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CANADIAN MAGAZINE

OF

**Politics, Science, Art and Literature.**

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# CONTENTS OF VOLUME XVIII.

NOVEMBER, 1901—APRIL, 1902.

FRONTISPIECES.		PAGE
THE DUKE ON PARLIAMENT HILL .....	Photograph .....	2
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING .....	From a Drawing by W. Goode .....	98
A NORTH-WEST COWBOY .....	From a Photograph .....	206
THE BORE ON THE PETITCODIAC .....	From a Photograph .....	302
THE MAKING OF PEMMICAN .....	Drawn by S. C. Simonski .....	398
TURNING THE HARROW .....	From a Painting by Horatio Walker .....	494
ARTICLES.		
ACQUISITIVE MAN, THE .....	<i>Xerxes</i> .....	126
AFTERMATH OF THE ROYAL VISIT .....	Illustrated..... <i>Norman Patterson</i> .....	133
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ORGAN, THE .....	<i>F. Miron Warrington</i> .....	235
ARCHBISHOP BEGIN—See CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.		
AUTONOMY—See "FUTURE OF THE TERRITORIES."		
BANK SWALLOW, OR A BIRD TROGLODYTE .....	Illustrated..... <i>Fritz Hope</i> .....	501
BAYREUTH FESTIVAL, THE .....	Illustrated..... <i>Nonie Powell</i> .....	403
BORE, A FAMOUS TIDAL.....	Illustrated..... <i>Norman Patterson</i> .....	303
CAINE, HALL, LATEST NOVEL.....	<i>The Editor</i> .....	72
CLARK, PROFESSOR WILLIAM—See CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.		
CANADIAN CELEBRITIES :		
No. XXIX., THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.....	Illustrated..... <i>George Stewart, D.C.L.</i> .....	16
No. XXX., JULIA W. HENSHAW.....	Illustrated..... <i>B. M.</i> .....	220
No. XXXI., A. P. McDIARMID, M.A., D.D.....	Illustrated..... <i>F. Sherwood Fox</i> .....	332
No. XXXII., CY. WARMAN.....	Illustrated..... <i>T.C.</i> .....	410
No. XXXIII., PROFESSOR WILLIAM CLARK.....	Illustrated..... <i>Thomas E. Champion</i> .....	538
CRICKET SEASON OF 1901, THE.....	Illustrated..... <i>John E. Hall</i> .....	38
CITY GOVERNMENT IN CANADA .....	<i>S. Morley Wickett, Ph.D.</i> .....	54
CHRISTMAS GAMES IN FRENCH CANADA.....	<i>J. Macdonald Oxley</i> .....	117
CONCERNING OMENS.....	<i>Basil C. D'Easum</i> .....	235
CHANGING ASPECTS OF SABLE ISLAND.....	Illustrated..... <i>M. O. Scott</i> .....	341
COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.....	<i>Professor John Cox</i> .....	446
CANADIAN NORTHERN—See "A NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAY."		
CURLING IN CANADA.....	Illustrated..... <i>John K. Munro</i> .....	527
DUFFERIN, REMINISCENCES OF LORD.....	Illustrated..... <i>Arthur H. U. Colquhoun</i> .....	524
DOMINION STANDARDS OF LENGTH, WEIGHT AND CAPACITY.....	Illustrated..... <i>W. J. Loudon</i> .....	237
EDUCATION, COMMERCIAL.....	<i>Prof. John Cox</i> .....	446
EDUCATION, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.....	<i>Goldwin Smith</i> .....	222
GAMES, CHRISTMAS IN FRENCH CANADA.....	<i>J. Macdonald Oxley</i> .....	117
GLACIER, A NEW CANADIAN.....	Illustrated..... <i>Welford W. Beaton</i> .....	213
FAILURE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN, THE.....	Illustrated..... <i>The Editor</i> .....	99
FIRST STEAMER ON THE PACIFIC, THE.....	Illustrated..... <i>Agnes Deans Cameron</i> .....	243
FAMOUS TIDAL BORE, A.....	<i>Norman Patterson</i> .....	303
FUTURE OF THE TERRITORIES, THE.....	{ <i>H. W. H. Knott</i> .....	453
	<i>John Howey</i> .....	456
	<i>W. Sanford Evans</i> .....	459
HALL CAINE'S LATEST NOVEL.....	<i>The Editor</i> .....	72
HAIDA TOTEM AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE, A.....	Illustrated..... <i>Rev. J. H. Keen</i> .....	407
HOOLEY ON MATRIMONY.....	Illustrated.....	439
HENSHAW, JULIA—See CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.		
HUDSON—See "SEAMAN OF THE NORTH."		

CONTENTS

iii

	PAGE
IMPERIAL PROBLEM, SOME ASPECTS OF THE.....	<i>Professor Adam Shortt.</i> 323
INDIAN JUGGERNAUT, THE.....	Illustrated..... <i>Helen F. M. Lewis.</i> 399
JOHN BULL IN HIS SHOP.....	..... <i>Albert R. Carman.</i> 442
JOHN BULL IN POLITICS.....	..... <i>Albert R. Carman.</i> 563
LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE.....	..... <i>G. Mercer Adam.</i> 128
McDIARMID, DR. A. P. — See CANADIAN CELEBRITIES	
MAN, THE ACQUISITIVE.....	..... <i>Xerxes.</i> 126
MILITIA AND DEFENCE.....	..... <i>Hon. L. G. Power.</i> 229
MARCONI IN CANADA.....	.....With Photograph..... <i>M. O. Scott.</i> 338
MANITOBA—See "FUTURE OF THE TERRITORIES,"	
MONTREAL STREET NAMES.....	..... <i>Martha E. Richardson.</i> 535
NEW CANADIAN GLACIER, A.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Welford W. Beaton.</i> 213
NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAY, A.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>W. H. Moore.</i> 334
OMENS.....	..... <i>Basil C. D'Easum.</i> 235
ORGAN, AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF.....	..... <i>F. Miron Warrington.</i> 235
POLITICS, JOHN BULL IN.....	..... <i>Albert R. Carman.</i> 563
POLITICS—See "VISIT TO WESTMINSTER."	
PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION, THE.....	..... <i>Goldwin Smith.</i> 222
PASSENGER CARRIAGES, PAST AND PRESENT.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>W. D. McBride.</i> 305
PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY—See "FUTURE OF THE 'TERRITORIES."	
PEMMICAN, ROMANCE OF.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Bleasdel Cameron.</i> 429
PAN-AMERICAN, FAILURE OF.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>The Editor.</i> 99
QUEEN VICTORIA AT MENTONE.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Zelia de Ladevèze.</i> 207
RAILWAYS—See "PASSENGER CARRIAGES."	
RAILWAYS—See "NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAY."	
ROWING SEASON OF 1901, THE.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Capt. R. K. Barker.</i> 33
RECIPROCITY OF TO-DAY, THE.....	..... <i>Arthur H. U. Colquhoun.</i> 226
RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA, THE.....	..... <i>Hon. J. W. Longley.</i> 317
ROMANCE OF PEMMICAN, THE.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Bleasdel Cameron.</i> 429
ROYAL VISIT, AFTERMATH OF.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Norman Patterson.</i> 133
ROYAL VISIT, TOURING A CONTINENT.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Norman Patterson.</i> 7
ROYAL VISIT, THE DUKE.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Joseph T. Clark.</i> 3
SABLE ISLAND.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>M. C. Scott.</i> 341
SEAMAN OF THE MOUTH, THE GREAT.....	..... <i>George Johnson.</i> 514
STEAMER, FIRST ON THE PACIFIC.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Agnes Deans Cameron.</i> 243
STANDARDS OF LENGTH, WEIGHT AND CAPACITY, DOMINION.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>W. J. Loudon.</i> 237
STUDY OF THE SEA, A LITTLE.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>T. Arnold Haultain.</i> 245
STREET RAILWAYS IN CANADA.....	..... <i>W. G. Ross.</i> 276
SOME ASPECTS OF THE IMPERIAL PROBLEM.....	..... <i>Professor Adam Shortt.</i> 323
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON HOCKEY.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>A. H. Beaton.</i> 435
SPORT—See CRICKET, YACHTING, ROWING, HOC- KEY AND CURLING.	
THE DUKE—A PASSING GLIMPSE.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Joseph T. Clark.</i> 3
TOURING A CONTINENT.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Norman Patterson.</i> 7
TOTEM, A HAIDA, AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>Rev. J. H. Keen.</i> 407
VACCINATION, PROTECTIVE VALUE OF.....	..... <i>John Ferguson, M.A., M.D.</i> 510
VISIT TO WESTMINSTER, A.....	..... <i>Albert R. Carman.</i> 122
WALKER, HORATIO, AND HIS ART.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>M. L. Fairbairn.</i> 495
WARMAN, CY—See CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.	
WHAT THE CHURCH LACKS.....	..... <i>Rev. C. A. Eaton.</i> 74
WOLVES ON THE RANGE.....	.....Illustrated..... <i>John Innes.</i> 144

	PAGE
YACHTING SEASON OF 1901, THE .....	Illustrated..... <i>F. J. Campbell.</i> 44
YURON RIVER TRAGEDY, THE.....	Illustrated..... <i>Henry J. Woodside.</i> 108

## DEPARTMENTS.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.....	76, 182, 279, 380, 472, 571
CURRENT EVENTS ABROAD. (With Current Cartoons).....	<i>John A. Ewan,</i> 81, 186, 283, 376, 476, 567
PEOPLE AND AFFAIRS.....	<i>John A. Cooper,</i> 85, 190, 287, 384, 480, 575
BOOK REVIEWS .....	Illustrated.....90, 193, 290, 388, 484, 579
IDLE MOMENTS.....	Illustrated.....95, 199, 295, 394, 487, 584
ODDITIES AND CURIOSITIES.....	Illustrated.....201, 297, 395, 489, 586

