Imperial Parliament, and from that time forward the home authorities would not interfere with a colonial trade policy, no matter how much it might be regretted. These concessions were due in part to the "Free Trade Policy" which was then so prominent in the British Governmental policy, and in part to the policy of allowing the colonies almost entire independence in all matters which related to their domestic welfare.

The indirect result of this change of trade policy was the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 between the United States and Canada, or rather Great Britain for Canada. This treaty gave fishermen of the United States the right to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on

the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the British Provinces, without being restricted to any distance from the shore. The salmon and shad fisheries were not to be included. British fishermen were to have similar rights on the eastern coasts of the United States north of the 36th parallel. Certain commodities such as grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals, meats, poultry, fish, lumber, hides, ores of metals, rice, hemp and manufactured tobacco, were to be admitted free into each country. The St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals were to be as free to the United States people as to British subjects. It remained in force for eleven years and was mutually beneficial, although the United States Government put an end to it by giving the arranged year's notice. The interchange of commodities in the previous eight years averaged \$14,230,763; while in the first year under the treaty it rose to \$33,492,754, and to \$50,339,770 in the third year.

Since this change in Imperial Policy, mentioned above, Canada has arranged its own tariff. Up to the 7th of August, 1858, the duties were not exceedingly high. The highest ad valorem duty was 20 per cent., and this was only on leather and rubber manufactures. The average of the charges on dutiable goods was less than 10 per cent., and there was a large free list. After 7th of August, 1858, there was an increased rate, the ratio of duties collected to total imports being 11.6. Manufactures of leather paid 25 per cent.; a long list, including cashmeres, silks, strawgoods, rubber goods, jewelry, hats, caps and bonnets, guns, patent medicines, tools, woollen goods, etc., were taxed 20 per cent., and a specific duty was imposed on coffee, spirits, ale, wine, sugar, tea, tobacco, etc. In 1878 a higher rate of duties was imposed under what is known as the "National Policy." The rate on dutiable goods varied from 20 to 50 per cent., averaging about 31 per cent. The total duties collected amounted, however, to but 16 per cent. on the total imports. The total im-

ports in 1895 were \$110,781,682, of which \$42,140,475 were free. On these the duty collected amounted to \$17,887,269 or 16.1 per cent. on the total imports. In other words, the duties in 1859 were to the duties of 1895 as 11.6 is to 16.1.

The present year has been marked by a new tariff policy, the effect of which it is too early to estimate. The features of it are a change from specific to ad valorem duties, a reduction of the customs collected on raw materials, an increase in the excise duties, and a reduction of 12½ per cent. on imports from Great Britain. The policy of the

present government would seem to be to promote trade within the Empire, and to leave Canadian manufacturing industries to work out their progress under a moderate protective tariff.

A reciprocity treaty with France came into force on the 14th of October, 1895. Several attempts have been made since 1865 to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty with the United States, but without success.

IV.—EXPANSION OF TRADE.

The accompanying tables show the expansion of the imports and exports since 1837. The total trade in 1837

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS.

	1837	1857	1868	1878	1887	1895
Produce of Mine.....	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 286,469	\$ 1,276,729	\$ 2,762,762	\$ 3,796,496	\$ 6,981,550
" " Fisheries.....	4,400,000	540,113	3,357,510	6,853,975	6,875,810	10,692,247
" " Forest.....	6,000,000	11,730,387	5,470,042	5,912,139	3,574,885	5,517,342
Animals and their Products.....		2,107,240	6,803,167	14,019,857	24,246,937	34,387,770
Agricultural Products.....	500,000	8,882,825	12,871,055	18,008,754	18,826,235	15,719,128
Manufactures.....		398,821	15,675,274	17,780,776	19,999,296	26,144,376
Miscellaneous.....	700,000	121,120		401,871	644,361	85,938
Value of Ships built at Quebec.....		1,383,444				
Estimate of Unreported Exports.....		1,556,205				
Coin and Bullion and Short Returns.....			7,827,800	2,418,655	3,002,458	7,625,409
Foreign Products.....			4,196,821	11,164,878	8,549,333	6,485,043
Total.....	*\$12,600,000	\$27,006,624	\$57,567,888	\$79,323,667	\$89,515,811	\$113,638,803

* The figures for 1837 are only approximately correct.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTS.

WHENCE.	1837	1857	1868	1878	1887	1895
Great Britain.....	\$ 11,200,000	\$ 17,559,025	\$ 36,663,695	\$ 37,431,180	\$ 44,962,233	\$ 31,131,737
North American Colonies.....		751,888	1,634,414	672,665	354,342	239,850
West Indies.....	2,000,000	26,823	1,396,553	1,033,849	1,942,182	4,794,020
United States.....	1,300,000	20,224,651	26,315,052	48,631,739	45,107,066	54,634,521
France.....			1,365,295	1,385,003	2,073,470	2,585,174
Germany.....	400,000		485,943	399,326	3,235,449	4,794,159
Other British Provinces.....	300,000		938	156,540	774,987	626,671
Other Foreign Countries.....	1,300,000	868,211	1,645,770	1,489,275	7,189,699	5,860,379
Free Goods.....			2,477,646			
Total.....	*\$16,500,000	\$39,430,598	\$71,985,306	\$91,199,577	\$105,639,428	\$105,252,511

* The figures for 1837 are only approximately correct.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION.

PROVINCE.	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
Ontario.....	236,702	455,688	952,004	1,396,091	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321
Quebec.....	553,134	697,084†	890,261	1,111,562	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535
Nova Scotia.....	160,000¶	225,000¶	276,854	330,857	371,800	440,572	450,396
New Brunswick.....	119,557‡	150,000¶	193,800	252,047	285,594	321,233	321,263
Manitoba.....				18,290	62,260	62,260	152,506
British Columbia.....			1,500¶	3,420	36,247	49,459	98,173
Prince Edward Island.....	32,292*	35,000¶	50,000¶	80,857	94,021	108,891	109,078
Territories.....						56,446	98,967
Total.....	1,101,685	1,562,772§	2,364,419	3,176,838	3,635,024	4,324,810	4,833,239

† 1844. § Population in 1840, according to Bourinot's "Canada," p. 366, was 1,500,000.

* 1833. ‡ 1834. ¶ Estimated.

of all the colonies now comprised in the Dominion of Canada was about \$29,100,000. In 1895 the total trade was \$224,420,485, or an increase of about 671 per cent. in the sixty years. The tables show how gradual and steady has been this expansion. There is nothing exceedingly startling about it, but to us who know the difficulties under which Canada has laboured the result is highly gratifying.

At first the trade was restricted by the trade policy of the Mother Land. After this it was hampered by prejudices caused by Canada's colonial position, by mistaken ideas of Canada's climate and resources, and by the scattered nature of the settlements. Great railroads have been built across the continent, and yet trade is limited in some directions. The world knows Canada better than it ever did, but not so well as it should. At present the prospects for trade expansion are brighter than ever before in the history of the country.

V.—RAILROAD PROGRESS.

Canada was slow in securing railroads, and the resultant advantages of improved communications. The canal system was developed early, but a railroad policy was not adopted as soon as it might have been. The first railroad was opened in England in 1825, and the great Liverpool and Manchester road in 1830. By this date there were 23 miles in operation in the United States. The first steam railroad in Canada was not operated until 1837, and it was a very short line of fifteen or sixteen miles, from La-prairie to St John's in the Province of Quebec (then Lower Canada). In the next twelve years we find a very slow

growth, Canada having 50 miles in 1849, while the United States had 9,021 miles. After that period the growth was more rapid, there being 850 miles in 1856, 1,880 miles in 1860. The accompanying table shows more fully the growth during the different periods.

Notwithstanding the fact that railroads were more necessary in Canada than in Great Britain, there does not seem to have been the same rush to build them, and the "mania of 1845" did not extend to this colony. The epidemic, however, struck the country later, and 1850 to 1860 was a great railroading decade. In 1851 Montreal and Boston were connected, and on the occasion of the opening of this road a great international celebration was held in Boston. Under large photographs of Lord Elgin and President Fillmore, which were hung across a street, was this inscription :

Now let us haste those bonds to knit,
And in the work be handy,
That we may blend "God Save the Queen"
With "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

There was a procession three and a half miles long, and a banquet, at which 3,600 people were present.

In 1853 the first locomotives in Upper Canada (Ontario) were run over the Northern Railway from Toronto to Bradford.

In this year the freight tariff of the Grand Trunk Railway (from Montreal to Portland) was one of the first documents published in Canada to use the dollars and cents system instead of the pounds, shillings and pence.

In November, 1856, some 4,400 people gathered at a banquet in Montreal to celebrate the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Montreal. This railway was the first

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

	1837	1849	1856	1860	1875	1885	1895
Miles.....			850	1880	4,896	10,150	15,977
Passengers.....	15	54			5,190,416	9,672,599	13,987,580
Tons of Freights.....					5,670,836	14,659,271	21,524,421
Earnings.....				*\$6,722,666	\$19,470,539	\$32,227,469	\$46,785,487

* See Dent's "Canada since the Union of 1841," Vol. II., 140.

great road built in what is now known as the Dominion of Canada. Some of the shorter roads were very primitively conducted in those days. On one Quebec road, it is said, there was but one coach on the train, and it often contained butter, eggs, fish, vegetables, sheep, calves and passengers.

One great difficulty at this time was the crossing of the St. Lawrence at Montreal. The freight and passengers had to be taken across in barges, steamboats and sleighs. Twice a year, when the ice was forming or breaking up, traffic would be delayed one to three weeks. On August 25th, 1860, the Prince of Wales opened the Victoria Tubular Iron Bridge across this river, a structure which is nearly two miles in length, is sixty feet above the water, is borne on twenty-four piers, and cost \$7,000,000. The engineer and designer was A. M. Ross, and he was assisted by Robert Stevenson.

From this date forward, transportation through Canada began to grow rapidly. Before 1860, the Hudson Bay Company sent its supplies for the North-West via sailing vessel to York Factory in Hudson's Bay. After that date they were sent *via* steamboat to Montreal, Quebec or Portland, thence by railroad to St. Paul, and then overland to Fort Garry.

Much money was lost by the early railroads being built with the wide gauge, five feet six inches. Two notable exceptions were the Toronto and Nipissing and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, which were built with a three feet six inch gauge. As the four feet eight and a half inch gauge was used by the United States roads, it became necessary to adopt it in Canada. The change from one width to the other entailed a great expense. Another source of loss was occasioned by trying to use heavy English locomotives on the Canadian roads, with their light ballast, their sharp curves and their winter snowdrifts.

The building of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railroads since Confederation have been large undertakings, which have cost Canada a great

deal of money, but which have made possible a genuine confederation of the different provinces. Compared with her population, Canada has greater railroads than any other country in the world.

Canada's latest engineering feat is the construction of the St. Clair Tunnel under the St. Clair River. It is 6,026 feet long, or with approaches, 11,553, and cost \$2,700,000.

One feature which strikes the student of recent Canadian history is the fact that the Canadian "upper ten" are, to a great extent, railroad people. A great number of the rich and important men in Canada are men who have made their fame and their wealth in promoting, building or managing railroads. Perhaps this is due to the magnanimity of the municipalities and of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in lavishly and unreasonably bonusing every railroad corporation which comes into existence.

VI.—STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The first street railway company in Canada was organized in May, 1861, in Toronto. On the 11th of September the horse-cars were run for the first time on Yonge Street in that city. In November, of the same year, the first cars were run in Montreal. The horse-car system extended slowly until within the past seven years they have been superseded by the electric street cars, run on the trolley system. This electric system has also been extended to short suburban lines such as between Grimsby and Hamilton, and between Aylmer and Quebec. The advance to be made along these lines is bound up with the general advance to be made in electricity, an advance which can not at present be estimated or even indicated.

VII.—CANALS.

Canals have played an important part in the commerce of Canada, and especially so in assisting the circulation along the great commercial aorta made up of the St. Lawrence River and the great lakes. Even before the Victorian

Era a number of canals had been opened for traffic. The Lachine Canal was opened in August, 1825, the Welland Canal in 1829, the Rideau Canal in 1832. In 1843, the Cornwall and Chambly canals were opened, and enlargements, extensions, and new connections have been continually made since that year, until now there are eight canals between Lake Superior and tide-water, besides numerous canals on the tributary streams. The latest of these eight canals is the Sault Ste. Marie, opened in 1895. The total expenditure on canal building in Canada up to June 30th, 1895, was \$78,119,319. Of this amount \$20,692,244 had been expended before Confederation, \$4,173,921 having been contributed by the Imperial Government. The total revenue from the canals since Confederation is \$10,578,258, or an average of \$377,795 a year. In 1894, there passed through these canals 23,158 vessels, with a tonnage of 4,060,931 tons.

The original locks of the Lachine Canal had a depth of five feet. In 1871, it was decided to enlarge the canals on the St. Lawrence route to 12 feet, and now the policy is to have a navigable depth of 14 feet. The depth on the sill of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is 22 feet.

Canada's canal policy, like her railway policy, has lacked unity, and as a consequence much money has been spent, and is yet being spent, with little definiteness of object, and without the surety of a profitable return. Governmental and political exigencies lie at the root of the trouble, and have up to the present time prevented the undertakings being considered and managed from a purely business standpoint.

VIII.—CANADIAN SHIPPING.

Canada has been building ships ever since about 1723, and claims that the *Royal William*, built at Quebec in 1830-1, was the first steam-driven vessel to cross the Atlantic. She has now a fleet of over 7,000 vessels, and comparing her registered tonnage stands

fifth among the mercantile marines of the world. Her vessels connect her with Great Britain and Europe on the east, with Asia and Australia on the west, and dot her inland lakes and her large rivers.

On July 1st, 1867, when Confederation came into force, she had 5,693 vessels, with a registration of 764,654 tons. Now the figures are 15,376, and 895,423. There has been a decline in recent years, as in 1879 there were 7,471 vessels, with 1,332,094 tons.

The development of Canadian railways, canals and shipping has had a most wonderful effect on trade and in opening new territory. The cost of transportation has been wonderfully lessened. The cost of living in the interior of the country is not much greater than on the coasts, and products from the interior are conveyed to the coasts at a cost remarkably low as compared with the rates demanded in 1837. Nevertheless, the development of the Canadian North-West depends to a great extent in the possibility of still further lowering the cost of transporting the animal and agricultural produce of that region to and beyond the Canadian coasts. This is one of the greatest problems which the people of this country are now facing.

IX.—SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Scientific progress is cosmopolitan, and no one country can claim particular merit in this branch of knowledge. However, Canada has not been behind other countries in producing or housing scholars and in assisting them in their work. Sir William J. Logan and Sir William Dawson studied the Laurentian system of rocks, which are more prominently situated in Canada than in any other country, and gave to geology much valuable information about these primary rocks. The latter scientist has given to the world many valuable books on this and similar subjects. Sir Daniel Wilson, the late President of the University of Toronto, added to the world's knowledge of archæology, while Horatio Hale was the Max Müller of America. There

are many others who have passed away, and many who are still with us who have distinguished themselves by their researches, their investigations and their workings. Canada has not been without its inventors, and while it has benefited from the inventions of the citizens of other countries, it has not received without giving in return. The Bell telephone is but one example of many.

The Royal Society of Canada for about thirteen years has been accomplishing a great deal of work of which too little is known even by our best citizens. Besides this body there are numerous associations throughout the country which are doing much for science in an unostentatious but effective manner.

The meeting of the British Science Association in Toronto in August of this year should do much to develop the interest of Canadians in scientific subjects. We have not yet fully realized the truth contained in the words uttered by James Russell Lowell: "Material success is good, but only as the necessary preliminary of better things. . . . The real value of a country must be weighed in scales more delicate than the balance of trade."

X.—LITERARY DEVELOPMENT.

Canada's literary development has been exhibited in three striking phases: her educational system, her newspapers, and her volumes of poetry. It may hardly be correct to class education as a phase of literary culture, but there is such an intimate relation between the two that one is, in modern times, an adjunct of the other. And it can scarcely be denied that our superb and extravagant (in some ways) system of high schools, colleges and universities is an evidence of something more than business or even moral culture. Canada's claim is that she has the grandest educational system in the world, and some people aver that because the statement is true Canada is handicapped.

As to the Canadian newspaper, it has developed wonderfully since 1837.

There were very few papers then, and they were small, ugly and high-priced; now they are as numerous as in any other country in the world, maintain a higher standard than in most countries, are beautifully printed, and ably edited. They have one grave fault, and that is they are content to look at foreign events through United States spectacles; they receive all their foreign news *via* New York instead of setting up a cable service of their own.

The third phase mentioned above is our volumes of poetry. No country on the face of the globe has produced, proportionately, so many volumes of verse as Canada. Many of these are of minor importance; some of them contain valuable productions—poems which have been read with pleasure and delight by the best people of other countries. But the numerical strength of our poets, past and present, indicates the strong hold which literature has in the affections of the people of Canada.

Canadian literature, generally, is something of which Canada should be proud. It had its beginning when Champlain and Lescarbot and Charlevoix wrote historical works on "La Nouvelle France;" and it is interesting to note in this connection that the first Canadian edition of Champlain's works appeared in 1830. But though our literature has such early beginnings it was, in 1837, of little importance. There was some intellectual activity in the dozen larger towns, but there was little publishing. There was no public school system, and the people had little time for general reading. But about this date there was born a greater activity which is linked with the names of Howe, Haliburton, Brown, Mackenzie, McGee, Wilmot, Cartier, Galt, and other public men. The leading Canadian poets of the early part of the Victorian Era were Cremazie, Chauveau, Howe, Sangster, McLachlan and Heavysege, while Christie and Garneau were the leading historians. Since Confederation there have been new and worthy names, such as Dent, Todd, and Sir Daniel Wilson, together

with many who are now living and still adding to their already enviable reputation. Some of these have gone abroad and, to their local reputation, added that won among competitors in the United States and Great Britain.

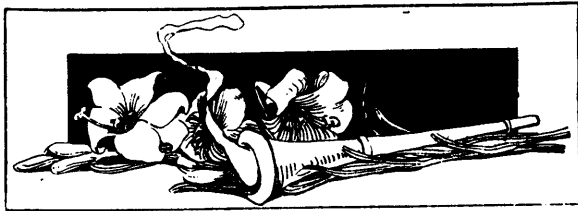
Not only is our literary progress evidenced by the larger number of persons who have done permanent and valuable work, but also by the increased yearly output of Canadian books and by the development of Canadian libraries. There were less than half-a-dozen public libraries in 1837, and now there are hundreds. All these things indicate progress, the nature and extent of which need not here be further discussed.

XI—CONCLUSION.

Much might be written concerning the progress of agriculture, lumbering, mining, fishing and manufacturing,

concerning the advance made in education, banking, postal facilities, and other similar departments of national life, but this cannot be done within the limits of a magazine article. Enough has been said to show, it is hoped, that Canada has not been behind the rest of the world in taking advantage of the opportunities which the Victorian era have offered. Though handicapped by difficulties peculiarly native, her people have been conservatively progressive. They have not become demented in their desire to possess wealth, nor have they ever evidenced a tendency to fold their hands and say "It is enough." They have evinced a faith in their ability to build up on the northern part of this continent, a nation which shall some day stand second to none among the nations of the earth.

John A. Cooper.



TO BEAUTY.

BECAUSE of this sweet lady of my dream,
 Whose servant I am and must be evermore,
 My soul to all of shame shall bar the door,
 When me this body of mine would disesteem.
 And though I may not meet her face to face,
 Where flowers fade and die the birds that sing,
 A subtle thread is woven in everything,
 To guide me through the mazes of her grace.

Sister of love and truth and purity,
 One here with life, one with the ultimate star,
 As constant as the recurring tides of sea,
 Elusive as all winds and waters are,
 Accept, sweet lady, all that is best of me—
 The least of those who follow thee afar!

Keppell Strange.



A WOMAN OF THE NORTH.

A Canadian Tale.

“GOOD-BYE!” cried little Lizette, standing out in the open door, with her breath turning white in the cold air.

It was not often, in that lonely bush-land, that she saw a woman. She had never seen one with cheeks so clear and crimson—like the last sunlight over the western pine-trees, she said afterwards, and eyes as deep and brown as the little pools in the rock-clefts, where the frogs croak and gurgle in the spring when the last snow is gone. “Good-bye! Adieu!” cried the child once more, waving her little red hand, while the woman turned from the clearing into the white roadway.

“Adieu!” called back Jeanne Bourdeau, as her moccasins crunched on the hard snow of the roadway. Her clear voice echoed and re-echoed across the clearing. Then the child standing in the doorway shivered with the cold. She took a last look, and went in and closed the door. She put another huge piece of wood in the box-stove, though its sides were already a dull red from the mass of glowing coals within it, and then warmed her hands in the cloud of steam that spurted from the kettle. She went quietly over to the side of the little bed where her mother lay, still weak from child-birth. Both mother and child were sleeping, so little Lizette turned to the window, and watched the stranger, who had come into her life for one momentous

hour, as she passed down the snow-covered road and disappeared over the hill-crest, towards the pine-lands.

But Jeanne Bourdeau herself was not thinking of little Lizette; for she paused when she came to the little hollow at the eastern edge of the lonely pine-lands, and gazed long and thoughtfully down the road that wound through the forest, already growing dim with the afternoon twilight of a Canadian mid-winter.

The sun was low, and the glow of the white snow made her eyes ache. For a moment she thought it would be better to turn back; for it was a long way to Pierre’s log-cabin. She knew it would be a bitterly cold night. Far to the east she could already see the twinkling lights of the village of Silver Rapids; and she knew this lonely little hollow would be the rubicon of her woman’s life. In the west, above the dark fringe of the pine-tops, burned a long line of clear, wintry crimson. Higher up in the sky it turned to tawny gold, and then to a tranquil, brooding opal. But its seeming quiet serenity made it none the less austere and pitiless. Far over the hills on the north the quiver of a little, indistinct halo showed where the Northern Lights, later in the night, would come and gleam. Jeanne remembered that Little Crow, the old half-breed, had told her they were the spirits of dead chiefs fighting their enemies. The child Lizette had seen the first glimmer of the

Lights from the window, and said they were the angels who come away from Heaven every winter-time to gather handfuls of snow to throw down to the wicked spirits who were burning forever and forever and forever in hell. The old Curé had told her so. Jeanne wondered which was true.

It was very quiet and lonely. The only sound was the crunching of her feet on the dry, crisp snow. The early twilight seemed tinged with the strangeness, the mystery, of the silent North. To one who had not learned to know it the silence might have seemed like the silence of death. To the heart of Jeanne it seemed holy. An old, half-remembered line was running through her mind again and again :

"Dark and true and tender is the North."

She walked on, still half-irresolute, taking in the scene before her with no gesture or expression, for she was a daughter of that legendary, mysterious Northland which teaches one to feel but never to express. So the silence touched her wondering heart with a strange, indefinite awe. She could not help fervently crossing herself, and muttering the *pater noster* which old Father Sebastian had taught her when she was a little child in the village of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the little town where the pilgrims come to drink of the wondrous waters of the Holy Spring, down where the blue St. Lawrence widens into the bluer lake that nurses the Isle of Orleans.

Perhaps Jeanne was touched by some reminiscent influence of the silent twilight, for as she walked along she began to muse on the memories that clustered about that little prayer. In those old days, she remembered, she often used to repeat it, for that was before she had drifted away from the faith, and long before she had come with Pierre Delorme, her old-time *par amour*, from Beaupré into this wild country.

Pierre had been a bad man, she knew, and a scoffer at the faith, and a hater of the church; and she had heard bad things said of him. Yet when he

was a brown-eyed boy at old Beaupré they had played together on the rafts down by the river. And one's heart often plays one strange tricks. She had loved him all her life; and long ago she had prayed in secret before the shrine of Ste. Anne, and kissed the sacred finger-bone of the mother of the Virgin, so that Pierre's heart might be made pure. She had even climbed, again and again, the Scala Sonata at Beaupré, on her knees, muttering a prayer on every step that she might in time lead him back to the faith. She had never told Pierre. He would have laughed with his merry laugh—and she did not like to hear him scoff.

But when Pierre had broken the arm of the young Englishman with one blow of his fork-handle as he was working in the hay fields at the river-side, for calling her a wicked name because Pierre had lived with her before they were married, she went with him from Beaupré, and came across the Maurice into this lonely land where few men ventured, except the lumbermen and the *voyageurs*, and where no one would know of their old life. The pine-lands were thick with timber, waiting for the woodman's axe, but the summers were short, and the winters long and lonely. But, at last, just before the child was born, Pierre sent to the mission at Silver-Rapids for the minister, and on just such a night as this, two years ago, they were married; for Pierre had said it would be better for the child's sake. As for Pierre himself, he did not care, for was he not always a scoffer?

Then after 'Tite Pierre had come to them, Pierre had done her the great wrong. He had left her and stolen away with Ninon Baby, the woman who was known by every lumberman who frequented Silver-Rapids, when his winter's work was done and his pockets were heavy with money.

It was the old blood coming out, she had said. So when the two ran away together, just as the snows were coming on, she followed after them; and the child died. Then she cursed him with her own lips, and soon after she met

him face to face in the streets of Notre Dame des Anges, and there he told her he was tired of her. That had touched her pride; and she said no more, but turned and left him.

Then she recalled how she went back through the snow to Silver-Rapids, and how the minister at the mission had taken her into his own house to nurse his wife with the terrible cough.

Later, when they told her Ninon Baby had died in the heart of the winter, and Pierre had gone back to live alone in his own home among the pine-lands, she had said nothing. The minister said it was the judgment of God. But Jeanne knew better. It was simply because the woman had been born across the sea in sunny France, where the winter does not creep into one's bones and give one a cough, and then it is all over.

Jeanne remembered how she used to sing, at that time, the boat songs of the Canadian *voyageurs* and snatches of old French folk songs, to show them she was happy. But she had often broken off in the middle of her verse to look from the window towards the west, where the pine-lands were. Yet she had stayed on through the brief but golden summer and the fragrant, dreamy norland autumn and deep into the long, silent winter, until the wife of the minister had died. Then he came and told her he was going back to his old home in England. And she herself stood long at the window that looked out on the sun going down over the pine-lands, and at last said that she, too, was going back to Pierre.

The woman was aroused from her reverie by the sound of footsteps echoing along the quiet road, and she looked back over her shoulder. It seemed to her she knew that tall, spare figure that came swinging down the road with its slouching Indian tread. She stopped and looked back once more. Yes; it was Little Crow, as he was ironically called, the half-breed. She stopped and waited for him.

The dark, stolid face betrayed no

surprise. "Ah! Jeanne Bourdeau," he said as he came up to her. "Where do you go?"

Jeanne hesitated a moment, and then said: "Back to my husband."

"Good!" half-grunted the half-breed. Little Crow, like most people about Silver-Rapids, had picked up her story. Jeanne had no heart to talk, so the strange pair walked on in silence, until the half-breed stopped and looked towards the north, where a straggling path stretched away from the roadway through the bush.

He pointed to the north. "I must go here," he said. "Pierre is a bad man. But these women, they twist you round their fingers like prairie grass. It is good. You have the red lights of the north in your cheeks. Pierre is no fool!" And saying this the half-breed turned into the deep snow that lay upon the forest path, and plodded away. He seemed a strange figure, moving across the blank, white background. Jeanne stopped and looked after him. She thought of little Lizette, and then of the half-breed, and it seemed strange to her that people should come together for a little while, and then pass away again for ever. The world was so big! And beyond Quebec there was Manitoba, and beyond that the Great West, and then, she had heard, was the sea. If one had only a little home somewhere, that one might not think about this big world!

But night was coming on, the night of a northern Canadian winter, and Jeanne knew what that meant. The thought of a little log-house she knew of between two hills among the pines came into her mind, and caused her to quicken her steps.

The sleigh-tracks grew fainter and fainter, and the crunching of the snow-crust under her feet echoed and re-echoed along the desolate little road between the gloomy trees. At one time it sounded like the crying of children; then again it sounded like wolf-barks to her. Again, she thought it seemed like the crying of her baby on the night that—but she banished the thought.

She trilled a French-Canadian song Pierre used to sing when he wooed her long ago down on the blue St. Lawrence. A reverberating chorus of antiphonal notes came echoing back to her along the tree-lined road, so mellowed and sweetened that she marvelled at the richness of her own voice. The keen, cold air, exhilarating as the wine they used to make down at Beau-pré in the early autumns, made her strong heart beat light and quick. So she went on, calling out a few notes of her song at a time, and then waiting for the echo to die out along the road.

Again and again she did this, as she crunched along, and stopped to listen half-childishly to one long, clear echo. Yet, as she listened, another sound came from among the pines. It was a low cry, like the groan of a thing in pain. A tingle of fear ran along her limbs. She was not a coward, yet she was feminine. She was a woman who had been made brave by solitude, and courageous by suffering. She listened again,—still the cry, low, despairing, terrible. It was the second time that night Jeanne crossed herself.

Then she floundered into the loose snow, and pushed through the drifted banks among the pines. She stopped and called. There was no reply; and she pierced still deeper into the dark forest twilight. She was on the point of calling out again, when she suddenly came upon it. And it was Pierre, her husband, pinned down on his back by a fallen pine-tree that lay across his thighs, crushing him down in the snow and frozen earth.

Jeanne understood it all in one moment. As soon as her quick eyes grew accustomed to the gloom, she saw his axe lying near him, just beyond his reach. It was the old trick,—a falling tree striking on a smaller one, and swerving. The entrapped man had beaten the snow with his arms, in his frenzied despair, to keep out the cold a little longer. But now he was lying exhausted, quietly moaning. And the winter night was stealing on.

Jeanne's first thought was to take the axe and cut through that part of

the tree-trunk which pinned him down. She was a daughter of the wilderness, and had been taught to handle an axe, even before she had learned the use of a needle. Yet she was only a woman. On second thoughts she determined otherwise.

She went over to him and dropped on her knees beside him in the snow. Her wife's heart ached for him.

"Pierre!" she said, bending low over him; "Pierre!"

To the half-conscious Pierre it sounded like the voice of an angel. He slowly opened his eyes.

"Jeanne! *Mon Dieu!* is it you, Jeanne?" he cried feebly, for the cold had crept into his poor body.

"Yes; it is Jeanne." Then, after a pause; "Pierre, you will die."

Pierre's only reply was a groan.

"Is it well with you, Pierre? Are you all ready to die now?" said the woman bending over him.

"Mother of Christ, I cannot die!" groaned the man, as he tore the crust of the snow until blood oozed from his finger-ends and stained the white ground.

"But you must, Pierre," said Jeanne quietly and solemnly. Then she went on: "You have been a bad husband to me, Pierre, in your time; and you did me a wrong; but that is all over now. And I think I love you more than ever. So, after you are gone, I will go and live in your log-house; and I will put the cross over your grave; and I will pray for you,—and perhaps you will wake up in heaven. And after you die to-night, if the mother of Christ brought one angel to you, and her name was Jeanne, would you still curse her, and say you were tired of her?"

"Ah, Jeanne! I was mad to do it then! *Mon Dieu!* you see I pay for it; I thought it all out to-night. I have been a bad man; and now I pay for it, and so did *she*. I was coming to you, Jeanne, on the day of the New Year; I swear I was coming to you, but I waited because I was afraid. But now it is too late—too late. *Voilà*, the pain is going, and I—I will sleep."

"But remember, Pierre! You will

promise to be good to me in heaven, after you die? Will you promise me?" said Jeanne, shaking him to keep him awake.

"Yes—yes—in heaven—after I die," the man repeated wearily.

"Then say this prayer after me, Pierre, for your soul!" And she bent still lower over him and repeated her *pater noster*. The only reply was the falling of his arm and the sinking of his head back in the snow. He was sleeping the frozen sleep that has taken the pain from many a northern heart.

Jeanne had played her part. When she saw the state he was in she started up in alarm from the snow. She ran across the small clearing out into the roadway towards the little house between the hills, a long half-mile away. She was surprised at her own calm cruelty. It might be already too late to save him. She was panting when she reached the house and broke open the door with a stick of cordwood. Inside everything was drearily cold and dark. But it did not take Jeanne's deft hand long to make a fire in the box-stove. She ransacked the little cupboards and found a huge flask of brandy. Then she gathered together the blankets and buffalo-ropes and skins, and spread them out before the fire. From one of the out-houses she took a light hand-sleigh and a keen-toothed cross-cut saw. She knew she would need them both before her work was finished. She flung a couple of robes over the sleigh, and in twenty minutes from the time she had been quietly praying for the soul of the freezing man, there rang out on the clear night air the music of an axe clanging against the pine-trunk that lay across her husband's body. She had forced some brandy down his throat, and had thrust a robe partially under his body, and flung one over him. The thought that she had wasted precious time in her woman's whim made her work with a desperate energy. She took the saw, when she could chop no more, and watched with a strange pleasure how the sharp teeth bit into the green wood.

At last she was through; the last

stroke was given, and she sat back in the snow, panting and trembling. The long end of the pine-tree settled scarcely an inch or two, so she knew no bones would be broken or crushed, for all the weight of the tree had not rested on the man's body. The short pieces of bole over Pierre's legs was not difficult to roll away. . . . Jeanne almost laughed when she saw what a sadly hacked-up stump it was; and yet there came a time, years afterwards, when she, and Pierre, and Tite Pierre, their second boy, stood by a certain pine-log in the clearing, while Pierre laughingly showed the child what an axe-woman his mother had been in the old days.

But Jeanne had to swallow a scalding draught of brandy before she could lift the rigid Pierre upon the sleigh, and after that she dragged him slowly and wearily across the snow-covered hills to his home. She could scarcely lift him on the bed. She thawed out his frozen feet with snow, and gave him brandy mixed with boiling water from the kettle singing on the stove, and rolled him up in hot blankets, and when everything was done she sat down and waited. Then she went over nearer to him, and sat on the bedside, listening to his heavy breathing. And as she watched, sleep crept over her, the tired head fell wearily forward, and she remembered no more.

When Jeanne awoke the wintry morning sunlight was streaming hazily through the little frosted window panes. The fire in the stove had sunk down to a mass of gray ashes. But in its heart Jeanne still found a bed of coals; and Pierre still slept. She bent over him and felt his brow. As she expected, it was hot and feverish; but his breathing was deep and regular. She knew it would take a few days to bring him round. But she felt that all was well, for she had nursed Father Ignace back to life when they had found him in the snow after the great blizzard of the winter before she left Ste. Anne de Beupré. And Pierre was to Father Ignace what an iron bar is to a little candle.

Jeanne's arms were stiff, and her

shoulders were sore, but there was a happiness lurking about her red lips as she arranged her thick brown hair before the little cracked looking-glass. She set about her household duties with a light heart. She examined the blankets and robes that covered Pierre, and tucked him up again and again, with needless care. She prepared gruels and broths for him, and when she could do nothing more sat and watched his face. All that was woman in her brooded over him tenderly, even maternally. And her heart seemed so light she might have carolled a song, but that she feared to awaken him. She remembered how the wife of the minister at Silver Rapids had called her a strange woman. Jeanne knew her secret was not a deep one, and she blushed half-girlishly as she looked down at the slumbering man.

At last the sleeper moved uneasily and sighed. She went over to him, her heart beating tumultuously. She touched his forehead lightly, and found it cooler. The touch had been as soft as a falling snowflake, but it awakened Pierre.

He opened his eyes and looked up at her with a vague, wondering gaze. One faint cry broke from his lips: "Jeanne!"

"Hush! hush! Pierre," said Jeanne, smiling over him, "you are in heaven now, and the mother of Christ might hear you."

Pierre was silent. At first he could

not think; but slowly, deliciously, it all dawned on him. The kettle was singing on the stove, the winter sunlight was streaming through the window. There was a pain in his bruised limbs, and an ache in his poor frost-bitten feet that he knew too well was in no wise celestial. And Jeanne still stood smiling over him with her sorrowful, reproving, tender face and her loving, saintly eyes.

"Remember your promise, Pierre. You swore to love me in heaven, after you died. And the old Pierre died last night out in the cold; and so, Pierre, can we not both be in heaven now, and leave the old sins behind?" And she bent over him and said little love-speeches to him in French, lapsing back into the language of their childhood, just as a happy lover falls into baby-talk.

Pierre did not reply. But the little snow-birds that hopped and twittered on the window-sill that mid-winter morning looked in and saw a strange thing. They saw a man reach up with his arms and draw a smiling woman down on his breast. And if they had listened at the window later in the day, they might have heard the woman singing a quaint old French-Canadian love-song, but they would scarcely know it was the song her lover used to sing when he wooed her in the little village of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, down on the blue St. Lawrence.

Arthur J. Stringer.



FAY HALIFAX.

(A Tale.)

A YOUNG man and his very prim and pretty lady-love were looking at the specimens of art that adorned the fancy-work table at a country fair. "What fearful vases," said Miss Lucy Bliss with a sigh—she would have preferred to yawn, but she was too polite. "Don't you think people should be told that that sort of thing is not painting at all?"

"Oh, well!" replied the young man, who was more disposed to make the best of things, "I suppose they think it's all right. It is not everyone who can paint like you, of course,"—he smiled with gentle pride—"but, see, here is something that looks like reasonable work."

He lifted a small water-colour landscape and scrutinized it carefully, then put it down and took up another.

"See, Lucy, there is a set of these, all by the same hand, I believe." Miss Lucy glanced over the pictures and pronounced them technically good.

"Yes, but what I like is the thought in them," continued the young man. "See the sky in this one. The landscape below is all calm and happy as if those clouds were sheltering it, don't you know. I've seen a cloud like that, long and feathery, and putting two of them together seems to suggest an angel's wings. What'll you bet the artist didn't mean that?"

"Yes, that is pretty."

"And here's one with the moon, and a white bird flying over the sea. Perhaps it looks a little too much as if the bird were coming straight from the moon."

"Yes, I like the others better."

Hamilton Jones still stood examining the paintings. "Would you say these were a man's work, or a woman's?" he asked. "The name is Fay Halifax."

"It sounds like a girl's name," said

Lucy. She was very tired of the exhibition as a whole, and felt heartily glad when Hamilton—he really was such a dear fellow—began to think it about time to be driving home. In three months they would be married, and then, she thought, she would not mind telling him when she was tired.

* * * * *

Miss Lucy Bliss was to have a grand wedding. Mrs. Bliss considered it essential to the happiness of married life, and Lucy seldom objected to anything that her mother wished. Mrs. Bliss loved the bustle and importance of the preliminaries, especially as it kept her from brooding over the thought that she must lose her gentle daughter. So "Sister Maria" was invited for a few weeks to help with the preparation of an elaborate trousseau, and she brought her daughter Phyllis, who had not seen Aunt Bliss or Cousin Lucy for a long time. Phyllis was a dark-eyed, slightly-built girl, childish and simple in many of her ways. "You would never think she was sixteen," her friends said.