## FICTION.

CALL FROM THE GORGE, A.....	<i>John W. Dafoe.</i> 65
CHARLIE : CIRUS USHER .....	<i>Graham Douglas.</i> 181
EASTER EVENT, AN.....	<i>Jean Blewett.</i> 560
FOUR FEATHERS, THE.....	<i>A. E. W. Mason,</i> 350, 413, 541
FANTASY, A.....	<i>M. MacL. Hellivell.</i> 250
IN THE CLUTCH OF THE REDTAIL.....	<i>O. J. Stevenson</i> 252
LITTLE SHOP AT THE CORNER, THE.....	<i>Alma Robson</i> 71
MASTERPIECE OF GOD, A.....	<i>Frank Baird</i> 148
OLD DAVE'S DAUGHTER .....	<i>George A. Collard</i> 370
PROBLEM, THE GREAT.....	<i>Ethelwyn Wetherald.</i> 256
QUALICHIN AND THE CULTUS TRADER.....	<i>Harold Sands.</i> 179
RE CHRISTENING OF HUMPY, THE.....	<i>Jean Blewett.</i> 271
RISE AND FALL OF THE J. HOLMES GREENES .....	<i>L. E. Schulte.</i> 469
SECRET SERVICE, IN THE.....	<i>Robert Buckley,</i> 19, 159, 257, 364, 462, 553
WAY OF A WOODSMAN, THE .....	<i>Edwyn Sandys.</i> 151

## POETRY.

AS CHILDREN ALL.....	<i>W. H. Belford.</i> 363
BOSWELL .....	<i>Ethelwyn Wetherald.</i> 73
CHRISTMAS ODE, A.....	<i>Friedrich Ruckert.</i> 120
DEAR HEART.....	<i>T. M. Merrill.</i> 331
DOROTHY, TO.....	<i>M. Etma, Bingeman.</i> 433
EASTERTIDE.....	Illustrated..... <i>T. Francis Watson.</i> 509
FALSIFIER, THE.....	<i>Inglis Morse.</i> 428
FISHERWIFE'S SONG.....	<i>Croston Uniacke McLeod.</i> 559
GRAVES OF THE ENGLISH DEAD, THE.....	<i>Vernon Nott.</i> 434
MADLINE.....	<i>Martha Martin</i> 568
MOON-FLOWER, A.....	<i>John Stuart Thomson.</i> 322
MEMORY OF ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN, IN .....	<i>Lally Bernard.</i> 375
IDEAL, THE.....	<i>Minnie Bowen.</i> 523
INHERITANCE.....	<i>Isabel E. Mackay.</i> 500
LOVE, THE OLD.....	<i>John Stuart Thomson.</i> 562
RED LEAF, THE.....	<i>John Arbory.</i> 37
SEA BY THE WOOD, THE.....	<i>Duncan Campbell Scott.</i> 142
SETTLER, THE.....	<i>William T. James.</i> 513
THE GREATER TASK.....	<i>Inglis Morse.</i> 18
WHEN OCTOBER COMES ALONG.....	<i>Ethel May Crossley.</i> 32

133

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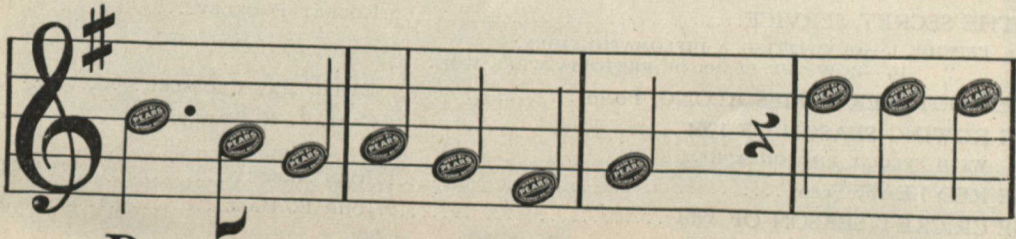
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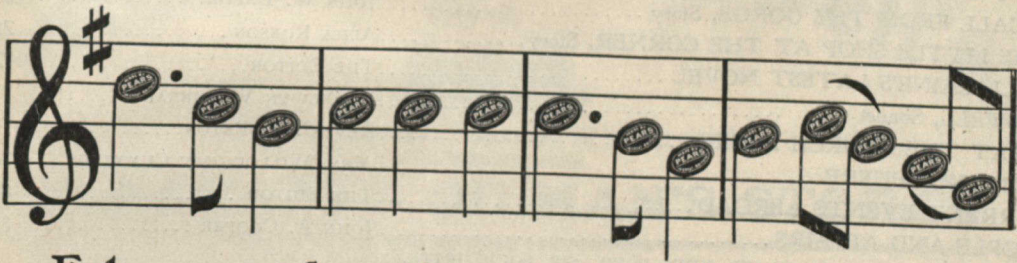
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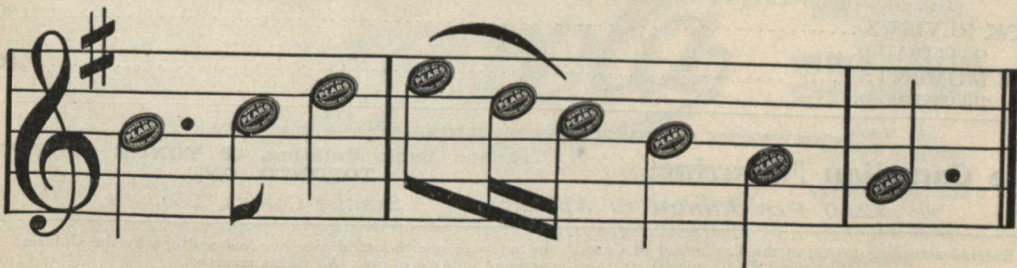
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every side, loud praises ring.

# THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVIII.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 1.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
THE DUKE ON PARLIAMENT HILL.....	2
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH WILL BE HISTORIC.	FRONTISPIECE.....
THE DUKE: A PASSING GLIMPSE.....	3
A SLIGHT CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE DUKE OF YORK—	JOSEPH T. CLARK.....
WITH SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEMORABLE SCENES.	
TOURING A CONTINENT.....	7
A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE TRIP THROUGH CANADA OF	NORMAN PATTERSON.....
THE ROYAL PARTY, WITH SPECIAL PICTURES, INCLUDING	
ONE OF THE ROYAL PARTY RUSHING DOWN THE	
TIMBER SLIDE.	
CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.....	16
NO. XXIX.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, WITH PORTRAIT.	GEORGE STEWART, D.C.L.....
THE GREATER TASK, Poem.....	18
INGLIS MORSE.....	
IN THE SECRET SERVICE.....	19
ROBERT BUCKLEY.....	
EPISODE I.—OUTWITTING A DIPLOMATIC THIEF.	
“ II.—HOW THE PLANS OF PRETORIA WERE WON.	
WHEN OCTOBER COMES ALONG, Poem.....	32
ETHEL MAY CROSSLEY.....	
THE ROWING SEASON OF 1901.....	33
WITH SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.	CAPT. R. K. BARKER.....
THE RED LEAF, Poem.....	37
JOHN ARBORY.....	
THE CRICKET SEASON OF 1901.....	38
WITH SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.	JOHN E. HALL.....
THE YACHTING SEASON OF 1901.....	44
F. J. CAMPBELL.....	
CITY GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.....	54
S. MORLEY WICKETT, PH.D.....	
A CALL FROM THE GORGE, Story.....	65
JOHN W. DAFOE.....	
THE LITTLE SHOP AT THE CORNER, Story.....	71
ALMA ROBSON.....	
HALL CAINE'S LATEST NOVEL.....	72
THE EDITOR.....	
BOSWELL, Sonnet.....	73
ETHELWYN WETHERALD.....	
WHAT THE CHURCH LACKS.....	74
REV. C. A. EATON.....	
WOMAN'S SPHERE.....	76
MRS. WILLOUGHBY CUMMINGS.....	
CURRENT EVENTS ABROAD.....	81
THE EDITOR.....	
PEOPLE AND AFFAIRS.....	85
JOHN A. COOPER.....	
WITH PORTRAITS OF SIR JOHN BOYD, SIR LOUIS JETTÉ,	
SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, DR. PETERSON, DR. GRANT,	
L'ABBE MATHIEU, O. A. HOWLAND AND JOSEPH POPE,	
THE NEW RECIPIENTS OF IMPERIAL HONOURS.	
BOOK REVIEWS.....	90
ILLUSTRATED.	
IDLE MOMENTS.....	95
ILLUSTRATED.	