"But Phyllis paints very, very well," announced Mrs. Bliss at the tea-table. "Didn't you say, Maria, she sent some of her pictures to the county fair? Now that was doing well for a school-girl."

"We saw a good many pictures at the fair," said Lucy kindly, "which were yours?"

"Mine were landscapes," replied Phyllis. "I signed them 'Fay Halifax.'"

Hamilton looked up with a sudden movement of surprise. Lucy answered, "Why, we liked those very much, they were much the best there; didn't you think so, Hamilton?"

"Why yes—I rather thought it was a lady's work, but I had no idea so young

a lady could paint like that," said Hamilton cheerfully. He felt, however, a trifle confused. He was not used to "little girls," and it appeared that this one must be classed as an artist. Had some children more thoughtfulness than others behind their curls and dimples?

Hamilton was a good deal at the Bliss house, as he only boarded in the village, and on Sunday he found time to ask Phyllis, with a friendly curiosity, whether she had studied painting long.

"No, I only had a few lessons," said she, "but, of course, I've learned drawing all my life."

"I liked your pictures," he said condescendingly. "That one of the sea was partly taken, I suppose, from Nature?"

"And partly made up out of my own head. Yes, the bird, you see, was bringing a message from the moon, and that's why it was white like the moon."

"Then there was one with clouds like wings in the sky; you meant them to be like wings, of course?"

"Yes."

"There was another that I thought might mean something, but I couldn't tell what. The one with flowers."

"Oh, the lily talking to all the littler flowers in the garden. No, that didn't mean anything. I only painted it because it came into my head. That was when," she blushed and looked at him, and then thinking herself foolish for stopping, continued, "when I heard that Cousin Lucy was going to be married."

Hamilton Jones could hardly conceal his amusement. He was delighted, too, with the fresh and intelligent mind of his "little cousin," as he chose to call her, and several times during the conversation at the tea-table that evening, and succeeding ones, he looked to see what thoughts showed in Phyllis's face, to find out, in fact, what "Fay Halifax" was thinking of. Phyllis grew quickly to feel that he appreciated things which most people did not. No one also called her Fay Halifax.

One afternoon Hamilton came up earlier than usual and asked Mrs. Bliss if there was anything he could do for

her. Mrs. Bliss did not require his services immediately, and what was worse, he did not see Lucy, who was just then in the hands of her aunt and Miss Pettigrew, the most stylish dress-maker in Hunterstown. So he wandered discontented and yet light-hearted toward the riverside, and wished that since he could not have Lucy with him he might meet that bright spirit, Fay Halifax.

There she stood with her face toward the sunlight, her hands clasped behind her, thinking gentle thoughts with no fear of disturbance. Hamilton was more struck with her beauty than he had been before. He came up quietly, and said, "The water is very calm to-day."

It was the great St. Lawrence, whose moods are as the moods of the sea. She answered, "Yes, and it was so wild only yesterday."

"Are you going to make a picture of it?"

"No, not just like this."

"You like things best that seem to suggest a meaning?"

"Yes, don't you know how it seems worth doing if the picture seems to have something to say."

"I think you are quite right, though some artists like to paint just for the sake of making pretty pictures, or ugly ones even."

"Real artists don't, do they?"

"Well, yes, some people that are called great artists."

"I saw an ugly picture once that was nice—at least I liked it in a way. It was a great big snake, but strong, you know, and not very snaky."

Her eyes flashed with the effort to explain her point of view. Hamilton's interest stimulated her. She climbed up on a rock and sat with her head turned away, evidently thinking deeply, but quite ready to tell her thoughts as soon as they were formed. The young man watched her with growing pleasure. "I must get Lucy to sketch her in that position," he thought. But what we think is not always what we feel.

Presently he swung himself on to the

rock beside her, and looked out over the water too. "The sky has been a different thing to me since I saw that cloud picture," he said gravely. Then he went on more impulsively, "All your work gave me an idea of your individuality, but I never thought I should meet"—he touched one of her curls and sighed a little,—"Fay Halifax."

With a swift instinct she turned and looked at him. Under her inquiring gaze he put on the half-mocking smile of a disconcerted school-boy. She slid down from the rock, and turning again to the sunset stood with her head slightly bent over her clasped hands. She wondered what effect her attitude would have on Hamilton. He might go away if he liked.

He did go away.

She listened to his footsteps till she could no longer hear a sound. Then the stern force of her womanhood rose in her for the first time. It might be some day a better trained force for work and endurance—never stronger for fighting than at this moment. She raised clenched hands in a solemn prayer to heaven,—

"Kill Fay Halifax."

* * * * *

"Isn't Mr. Jones very handsome and clever?" said Miss Pettigrew. "I do think there never was a young man so taking." Phyllis bent low over her seam, while her mother answered Miss Pettigrew a little impatiently, "I think he is a very ordinary kind of young man."

Phyllis felt so conscious now she thought they must be noticing her, but she would have been shocked if she had realized how plainly they read her blushes. Her mother looked at her and decided to send her next winter to study at the conservatory, which had long been her ambition. Miss Pettigrew looked and was about to make some comment, when she caught the commanding glance of the mother's eye and contented herself with a significant "humph." She then departed on some pretext to find someone who would let her talk, and mother and

daughter were alone for a moment. The mother closed the door as if by accident. Phyllis looked up. Ought she to tell her mother what an uncommon young man Mr. Jones really was—uncommonly wicked or foolish, she thought, as well as uncommonly attractive.

"Mother," she said, "I'm tired of being here." And her mother stooped and kissed her.

* * * * *

It was five months afterwards that Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Jones drove over to Cedarville to call on Aunt Maria. Phyllis came into the room as in duty bound, kissed Lucy and sat down beside her, just bending her head to Hamilton, who nodded stiffly in return. Presently, while the others were talking and Phyllis was wondering how soon she could get away, Hamilton's eyes fell curiously on her for a moment, then lifted solemnly and sought their home in his wife's face.

Fay Halifax was dead.

It is not every young person who has the privilege of conducting her own funeral services. Phyllis wandered to the pine-shaded beach that afternoon and told the breeze and the wavelets that it is sweet and appropriate to die for one's country, or in any other good cause. She also reminded her hearers that the deceased was a well-meaning creature, and that it is rather sad to die and be quite forgotten, even if one does not care a straw for the person who forgets.

She turned homeward in the joy of a strange youthful exaltation. She ran and danced along the woodland path where there was no one to see her. As she reached the open road she realized that she was fairly walking to the tune of the noble words that sang themselves over and over in her brain :

Though I should walk through death's dark shade,

I cannot yield to fear.

She checked herself with a little laugh, crossed the road and walked sedately into the house in time to help her mother get the tea ready.

Anstance Rede.

CURRENT THOUGHTS.

BY THE EDITOR.

AN AMALGAMATION.

CANADIAN book publishers are highly protected, but Canadian magazines are apparently beyond the care or concern of the Government of this country. The paper on which this magazine is printed, if brought in from the United States, would pay from 25 to 35 per cent. duty; the type and presses from which it is printed paid 10 per cent. duty; but on the finished product there is no protection. Canada is flooded with foreign newspapers and magazines which pay no duty. Perhaps this is just, but if it is just, then the book duties and a hundred others are unjust.

Yet, in spite of this unfavourable situation, some Canadian magazines have flourished, although none have become very profitable to their founders. That they have not been revenue-giving undertakings has been due to the fact that their founders desired more to see Canadian sentiment and literature stimulated than to fill their pockets with gold. Thus much more than the profits of these undertakings have gone to benefit the people who write and the people who read. Whether these have appreciated the advantage is another thing.

During the past year and a half there have been two strong magazines in this country, both of which have been doing good work, *The Canadian Magazine* and *Massey's Magazine*. Both these publications have been successful

because strongly supported by Canadian advertisers and Canadian readers, but, recognizing that the field for magazines in Canada is exceedingly limited, and that one strong and purely Canadian monthly is desirable, the publishers of *Massey's* have amalgamated with this publication, and beginning with the July issue but one magazine will be published. *The Canadian Magazine* should gain by the amalgamation and be enabled still better to represent the best thought and to present the best literary work of our common country. Already improvements have been planned and arrangements made which will render much more pronounced the excellence of this publication.

The Canadian has certainly scored a wonderful success as the national publication of this country, and has also won an acknowledged place among the magazines of the English-speaking world. With the new conditions and the new arrangements which will be introduced this month, Canadians may look forward with confidence to a magazine which will be always worthy of their confidence and support.

A BLOT ON PROGRESS.

Ontario's educational system needs serious attention from those people in that Province who have not yet investigated its deplorable features. Its praiseworthy features are numerous and have been sufficiently worshipped;

it is time now that the other side of the system be investigated. Up to the present time the criticisms have been few and far between, the politicians finding the system too complicated for their desultory efforts, the leading teachers being kept under the Department by a system of "division of the spoils," and the general public being deluded by clever speeches, brilliant utilization of the good effects and general political covering.

The defects of Ontario's educational system are: first, the teachers of the public schools are too young and improperly qualified; second, the system is permeated with villainous examinations which are made the sole object of a student's ambition; and third, that the Department, being under a political head, is made to serve the vote-making purposes of party government.

On the first point, *The Canadian Teacher*, of May 15th, says:

"It seems a very strange thing that while the statutes of our Province declare it unlawful for a veterinary surgeon, a dentist, druggist, doctor, or lawyer to pursue his vocation before the age of twenty-one years, that it should be considered legal for boys and girls of eighteen years to try their 'prentice hands' on the formation of the future men and women of our country. If a boy of eighteen is not fit to bleed a horse, pull a tooth, or sell a pill, surely he is not fit to take in charge the educational training of our future citizens. If the age limit were raised to twenty-one years, only those who intended to remain permanently in the profession would wait until that age to qualify for it; and all those who wish to teach for a year or two in order to secure a little money to aid them in further pursuing the studies of their chosen calling, whatever that might be, would be compelled to look elsewhere than to the teaching profession for a chance of so doing. This would give permanency to the profession, secure our children from the experimenting of inexperienced boys and girls, and thus raise the status of our schools."

As to the system of examinations it is pernicious in its tendency. Scholars are trained for the special purpose of passing examinations, and teachers are really, though not nominally, paid by the results. Students are not taught to study because of the pleasure it will bring, but because it is necessary to pass one or other of the numerous de-

partmental examinations. They are forced by the superior will of their teachers to study intensely and earnestly until, in many cases, they break down under the strain, or acquire a dislike for books which dwarfs their after-life. Those who are strong enough to bear the strain are forced along into the teaching profession or into the university, and thence into some one of the professions. Farmers' sons, being more rugged, thus become the lawyers, doctors, professors and teachers of the day; agriculture is neglected, and the basis of the prosperity of the Province is injured. Besides being pernicious in this tendency, the useless examinations of this system cost the Province \$100,000 a year in hard cash.

The third defect of the system is its subjection to a political head. No matter how honest or honourable a Minister of the Crown in Canada may be, he is forced by the exigencies of our party system to favour the party's friends, and to do a great deal of his work in the light of the probable effect on the voters in the constituencies. He is not a free-will agent, and there is always the temptation to use the machinery and connections of the department in such a way that the Government as a whole will benefit. Hence, the education department should be under a commission, or a permanent non-political head.

Ontario's educational system as worked out at present is drawing the boys from the farms, filling them with false ideas of life and of society, is overcrowding the professions, and is drinking up in a most alarming way the hard-earned wealth of the people. It was founded on broad and magnificent principles, but has been developed along lines the mere prospect of which would have made its founders shudder.

ABSOLUTISM VS. THE PEOPLE.

Previous to the seventeenth century the sovereigns of the world were almost unmenaced in the absolutism which the feudal system had built up or maintained. But with the spread

of knowledge through the advent of the printing press, with the onward march of civilization and the accumulation of knowledge, came new ideas.

In England absolutism in sovereignty was swept away during several centuries of broken agitation, which reached its goal in the recognition of the Parliament's right to control the advisers and the revenues of the Crown. The Reform Bill made the British Parliament representative of the nation, and since that measure the British people have ruled the British realm. The sovereign is a British subject, the greatest of British subjects, and has an influence as such. In France the Revolution broke down one absolutism, which was speedily replaced by a greater. But the people had learned their rights and their powers, and though they have made many mistakes in their use, the French people to-day rule the dominions of France. In some of the smaller countries of Europe similar and more or less acute changes have taken place during the last three centuries. Italy, especially, made great progress in the direction of giving the people their proper share of power during the events which made the name of Garibaldi immortal.

On the other hand, absolutism has maintained, to a great extent, its foothold in Russia, Germany, Austria and Turkey. In these countries, by means of a subtle and far-reaching militism, by means of the approved ignorance of the masses, the absolute monarch has maintained his supremacy.

This is the reason why to-day we find Europe in the throes of the greatest struggle of modern times. A war is taking place which is being waged ostensibly by Turkey and Greece; but behind Turkey stand the three Emperors of the other three barbarian countries of that continent. Behind or in sympathy with Greece are Great Britain, France, Italy, and, though more remotely and more vaguely, the United States. The first skirmish of the great struggle is proceeding. Great Britain does not desire to precipitate a great

war, because she knows that every day that she can save for the progress of civilization, the spread of knowledge, makes for the cause which she represents. The peoples of Russia and Austria and Germany are becoming slowly but surely educated against the militism and the absolutism which now oppress them. Could the great struggle be delayed another twenty-five years, absolutism would be speedily subdued. Should it come on now, it is possible that absolutism might temporarily win, and the final triumph of the people and of universal peace be delayed a hundred years.

That "The People's Party" is not yet quite ready for the struggle is shown by the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the Arbitration Treaty arranged by the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Great Britain. The people of the Great Republic do not yet recognize the important part that they are to be called upon to play in the world's history. But that will come in due time, and they will be found standing side by side with the people of Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece, ready and anxious to fight the battles of the people, to overthrow the absolute monarchism which has outlived its usefulness, and which is a dead-weight on the progress of civilization.



COLONIAL NEWS IN LONDON.

Every intelligent Canadian will be pleased to know that *The National Review* has initiated a department to be known as "A Colonial Chronicle," and "which will be exclusively devoted to a chronicle of the chief political events occurring in different parts of the British Empire." This is a straw which indicates the direction of the wind. Little Britain is beginning to realize that there is a greater Britain, that the people who live in the colonies are beings with souls, and senses, and intelligence, and culture, and feeling, and breeding and brains—just as other Britishers have. The people "at home" are coming to realize—slowly, yet

surely—that a man doesn't lose all his intelligence if he happens to move to some part of the British Empire which is south of the English Channel or west of Ireland.

The *National Review* remarks: "What our fellow-countrymen in Canada, Australia, and South Africa feel, is that in spite of our perpetual affirmations that 'We are all Imperialists now,' and that our fellow-subjects in Ontario, Victoria, or Natal, are as near to us as the people of Yorkshire or Surrey, we, in the old country, do not take a very serious or intelligent interest in their affairs, unless some theatrical episode, to wit, a raid, attracts unwholesome prominence. The Canadian visitor to London can hardly talk with any comfort about his political affairs, even with an educated Englishman, so grossly ignorant are they of Canadian questions, and the same awkward constraint is felt by the Australian or Cape Colonist."

This is perfectly correct; Canadians have felt this and suffered from the feeling. It is refreshing to know, however, that at least one London periodical has undertaken to present colonial events in regular and readable form. Canada may yet be a part of the British Empire in reality, as she is now in name, and an Imperial Federation based on sentiment, nationality and knowledge may soon find a tangible existence. And when the bonds of sympathy which will bind the colonies to the motherland are fully forged, there will be no power, or union of powers, which will be able to sever them. Great Britain has lost enough by secession; she cannot afford to have historical events repeated; hence it is supremely necessary that these bonds be strengthened at once. Such work as Editor Maxse has undertaken is of the desired character.

INSURANCE A NECESSITY.

Several of the larger manufacturing establishments in this country will employ no man unless he has some insurance on his life. The old method of

passing round the hat among fellow-employees to defray the funeral expenses of a deceased workman is being discouraged, and properly so. Every man, without exception, should carry life insurance. Those who have influence in the community should encourage the more ignorant and less provident of our fellow-citizens to make this provision for their wives and children. Life insurance companies are huge concerns with exceptional opportunities for making judicious investments, and a man cannot do better than to place his money with them for safe keeping and for profit-making.

Just the other day I heard of the misfortunes of an old man whom I, as a boy, had known well. Though earning but \$1.25 a day and having raised a fairly large family, he had managed to save a few hundred dollars which he had deposited in the Government savings bank. When the Government reduced the rate of interest over a year ago, he drew out his small savings and placed them with a private banker, who was to pay him six per cent. Within three months the banker failed.

Hundreds of small investors throughout the country have invested \$10, \$25, \$50 and \$100 in mining stocks. They will never see a cent of their investments again. If they had bought a small paid-up life insurance policy they would have had something which would have brought lasting satisfaction.

The better educated people are already carrying insurance, and do not need to learn these lessons, but they should in turn encourage the wage-earners to take on insurance.

THE MONTH.

In Dominion politics the past month has been important because of the inauguration of a new tariff, the most remarkable feature of which is the adoption of preferential trade with Great Britain. It was expected, when the Liberal Government under Mr. Laurier succeeded to power last July, that the session of 1897 would witness the

introduction of a considerable measure of free trade. The duties, as a whole, have not been considerably modified, because of the attitude of the United States Government. But a preference of 12 1-2 per cent. to British imports, with this increased to 25 per cent. after June 30th, 1898, does introduce freer trade than Canada has hitherto possessed. Whether the favoured nation clause in the Belgium and German treaties with Great Britain will be interpreted to mean that Canada can extend no privilege to Great Britain in which these two countries do not share, remains to be seen. The present aspect of the matter is that Great Britain will not force such an interpretation on her colonies, and that even if she does, Canada would resist to the utmost extent of diplomatic correspondence.

In Provincial politics, the general elections in Nova Scotia and Quebec have indicated that the Liberal Party has secured a strong place in the affections of the people. A wave of public opinion in favour of this party has swept over the country, and the Conservative Party has for the moment been utterly routed. That party can afford to remain in opposition for some time, as it has had, since Confederation, more than its share of governing power. So soon as it develops its power of criticism and a new policy, it will be able to present a favourable aspect to the people. This, however, will require time, and present appearances point to a considerable period of Liberal rule.

One of the results of the Quebec General Election is the killing of any remaining agitation to change the Manitoba School Settlement. The clerical influence which was making for further agitation in this matter has received a set-back which may prove permanent, but which, at any rate, is effective for the present.

On the 28th of April the British Empire Trade League in Canada held its annual meeting in Ottawa, and both political parties were fully represented. The primary object of the League is to secure the permanent unity of the Empire, and preferential trade is one of the means considered necessary to this end. A resolution, which carried, was introduced by Sir Charles Tupper to the effect that the Canadian Government be urged to take action upon the suggestion made by the Right-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, for a Colonial Conference to further consider the matter of inter-Imperial trade. A resolution favouring a Fast Atlantic Steamship Service was also passed. Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, a man who has done magnificent work in promoting Imperial interests in this country, was re-elected President.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, introduced into the Canadian Senate a Bill to make the 24th of May a permanent holiday. This, according to suggestions made in this Magazine by Mr. G. E. McCraney, of Milton, was amended so as to have the day called "Victoria Day." The Bill has passed the Senate and, it is expected, will experience little opposition in the Lower House.

The rejection by the United States Senate of the proposed Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States was an important and lamentable event. If it will convince the British people that the United States has nothing for them but the most bitter hatred, then it cannot be regretted. As Chauncey Depew pointed out in a recent newspaper interview, the British nation has always refused to admit the existence of this national hatred; but a few rebuffs of this kind may cast a reflection which cannot fail to be apparent, even to the most sluggish British observer.

John A. Cooper.





BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

A NEW VOLUME OF VERSE.

THERE is much Canadian poetry abroad, and very little of it is read by the masses. Hundreds of people in this country can quote from Tennyson, Burns, Longfellow, and others of the older schools, but there are few who can quote from Roberts, Carman, Lampman and those of similar style. Of Campbell's poetry, the best known is "The Mother," and I have met many who can quote parts of it, and many more who can tell you the story in it. To my mind, one test of true poetry is that it finds a lodgment in the human heart, that it embodies some thought which the people can carry with them through life. But many poets do not try to reach the people in this way; they do not write popular verse, do not attempt it. Kipling does, but in Canada we have no Kipling.

We are thus forced to the conclusion that there are two classes of poets, just as there are two classes of artists. There are pictures which touch the heart of the multitude: "The Blacksmith," "Mortgaging the Farm," and such like. There are others that are all yellow and purple, with clouds and hazes and nymphs and uncommon grace and beauty. Similarly there are poems which are dreams, musical musings in eight or more lines, under some name; there may be a central idea, or merely an unworked-out plot. Then there are others which are written in simple, everyday language; some contain a tale which rouses thought concerning one particular phase of human action, while others are based upon an emotion which everyone has experienced or—may understand.

Let us take examples of these two classes: of the latter we have such homely poems as "Enoch Arden," "The Lord of Burleigh," "Dora," "Hiawatha," etc., but here is a good example, a fugitive piece, which I found the other day in *Public Opinion* (English):

AS THE SUN WENT DOWN.

Two soldiers lay on the battlefield
At night when the sun went down;
One held a lock of thin grey hair
And one held a lock of brown.

One thought of his sweetheart back at home,
Happy and young and gay,
And one of his mother left alone,
Feeble and old and grey.

Each in the thought that a woman cared,
Murmured a prayer to God,
Lifting his gaze to the blue above
There on the battle sod.

Each in the joy of a woman's love
Smiled through the pain of death,
Murmured the sound of a woman's name,
Though with his parting breath.

Pale grew the dying lips of each,
Then as the sun went down,
One kissed a lock of thin grey hair,
And one kissed a lock of brown.

Now, this is a poem in simple language, yet with a sentiment which every man and every woman can understand and appreciate. It is not a poem of one locality or of one country; it is cosmopolitan. Its simplicity and its homeliness constitute its charm.

Then there is the kind which resembles the impressionist pictures, and of this class I wish to quote one or two examples from Professor Rand's new volume* entitled "At Minas Basin":

OF BEAUTY.

The convoluted wave, God's first sea-shell,
Uppgathers now the deep's great harmonies;
From the far blue an alp-like cloud doth
well,
Baring its azured peaks to the heavenlies.
My spirit's outward bound, hath liberty!
Earnest as rising flame its young love burns
To catch the awesome gladness glowing free
O'er earth and sky as Beauty's face up-
turns.

O, naught is great without thy effluence!
In curving billow's culminating sweep,
In mountain heights, the grace of
strength is seen.
Essence divine, of God-like competence,—
Reposeful in the heart of things as sleep!
Robed in purple, sceptred, throned a
queen!

FAIRY GLEN.

Hid in the virgin wilderness,
The fretted Conway's Fairy Glen,
This summer day reveals its charms
For painter's brush or poet's pen.

The air is flecked with night and day,
The ground is tiger-dusk and-gold,
The rocks and trees, empearled in haze,
A soft and far enchantment hold.

The place is peopled with shy winds,
Whose fitful plumes waft dewy balm
From all the wildwood, and let fall
An incommunicable calm.

Shuttles of show and of light
In-gleam and gloom the watery woof,
As rolls the endless stream away
Beneath the wind-swayed leafy roof.

(So life's swift shuttles dart and play,
As ceaseless speeds its flashing loom;
Our day is woven of sun and cloud,
A figured web of gold and gloom.)

God's arbor, this Enchanted Glen!
The air is sentient with His name;
Put off thy shoes from off thy feet,
The trees are bursting into flame!

These two poems can be appreciated only by expert students of language, by men and women who have spent years in studying artistic verse. They can never be popular with the masses, though pregnant with thought and grace and music. It requires a trained imagination to understand what the great poet means when he says, "the air is flecked with night and day," or to translate into the concrete "the fitful plumes of the shy winds." Such phrases as "awesome gladness," "of God-like competence," "convoluted wave," "the deep's great harmonies," "opulent day," "twisted rain," "breathing hills," "tramp-great seas," "swart-winged hurricane," "raucous tides," are artistic and full of compressed thought, but they bear no message, except to the cultivated mind. The question then arises for discussion, "Which of these two kinds of poetry is the true poetry, or are both?" If the aim of poetry is to please, then what pleases the mass of the people cannot always satisfy those whose tastes have been specially educated, and hence both kinds of poetry are necessary. If, however, poetry is a unity and possesses only one standard, then one of these two

*At Minas Basin, and Other Poems, by Theodore H. Rand, D.C.L. Toronto: William Briggs.

classes is not true poetry. Perhaps it would be safe to say that some of our poets, such as Carman, Roberts, and the particular one now under discussion, have erred by straining too much after artistic and high-sounding phrases, after an uncommon and over-fanciful method of expressing their thoughts. Hence they have removed their work from the range of "the people" and have contented themselves with being "the poets' poets."

This volume of Prof. Rand's must, however, be accorded a great deal of praise. His verse has an enormous and impressive strength, is permeated with a love of nature and nature's God, and with an intense belief in divine control of man's destiny. His thoughts are never trivial, and always worthy of the magnificent language in which they are clothed. His poetry as a whole is not so delicate in touch as that of Francis Sherman or Ethelwyn Wetherald or Archibald Lampman, but is animated by the spirit embodied in the first four lines of the opening sonnet :

About the buried feet of Blomidon,
Red-breasted sphinx with crown of grey and green,
The tides of Mina's swirl—their veiled queen,
Fleet-waved from far by galleys of the sun.

The ruggedness of the natural scenery in and about the Bay of Fundy seems to be accurately embodied in the spirit and form of Prof. Rand's poetry.



THE FORGE IN THE FOREST.

A writer who signs himself or herself "T.T.M." has a charming review, of Prof. Roberts' new book, in the Toronto *Globe* of May 1st, and claims for this work that it embodies the personality of the writer. Proceeding, the reviewer says :

"That chastity of style, that sympathetic purity of mind which we find in most of Daudet's books ; that vigorous patriotism, that muscular British tone which breathes through Conan Doyle's ; that mystical mode of viewing life, that epigrammatic terseness of statement which illuminates George Meredith s—are parts of the writer's being. So with 'The Forge in the Forest,' the lyrical glow, the kinship with nature, the love of nobility in life and thought, are a part of the author, whose individual presence is felt in every page of his book. The man is indeed greater than his book, and may he have strength and encouragement to continue his studies on a theme which Evangeline did much to falsify, and which in this prelude to his Acadian studies bids fair to have a just and adequate treatment."

The following paragraph is apparently a reply to a remark in the May "Canadian Magazine," and is worth reading :

"Canadian critics, in their reviews of this work, are taking the very unwise course of drawing comparisons between Parker and Roberts as creative geniuses. Both have their qualities and defects, and no true comparison can be instituted between them ; certainly no critic should venture to say which is the greater, because they are absolutely unlike. Roberts has a fineness of style and chastity of word and phrase, a prose rhythm and a colour sense that the reader will look for in vain in Parker : but the latter has seen more of life—his view is larger and surer, his characters are more skilfully drawn and more human. It would be futile to search in 'The Forge in the Forest' for a character with the dramatic force of Doltaire, or a familiar life-study with the brain and heart of Gabord. Roberts, too, can give a single incident with fine lyrical insight and exactness, but Parker seems to have the power to give, in a few master strokes, a great complex action, such as the battle on the Plains of Abraham. Both novelists are young men, and no one can predict what either may do ; both are students, and open to criticism, and if Parker should deem it worth his while he may yet become as great a stylist as Roberts ; and from touches here and there in 'The Forge in the Forest' it may be that Roberts will yet attain that dramatic skill that makes 'The Seats of the Mighty' a great book, despite its theatrical scenes and melodramatic chapters."



THE UNION JACK.

Under the Red Cross of St. George there were, between 1340 and 1706, such famous victories as Sluys, Cressy, Blenheim and Ramilies. Then on the union

of England and Scotland there was a new "Union Flag," and under it, between 1707 and 1801, were such glorious battles as Oudenarde, Plassey, Louisburg; Quebec and Camperdown. During the present century the new "Union Jack" made of the three crosses has floated over many a hard fought engagement. All this information and much more is to be found in "A Short History of the Union Jack,"* which comprises a chronological list of its important victories with well-written notes on the principal battles. There are several important appendices, one being entitled "Canadian Battle Fields" and another "Lundy's Lane." This book, which is cleverly designed and magnificently printed, should be in the hands of every Canadian youth, although it is not exclusively a youth's book. It shows much more painstaking work than is usually found in Canadian books, and has a charm exclusively its own.



A LIFE OF THE QUEEN.

Books on Queen Victoria are very valuable just now. The best exclusively Canadian book on Britain's illustrious sovereign, is "Victoria, Sixty Years a Queen; A Sketch of Her Life and Times," by Richard T. Lancefield.† The Hon. G. W. Ross furnishes an excellent introduction, and the illustrations are numerous and presentable. Mr. Lancefield has compiled a vast amount of material which has been placed in the form most suitable for Canadian readers. Two chapters are devoted to "Britain and Her Colonies," and four to showing the progress during the Victorian Era. Every Canadian should have a copy of this work, as it is pre-eminently "a family book."



AN ALBUM OF CARTOONS.

"La Crete devant L'Image" is the title of a quarto album‡ of cartoons dealing with the Eastern Question. These caricatures have been collected by John Grand-Carteret, a Parisian, from Grecian, French, German, English, Spanish, Italian and American periodicals, and they are accompanied by an excellent historical and philosophical introduction by the author of the book. The text is in French.



SOME COLONIAL ISSUES.

Colonial libraries will be much more in demand now that United States reprints are prohibited under the new tariff. These books are very satisfactory. They can be bought in paper at 75 cents, and cloth at \$1.25, and there is much less likelihood of a volume turning out unworthy. British publishers are, as a general rule, much more discriminating in their publications than United States publishers, and hence it is good policy for our Government to encourage the reading of British books.

In Bell's Colonial Library§ there are two recent books worthy of mention, "Zoraida," by William Le Queux, and "Christine of the Hills," by Max Pemberton. I read both books clear through simply because I found them interesting—not because I had time to waste. The former is a tale of Arabian life in the Great Sahara, full of mystery and the roll and din of battle. The latter is a pastoral tale of a sweet young musician, who lived near the Dalmatian coast, on one of the beautiful islands in the Adriatic. The story of her life is partly true, the author tells us; but the charm of this well-known writer creeps smil-

*By William Henry Holmes, B.C.L., Truro, N.S. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

†Published by G. M. Rose & Sons, Toronto. Cloth, gold embossed, 500 pp., 150 illustrations. \$2.50.

‡Paris: Societe francaise d' Editions d'art (L.—Henry May), 9 et 11 Rue Saint Benoit. Prix, 2 francs.

§Canadian Agents: The Copp, Clark Co.

ingly from every chapter, and one does not care to know which is fact and which is fiction.

In Macmillan's Colonial Library, a very long but readable novel is "The Queen of the Moor," by Frederic Adye. The plot is excellent and the interest of the reader is well maintained, but the author displays, at times, a rawness of style which lessens the literary value of his work.



ROYAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

The Royal Society of Canada have begun to issue the second volume of the Second Series of their Transactions. Section I. is a reproduction of a very rare book, entitled "Pierre Boucher et son Livre," par M. Benjamin Sulte. Boucher was the author of "Histoire véritable et naturelle des Mœurs et Productions du Pays de la Nouvelle France," a most important contribution to Canadian history. Section II. is "A Monograph of the Place-nomenclature of the Province of New Brunswick," by William F. Ganong, M.A., Ph. D. In his introduction, this learned writer laments that place-nomenclature as a study is not in greater esteem, as "it surely deserves a leading place among those antiquarian studies whose function it is to throw side-lights upon history and supply it with details, but which, at the same time, constitute to most men the greatest charm of historical study."

These transactions may be purchased from Durie & Son, Ottawa; The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto; or Bernard Quaritch, London, England.



"THE SELKIRK SETTLERS."

A page of Canadian history hitherto unwritten is that describing the inner life of the Scottish emigrants who were settled along the Red River at Kildonan and other points, by Lord Selkirk. The descendants of these sturdy men will be pleased to learn that the Rev. R. G. Macbeth, of Winnipeg, son of the late Hon. Robt. Macbeth, one of the original settlers, yielding to many urgent requests, has prepared and placed in the press of William Briggs, of Toronto, a volume describing, in a most interesting way, the peculiar phase of life that existed in the early settlement. Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner to England, in consenting to write an introduction to the book, wrote the author: "Your father . . . was one of my most esteemed friends, and it is indeed well that his life work and that of other Kildonan men, who so materially aided in the opening up of the great Northwest, should be given to the public, and it is certainly appropriate this should be done by one so fully conversant with the whole subject as yourself. This book will be a most interesting one, and I have no doubt will be much sought after in Europe as well as in America."



CANADA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

William Briggs, the Toronto publisher, has in press a small volume on the "Mineral Wealth of Canada," by Professor Willmott, M.A., B.Sc., of McMaster University. The work is designed as a guide for those desirous of knowing something of the mineral resources of the Dominion. It is written, as far as possible, in an untechnical way, so that it will be easily understood by the general reader. At the same time numerous references to more detailed works will make it a useful guide to those seeking fuller information. The origin, occurrence and uses of the various minerals are clearly stated. Tables are given showing the mineral production and importations, and comparing Canada with other nations. The work is very opportune and should prove valuable to teachers of chemistry and geography and to all interested in the resources of this country.

All Children

That is, almost all children—are fond of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. They like its taste: they like it because it does them good and they have the feeling of growing stronger and better when taking it.


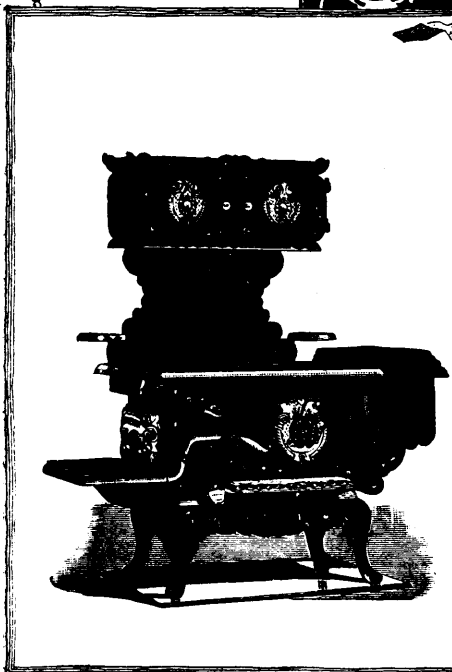
To most children any kind of fat food repels. And yet most children need fat, need a nourishment which contains fat in the form most easily digested and taken up by the system. Scott's Emulsion is for all these. In it the oil is broken up into little drops, so that the weakest digestion can deal with it, and, combined with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, it not only furnishes the fat the system needs, but is a tonic which braces, builds up and strengthens. Thousands of cases have come to our knowledge where parents give their children Scott's Emulsion through the winter and spring months as a nourishing fat, just to keep them in an all-round healthy condition. For puny, sickly children and children of backward growth it is the one food-medicine.

And not for children alone. In all conditions of wasting or where there is loss of flesh or nerve power, it gives nourishment and strength by rapidly putting on flesh.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS,
BELLEVILLE.

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STOVES
AND
RANGES

SOLD EVERYWHERE -
ONE WILL -
LAST ♠ ♠ A -
LIFE TIME -
♠ ♠ ♠

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GURNEY STOVE & RANGE CO. LTD.
♠ ♠ ♠ WINNIPEG.
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GURNEY-TILDEN
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HAMILTON.

DES. BY STICKLE ADY AGENCY HAMILTON.

BOVRIL

The Vital Principle of Prime Ox Beef in the Most
Perfect Form of Concentrated Nourishment.



THE GLORY OF MAN IS HIS STRENGTH.

BOVRIL gives increased vitality to the healthy, and is relished and retained by invalids when ordinary foods are rejected.

Bovril, Limited, 30 Farringdon St., London, Eng.

Canadian Branch : 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

It is easier to prevent than to cure disease! To accomplish the former will cost you a little faith and a little cash. To accomplish the latter may involve much pain and much cash.

TAKE A HINT! If you awake in the morning with a pain across your eyes, a sense of dullness in your head, a furred and discoloured tongue, be Warned! Get a bottle of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

put a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, and drink while it effervesces, and, if necessary, repeat in about two hours.

IT WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF and you will be its best advertising medium, for you will desire to extend its blessings to other sufferers. In combination with a little LIME FRUIT SYRUP it forms the most perfect thirst-quencher known to science, and is simply invaluable in all feverish attacks. Subjoined are a few out of thousands of Testimonials:—

"Madame Marie Roze was advised by Dr. Barnes, of London, to take your Saline with her, and we took several dozen bottles, and I really believe it saved our lives."—H. MAPLESON, Col.

Dr. W. STEVENS says:—"Since its introduction the fatal West India fevers are deprived of half their terror."

Dr. ALEX. MILNE:—"Its utility as a remedy in fevers, and as a cooling drink in diseases of Children, such as Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc., has been testified to by the leading members of the profession. I prescribe it frequently," etc.

CAPTAIN STEWART STEPHENS, Gold Coast Houssa Force:—"I have used your Saline with undoubtedly good effect in India, Natal and Zululand, where I have found its constant use as nearly as possible the only preventive against the malarious fever, which probably is the worst in the world."

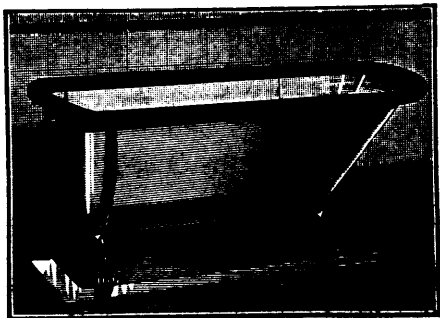
DON'T ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE, but get LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE from your Chemist, failing which send 7/6 to H. Lamplough, Ltd., 113 Holborn, London, E.C., and they will send you three bottles paid to your address by return.

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In our "Steel-Clad" Baths

Make a Perfect
Combination.

They Don't Chip,
or Cool the Water



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BRANTFORD BICYCLES

THE RED BIRD



**BEST
TODAY
AND
GOOD
FOR
YEARS**

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❁❁ OLD ENGLAND VELLUM

Large and Small Octavo, Vellum Finish

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Cream and White, Large and Small Octavo,
Smooth Finish.....