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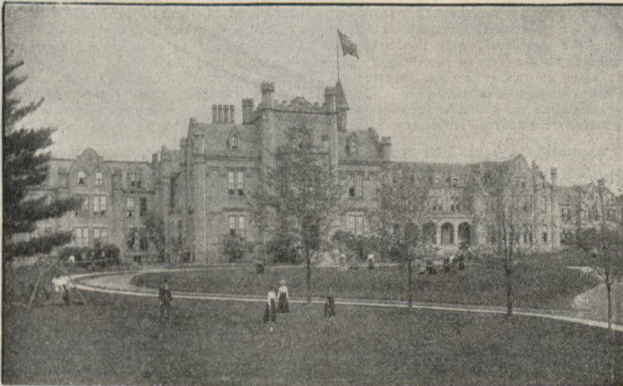
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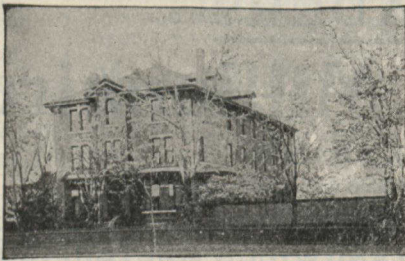
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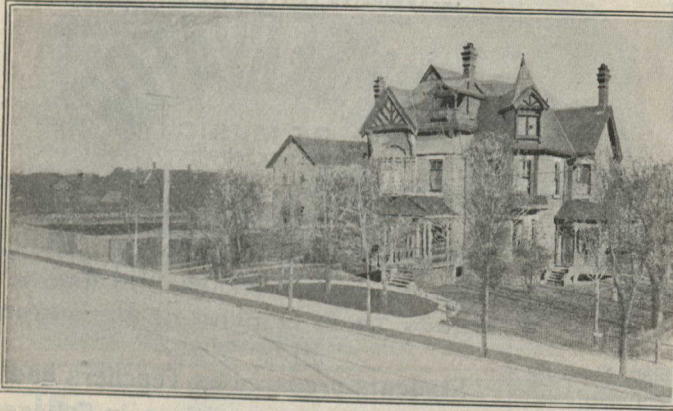
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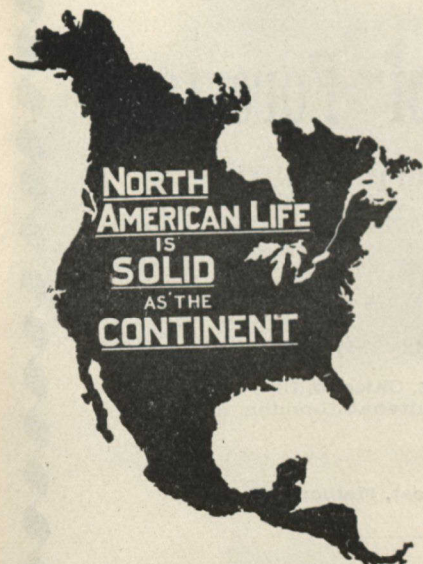
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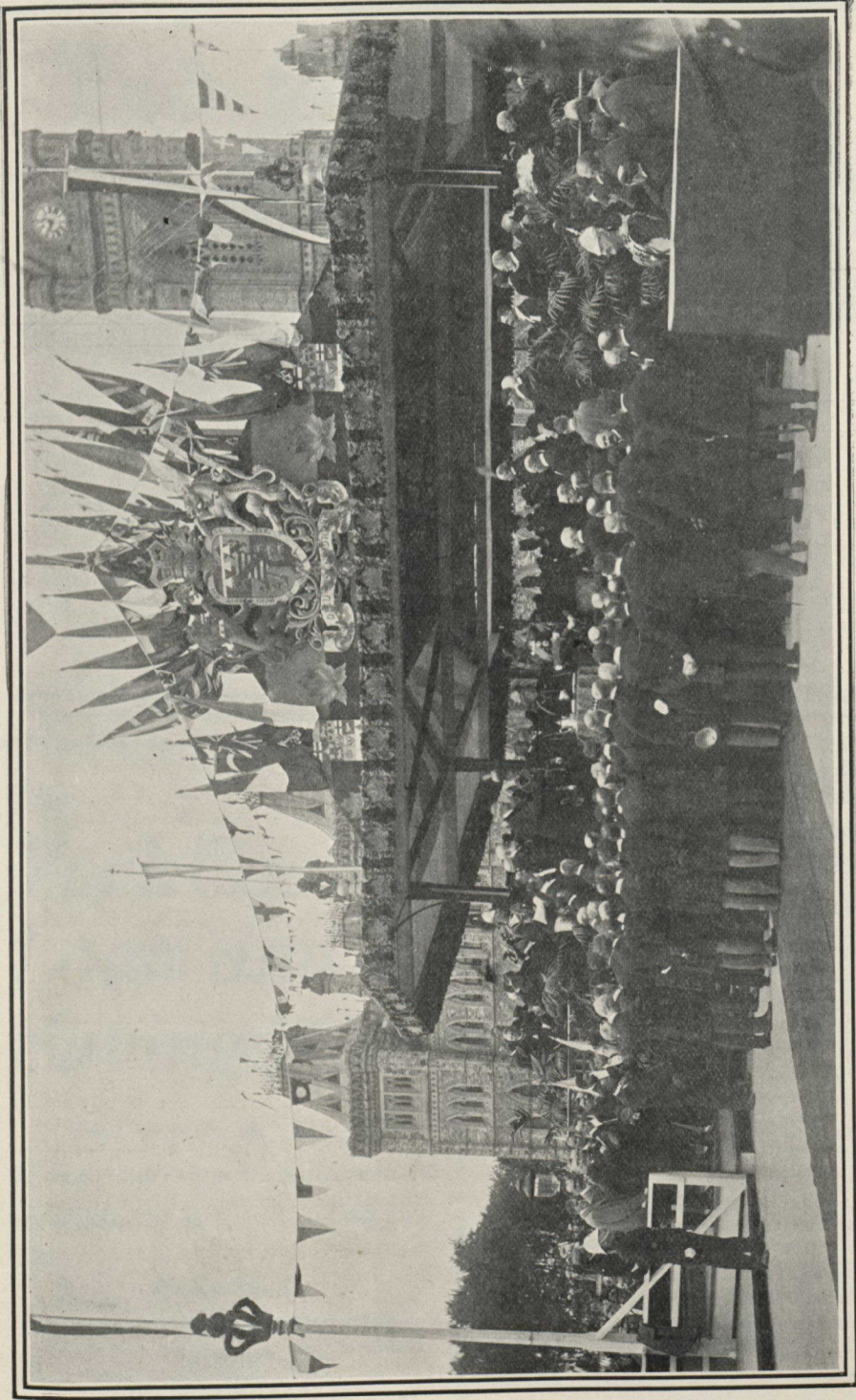
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### THE DUKE ON PARLIAMENT HILL

THIS PAVILION WAS ERECTED ON THE WALK LEADING UP TO THE ENTRANCE TO THE MAIN BUILDING WHICH MAY BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.  
THE DUKE IS REPLYING TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME

PHOTOGRAPH BY PITTAWAY, OTTAWA

# THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XVIII

NOVEMBER, 1901

No. 1

## THE DUKE: A PASSING GLIMPSE

*By Joseph T. Clark.*

AN utter stranger standing anywhere on the rock at Quebec on the morning of the sixteenth of September and observing the great multitudes of people in holiday attire, the regiments of soldiers passing this way and that, the city and the ships in the harbour decorated with flags, might have enquired the meaning of it all. If he were told that a Man was about to land from the great white ship which lay below, guarded up river and down by black-hulled men of war, the utter stranger might have asked: "And what has the Man done to make such a stir in the land, and to attract such a fleet on the sea?" The reply would require to have been not a recital of personal deeds, but an explanation of institutions of which the Man about to land stood in the light of a living embodiment. But Quebec on that morning was no place for a stranger and his questionings, for no one could find time to tell him that the Man was to receive a great welcome in

honour of a constitutional sovereign, an open parliament, a free press, a virile literature, just judges, brave soldiers, skilful seamen, prosperous merchants and lands rich with grain.

But when the visitor left the big white ship and reached the shore under the eyes of a hundred thousand spectators, with cannon booming from a dozen vessels of war and from the forts on the great rock above—when he entered a carriage and, preceded and followed by dragoons, passed for miles through the people along a lane fenced by red-coated soldiers, one



PHOTO BY PITTAWAY, OTTAWA

THE MAYOR OF OTTAWA, SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND THE CABINET GO TO MEET THE DUKE. SCENE ON PARLIAMENT HILL

might think that this was enough to turn the head of any human being.

Just what His Royal Highness the Duke of York thinks of the world he lives in it would be impossible to guess, but that he, like others, is impressed by his own experiences of it cannot be doubted. He is making the tour of an Empire which controls twenty-one out of every hundred square miles of the earth's surface. He has everywhere been shown a vast consideration, with

heir to a great throne in these modern days, what is it? Not a world to rule as it once was considered to be by heirs-apparent, but something more complex and difficult, a world to manage, to humour, to tactfully deal with. The applause that would turn the head of a commoner or excite a demagogue to the last act of folly, may only impress an heir-apparent as a perquisite of his calling.

The Duke of York is thirty-six years



COPYRIGHT PHOTO BY PITTAWAY, OTTAWA

OTTAWA—AFTER UNVEILING THIS STATUE TO THE MEMORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA, THE DUKE PRESENTED MEDALS TO THE SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN SOUTH AFRICA

nowhere a hint being given that this cordiality results from or is conditional upon anything whatever different from the old theory of the divine right of kings. What the Duke of York thinks of all this it is impossible to say, because the world has varying aspect to persons with varying missions. To the preacher it is a world to save, to the artist a scene to paint, to the actor an audience, to the speculator a market, to the soldier a campaign, but to the

of age, of medium height, with a short pointed, sandy beard, and prominent blue eyes. He appears to live much in the open air. When he speaks, his voice proves to be strong and clear, his enunciation unusually distinct, and his accent a perfect compromise between the hard domestic and soft imported English with which Canadians are familiar. That he possesses a great deal of tact is known, and it comes naturally to his father's son. When

the full story of the Canadian tour is written, facts in support of this will be furnished; but it may be mentioned that in Montreal, when at the last moment the Governor-General intimated to Mayor Prefontaine that it was not desired that he should read the civic address in two languages, and when the Mayor promptly began reading it in French, the Duke gave no sign that this was not wholly

and entirely what he wished. Indeed, there was a twinkle in his eye which suggested that he rather enjoyed the situation. He finds much in life to amuse him, and once on the trip, when listening to the speech of the foreman of the lumber shanty at Ottawa, he abandoned himself to thorough laughter. He shoots, fishes, plays cricket, rides well, and is, in fact, a healthy, vigorous man of his years. On the *Ophir* they tell of him that he took on himself the duty of making regular tours of inspection, minutely examining the ship from end to end. He is understood to be a sound sailor, and on the sea he acquired that heartiness of manner in his relations with his friends which sailors get owing to their long absence. Perhaps this phase of his character had little chance of re-



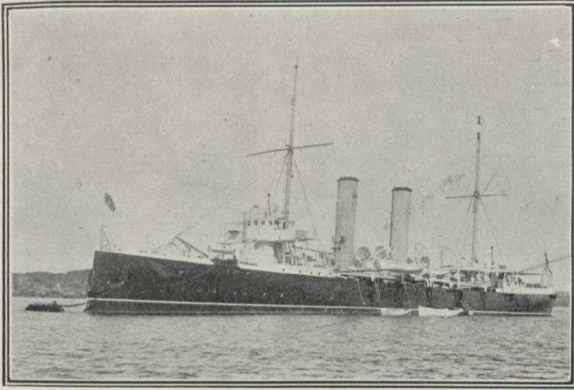
PRESENTING A MEDAL TO TROOPER MULLOY, WHO LOST BOTH EYES BY A BULLET—PHOTO BY PITTAWAY, OTTAWA

vealing itself in the formalities of his Canadian tour. But it looks through at intervals.

Canadians have had scant opportunities for forming opinions as to what kind of man the Duke of York really is, because he brought with him a sufficient household and a society circle of his own. On all public occasions the pre-arranged routine was followed, the



THE ROYAL CARRIAGE AND ITS ROYAL OCCUPANTS. THE DUKE IS PREPARING TO ALIGHT. THIS CARRIAGE WAS BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND FOR USE DURING THIS TOUR



H.M.S. INDEFATIGABLE

Duke exercising no authority, but relying implicitly upon his officials. His authority being deputed, he divested himself of even the appearance of possessing it, and one was impressed with the feeling that here was a Prince trained deeply in the principles of constitutional monarchy, and not born to challenge Fortune, but to please and win her.

It has been said that for many years before ascending the throne the present King exercised a considerable influence in the affairs of Europe through the medium of the royal courts—an influence personally applied and more direct than that which the ordinary agents of diplomacy could exercise. Just how important this service was one cannot say, because there is always a tendency to flatter princes; but if the Prince of Wales rendered valuable aid to the statesmen of Europe by extolling the principles of constitutional sovereignty to royal personages, and if his worldly wisdom and tact were of especial service to Great Britain at times, his son, the Duke of York, should, as a social ambassador, exercise no less an influence.

When King Edward visited Canada in 1860 he was a youth of nineteen, under guardianship of the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke of York is aged thirty-six, is accompanied by the Duchess of York, and has four children in England. There was very little political significance in the royal visit of 1860, while in the visit of the present year there is supposed to be much. In one case a youth travelled largely for pleasure; in the other a man of matured knowledge vis-

ited all parts of the country with, perhaps, the definite object of confirming, or making as permanent as possible, the Imperialistic sentiment created by the South African war. Instead of finding here, as his royal father did, "two provinces yoked together in an uneasy union," to use his own expression, the Duke of York found a smooth-working confederation, embracing half a continent. He has seen Canada. He has seen Australia setting forth on her career as a Commonwealth. He has seen South Africa yet wearing bandages over the war-wounds she has received and perplexed as to the future. Although he has seen these three great colonies under conditions far from normal, he must carry home with him a fairly good understanding of that world in which he is so prominently placed, and of that Empire which includes so many countries and peoples, the one differing in climate and no more than the other does in character.

One can but suppose that a wise King, making such a journey, would on his return home implore his Ministry to take ship and follow the same mind-expanding course.



# Touring a Continent

By Norman Patterson

DEVOTION to a monarch is not a sign of degeneracy. When William McKinley, President of the United States, was treacherously shot down in the height of his rule over the Republic to the south, he was mourned by millions of people who were devoted to him and to what he represented. Canadians have exhibited a similar devotion to the Duke of York as the son of their Sovereign, and the grandson of the late beloved Queen. Neither of these two peoples are degenerating. They are industriously as progressive and politically and intellectually as healthy as any other two peoples in the world. The old feudal allegiance still lives, and is divided among political leaders, intellectual giants and monarchs of various grades. A Royal Family may have a greater hold on the affections of the people generally than a president of a republic, a political leader or an intellectual genius. The Royal Family is constant and enduring; the others are individuals whose glory seldom descends upon their offspring.

It is as a representative of the Royal Family of Britain that the Duke of York has been welcomed during his trip to Canada. It is his third visit to this country, but Canadians have no compelling reason to worship him as an individual. He is welcomed as the representative. At Quebec, they said to him :

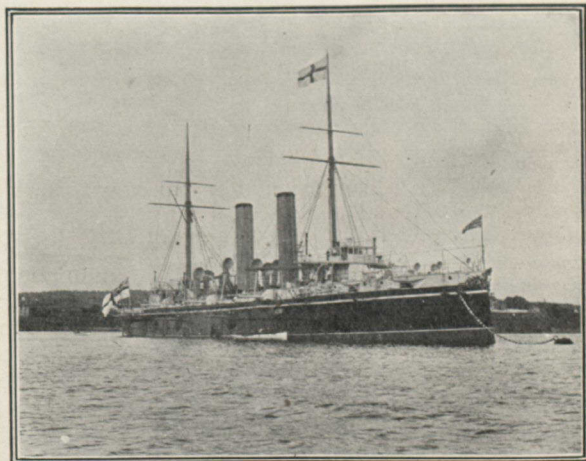
"Its inhabitants deem it their proudest privilege to be again, as in 1860, the first on Canadian soil to respectfully greet the heir-apparent to the throne, and to renew to the beloved son and representative of their



Sovereign the assurance of their fervent devotion to his crown and person."

The Duke is welcomed in these words as a member of the Royal Family, as the heir-apparent, as the representative of the British Sovereign. At Montreal the address began :

"With a full appreciation of the graciousness implied by your visit to this portion of your royal father's dominions at this time, we, the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Montreal,



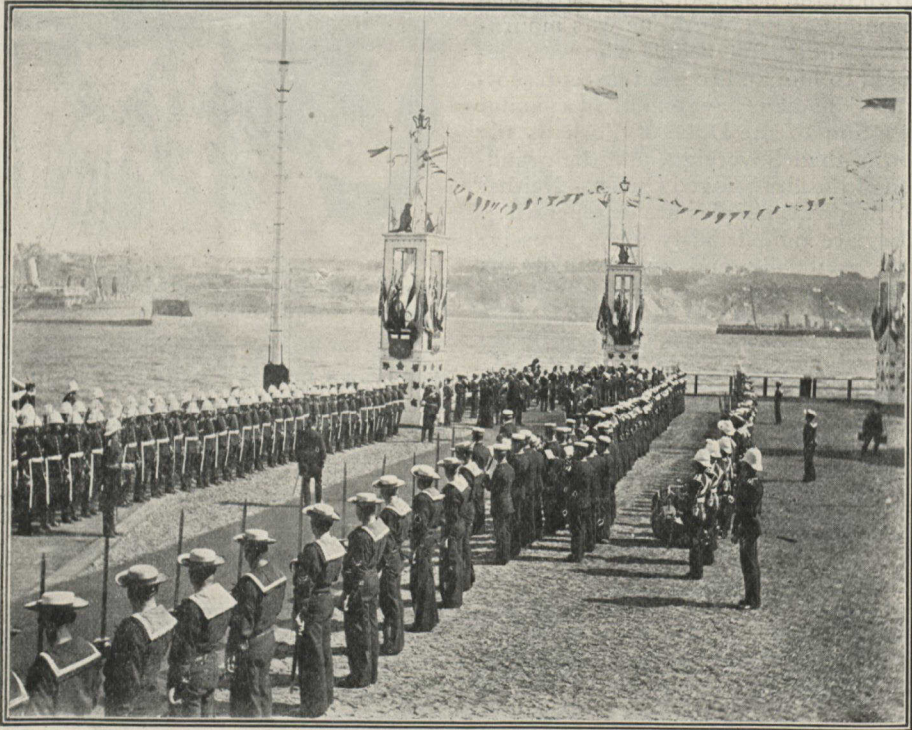
H.M.S. CRESCENT—FLAGSHIP OF NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON

respectfully beg leave to extend to your Royal Highness, and to your gracious and much-loved consort, a loyal, hearty and loving welcome to our fair city."

And the Duke himself takes this view of his reception. In his reply at Montreal he adroitly referred to some remarks made in 1860 by his grandfather, the Prince Consort, at the time when the Prince of Wales was visiting Canada, and Prince Alfred was in Cape Town. He quoted as follows:—

generations of the Royal Family that he represents, and showed quite cleverly that its policy was the same to-day as it was forty years ago, and that it was as much a Royal Family and as much a bond of union as it was when the nineteenth century had but half elapsed. The Duke is shrewd and diplomatic.

There is no doubt also that when this visit is over the Royal Family will have a stronger hold than before on



OPHIR

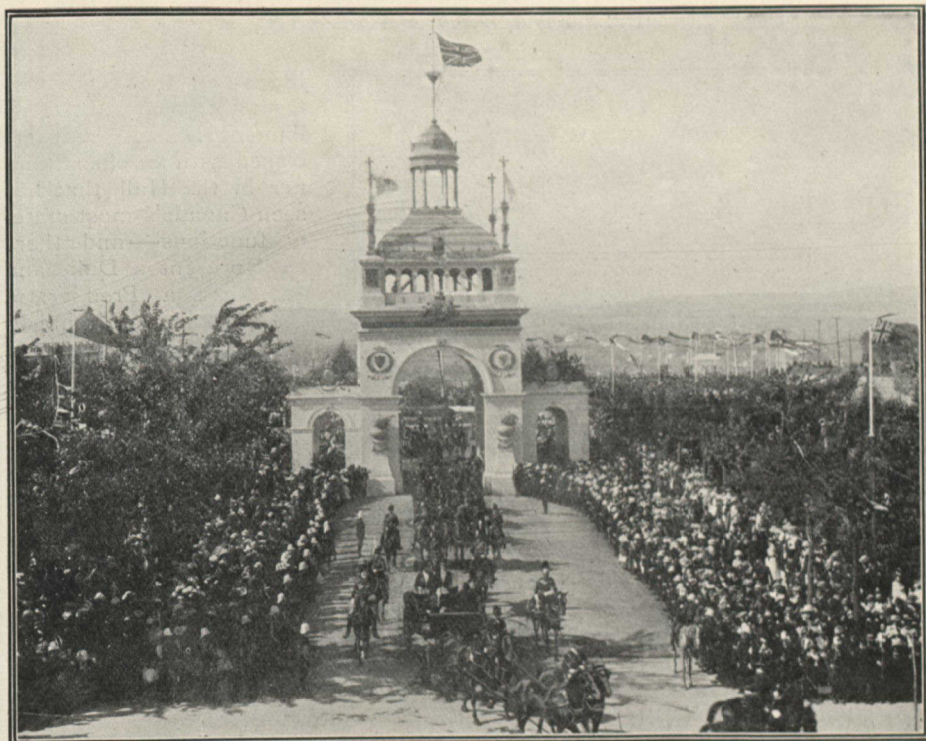
PHOTO BY LIVERNOIS, QUEBEC

THE LANDING OF THE ROYAL PARTY AT QUEBEC

"What vast considerations, as regards our own country, are brought to our minds in this simple fact; what present greatness; what past history; what future hopes, and how important and beneficent is the part given to the royal family of England to act in the development of these distant and rising countries, who recognize in the British crown and their allegiance to it, their supreme bond of union with the mother country and with each other!"