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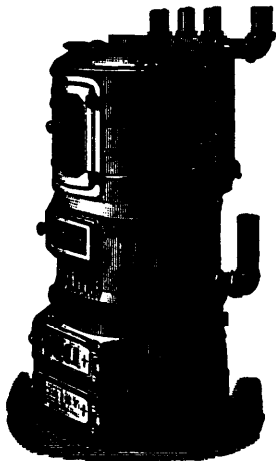
❁❁ ENVELOPES

to Match all of these excellent papers.....

Good taste demands fine correspondence paper. Ask your stationer to show you these Papers and Envelopes to match.

The **BARBER & ELLIS CO.** Ltd.

Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49 Bay Street, ❁ TORONTO.



**Warden King
& Son,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.**

MERIT ALONE

Has placed the

DAISY HOT WATER HEATERS

at the top.

Sales greatly exceed the combined output
of all other Hot Water Heaters
in Canada.

IT ADDS TO THE COMFORT OF THE ENTIRE
- FAMILY TO USE AN

Oxford Gas Range

and thus obviating the over-heating of the
house during the summer months.



No. 500, with Broiler and Water Heater.
(Baking Oven, 18 x 18 x 12; Broiling Oven, 18 x 18 x 6).

An Entirely New Stove for Season of 1897

These Ranges are of an entirely **new** and **original** construction, built with Single Oven, Single Oven and Water Heater, Double Oven (Baking Oven and a Broiler Oven above), and Double Oven and Water Heater. With Flush Top, Griddles over each burner, Drop Spring-Balanced Oven Door, Ventilated Oven, etc., etc.

Note Convenience of Broiler Oven on Top.

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Manufactured by

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

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**Hadn't You Better
Ride Dunlop Tires ?**

They can always be quickly and simply removed, mended and replaced, no matter where you are, with no tool but your hands—and they are unequalled for durability and resistance.

It is your comfort that's at stake, and Dunlop's never fail to please. Insist on having them.

**American Dunlop Tire Co.
TORONTO.**



**SAVE
YOUR
WHEEL**

from tarnish, rust
and dirt by using

Three in One

IT { Cleans,
Lubricates,
Prevents Rust.

The only lubricant
that does not gum
bearings.

**THOUSANDS USE IT.
HAVE YOU TRIED IT ?**

Sample Bottle FREE.

Ask your Dealer
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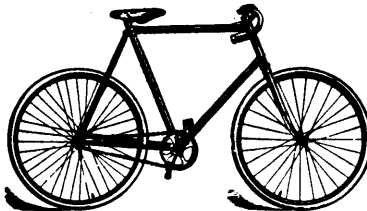
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(Room a 9) 111 Broadway, N.Y.

...An Entrancing Recreation...

is bicycle riding. But to thoroughly enjoy it you must have a wheel that is easy to push and of fine workmanship both internally as well as outwardly. Such a wheel is the celebrated

E. & D.



E. & D.

Bicycles are fitted with the four-point bearing, which is dust, oil and rain proof. Guaranteed the best in the world. Examine before purchasing any other kind. It will pay you.

Canadian Typograph Co., Limited.

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The Long Summer Evenings

Are nigh at hand. Get ready to
enjoy them on an

E. & D.

The Delightful June Mornings
Will soon be here. Enjoy your early day-
light bicycle ride on the truly superb

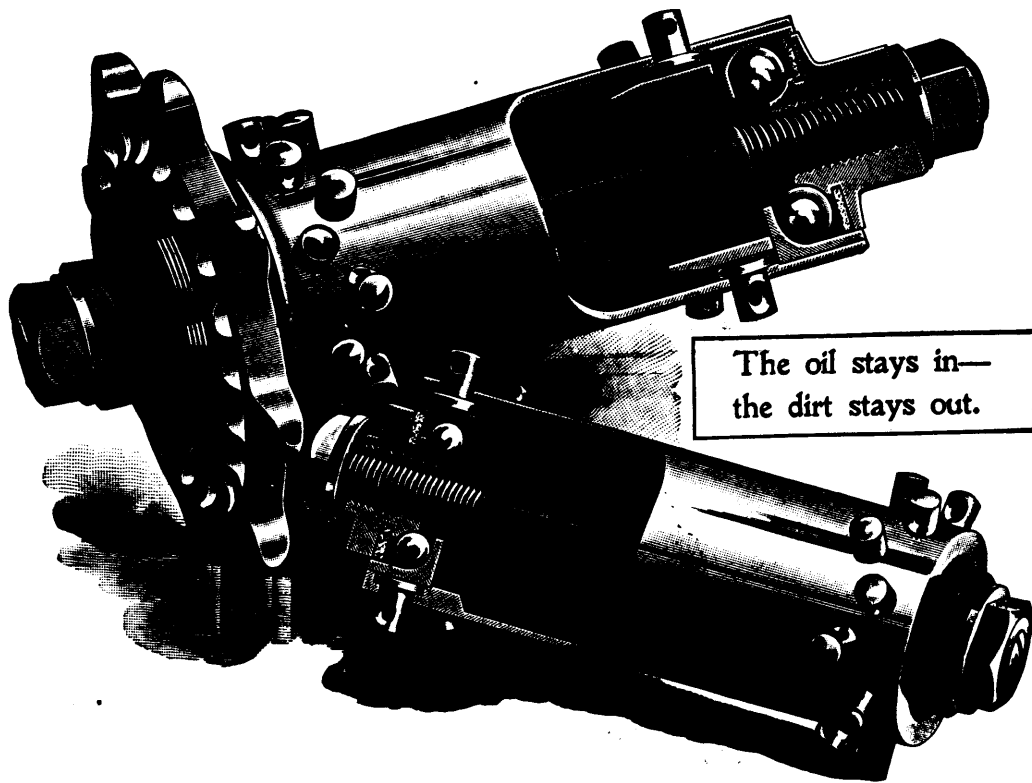
E. & D.

Columbia Bicycles

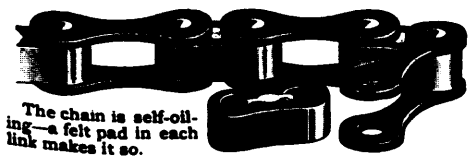
Large Balls 5-16-inch in rear wheel, 3-8-inch in crank-shaft. Add to ease of running and hill climbing. Double the life of bearings.

Movable Spoke Studs Adjust themselves to direct draught of spoke. Obviate bending. Insure perfect alignment.

Dust-proof Bearings The felt pad is an oil-retaining filter. Absorbs oil. Excludes dirt. Keeps the bearings clean. Gives perfect lubrication.



The oil stays in—
the dirt stays out.

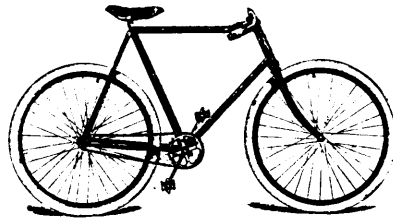


The chain is self-oiling—a felt pad in each link makes it so.

Not a single 1897 Columbia was sold until after thirty machines had been tested by over 100,000 miles of rough road riding.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.
MESSRS. McDONALD & WILLSON, Dealers in Columbia Bicycles, TORONTO, ONT.

"Easy to Pedal"



A Prominent Society Woman of Toronto writes:

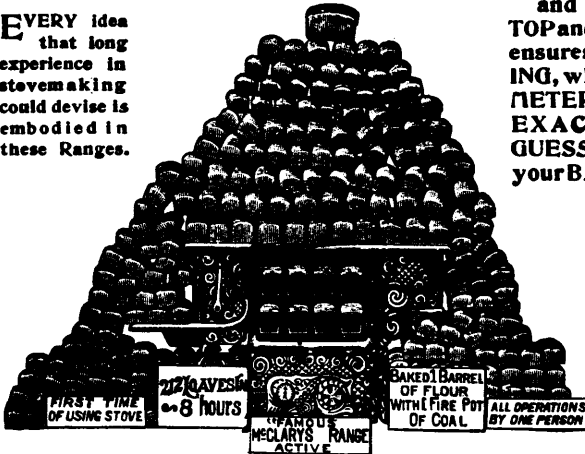
"The Cleveland Bicycle I bought last spring has given me entire satisfaction. It is easy to pedal and very strong and durable, and though it has had some hard usage it is practically as good as the day I received it. I have no hesitation in recommending the high-grade Cleveland as in every respect a first-class bicycle for women."

The Cleveland Prices, \$75 and \$100
 The Quickstep (made by H. A. Lozier & Co.), Price, \$55

H. A. LOZIER & CO
TORONTO, ONT.

The "FAMOUS ACTIVE" Range

EVERY idea that long experience in stovemaking could devise is embodied in these Ranges.



OVEN is VENTILATED and CEMENTED on TOP and BOTTOM—this ensures EVEN COOKING, while a THERMOMETER in door SHOWS EXACT HEAT—NO GUESSING as to how your BAKING or ROASTING WILL TURN OUT.

Every housewife knows what an advantage this is.....

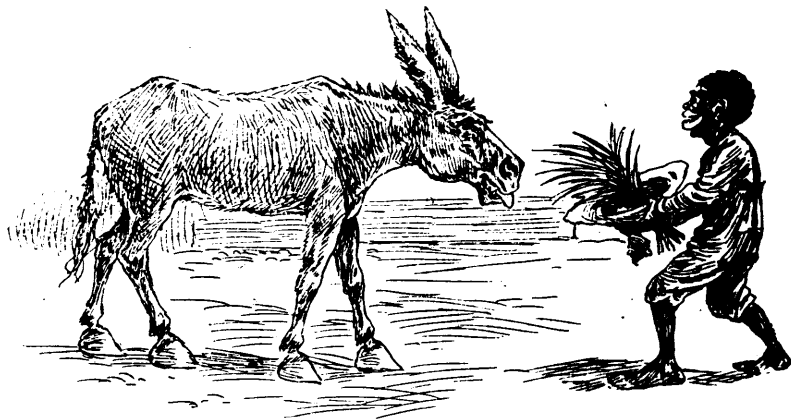
Quick Working!
Easily Handled!
Sparing on Fuel!

Cut shows 8 hours' work by one woman, using only one fire-pot of coal.

The McClary Mfg. Co.,

London, Toronto,
 Montreal, Winnipeg,
 Vancouver.

If your local dealer cannot supply, write our nearest house.



Baby's
Own
Soap.....

Leaves the
Skin

SOFT,
WHITE
and FRESH.

Ladies as well
as Doctors
say there is no
better Soap for
delicate skins.

For Baby's Bath There is no better Toilet and Nursery
Soap made than

"BABY'S OWN SOAP" The ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs.
MONTREAL.

New Fancy Work Book



for 1896. Just out. Gives explicit instructions for embroidering tea cloths, centerpieces and doilies in all the latest and most popular designs, including Rose, Jewel, Delft, Wild Flower and Fruit patterns. It tells just what shades of silk to use for each design, as well as complete directions for working. Also, rules for knitting Baby's Shirt and Cap, and crocheting Baby's Bonnet. 96 pages, over 60 illustrations. Sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps. Mention "for 1896 Corticelli Home Needlework."

Brainerd & Armstrong's

Doyley and Centerpiece Book, just published, the most up-to-date book on the subject, sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps.

Address, **Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd.,**

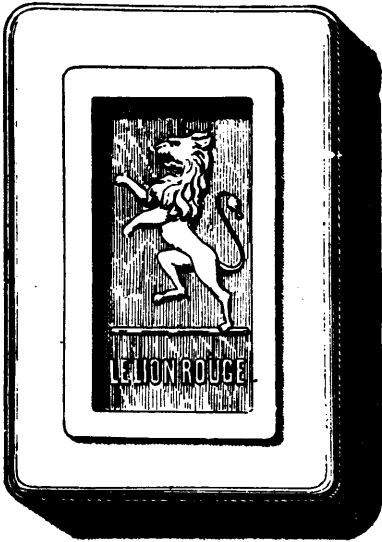
60 Richelieu St., ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

Do You Use ...

Corticelli

Spool Silk

Best in the World



Le Lion Rouge

IF YOU WANT A
Pure Castile Soap
BUY THIS BRAND

Le Lion Rouge



Protection against weak, musty flavors is
found in every bottle of



CROWN BRAND FLAVORING EXTRACTS

THEIR purity makes them strong.

Their strength causes a little to go
a long way and give a rich, delicious
flavor. ❀ ❀ If your grocer does not sell
them, let us know.

Manufactured by ROBERT GREIG & CO., MONTREAL.

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 46 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. Sayre, said to a lady of the

hautton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop's, 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 any one selling the same.

SEND FOR **HW. PETRIES**
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
NEW & 2ND MACHINERY
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A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head after fourteen years' suffering will gladly send full particulars of the remedy post free. Address, H. CLIFTON, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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Let's talk of teeth. Your teeth, you want them perfectly clean and white, free from tartar and discoloration—Use **Odoroma**. You want them preserved, and any tendency to decay checked—Use **Odoroma**. You want your breath fragrant and your gums a healthy red—Use **Odoroma**.

It's the Perfect Tooth Powder. Expert chemical analysis says so. Your own experience will teach you so.

Price, 25c. All Druggists, or
THE AROMA CHEMICAL CO.
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A BOOKLET that tells what a little paint will add to the appearance and the value of the "home place." It tells what kind of paint to use for different surfaces. That's the secret of paint-success. Write to-day for a free copy of "Paint Points." A touch of



THE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
FAMILY PAINT

here and there will keep baseboards, brackets, boxes, benches, flower stands, and all the little things about the house bright and new and attractive. It is made for this one kind of painting and no other. Ready to use—anyone can use it. All colors.

Over ten thousand dealers sell

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

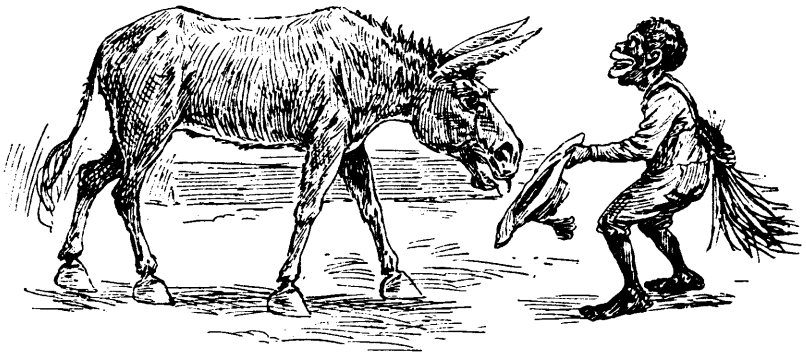
Different paints for different surfaces—not one for all. The very best paints manufactured. Made by the largest and best paint and color factory in the world.

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Address for Booklet:

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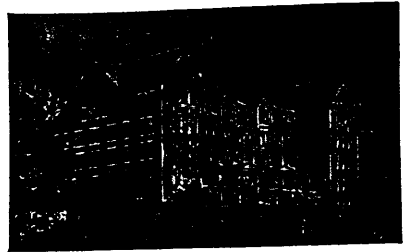


Steuben Sanitarium

HORNELLSVILLE, N.Y.

Intended for the special benefit of invalids for whom recovery is possible only under most favorable conditions, including the constant care and observation of skilful physicians. It offers, also,

- THE HIGHEST SURGICAL SKILL;
- MOST ADVANCED APPLIANCES;
- ALL KNOWN REMEDIAL AGENTS;
- EVERY FORM OF BATH
- TRAINED NURSES AND ATTENDANTS;
- A HEALTH-BUILDING DIET;



A HEALTH-PRESERVING ATMOSPHERE;
THE COMFORTS OF A HOME.;

Sufferers from chronic diseases who need the means and appliances the general practitioner does not possess, are earnestly invited to investigate its merits, addressing the Superintendent,

DR. J. E. WALKER, Hornellsville, N.Y.

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You will realize that "They live well who live cleanly," if you use **SAPOLIO**

A pretty little booklet that will be especially interesting to Canadian brides of 1897 is mailed free to those who mention this magazine. It tells about

Webb's Wedding Cakes

a necessity at fashionable weddings. They are made in all the modern styles and shapes, and are unequalled for fine quality and artistic decoration. We ship them by express to all parts of the Dominion. Safe arrival guaranteed.

THE HARRY WEBB CO., Limited
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It's the Wick
Does the Trick



Have self-oiling Bearings.
Require no attention.
Hollow axle contains wick holding
enough oil for 1,500 miles of
riding.
Single Model '97 \$100.
" " '96 while they last \$80.

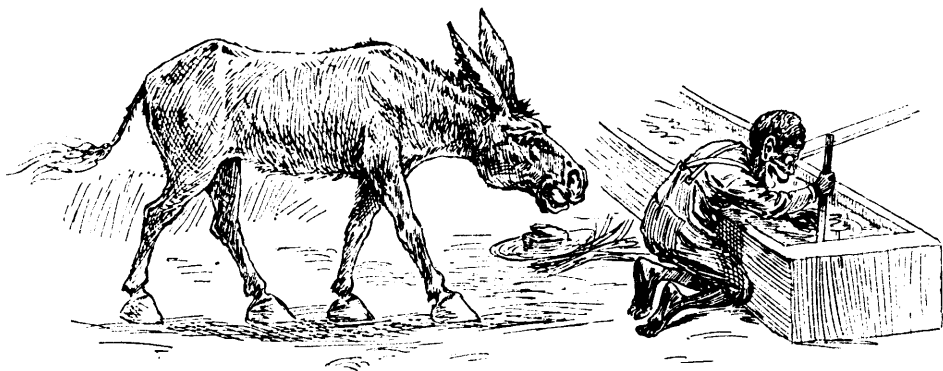
They are Right
And Sell at Sight

The YALE Bicycles.

Made in two grades.
List \$75 and \$60.
—Also Juveniles—
Ride "McCune" Cycles.
Reliable and good, built for service.
List \$65.

Representatives—

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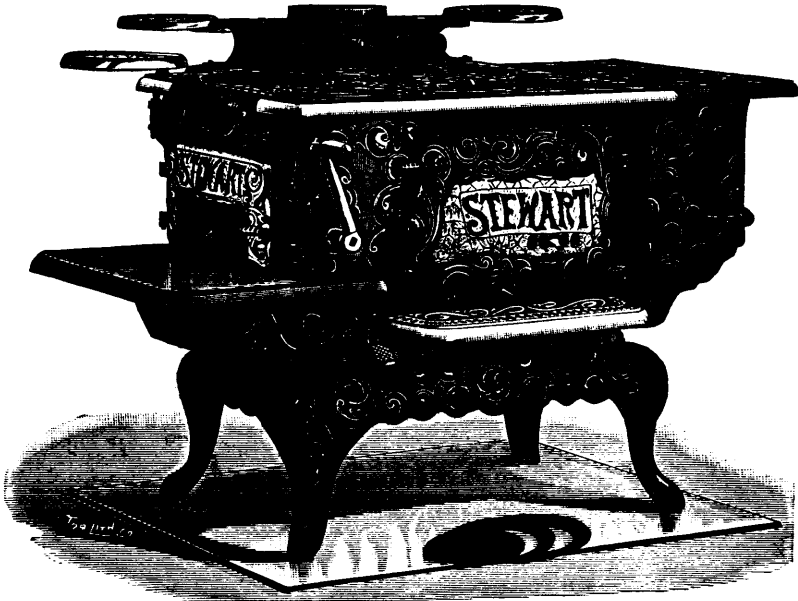
OH

THE NEW BARNES BICYCLE

AS WHITE AS SNOW
AS GOOD AS GOLD

LEE & CO.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS
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FOUR
HOLES**STEWART RANGES**SIX
HOLES

Style "D" 4-Hole "STEWART" with Reservoir and Tea Shelf.
 - - FOR COAL OR WOOD - -

Twenty-four sizes and styles with or without hot water reservoir, high shelves or high closets. Every range, from the smallest to the largest, guaranteed a perfect operator and a fuel saver, having every valuable improvement to date.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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That circulate throughout the Province of Quebec, excluding Montreal, and comprising all the best papers published outside of that City are read by at least

1,000,000 PEOPLE

We can place your advertisement once a week for one year in these 33 papers, in a space as per adjoined sample for \$210, and supply electros with out extra cost.