By his apt quotation the Duke carried his hearers back through three

the minds and affections of the Canadian people. They stood on the magnificent parade at Quebec and looked down upon the Duke's floating palace gracing the most majestic river in the world; they cheered him as he landed at the wharf; they uncovered their heads as he passed through their historic streets; they welcomed him graciously in their legislative chamber; they dined with him, and the next day



THE ROYAL PARTY AT QUEBEC. THIS ARCH WAS ERECTED NEAR THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS



THE ROYAL PARTY LEAVING THE PLACE VIGER STATION, MONTREAL, AFTER ARRIVAL OF ROYAL TRAIN FROM QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 18TH—PHOTO BY NOTMAN, MONTREAL

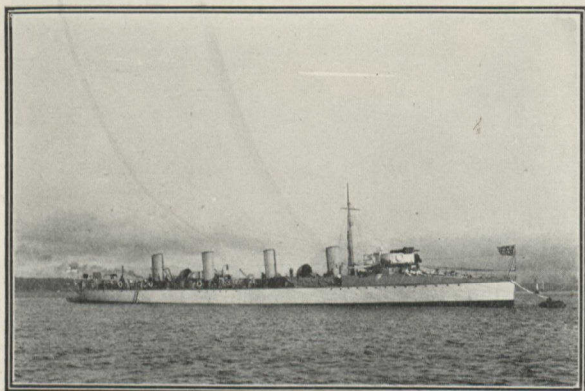


PHOTO BY NOTMAN, HALIFAX

H.M.S. QUAIL—TORPEDO DESTROYER

they paraded in wind and rain for his inspection.

When the royal train drew into the Place Viger station at Montreal, there were more cheers and a salute of twenty-one guns, while the bells of old Notre Dame gave the Royal Pair a welcome such as might have been given a European Prince in a cathedral town in the old world. While the Duke dined with Lord Strathcona and his guests, the city sparkled with twenty thousand electric lights which outlined arches and buildings and streets—a night picture such as had never before been seen in Canada.

But Quebec and Montreal were only the Alpha of the welcome extended by Canadians. On the morning of September 20th the Royal Party travelled by fast train from Montreal to the capital city of Canada, where was gathered a crowd such as Ottawa never saw before. The little city of 60,000 people had doubled in population in a night. The route from station to Parliament buildings was over a mile long, but the people lined it all. Clearer weather than in Quebec and Montreal made the decorations seem more pleasing and more generous in their welcome. The neat pavilion in the green quadrangle encircled by the handsomest public buildings in the Dominion, contained the leading men in Canadian political and professional

life when the Duke was formally welcomed to Parliament Hill. A great day closed with an official dinner in the Hall that has seen Canada's most stately functions—and there were present a Duke and an Earl; a Premier, a Chief Justice, an Archbishop, a Commodore, and a Major-General; G. C. M. G.'s, K. C. M. G.'s, C. M. G.'s, a Colonel and ordinary Lieutenant-Colonels and A. D. C.'s; some very ordinary M. P.'s and Mr.'s, and nearly two score of beautiful and brilliant Ca-

nadian women.

On the following day the Duke presented insignia of the King's favour to several notable gentlemen, unveiled a monument to the memory of the Little Widow of Windsor, presented medals to Canada's sons who had fought so gallantly on kopje and veldt, attended a lacrosse match, and with the assistance of his bright-eyed, queenly consort, received at a select garden-party.

And all these events have their social significance and their political effect. That is why the Duke's visit must aid in making the Royal Family something more than a mere piece of imagination in the minds of the people. Those who have lifted their infants to see the carriage drive past, those who have doffed the hat, those who have cheered, those who have shaken royalty by the hand, those who have broken bread at the Royal table, those who have kneeled at the Royal feet, all these must spread the veneration engendered by a condescension which was as gracious as it was kingly.

The Duke's royal tour was intended by the Queen to be simply a visit to Australia to open the first session of the Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth. This is plainly set forth in a Colonial Office announcement of 17th Sept. last. Afterwards the other colonies expressed a wish that the



PHOTO BY NOTMAN, MONTREAL

MONTREAL—ARCH ERECTED BY THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

Duke extend his visit to their shores, and after the death of the Queen, this was agreed to by the King in the following announcement made in the speech from the Throne on February 14th :—

“ The establishment of the Australian Commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney on January 1 with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing.

“ My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first Parliament of the New Commonwealth in her name.

“ A separation from my son, especially at such a moment, cannot be otherwise than deeply painful ; but I still desire to give effect to her late Majesty’s wishes ; and as an evidence of her interest, as well as of my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the sea, I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned, and shall be extended to New Zealand and to the Dominion of Canada.”

It was an auspicious year for the visit of a Royal Prince to Canada. The South African war and the

death of the Queen awakened many new ideas and conceptions concerning Canada and the Empire. After a sweep of thought in any direction comes the inevitable reaction—like the dull years in the economic cycle. The reaction against the part Canada played in the Empire’s struggle in South Africa will be postponed if it be not entirely frost-killed by the Royal visit. Further, the new King on his Throne has received afresh, through his royal son, the homage and fealty first expressed to him in 1860. In the third place, the year was auspicious because it was a particularly prosperous one. For six years Canada’s trade has been advancing by leaps and bounds, and if population did not increase apace, it made the general average increase of wealth greater than it might have been.

This prosperity is most noticeable in the North-West, where a bounteous harvest has intensified favourable eco-

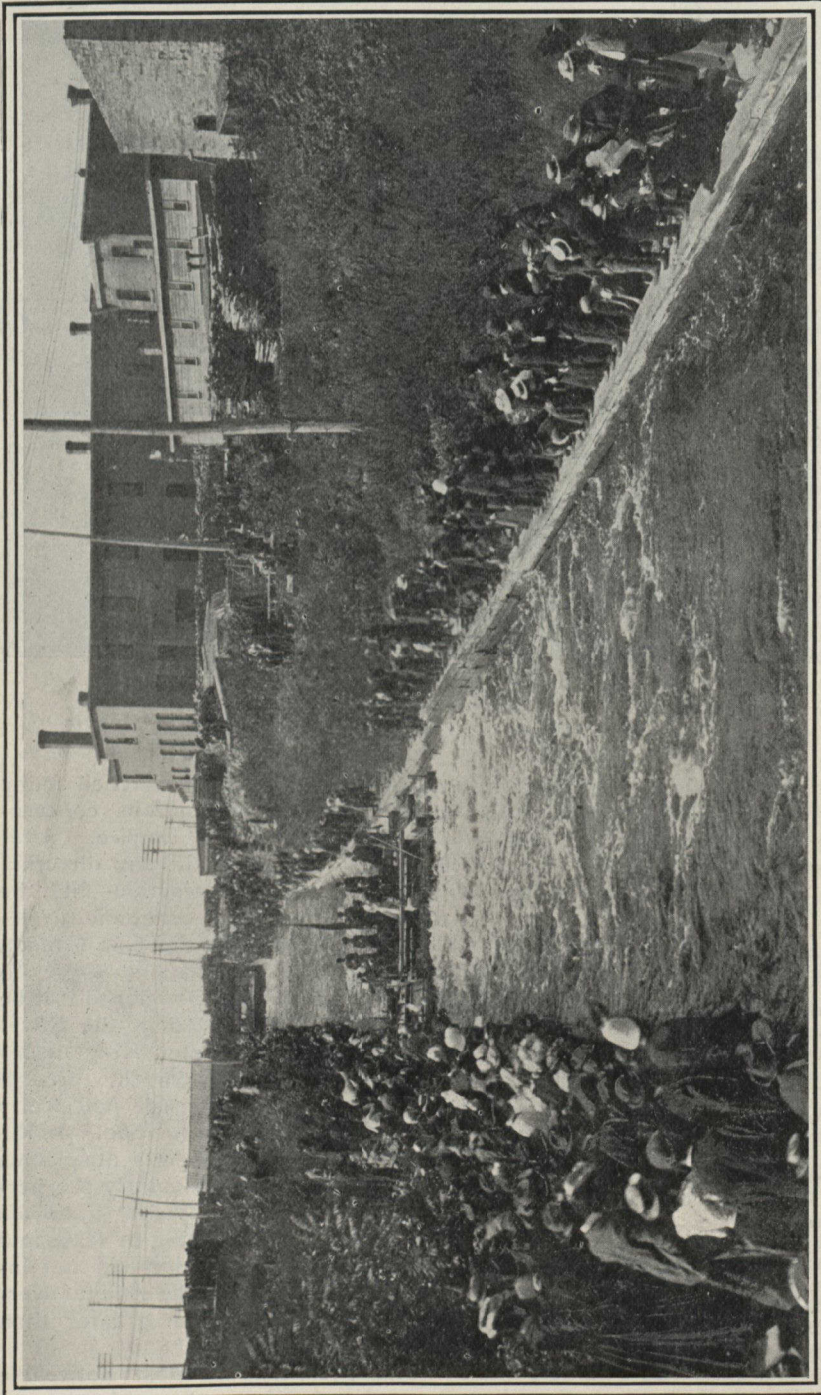


PHOTO BY NOTMAN, MONTREAL

THE ROYAL PARTY SHOOTING THE TIMBER SLIDE

At Ottawa, the Royal Party went through a timber slide on a square-timber crib, twenty feet by thirty. The slide is a shallow channel built between high walls of crib work with a drop like a stair, here and there

nomic conditions. The Duke recognized the auspiciousness of his visit from this point of view in his reply to the citizens' address at Winnipeg:

"During the long and memorable journey to the extreme eastern and thence to the western limit of our vast Empire, we have seen everywhere many and varied proofs of steady but certain progress, material and political, but I doubt whether in the whole course of that experience a more striking example is to be found than in the comparison of the Fort Garry of our childhood with the Winnipeg of to-day. Then, as you say, 'a village hamlet in a solitude,' broken only by the presence of 'the passing hunter and fur-trader.' To-day the busy centre of what has become the great granary of the Empire, the

well known that the statesman who appeals to an electorate when the purses are lean is taking a chance from which many have resolutely turned. The enthusiastic receptions at Winnipeg and at all the points from old Fort Garry to the foot-hills of the Rockies, were evidence of a loyalty warmed by prosperity, happiness and content.

The granary of the Empire has come into being since Sir Garnet Wolseley led his little band by water and portage to set up the Royal Standard at the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine. This granary is now being seen



PHOTO BY NOTMAN, MONTREAL

AFTER SHOOTING THE SLIDES, THE ROYAL PARTY PROCEEDED BY CANOES TO ROCKLIFFE, WHERE THEY WITNESSED AN EXHIBITION OF LOG-ROLLING AND A WAR-CANOE RACE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE PARTY ARRIVING AT ROCKLIFFE

political centre of an active and enterprising population in the full enjoyment of the privileges and institutions of British citizenship.

"I rejoice that we come amongst you at a time when we can join in the congratulation of your fellow-subjects in a year of unprecedented prosperity, which you are enjoying, and we pray that years to come may show no diminution of the prosperity or of that energy and determination which characterized the pioneers and settlers of the Province."

No politician could have realized more fully than the Duke seemed to realize, the importance of "a year of unprecedented prosperity," and it is

for the first time by Royal eyes. What dreams it would awaken in the minds of an Alexander, a Napoleon, a Bismarck, or a Garibaldi? And what dreams it must have awakened in the mind of him who already sits in the dense shadow of his father's throne?

From this food-producing dream he was no doubt awakened to view the Foothills and the Rockies, with Calgary resting in the bowl of the last strip of prairie. The thousands of miles of narrow steel roadway lead the



LADY LAURIER

DUKE

DUCHESS

LORD MINTO

LADY MINTO

THE ROYAL PARTY AMONG CANADA'S PINES

westward traveller to the grandeur of America's greatest mountain range, and the coming within the influence of those delicately tinted rock-bound heights, must carry even a Royal Prince from the practical to the sublime. There is no sublimity in the world equal with the sublimity of the Rocky Mountains—and from ten thousand crags and peaks floats, in imagination, the British meteor flag. But puny as is the flag in the presence of such sublimity, so is the Royal Prince in the majestic presence of the Creator of rivers and glaciers, valleys and mountains. Such must have

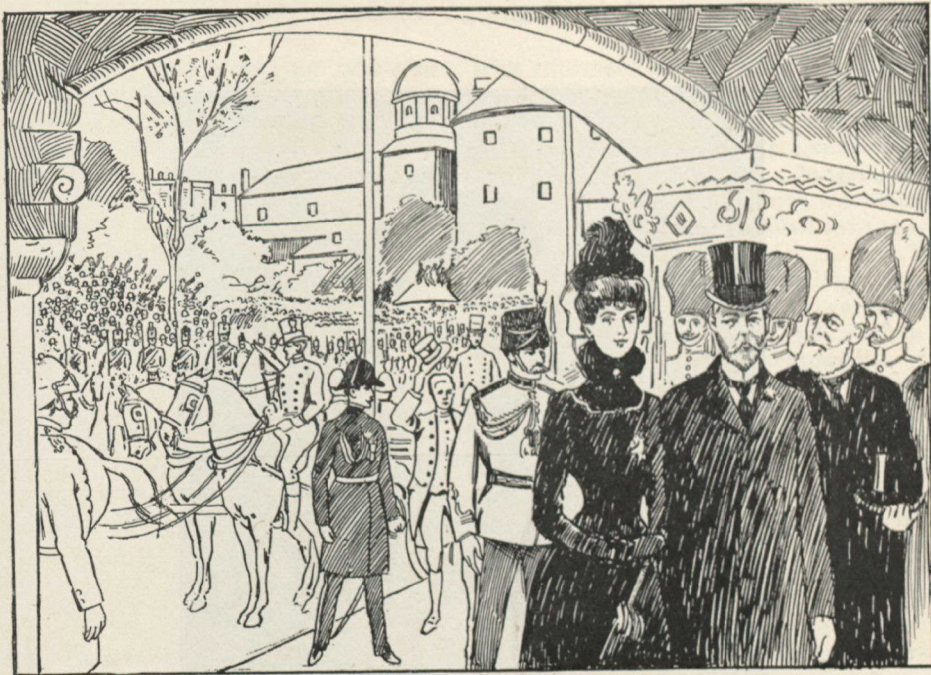
been the thought of the Royal party as the train passed through the magnificent barrier on British Columbia's eastern boundary.

When, on September 30th, the Royal Party reached Vancouver, they found themselves in the heart of a new province and in the presence of Britain's "handyman," whose ship is found on every ocean. A guard of honour composed of blue-jackets was flanked by a crowd of pioneers who have in fifteen years built up a city of thirty thousand inhabitants. And there was evidence, too, that the West had met the East, for one of the numerous arches had been erected by the Chinese inhabitants of Vancouver and another by the Japanese; besides there were the suggestive phrases blazoned

in electric lights: "Ocean to Ocean" and "Welcome to the Pacific Coast."

The *Empress of India* was the steamer which had the honour of first bearing the heir of Britain's throne on the Pacific Ocean. When the Duke of York was Midshipman Prince George of Wales, he crossed the Pacific on the *Bacchante*, but then there was little thought that he would some day be an heir-apparent. But that stately ship bore her royal guests proudly and majestically, and showed her heels to the five warships which formed her escort. And the most English of all





THE DUKE ENTERING WINDSOR STATION, MONTREAL

Canadian cities echoed the cheers which were first raised on the rocky heights of Cape Diamond. Nor was Victoria's echo a faint one, for the reception there was as genuine and hearty as the Duke received in Canada. This was fitting, as here the tour of the Empire practically ended. From that point the Duke started on his return trip. The recognition of the new oneness of the Empire was completed. The greatest of all Royal tours had all but ended.

In a few days the Dominion of Canada will settle down again to her problem of working out her destiny on the northern half of this continent. She has entertained her Royal guests as befitted a strong and sturdy nation. She has exhibited her best and noblest citizens, her busiest and wealthiest cities, her magnificent waterways and her extensive prairies. She has shown her future sovereign the possibilities of this portion of his Empire—a new nation worshipping at his throne because it has given her self-government, freedom and practical independence.

Canada has proven that Burke was wrong when he stated that oceans divided and did not connect, that colonies may be loyal to a throne and sovereign even when freed from the guiding hand of a colonial office which thought that stern control alone bound the colonies to the motherland.

The Duke has seen a country made great by her own citizens. Lord Durham, Lord Sydenham and Lord Elgin assisted in establishing home-rule in Canada, but Mackenzie, Papineau, Baldwin, Brown, Howe, Cartier, Macdonald, Tupper and Laurier are names connected indissolubly with her political development. Then there are the Cunards and the Allans, the Molsons and the McGills, the Strathconas and the Van Hornes—the crowned and uncrowned kings of commerce, who have done so much to lead the way in industrial progress. When the Duke returns to London he will not forget the pine-forests of the Ottawa, the wheat-lands of the prairies, or the mineralized mountains of the west.



REV. LOUIS NAZAIRE BEGIN, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC

## CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.

No. XXIX—THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

**A** LIFE of study made the most Rev. Louis Nazaire Begin, a great educationist and teacher of students and of future teachers. The writer made his acquaintance while he was the head of a department in Laval University, but it was as the principal of Laval Normal School that the full scope of his remarkable powers as an instructor of youth found adequate expression. He was a disciplinarian of the class which admitted of no liberties, but his nature was kindly, his disposition was genial, and his sense of humour gave a zest to his conversation which was always very charming. From the teacher's desk he rose to

the highest position which the church of his faith and his fathers affords, that of Archbishop of Quebec. He has retained his modesty and grace of manner, and to old students and young priests just entering upon their career, he is ever cordial and gracious. His smile is a benediction.