It is an exceptional opportunity.

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Lowest rates quoted for any Newspaper Advertising.

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For 1 Year

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

WHEN THEY GO TO THE -

NORTH-
WEST,
PACIFIC
COAST



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JAPAN
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OR

AROUND THE WORLD

W.S. 11-57134

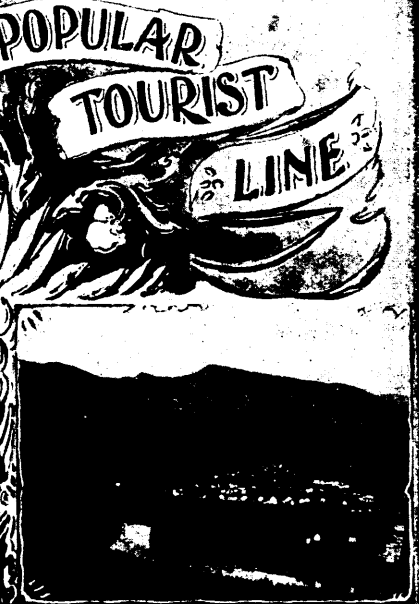
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

AND POPULAR

TOURIST

LINE



TO
MUSKOKA LAKES
AND
GEORGIAN BAY
DISTRICTS,
WHITE MOUNTAINS
AND
SEA BATHING RESORTS
ON THE
ATLANTIC COAST
AND ST. LAWRENCE



FOR DESCRIPTIVE GUIDES,
TIME TABLES, ETC. APPLY
TO TICKET AGENTS OF THE



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MONTREAL.

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Are You Enjoying Spring Time ?

THE BEST WAY TO DO SO
IS TO RIDE A

MASSEY-HARRIS WHEEL

It is Standard for Strength.

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Agencies in all Large Towns.

MONARCH



IS THE KING OF
BICYCLES

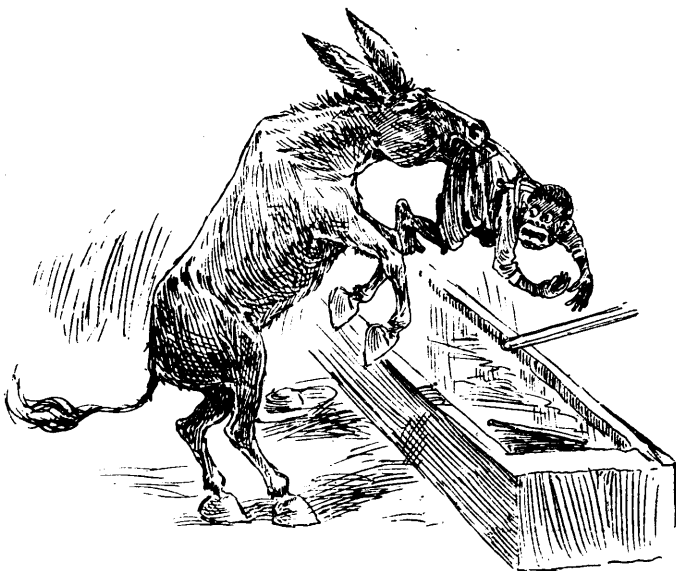
RIDE A MONARCH AND KEEP IN FRONT

\$100. TO ALL ALIKE.



MONARCH CYCLE MFG. CO.

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NEW YORK · SAN FRANCISCO · TORONTO



Now About Tea

It is well worth considering what tea to use in the family. Why not get a package of

Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea

Test it thoroughly and experience the delights of drinking a really high grade tea

Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea is always of the same high quality. It is absolutely pure, and requires one-third less than other teas to produce a liquor of equal strength.

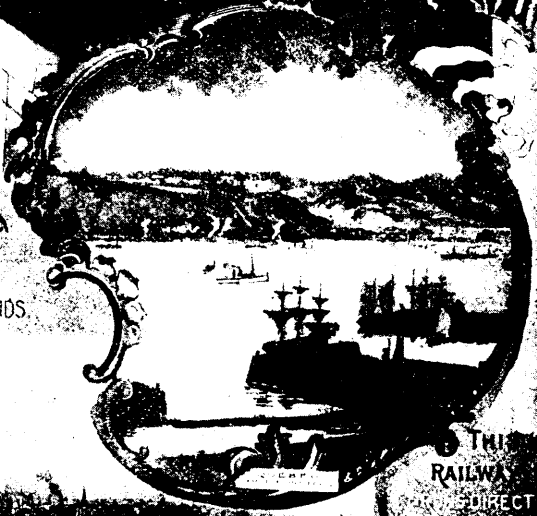
JAMES TURNER & CO.,
HAMILTON,
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ROSE & LAFLAMME,
MONTREAL,
Toronto Eastern District and Maritime Provinces.

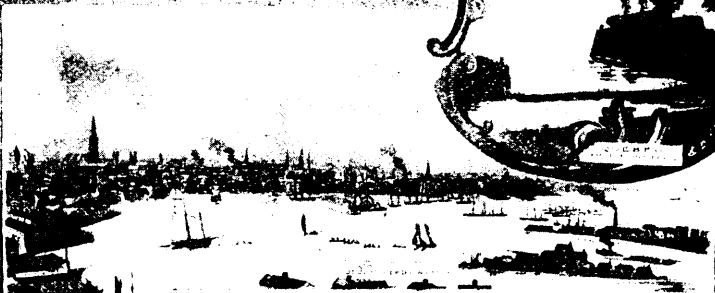
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RAILWAY

THE DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN THE WEST AND
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
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NEW FOUNDLAND & WEST INDIA ISLANDS.



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RAILWAY
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THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE

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THE PEOPLES

FAST LINE OF CANADA SAFETY SPEED AND COMFORT

WESTERN AIR BRAKE

UNRIVALED

A. QUINWOOD SCHREIBER,
DEPUTY MINISTER & CHIEF ENGINEER
OF RAILWAYS & CANALS
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John Kay, Son & Co.

Spring, 1897

* *

Now Showing Novelties in all Departments

New and exclusive designs in **BRUSSELS, WILTON and AXMINSTER CARPETS**; all standard makes are represented, and in carpets more than anything else. "The **best** is the **cheapest**."

DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS * *



SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to our offerings of **Fine Lace Curtains**, embracing all the popular makes: Brussels Point, Venetian Point, Tambour, Colbert, Renaissance Point, etc., etc.

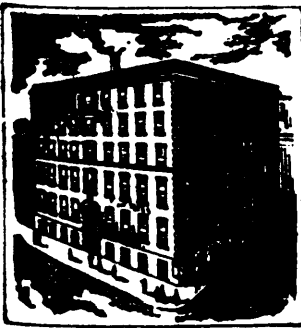
Also Frilled Muslins and Nets by the yard or by the pair. Many new fabrics for Portieres and Door Hangings. French and English Tapestries and Brocades for Furniture Coverings.

(We make a specialty of recovering and remodelling old Furniture at reasonable rates.)

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Estimates Furnished for Special Work, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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ESTABLISHED 1778.



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For Children
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The Universal Tourist Agents
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30 ESCORTED PARTIES

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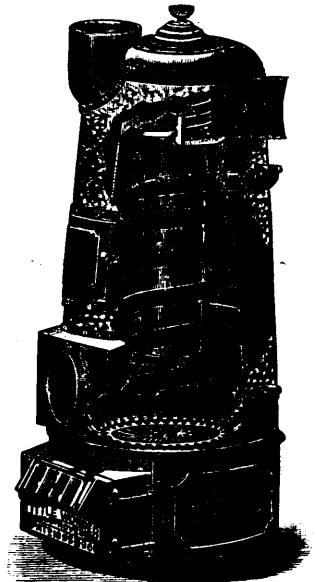
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The smallest Hot Water Boiler of
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An Excellent ventilating system combined.

First cost and cost of running much lower
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ventilating.



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The West Shore is the popular route for Canadians to New York. Through sleeping

car from Toronto to New York without change, running buffet service, where lunches can be arranged for and luxurious state-rooms and sections engaged, avoiding

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General Agent, Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
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FROM

Port Huron and Detroit

Is the short line to
SAGINAW AND BAY CITY
(Centres of the vast lumber interests of Michigan.)

**Mt. Pleasant, Clare, Reed City,
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The last-named place reached by the Company's line of Steamships across Lake Michigan.

The line thus formed is a short and direct route from
MONTREAL TORONTO
and all Canadian Territory
To ST. PAUL, DULUTH and Pacific Coast Points

This road traverses a section of Michigan with unrivalled advantages to settlers. Cheap lands, thriving villages and towns, well watered with streams in all directions; a market for every product of forest and field.

The policy of the "F. & P. M." is known to all travellers and settlers.

A. PATRIARCHE, Traffic Manager,
GENERAL OFFICES, - - SAGINAW, MICH.

The Imperial Hair Regenerator..



NO matter how gray your hair, or bleached, or dyed, it makes it beautiful, glossy.....

GRAY HAIR RESTORED
To its original color.

Bleached Hair . . .
To any shade desired.

BY the use of the Regenerator once in every few months, the hair is always glossy, beautiful and natural.

- NO. 1.—BLACK.
- NO. 2.—DARK BROWN.
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- NO. 5.—LIGHT CHESTNUT.
- NO. 6.—GOLD BLOND.
- NO. 7.—ASH BLOND.

Price, \$1.60 and \$3.00.

Imperial Chem Mfg. Co.



292 Fifth Ave., - NEW YORK,
Between 30th and 31st Sts

We make application a specialty and assure privacy.

Samples of Hair Colored Free.

For Sale by Druggists and Hairdressers.

THE WABASH RAILROAD

If you are contemplating a trip to the Gold Mining Country, please consider the merits of the Wabash Railroad, the short and true route via Detroit, Chicago and St. Paul, to all points in the Kootenay District. Passengers leaving Toronto and points west by early morning train reach St. Paul next day at noon, where direct connections are made for all points in the Gold Fields.

Quickest and best route to Hot Springs, Ark., Old Mexico, California and all western points. Tickets and time-tables of this great railway from any R. R. Agent, or

J. A. RICHARDSON,

Canadian Passenger Agent,

Northeast corner
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Arizona, New Mexico and Oregon

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

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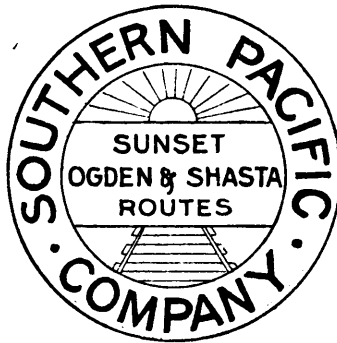
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* BY EITHER ROUTE *

Best First and Second Class Service to
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IN THE DOMINION.

It reaches the money spending people. It brings
results to the advertiser. DO YOU WANT
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give it a fair trial, and THE GLOBE
will have another regular
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THE GLOBE
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JUBILEE VIOLET PERFUME
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MADE BY
JOHN TAYLOR & COMPANY.
TORONTO ONT.

Lehigh Valley Railroad System

THROUGH DRAWING-ROOM AND BUFFET
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BETWEEN

**Toronto, Hamilton and New York
via Niagara Falls.**
Fastest Time Toronto to New York.
The new route between all CANADIAN POINTS
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DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM

**New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wash-
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AND

Toronto, all points in Canada and Chicago.

Solid Vestibule Trains through.
Dining Cars a la Carte attached to Day Express Trains.
Route of the **BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.**
Handsome trains in the world.

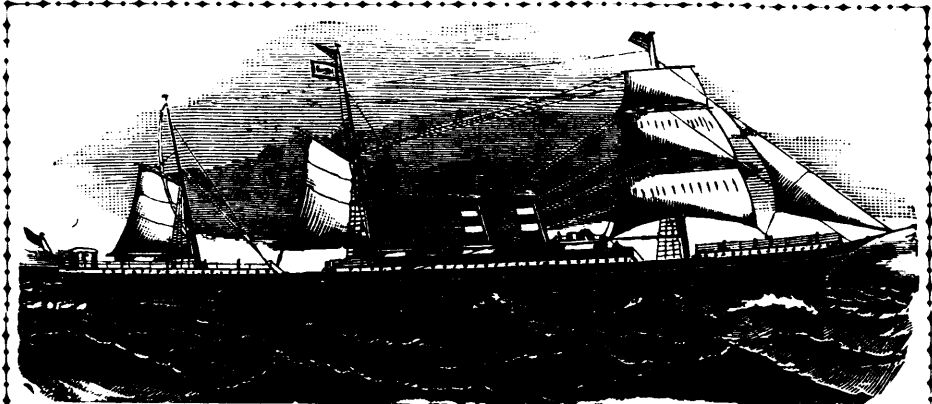
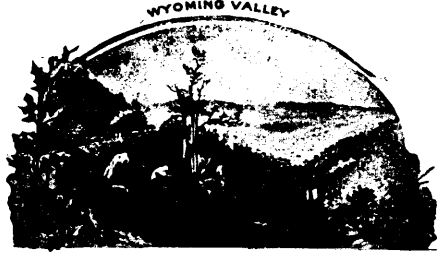


For Tickets, Time of Trains, etc., apply to Agents of
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A. A. HEARD,
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DEPOTS—Foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets.



BEAVER LINE STEAMERS

PROPOSED DEPARTURES.

SUMMER SERVICE.

From Liverpool.		STEAMERS.		From Montreal.		From Liverpool.		STEAMERS.		From Montreal.	
May 1	LAKE ONTARIO	May 19	LAKE HURON	Aug. 14	LAKE HURON	Sept. 1	LAKE ONTARIO	Aug. 21	LAKE ONTARIO	Sept. 8	LAKE HURON
" 15	LAKE HURON	June 1	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 28	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 15	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 28	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 29	LAKE WINNIPEG
" 22	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 5	LAKE WINNIPEG	Sept. 11	LAKE WINNIPEG	" 29	LAKE HURON	" 18	LAKE HURON	Oct. 6	LAKE ONTARIO
" 29	LAKE WINNIPEG	" 10	LAKE ONTARIO	" 18	LAKE ONTARIO	" 20	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 25	LAKE ONTARIO	" 13	LAKE SUPERIOR
June 5	LAKE ONTARIO	" 23	LAKE HURON	Oct. 2	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 20	LAKE WINNIPEG	" 2	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 20	LAKE WINNIPEG
" 15	LAKE HURON	" 30	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 16	LAKE WINNIPEG	Nov. 3	LAKE HURON	" 16	LAKE ONTARIO	" 10	LAKE HURON
" 20	LAKE SUPERIOR	July 7	LAKE ONTARIO	" 23	LAKE HURON	" 17	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 30	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 17	LAKE ONTARIO
July 3	LAKE WINNIPEG	" 21	LAKE HURON	" 30	LAKE ONTARIO	" 20	LAKE ONTARIO	Nov. 5	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 27	LAKE SUPERIOR
" 13	LAKE HURON	" 28	LAKE SUPERIOR	Aug. 4	LAKE HURON	" 10	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 30	LAKE ONTARIO	" 10	LAKE HURON
" 17	LAKE ONTARIO	Aug. 4	LAKE ONTARIO	" 11	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 17	LAKE ONTARIO	" 5	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 20	LAKE SUPERIOR
" 24	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 11	LAKE SUPERIOR	" 25	LAKE ONTARIO	" 27	LAKE SUPERIOR			" 27	LAKE SUPERIOR
Aug. 7	LAKE WINNIPEG	" 25	LAKE ONTARIO								

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak on the advertised date, passengers embarking evening previous, after 8 o'clock. Steamers call at Queenstown to embark passengers on the voyage from Liverpool only. The above arrangement is subject to change, notice of which will be promptly given to agents, and passengers who may have been booked accordingly.


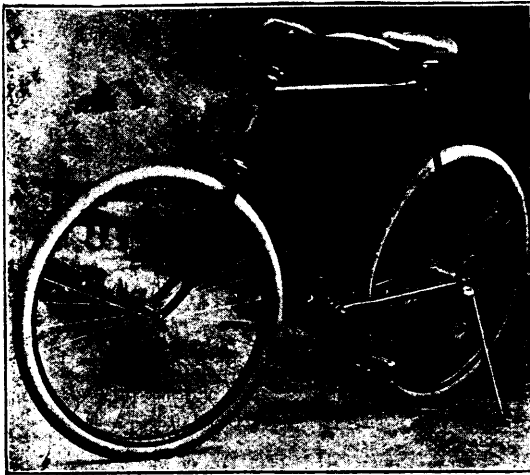
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**BICYCLE
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can be attached to any
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GOES WITH IT.

Weights but 5 ozs., is instant
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AND ALWAYS READY.



Sold by Dealers generally, or sent,
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FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS

OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

J. L. JONES TORONTO

THE . . .

ADIRONDACK . . .

MOUNTAINS Called in Old Times

“THE GREAT NORTH WOODS.”

A marvellous wilderness, abounding in beautiful lakes, rivers and brooks, filled with the greatest variety of fish.

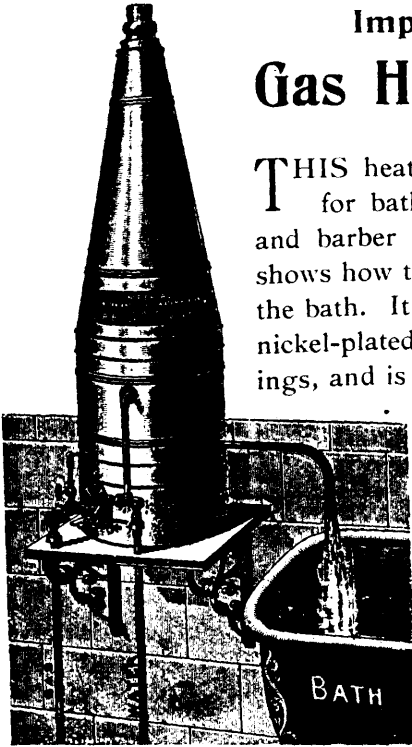
An immense extent of primeval forest, where game of all kinds is to be found.

This wonderful region—located in Northern New York—is reached from Chicago by all lines, in connection with the New York Central; from St. Louis by all lines in connection with the New York Central; from Cincinnati by all lines in connection with the New York Central; from Montreal by the New York Central; from Boston by a through car over the Boston and Albany, in connection with the New York Central; from New York by the through car lines of the New York Central; from Buffalo and Niagara Falls by the New York Central.

A 32-page folder and map entitled “The Adirondack Mountains and How To Reach Them,” sent free, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of a 1-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

Imperial Instantaneous Gas Hot Water Heater

THIS heater is designed for heating water for baths, hotels, restaurants, hospitals and barber shops. The accompanying cut shows how the heater is placed at the foot of the bath. It is manufactured of heavy copper, nickel-plated, with brass nickel-plated mountings, and is an ornament in itself.