His Grace is the son of the late Charles Begin, a well-to-do farmer, who died in the autumn of 1887, at the advanced age of 91. His mother was Miss Luce Paradis. The subject of our sketch was born at Levis, Quebec, on the 10th of January, 1840. At an early age he showed such a strong disposition for learning that his par-

ents determined to have him educated for a profession, the church being preferred. Indeed, that was his own predilection. He was sent first to the Levis Model School, then to the College of St. Michel, Bellechasse, which has turned out a good many distinguished scholars, who made names for themselves in after life, thence to the Little Seminary of Quebec, and finally to Laval University, the scene of several years of his future labours. He was a close student, and applied himself to his studies with rare diligence and assiduity. The chief prizes came to him as a matter of course. In 1862, he was the first winner of the Prince of Wales' gold medal. Having completed his arts course, he embarked in the study of theology, commencing the course at the Grand Seminary at Quebec. From that hall of learning he proceeded to Rome, where he spent five years in perfecting himself for a professorship in the newly-established faculty of theology in Laval. He studied, while in the Eternal City, dogmatic and moral theology, sacred scriptures, church history, sacred oratory, the canon law, and such languages as German, Hebrew, Arabic, Sanskrit, Syriac and Chaldean. He gained, after strict examinations, several high honours and distinctions, including all the minor and major orders in Rome, and was ordained a priest in the Major Basilica of Latran, in June, 1865. The degree of Doctor of Theology followed the next year. At the close of the Roman festival in celebration of the centenary of the death of St. Peter, and the canonization of the Saints in 1867, Dr. Begin went to Innsbruck, in Austrian Tyrol. During the five years of his sojourn in Italy, he spent his summers in travel in France, Prussia, Switzerland and Belgium. He next visited Palestine. It had always been from boyhood his wish to see the Holy Land, and to sojourn in a country made sacred to him by his love of holy writ and the divine word. The tour occupied nearly half a year, in which time he successfully passed through the most picturesque and historic coun-

tries embraced in his route. Returning to the Tyrol, he resumed his course at the Catholic University, his professors being those men of eminence and learning, Profs. Wenig, Jungmann, Hurter, Kobler and Nilles. In 1868, he left the college, and sailed for Quebec via Liverpool.

Having a taste for archæology, Dr. Begin secured a number of valuable specimens in the Holy Land, and in Egypt he purchased several mummies in excellent condition, all of which are today on view in the museum of Laval University. During his absence abroad the university had founded its Faculty of Divinity, and the chair of Dogmatic Theology was offered him, which he accepted. Soon afterwards the department of Ecclesiastical History was added to his duties. He held these positions sixteen years. In 1884, during the exciting controversy, in which certain rights of Laval University were threatened, he accompanied Archbishop (afterwards Cardinal) Taschereau to Rome to lay the matter before the Holy See. In addition to that question, there was another which related to the division of the Diocese of Three Rivers, which also caused considerable perturbation. On his return to the Dominion, the Roman Catholic Council of Public Instruction appointed him Principal of Laval Normal School, and his parchment was signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province January 22, 1885. He was very successful in bringing to a high standard of excellence the school, which at that time occupied a commanding position on Dufferin Terrace, overlooking the majestic St. Lawrence and the hills beyond. On that site the Chateau Frontenac now stands. In October, 1888, Dr. Begin relinquished the Principalship to assume the onerous duties of Bishop of Chicoutimi, to which See he had been appointed. He was consecrated at the Basilica, Quebec, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau officiating, assisted by their Lordships Bishops Lafleche and Langevin. In his new sphere of labour, Bishop Begin was greatly loved and esteemed. The

new cathedral, then in course of construction, he completed, making it one of the finest and most modern sacred edifices in the Province of Quebec. He added a wing to the Seminary, and enlarged the episcopal residence. Many other improvements are directly traceable to his hand.

The health of Cardinal Taschereau began to fail during the winter of 1891, and it was felt that he must be provided with a coadjutor, to relieve him of a portion of his work, which is very heavy in such a large archdiocese as that of Quebec. To that position Mgr. Begin was appointed on the 22nd of December of that year, and on embarking on his new duties, he was created Archbishop of Cyrene (*Infidelium in partibus*). Three years later he became charged with the administration of the Archdiocese, and on the death of Cardinal Taschereau, which occurred on the 12th of April, 1898, His Grace was elevated to the Archbishopric of Quebec, which office he now holds.

Archbishop Begin is an author of repute, his works being principally ecclesiastical and educational. A partial list of them may be found in the bibliography of the members of the Royal Society, compiled by Sir John George Bourinot, K.C.M.G., the erudite editor of the translations of that Society. When the Royal Society was founded in 1882 by the Marquis of

Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada, now the Duke of Argyll, Dr. Begin was selected as one of the first twenty fellows of the French Literature Section of that body. He has proved a very useful member, despite his manifold engagements, as one of the heads of his Church and the Department of Public Instruction. He has been the recipient of many honours from universities and societies, and is a prominent member of the Academy of the Arcades of Rome.

His principal writings are "La Primauté et l'Infaillibilité des Souverains Pontifes," in 1873; "La Sainte Ecriture et la Règle de la foi," 1874, which enjoyed the honour of an English translation, which was published in London, England. In the same year he wrote "Eloge de Saint Thomas d'Aquin," a work of much value and beauty of phrase, and in the following year his "Culte Catholique" appeared. His principal text-book was published while he was conducting the Normal School. It is still used, and bears the title of "Aide-Mémoire or Chronologie de l'histoire du Canada." The object of this work is indicated by its name, and it has run through several editions, with the prospect of many more to follow. The Archbishop is an eloquent and graceful speaker, and his sermons are characterized by simplicity and earnestness.

*George Stewart.*

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### THE GREATER TASK.

FOR each stray traveller of time  
 There lies beyond some land,  
 Some dim and undiscovered path,  
 Across the wilds of sand.

And still there lies that greater task  
 While life's wheel rushes fast,  
 'Mid all earth's golden treasure fields  
 To search his own out last.

*Inglis Morse.*

# In the Secret Service

By Robert Buckley

## EPISODE I.—OUTWITTING A DIPLOMATIC THIEF.

I NEED not tell you how I came to know my friend Anthony Hallam, of the Secret Service, nor need I at present relate the remarkable circumstances which led him to honour me with his confidence. That may come later, but for the present I will content myself with a personal description of him as he appeared last evening. I say advisedly "as he appeared last evening," for goodness only knows what he is like at the present moment; the chances are that if I met him in the street I should not recognize him in the least. Well, then, last evening he appeared to be a tall, active, humorous, and refined gentlemanly man of fifty or thereabouts, whose prevailing passion was navy-cut tobacco smoked in a cherrywood pipe, and whose hobby was practical gardening of the cabbage and celery type. His conversation for the most part related to this topic, with an undercurrent of sadness concerning the severity of the weather, and its probable effect on vegetation. In the easy-going man who lolled in my easiest chair, with his slippers on the fender, the casual looker-in would never have dreamed he saw one of the keenest spies in Europe; one acquainted with nearly every foreign capital; an extensive traveller in remote regions; an infallible judge of men's motives, and one, moreover, deeply versed in the tortuous methods of diplomacy, and the repository of secrets, which, if widely known, might change the map of Europe. Add to this that he is a phenomenal linguist, and that he has since 1874 occupied an import-

ant post in connection with the Secret Service Department instituted in that year, and you have at least an elementary portrait of him, mental and physical, as he appeared to me last evening. We had discussed his favourite topic for some time when conversation turned on the war, and the extraordinary cunning of the Boer character.

"And yet the Boers can be outwitted," he said, smiling as though at some pleasant recollection; while he blew a long column of smoke towards the ceiling.

"I should like to hear the story," I said, "that is, if it can be told without indiscretion."

"Well, since the war is now in progress, there can be no objection to publicity in this particular instance. You are perhaps aware that for some time England had been overrun with Boer agents?"

"Spies, I suppose?"

"Spies or agents, call them what you will. A very able and absolutely unscrupulous body, lavishly supplied with money, and sticking at nothing to discover the movements and intentions of the British Government."

"I should have thought their task hopeless and impossible."

"Many things which seem impossible at first sight are feasible enough when ably, resolutely, and systematically undertaken with unlimited money behind the operations. However, I will relate one of my simple adventures, and leave you to form your own judgment. But first let me fill my pipe and take a long pull at the nectar."

You would hardly believe it, but Hallam spends his evenings with a large cup of cold tea at his elbow. No intoxicants ever pass his lips except in special cases of emergency.

Having indulged in his favourite luxury, he once more lay back in the chair, and commenced:—

“I was trimming the hedge round my arbour when a breathless messenger disturbed me with a request that I would report myself at the Foreign Office without a moment’s delay. This was about mid-day in the first week of August, 1899, when, as you will remember, we were getting into a tangle with Kruger. A cab was in waiting, and I accompanied the messenger to the railway station, and thence to town, where I was at once shown into the presence of—shall we say—the Minister?”

I signified assent. Hallam has an aversion to mentioning names, when Great Personages are concerned.

“The Minister was evidently in a state of considerable agitation, and I divined that the matter was serious. After the usual courtesies he said:

“A document of the first importance has been stolen from the Foreign Office. We need not go into the particulars surrounding its disappearance, since there can be little doubt as to its destination and its present whereabouts. Like all other Englishmen you are aware of the Transvaal complication? Quite so. You are also aware that a certain Legation not only favours the Boer cause, but that there is grave reason to believe that secret communications between that Legation and the Transvaal take place, and that certain attachés use their best endeavours to worm out any information as to our opinions and probable future action, with the object of transmitting it to the Transvaal Government, the Legation in question thus practically utilizing its footing of friendship to assist our enemies against us?”

“I was well aware of all this, and also of the difficulty experienced in dealing with the matter, the treachery being almost impossible of proof, while

at the same time practically beyond doubt.

“‘Now,’ continued the Minister, ‘as the result of the gravest deliberations, a document of highly confidential character has been drafted and turned into cipher for transmission to—an important functionary—and that document with the despatch-box which contained it has disappeared. The details are not unusual; a trusted and well-trying subordinate, a moment’s distraction, and—the loss, which, I may say, involves to us disadvantages of the gravest character. Now, the problem is to recover the document without in any way hinting the connivance or complicity of the Legation to which I have made reference. Any open scandal would be liable to bring about the most deplorable results.’

“But,” said I, “if they have possessed themselves of the contents of the document——”

“‘It is in cipher, and there, of course, is our only hope. You remember Hendricks?’

“I remembered Hendricks very well. Once a highly trusted subordinate, he had been dismissed on my suggestion just six months before. Though born in England he was of Dutch extraction, and certain political movements in the Transvaal had coincided so miraculously with information he might have transmitted through Boer agents in London that only one reasonable inference could be drawn. Yes, I remembered Hendricks.”