No. 12 heats 1 gallon per minute to 125 degrees. Price \$24.00.

No. 16 heats 1½ gallons per minute to 125 degrees. Price \$28.00.

Stands for No. 12.....\$2.00

Stands for No. 16.....\$2.50

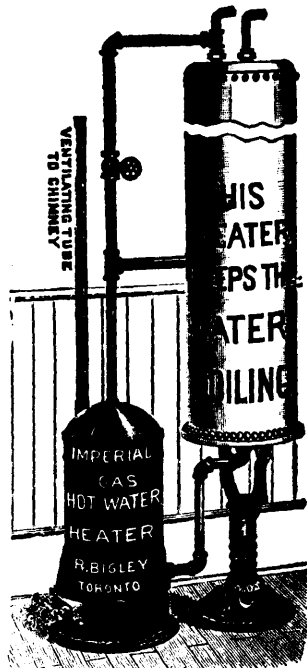
IMPERIAL

Gas Hot Water Heater.

The accompanying cut shows how the heater is connected to an ordinary kitchen boiler, and occupies very little space. Manufactured in three sizes to heat boilers from 30 to 100 gals. They are tested to 150 lbs. pressure. They will heat sufficient water for a bath in 15 minutes at cost of less than half a cent.

No. 0, \$18.00. No. 1, \$22.00. No. 2, \$30.00.

Call and see them in operation or send for Catalogue.



MANUFACTURED BY

R. BIGLEY, 96 to 98 **TORONTO, ONT.**
Queen St. East,

SOME OF

Delivered in
Canada
free of duty.



Price, - \$10.00
By Mail, \$10.25
Reduced from
\$25.00.

GOOD POINTS

Uses **PURE OXYGEN** by absorption to cure disease.

Uses **NO MEDICINE** to wreck the digestive organs.

Uses **NO ELECTRICITY** to shock the nervous system.

NO PHYSICIAN necessary to apply it. **A HOME CURE**; no expensive trips.

SIMPLICITY. Any intelligent person can apply it.

ECONOMICAL; the first cost the only one.

"**CURES INCURABLE CASES?**" **NO.** But many pronounced "incurable" have yielded to its subtle powers, and the percentage is large enough to make it well worthy the careful investigation of **EVERY SUFFERER.**

"**A FAITH CURE,**" so called only by those whose ignorance or prejudice seeks a false reason for affects which they are forced to admit. The many cures of infants, delirious patients, and even animals, is sufficient answer did not the intelligence of those endorsing it preclude the idea.

SPINAL TROUBLE, ETC.

St. JOHNS, Que., Canada, Feb. 19, 1895.

I have now used the pocket Electropoise in my family since last August, and cannot speak too highly of its merits. I fully believe it does all you claim for it. My daughter, who has been an invalid for the past three years from spinal trouble, partial paralysis and neuralgia, and had the best medical advice that St. Johns and Montreal could give, has greatly benefited by the use of this wonderful little instrument; she is now able to walk about and come down stairs alone; she looks forward, and with good reasons too, to a complete restoration to health. I have also tried it on myself for muscular rheumatism, and on others for inflammatory rheumatism, cramps in the stomach, inflamed sore throat, indigestion and other ordinary ailments; in all cases the effects were so convincing that I cannot speak too highly of its curative powers.

I have recommended it to a number of my friends, and to my knowledge they all speak highly of its virtues. I consider it invaluable in a family if the directions are faithfully carried out.

Very truly yours, R. C. MONTGOMERIE.

Our 112 page illustrated booklet, mailed free to any address, tells all about the Electropoise, and contains reports from 250 people cured by it. Address



DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS.

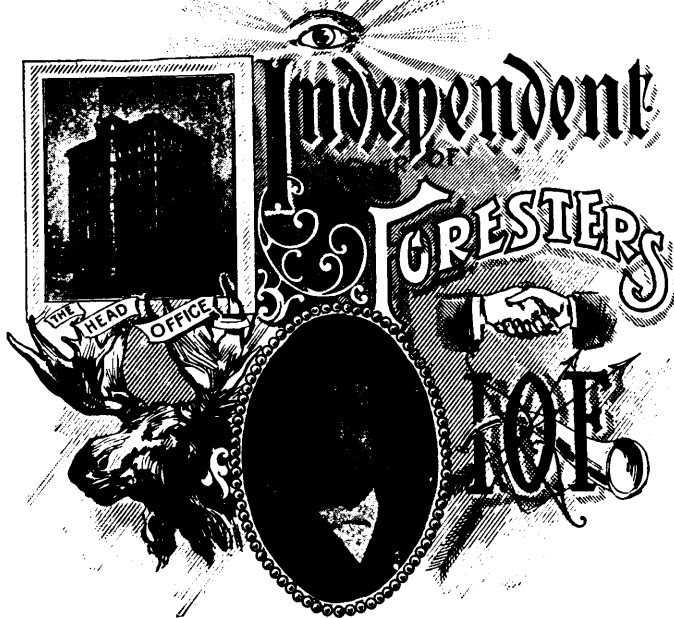
IBERVILLE, Que., Canada, Feb. 20, 1895.

I have been a sufferer for a long period from nervous debility and dyspepsia. I had an attack last summer and was under care of two excellent doctors, confined to my bed for three months without experiencing any permanent relief, and was so weakened down that I could with difficulty walk even across my bedroom; I was gradually losing weight. Hearing of the Electropoise I was induced to purchase one of these instruments. After using it, on the second course of treatment I experienced great relief and was soon up and attending to my business. I gradually regained my strength and weight, putting on twenty-two pounds in two months; in fact I am a new man to-day and attribute it all to the use of this wonderful instrument. I can safely recommend its use. I have also tried it for inflammatory rheumatism and find that the Electropoise has done all the patentees claim for it. I consider it a good investment for the amount it costs.

G. H. FARRAR.

ELECTROLIBRATION CO., Room 35, 1122 Broadway, New York

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.



*
Some
Solid
Facts
*

THE MAGNIFICENT BENEFITS PAID.

Benefits paid last year (1896)	\$ 820,941 81
Benefits paid last five years	2,754,039 14
Benefits paid last ten years	3,462,142 79
Benefits paid since organization (to 30th April, 1897)	4,433,347 28

THE GROWTH OF THE MEMBERSHIP.

Membership 1st July, 1881	367	Date of Re-organization	652
Membership 31st Dec., 1881	1,019	Increase, 6 months	4,785
Membership 31st Dec., 1886	5,804	Increase, 5 years	26,499
Membership 31st Dec., 1891	32,303	Increase, 5 years	70,535
Membership 31st Dec., 1896	102,838	Increase, 5 years	

THE INCREASES LAST YEAR (1896).

Increase in Benefits Paid	\$ 135,941 73
Increase in Assessment Income	228,932 00
Increase in Total Income	347,901 19
Increase in Net Assets	438,114 34
Increase in Surplus Funds	455,110 92
Increase in Insurance in Force	20,763,500 00

THE MEMBERS AND THEIR ASSURANCE
At 31st December Each Year.

Year.	Total Membership.	Insurance Carried.	Total Surplus.	Surplus per Capita.	Death Rate per 1000
1881	1,019	\$ 1,140,000	\$ 4,568 55	\$ 4 48	4.50
1882	1,134	1,276,000	2,967 93	2 61	11.00
1883	2,210	2,490,000	10,857 65	4 91	4.73
1884	2,558	2,923,000	23,081 85	9 01	4.23
1885	3,642	4,283,000	29,802 42	8 18	7.76
1886	5,804	6,764,000	53,981 28	9 30	4.85
1887	7,811	9,120,000	81,384 41	10 44	5.78
1888	11,800	13,714,000	117,821 96	9 98	6.43
1889	17,349	20,078,000	188,130 36	10 84	5.85
1890	24,604	28,498,000	283,967 20	11 54	5.18
1891	32,303	39,395,000	408,798 20	12 65	6.40
1892	43,024	53,243,000	580,597 85	13 49	6.25
1893	54,484	67,781,000	858,857 89	15 76	5.47
1894	70,055	86,506,500	1,187,225 11	16 94	5.47
1895	86,521	108,027,500	1,560,373 46	18 03	5.67
1896	102,838	128,791,000	2,015,484 38	19 60	5.50

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THE BICYCLE.

YALE. By Charles L. Van Barr.
BLACK AMERICA. By Ziekel.

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THE WASHINGTON POST. Sousa. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS. Sousa. THE LIBERTY BELL. Sousa.
THE THUNDERER. Sousa. MANHATTAN BEACH. Sousa. SEMPER FIDELIS. Sousa.
RASTUS ON PARADE. Kerry Mills. BELLE OF CHICAGO. Sousa.

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DANCING IN THE BARN. Schottische. LOVE COMES LIKE A SUMMER SIGH. Waltz.
THE PRINCESS BONNIE WALTZES. DANCE OF THE BROWNIES. BON-TON GAVOTTE.
DARKEY'S DREAM. G. L. Lansen. D. K. E. WALTZ. Thompson.

POPULAR SONGS.

BEN BOLT. Favorite English Ballad.

I LOVE YOU IF THE OTHERS DON'T.

WHEN THE GIRL YOU LOVE IS MANY MILES AWAY.

SONG—THE WEARING OF THE GREEN—Ireland's National Song.

FOR PIANO—NARCISSUS. Nevin.

We offer the above Music at the special price of 10c. sheet. Regular price, 40c. and 50c. sheet.

G. M. ROSE & SONS, 25 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

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Victoria, Sixty Years a Queen

A Sketch of Her Life and Times

BY

RICHARD T. LANCEFIELD

LIBRARIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, HAMILTON,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY HON. G. W. ROSS, LL.D.,

Minister of Education for Ontario.

Cloth, \$2.50.

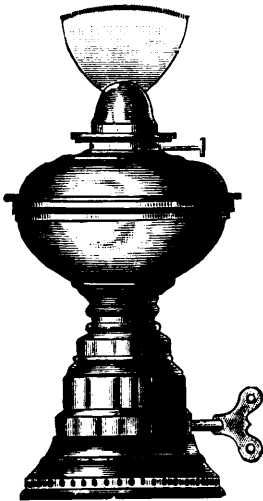
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Full American Morocco, Gilt Edges, \$4.25.

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G. M. Rose & Sons, Toronto, Ont.



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**Wanzer
Lamp
and
Oven**

Best
Lighting and Cooking
Combination on the
market.

Burns very little Oil.
Positively
Non-explosive.

Just the thing for hot
weather. Avoids
heating the kitchen,
Summer Cottages
and Campers.

Bakes potatoes in 40 minutes. Meats cooked by our
process are delicious, retaining nutritive juices and flavor.

No Scorching. No Waste. Always Ready.

Shaded—Best Lamp to read or work by.

With one lamp you can do wonders. Two make a nice
outfit. Good all the year round. Ovens from \$1.00 up.
If your dealer can't supply them, we will ship as directed.

**Wanzer Lamp and Manuf'g Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.**

Sterling $\frac{925}{1000}$



Silverware stamped with the
above mark is warranted to be
 $\frac{925}{1000}$ fine—that is to say, almost
pure silver.

Purchasers of Silverware will
consult their interest by giving
preference to goods bearing this
stamp, and thus warranted by a
reliable firm.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.

A. J. WHIMBEY, Manager.

1764 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

RESULTS

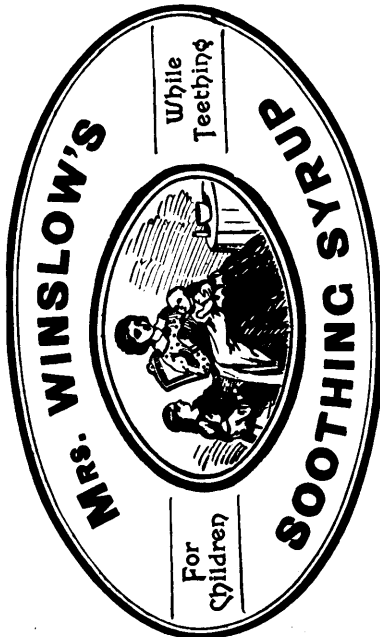
“LA PRESSE”

The circulation of LA PRESSE is principally a home circulation. The largest share of its sales are made direct to its agents, who in turn deliver the papers to permanent subscribers at their homes.

You know the sworn circulation—over 54,000 daily—largest in Canada—you may calculate how many times “La Presse” is read by the members of each family.

A circulation worth more—but charging less—than most newspapers.

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CELEBRATED **SALT**
DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD
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PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED

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Specialty **Toronto**
Crown and Bridge Work.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED
at home. Tubular Cushions help when
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Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. Free test and con-
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WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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BANK STORE & OFFICE FITTINGS.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

For Cracked or Sore Nipples

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Covernton's Nipple Oil

When required to harden the Nipples, use COVERNTON'S NIPPLE OIL. Price, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Should your druggist not keep it, enclose 31 cts. in stamps to C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Corner of Bleury and Dorchester Streets, Montreal, Que.

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Will be relieved and, in most cases, permanently cured by the use of

CAMPBELL'S SKREI
COD LIVER OIL.

Pure, and almost tasteless, it has not had its essence removed by emulsifying.

CASTOR FLUID..

Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair-dressing for the family 25c. per bottle.

Henry R. Gray, Chemist, ESTABLISHED 1859.

122 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

CLEANSING HARMLESS USE
TEABERRY
25c. FOR THE **TEETH**

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO.



PROTECT and Beautify your Lawn with one of our Iron Fences. Send for catalogue to Toronto Fence and Ornamental Iron Works, 73 Adelaide St. West (Truth Building).

JOSEPH LEA, Manager.

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A Pure Photographic White.

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A Pure Photographic Black, free from shine.

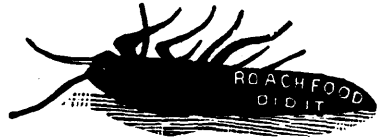
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PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD.—Fatal to Cockroaches and Water Bugs. "Not a poison." It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs as a food; they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shell, leaving no offensive smell. Kept in stock by all leading druggists. EWING, HERRON & Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

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For 26 different articles—long clothes with full directions for making, showing necessary material, etc. sent post-paid for only 25 cents. A pamphlet "Knowledge for Expectant Mothers" and a copy of my paper TRUE MOTHERHOOD sent free with every order. Address MRS. ATSM A, Dept. 11 Bayonne, New Jersey



Blair's Gout Pills

FOR

**GOUT or RHEUMATISM,
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WILL CURE YOU.



They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Remedies.

They give immediate relief from pain.

Their action is so gentle that they may safely be taken by the most delicate person.

The Great English Remedy.
Prout & Co., 229 Strand, London, W.C.
THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.



HUNTERSTON

THIS fine sanitary hotel, on the Netherwood Heights, overlooking Plainfield, New Jersey, erected at a cost of over \$300,000, is designed to meet the needs of delicate people requiring a mild climate and uniform temperature.

Great numbers are so sensitive to damp and cold air that their lungs become irritated with the advent of autumn, and continue so as long as cold weather lasts. Persistent irritation of the breathing organs, sooner or later, produces lung disease, and must be prevented if we would avoid the perils of consumption. Thousands each winter try in vain to shield themselves from this danger by going South to a warmer climate, but past experience has abundantly proved this to be but a delusive and temporary palliation of the evil. It neither strengthens the lungs nor remedies their morbid sensitiveness, from which all the danger arises.

No natural air exists, in any climate of the globe, which prevents consumption among its own people, or has power to effect the cure of any form of lung disease in those who seek it.

Hunterston affords a perfect winter home, in which those having delicate lungs and great susceptibility to colds can spend the autumn, winter and spring months with more **safety** and **benefit** than in any natural climate of the known world. It is a massive brick structure, having broad piazzas, large, airy rooms, high ceilings and perfect ventilation, and is maintained at a uniform temperature day and night throughout the entire seasons. Four chambers are provided for those having any bronchial or pulmonary trouble, by which soothing, healing and antiseptic medicated airs are breathed and brought into direct contact with the internal surfaces of the nose, throat, larynx, air tubes and air cells of the lungs by **inhalation**. Soothing the sensitive air passages arrests irritation and prevents inflammation, while the antiseptics in the air destroy all germ life.

Hunterston is an ideal home and perfect sanitary residence. It is under experienced hotel management, and is open to all who desire to avail themselves of it as a home.

In appointments it is the acme of comfort and conveniences, and provision is made for amusements, games, and every kind of health-giving exercise.

It affords a splendid view of the surrounding scenery, including the Orange Mountains, which are covered with forests and traversed by magnificent macadamized roads. Its situation is high; the climate dry and invigorating, and absolutely free from all malarial tendencies. It is supplied with the **purest** of crystal water from its own Artesian well, two hundred and eighty feet in depth.

The medical experts of the establishment will see that all sanitary requirements are maintained, but have nothing to do with the guests of the Hotel except as their services may be required.

Those who desire admission to Hunterston as patients will apply for examination to Dr. Robert Hunter, 117 West 45th Street, New York, or Dr. E. W. Hunter, Venetian Building, Chicago, Ill. Hotel guests desiring rooms as a sanitary residence will apply, personally or by letter, to W. Hunter Bremner, Manager, "Hunterston," Netherwood, N. J.

The cost of treatment, in lung cases, is \$25 a month. No objectionable cases of any kind are received. Board and hotel charges are moderate, and governed by the rooms required. All the rooms are large and airy, and many of them have private baths and closets.

Hunterston is but 45 minutes from the foot of Liberty Street, New York, 90 minutes from Philadelphia, and 3 minutes from the Netherwood Station of the New Jersey Central Railway.

DOCTOR STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS



.. WARNING.—The frequently fatal effects on infants of soothing medicines should teach parents not to use them. They should give only

DOCTOR STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS.

Certified by Dr. Hassall to be absolutely free from opium or morphia; hence safest and best. Distinguished for the public's protection by trade mark, a gum lancet. Don't be talked into having others.

Depot—125 New North Road
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Healthy Mothers AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.



Happy, Healthy wives make loving husbands and bright, robust children make pleasant homes. Read what one grateful mother writes us about

Mitchella Compound.

Mitchella Paul Shrode age 2 1/2 months.

"Enclosed you will find photo of my baby 'Mitchella' Pearl Shrode.

She weighed 8 pounds when born and 16 pounds at two months old. She is my fifth child, and as I have always had such a hard time with my others and was in delicate health, our local physicians thought it very doubtful that I would ever survive her birth. But, thanks to your "Mitchella Compound" I recovered in less than half the time I ever did before, and I have a bright, healthy and strong child of which the whole community is proud. Her picture speaks for itself. I cannot find words to express the gratitude I feel for the life giving strength I received from the use of "Mitchella," and take pleasure in recommending its use to any woman about to become a mother. I have tried several different medicines but none of them will compare with MITCHELLA. Thanking you kindly for the interest you have taken in my case, I am, Very truly yours,

Mrs. M. J. Shrode

SOMIS, Calif.

Write to-day for full particulars, testimonials, and our Book "Glad Tidings to Mothers." Free. DR. J. H. DYE, Med. Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

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ONLY \$10

ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS. PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN. &c.

THIS IS GOOD FOR \$2.00 SEND TO
C REELMAN BROS, Mfrs
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Children's Teething

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers

for their Children while Teething, with Perfect Success. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea.

Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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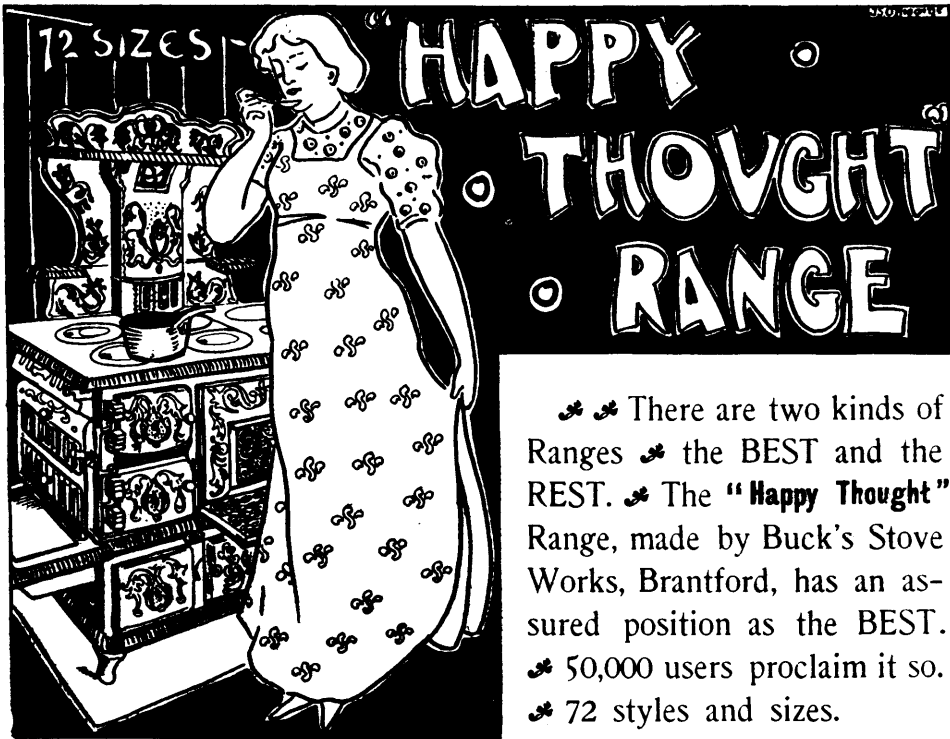
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22 medals and diplomas awarded for superior excellence.

THE BEST.

PEWNY'S KID GLOVES

Elegant
Fashionable
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72 SIZES

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

There are two kinds of Ranges the BEST and the REST. The "Happy Thought" Range, made by Buck's Stove Works, Brantford, has an assured position as the BEST. 50,000 users proclaim it so. 72 styles and sizes.

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EXTRA DRY AND BRUT

The Choice of Connoisseurs

Highly recommended
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of London and Paris.

Over 70,000 cases
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RYAN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE HEAD REST



Can be attached to any ordinary chair, railroad car seat, or settee, is adjustable to any position which secures rest and comfort to the head, and can be detached and packed for travelling in one minute. Occupies but small space when boxed, and is light and durable, having no springs or ratchets to become worn from use. It is indispensable to professional men, and all who travel much on the cars. It has only to be seen to be appreciated. They are all made of the very best material, beautiful silver finish, maroon plush cushion, and are very ornamental as well as durable. Weight, complete, 15 ozs. Price—\$3.00, sent Freight Paid on receipt of price.

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GRAND UNION HOTEL, = OTTAWA, ONT.

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Finest Sample Rooms in Canada.

First-Class in Every Respect.

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ENGLISH BREAKFAST BACON

THE STANDARD OF EPICUREAN TASTE

For Sale by all Leading Grocers

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BABY'S OWN TABLETS...

A favorite prescription of a regular practitioner, who has had a long and successful experience in the treatment of diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood.

Baby's Own Tablets regulate the bowels, check diarrhoea, reduce fever, expel worms, relieve while teething, cure colic, produce sleep. They are easy to take, put up in candy form, children just love them. Free sample and paper doll for baby's name.



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BABY'S OWN POWDER.

The Dr. Howard Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



10,000 Sheets Pure and Silky finished Soluble Toilet Paper and fixture COMPLETE IN A BOX FOR ONE DOLLAR. OUR Diamond Brand OF FINEST TISSUE IS IN 2,000 SHEET ROLLS SPECIALLY put up for HOUSEHOLD USE. THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED HULL, MONTREAL, TORONTO.

FOR HOME, OFFICE, FACTORY.

If your dealer doesn't keep it write us or our Agents.

Ask for **The EDDY Family Box.** It is the most economical method of buying toilet paper. An attractive nickel fixture is given free with each box.

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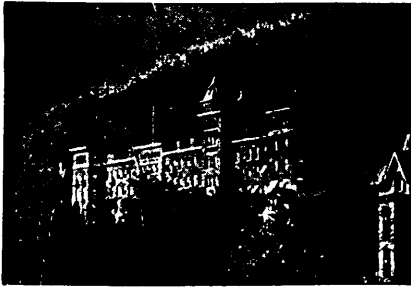
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225 SIZES
 20 PATTERNS
 NO BOLTS
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Established in 1868. Most beautiful and commodious Fire Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure; electricity administered by skilled attendants; a staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class; superior cuisine, directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illustrated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address,

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AS USED IN TURKEY.

GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE PUREST QUALITY. PREPARED BY CONSERVATION COFFEE PROCESS.

THIS COFFEE IS SOLD ONLY IN THE BEANS AND THE BEANS IS KEPT IN THE PUREST CONDITION. THE ONLY ONE.

IMPORTED & PREPARED BY
JAMES TURNER & Co
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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MENNEN'S Borated Talcum TOILET POWDER



Approved by the Highest Medical Authorities as a Perfect Sanatory Toilet Preparation

for infants and adults,
Delightful after Shaving.

Positively Relieves Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Chafed Skin, Sunburn, Etc. Removes Blotches, Pimples and Tan. Makes the Skin smooth and healthy. Decorated Tin Box, Sprinkler Top. Sold by Druggists, or mailed for 25 cents.

Refuse Substitutions, which are liable to do harm.

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6 months' handsome Illustrated Magazine, full of stories, pictures, etc. This entire lot sent you if you cut this out and return to us with 10 cents, silver or stamps: 5 into for 25 cts. Send and be delighted. Address **STAR PHOTO CO., 9 Murray St., New York.**



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Having recently purchased the entire stock of watches from a bankrupt firm, consisting of solid gold, silver and gold-filled cases, we shall offer a portion of the entire lot at prices never before heard of in the watch trade. Among the stock are 8,780 AMERICAN STYLE WATCHES, in 14K SOLID GOLD-FILLED CASES which we shall sell singly or by the dozen to private parties or the trade, at the unheard-of LOW PRICE OF \$3.98 EACH. Each and every watch is guaranteed a perfect timekeeper, and each watch is accompanied with our written guarantee for 24 years. Think of it! A genuine American Style Movement watch, in solid gold-filled case, and guaranteed for 20 YEARS, for \$3.98. Those wanting a first-class, reliable time-keeper, at about one-third retail price, should order at once. Watch speculators can make money by buying by the dozen to sell. All are elegantly finished, and guaranteed perfectly satisfactory in every respect. Cut this out and send to us and we will send a watch to you C. O. D., subject to examination, by express. If found perfectly satisfactory, and exact as represented, pay \$3.98 and it is yours, otherwise you do not pay. Can we make you a fairer offer? Be sure to mention whether you want ladies' or gent's size watch. Price \$42.00 per dozen. Address, **SAFE WATCH CO., 9 Murray Street, New York.**

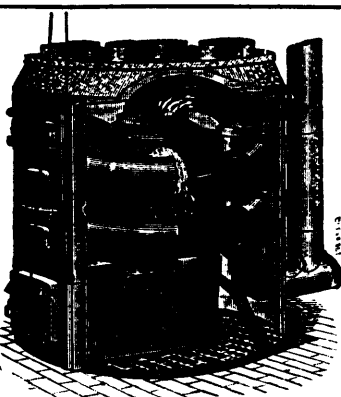
CHALLENGE COMPARISON

The Howard will do more work with the same amount of coal than any other Furnace made.

Address,

The Howard Furnace Co. of Berlin, Ltd.

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The Stearns Bicycle

is handsome, light, durable. Such grace of design as is embodied in this "fast, easy-running, much-talked-about" mount can only be secured by the most approved methods, finest material and skilled workmanship. The '97 Stearns is the best bicycle it is possible to produce. Finished at your option in orange or black. Write now for beautiful new catalogue.

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INSTRUMENTS OF THE CULTURED.



... For over twenty years they have been without an equal in the favor of those best qualified to judge of the musical merit of an instrument. There are other points beyond musical excellence, however, which have combined to give the Mason & Risch Pianos their peculiar pre-eminence.

They are Durable beyond all comparison.

That is what secures for them the preference in all colleges and schools. Mount Allison Ladies' College has just purchased its 25th Mason & Risch Piano. This is but one instance among many.

They are Moderate in Price.

While but few people of taste or judgment would care to purchase any of the very low-priced pianos now on the market, still fewer can afford the very high figures (plus duties) which are asked for the highest grade American pianos. Mason & Risch supply a first-class piano at a moderate price.

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THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE

FORTHCOMING ARTICLES

COMMENCING with the July number will be a series of six articles by

MRS. ELLA S. ATKINSON
(MADGE MERTON)



MADGE MERTON

perhaps the most talented and charming of Canada's women writers. Her work has appeared during the past few years in this publication, in the *Toronto Globe*, the *Montreal Herald* and other leading periodicals. The series will be entitled "The Pillars of the Old Meeting House," and the titles of the articles are as follows: I. Dr. Jordan, II. The Second Mrs. Blaire, III. The Superannuated Preacher, IV. A Widowed Stranger, V. Our M.P., VI. Mrs. Tea-Meeting Smith. These sketches of Canadian life will be found exceedingly interesting, and especially suitable for summer reading.

ESTHER TALBOT KINGSMILL

Miss Kingsmill is not unknown as a Canadian writer, and in July and August two sketches by her will appear. They will be entitled "Children of the Town," and the sub-titles are, I. Baby Rachel, and II. Young Moses. Both these sketches are marked by a charming philosophy which makes them strikingly original in style.

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY

Will, in July, write of Dr. Macdonald and J. M. Barrie, and in August of the two problem-seekers, Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Clark Russell. Everybody is charmed with this series of articles by this celebrated English novelist. The last article will be published by November.

Illustrated Articles

Some beautifully illustrated articles are being prepared for the summer months. In July, "The Premiers of New Brunswick Since 1867," by James Hannay, of the *St. John Telegraph*, will be accompanied by seven photographs. "Picturesque St. Pierre," by E. A. Randall, will give a vivid idea of that picturesque fishing island, both by the text and by the photos reproduced. Some special illustrations by leading Canadian artists will also be presented.

Subscription, \$2.50 Per Annum.

New Address—63 Yonge Street, Toronto.



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Can supply themselves with the best form of money by using
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Which have been issued for over **twenty-three years**, are **absolutely secure**, and most **convenient**. The traveller has in them his **own bank account** in London, draws his own Cheques for any amount and can cash them in **any country in the world**. Circulars giving full information will be forwarded by **Agents in Canada** (where Cheques can be purchased.) Quebec, McGie & Sons; Toronto, R. Melville; A.F. Webster; Ottawa, J. E. Parker; Montreal, Jer. Coffey; Hamilton, Chas. E. Morgan; Kingston, Mills & Cunningham, etc., or at the agency of **The United States Cheque Bank Ltd**
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 BAMBOO
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Made specially for Ladies' and Curlers' use, of extra choice fine corn. When the merits and comfort of these brooms are known they will entirely supersede the old style of hardwood handles. For sale by all leading dealers.

Try them and you will never use any other kind.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,

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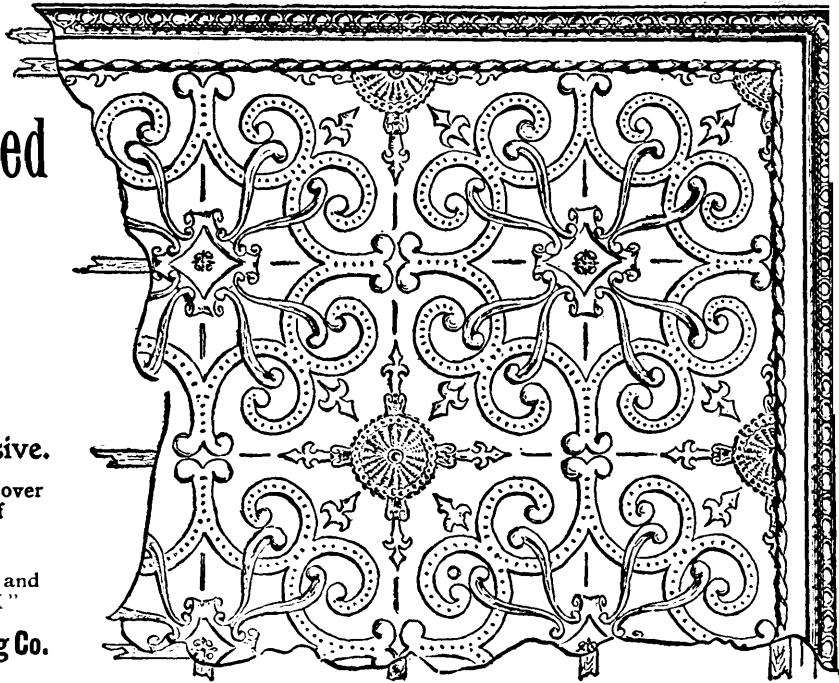
Embossed Steel Ceiling.

Artistic,
Durable,
Inexpensive.

Can be applied over
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Write for Prices and
Catalogue "X"

Metallic Roofing Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO.



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TO ASTHMATICS

We have a positive cure for Asthma, Hay Asthma or Hay Fever, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, and we are so certain that Liebig's Asthma Cure will cure every case, that we will send a large sample of Liebig's Asthma Cure, free of all charge, to any sufferer.

CLERGYMEN, LECTURERS, LAWYERS and OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN are classed among the victims of this disease.

Address all applications for samples to

THE LIEBIG CO.,

34 Victoria Street,

Toronto, Canada.

MARLIN RIFLES HAVE SOLID TOPS AND EJECT AT THE SIDE



Modern small bore smokeless cartridges

give great velocity and great penetration. We have in this class for the model 1893 the 25-36 and the 30-30.

The 25-36 cartridge is loaded with 30 grains of black powder and 106 grain metal-cased bullet with soft lead point, or with a load of Smokeless Military Powder and 117 grains metal-cased bullet with soft lead point. This cartridge, with the latter load, gives a velocity of 2,000 feet per second.

The 30-30 is loaded with smokeless powder and 160 grain full metal-cased bullet, or with the bullet metal cased and soft lead point. Of course the cartridges with soft point are the ones for hunting purposes, because in this way you can use the tremendous energy of this ammunition. Then we have short range cartridges with light loads of powder and a light bullet, as, for instance, one with 5 grains of smokeless powder and 86 grain bullet for the 25-36. Our guns to take these cartridges are made of **superior steel**, guaranteed to the highest requirements, i.e., U. S. Government Standard, as applied to the military arm using the 30 calibre cartridges, steel having an ultimate strength of 100,000 lbs. to the square inch. Of course it is more expensive to use such material, not only in the cost of material but in the expense of working the same, but the person using the rifle appreciates the benefit of a reserve strength of some 20,000 extra pounds more than the other steel gives, and governs himself accordingly. Our catalogue gives full information regarding the reloading of ammunition, various loads, in case you desire to experiment, and also general statistics regarding the rifles, bullets, etc. We will be pleased to mail on application.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,

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Stamps are acceptable to pay postage.

These Competitions will be conducted monthly during 1897.

FIRST PRIZES—
10 Stearns' Bicycles EACH MONTH.

SECOND PRIZES—
25 Gold Watches EACH MONTH.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. Competitors to save as many "Sunlight" Soap Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper—that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent enclosed with a sheet of paper on which the competitor has written his or her full name and address, and the number of coupons sent in, postage paid, to Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, marked on the postal wrapper (top left hand corner) with the number of the district competitor lives in. The districts are as follows:

NAME OF DISTRICT.

- 1 Western Ontario, consisting of Counties York, Simcoe and all Counties W. and S. of these.
- 2 Eastern Ontario, consisting of Counties Ontario, Muskoka and all Counties E. and N. of these.
- 3 Province of Quebec.
- 4 Province of New Brunswick.
- 5 Province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

SEND THIS TOP PORTION



\$1,625
Given
Away
EACH MONTH IN
BICYCLES
AND WATCHES
SUNLIGHT
SOAP
WRAPPERS.

The bicycles are the celebrated Stearns, manufactured by E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont. Each wheel is guaranteed by the makers, and has complete attachments.

RULES. 1. Every month during 1897, in each of the five districts, prizes will be awarded as follows:

The two competitors who send in the largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Stearns' Bicycle with complete attachments.

The five competitors who send in the next largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Gold Watch, value \$25.

2. The competition will close the last day of each month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from time to time in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., and their families are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of winners in competitor's district will be forwarded to competitors 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., LTD.,
23 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.

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*Empress of
Table Waters.*

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WORKS
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USE IVORY BAR SOAP



THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime,
Phosphates, or any Injurious.

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Established 1780.

WALTER BAKER & CO., LIMITED,

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The Oldest and
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PURE, HIGH GRADE

COCOAS

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on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their **Breakfast Cocoa** is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their **Premium No. 1 Chocolate** is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their **German Sweet Chocolate** is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine

Walter Baker & Co.'s

goods, made at

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

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THE STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND OF STEEL PENS

Made in Birmingham, England. Established 1860

Samples of the leading numbers for all styles of writing sent on receipt of return postage in Canadian or United States stamps.



Genuine Fibre Chamois Interlining

gives the dressmaker unlimited latitude in which to make the most pleasing fashionable effects, supplies tone to the finish and shape to the form. It not only drapes and shapes the folds to the same perfection as they are pictured in the fashion plates, but keeps them in perfect shape, FREE FROM CREASES AND CRUSHING WHEN PACKED, SAT ON OR OTHERWISE CRUSHED, AND THOROUGHLY PROTECTS AND PRESERVES THE MATERIAL AT ALL TIMES UNDER ALL CONDITIONS.

Dressmakers who have had experience using all the different interlinings now use only **GENUINE FIBRE CHAMOIS** for all their skirts, puff, butterfly wing sleeves, interlinings, etc., and now enjoy the happy dream of peace and quietness, with the full knowledge that all garments which they have interlined with the **Genuine Fibre Chamois** can absolutely be depended on, and that all their labor, skill and material have not been ruined by some poor imitation which has been palmed off on them for the sake of the saving of a few cents.

Latest Parisian Skirt Pattern will be mailed free to Dressmakers sending their business cards to Selling Agents or to the Company.

THE CANADIAN FIBRE CHAMOIS COMPANY, Ltd., - - Montreal.

TO TONE ENTIRE SYSTEM, BODY AND BRAIN, USE THE POPULAR FRENCH TONIC

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SENT GRATIS: 50 portraits, autographs, original sketches, of celebrities, selected from many thousands who testify to uniform excellence of "VIN MARIANI." Address:

"Vin Mariani" is sold at Druggists and Fancy Grocers. Avoid Substitutions. L. A. WIZARD & Co., Montreal, Que.