“‘It has occurred to me,’ said the Minister, ‘that Hendricks might have mastered the cipher now in use. Indeed I am confident of it. Slight circumstances, hardly noticed at the time, but now recalled to mind, have convinced me. Of course, I am aware that with time and perseverance any cipher can be solved, but our secret antagonists have perhaps a shorter way than that of scientific investigation.’

“Here I rose from my seat. I saw it all. Fortunately, I had kept my eye on Hendricks, who was living at The Hague, of all places in the world! I

need hardly say that I had correspondents there, as well as in every other European capital. The thing was simple as the alphabet; the discharged official, his Dutch extraction, his retirement to The Hague, and last but not least, his intimate connection with a certain personage of the Legation in question whom we will call Broecker, and who was doubtless the instigator of the theft. Clearly, the best chance was to watch Broecker and without a moment's loss of time.

"When did the document disappear?" I asked.

"This morning at nine."

"I made as though to request leave to retire; the Minister said:

"You clearly understand; no scandal; no force; nothing that will put us in the wrong, and yet—we must have the document before its contents are known."

"I bowed, and retired. In less than an hour I had not only set a special watch on Herr Broecker, but also had ascertained that he was leaving England that evening. Bah! the thing was child's play—so far. But we have not yet recovered the document."

"You would have been amused if you had recognized me at the Liverpool Street station at seven o'clock that evening. My handbag bore a neat label, which read thus:—

REV. CORBETT JONES,

Passenger to

HARWICH.

"I flatter myself that I was perfectly 'got up,' and also that I looked the part to perfection. My card, a written one such as the county clergy sometimes use, gave, in addition to my name, the interesting information that I was vicar of 'Bryn-y-bia, Carnarvonshire.' I was accompanied by my daughter Lucy. Ha! Ha! You smile."

I always smiled when "Lucy" came on the scene. A young fellow named

Henry Morland, with a perfect genius for women's parts, represented the charming daughter of the Rev. Corbett Jones, or indeed, of anyone else for whom Hallam chose to pass for the time being. Besides his remarkably feminine appearance, Morland was the possessor of a singularly bright intelligence, and was prompt and resolute in action. I had often met with "Lucy," and had noted with interest his implicit confidence in Hallam, of whom he always spoke as "the Pater."

"Well," continued Hallam, "I had sent on Upton by the 5.30 with certain instructions which might or might not enable us to pull off a victory. You must clearly understand that to my mind the whole difficulty lay in the necessity of working the thing privately, and getting back the stolen papers without giving producible evidence on which to base a complaint."

"There was also the risk that you might give the offence and yet not secure the document?" I suggested.

"Precisely. It was a ticklish business, difficult on account of its delicacy. Put a finger on Broecker, who was, of course, above suspicion (the biggest rogues are always above suspicion, and the fact enables them to make better hauls), and his Legation would be insulted; his country would be outraged; and there would be a regular flare-up."

"To return. I sent Upton on to Colchester with instructions to walk to a point well known to him, where a long, straight stretch of railway near Ardleigh would enable him with a field-glass to watch the Continental express for two or three miles at least. The signals were soon arranged. Newspapers were to be flown from the carriage windows, and, in short, details which excluded any possibility of misunderstanding were agreed upon. What I like in Upton is this: you never have to repeat an instruction. On the contrary, he divines what you are going to say before you can get it out."

"My plans were based on the idea that Broecker had the document, and that he would hurry over to Holland to submit its cipher to Hendricks, who might await him at the Hook. I knew that once Broecker touched Dutch soil my task would be doubly difficult, and might easily become insuperable. The problem, therefore, was how to secure the paper before left it England, or, failing that, to effect its capture on the boat, the last being almost out of the question by reason of the inaccessibility of a private cabin. Yes, it must be done on English ground, and the railway journey commended itself, as affording the best chance. As you know, the Great Eastern Boat Trains run the whole eighty miles between London and Parkeston Quay, a few miles beyond Harwich, without stopping, and you will understand that though I had sent Upton on to Colchester, about fifty miles, with a fixed and definite plan, there was the chance that Broecker might be going in some other direction, and you can imagine my delight when, after hours of patient waiting, I was informed that he had started for Liverpool Street. We were there on his heels, and after two words and two half-crowns the guard of the express was my own. One has to provide for unforeseen contingencies and the guard is always worth considering.

"The excellent Broecker entered a first-class carriage, and soon after I and my daughter, 'Lucy,' with a small handbag and a lavish allowance of newspapers and other literature (our luggage, of course, being in the van) took our seats in the same compartment. You should have seen my smug and well-shaven visage! I was the ideal man for a 'curé of souls.'" And Hallam laughed heartily at the recollection.

And truly his power of facial expression is such that, without the least distortion, he can instantaneously change his appearance, so as to be quite unrecognizable, even by his intimate friends.

"Away we went, 'Lucy' neatly

dressed, as becomed the daughter of a poor parson, and keeping on her veil while intently reading the *Times*. We three; no others—unless you count a handbag, which to me was more interesting than any possible society. It was Broecker's, and, mark you, I was expecting it. The fact that he kept it on the arm-rest of his seat and leaned his elbow on it was eminently gratifying.

"In that bag was the Document; I could have staked my life upon it. But how to get it from a trusted and respected Attaché of the Legation of a Power with which we were on the most friendly terms? Anyone who knows the touchiness of such officials will see the extreme delicacy of the situation. I had the Minister to consider, and his imperative order that no offence should be given or even suspected. Yet as I sat there, I felt that to knock the rascal on the head would have been to me a source of unmeasured delight. Such is the effect of patriotism. The confounded thief! For though he had the rank of a gentleman, Broecker was really nothing better; and when I thought of the injury he was trying to do my country, and of the diabolical cunning with which he had carried out his plans, I felt a strong and most unprofessional inclination to land him one between the eyes, and settle the matter off-hand. Yet, after all, I had a sort of respect for him as a man of ability, and one likely to be heard of in future, for to all appearance he was much under forty, though rendering such valuable services to England's enemies, services which might possibly be splendidly rewarded if the Kruger Government became paramount, and the British Lion were compelled to turn tail in South Africa.

"He showed no disposition to talk, nor did he seem likely to relax the pressure of his elbow on the bag. A very superior sort of individual, to all appearance, and one whose general aspect would be likely to prepossess the ordinary observer in his favour. I put on a pair of spectacles and read for the first half-hour, taking care not



to let my glance fall on Broecker's bag, and keeping my own on the seat between me and 'Lucy,' where he could read the label with ease. Now and then I went over to 'Lucy,' and once produced from my bag a bottle of medicine and a glass, for you will regret to learn that my beloved daughter was something of an invalid!"

Here we laughed once more, and Hallam took a few sips of his "nectar."

"Nerves, my dear fellow, nothing but nerves; yet nerves, you know, sometimes lead to the most distressing consequences. It was quite clear that my daughter was excessively nervous, perhaps a little hysterical, and, therefore, as any well-informed person will tell you, liable to uncontrollable impulses. We had not gone ten miles when 'Lucy' fluttered half a *Standard* out of the window, the object being, of course, to accustom our friend to the eccentricity, so that it might pass unsuspected when flown later for the benefit of Upton, who about this time was on the *qui vive*, fifty miles in front of us.

"Having so far sat nearly opposite our friend apparently without noticing him, I now, after many attempts to write in a pocket-book with a pointless pencil, addressed Herr Broecker (to whom, in any character, I was a stranger, while I had the advantage of having known him and many of his tricks for something over five years—in fact, since the new state of things induced by the Raid)—I now requested the loan of a pen-knife, which was conceded, and conversation of a light and topical order at once ensued. I was anxious to learn all I could about fishing in the rivers Stour and Colne, and took a deep interest in the Colchester oyster beds. My esteemed friend had little or no information on these subjects, but he did his best, speaking with the slight accent of the Dutch, the least perceptible of all the foreign accents. Suddenly 'Lucy' gave a series of shrieks, which caused a painful interruption. We were nearing

Colchester, and the dear child doubtless impatient of confinement, was seized with one of her distressing attacks; so painful to an affectionate father!"

Hallam is an excellent laugh, and I must say that I am in favour of trusting a man whose laugh is hearty and contagious.

"She soon came round, and looked apologetically towards Broecker, as though thoroughly ashamed of her outbreak. We rushed through Colchester Station, and the willows on the banks of the Colne marking the situation at which we had arrived told me it was now or never. 'Lucy' once more let down the window and prepared the signal newspapers; I, turning towards the opposite window with an expression of great distress, attracted Broecker's attention in the same direction, while I expressed my profound regret that my dear daughter's illness had caused him inconvenience. As I uttered the words I turned partially round towards 'Lucy,' who was busily engaged in throwing her magazines out of the window in the most unaccountable way. With a gesture of despair I indicated this ridiculous conduct to Broecker, who in order to catch my words, had to lean forward, half-turning his back on 'Lucy,' whose moment was at hand.

"'Uncontrollable impulses of hysteria,' I said, bending forward to make my low tones heard through the roar of the rushing train. Broecker leaned further towards me; his weight was no longer on the hand-bag. 'Her poor mother,' I continued, 'was very much—Ha——!!!'

"'Lucy had snatched the bag and thrown it through the window! Broecker sprang to his feet with an exclamation of rage, and even raised his hand to strike my poor afflicted child! I intervened, holding him back, while 'Lucy,' seemingly unconscious, poor girl, of the deplorable incorrectness of her conduct, was flying another newspaper through the window, a *Telegraph* which she let go in order that Upton, who after the first flutter would

be able to fix the compartment, might know that the coup had really come off, even though he might miss the package. An open newspaper flying about is a very conspicuous object, and the fact of the one being dropped being a *Telegraph* was to assure him that the bag would be found somewhere on the line, and that search would be rewarded. However, Upton had no difficulty of the kind; there was a good light, and the bag dropped within twenty yards of him, 'Lucy' having seen him distinctly a few seconds before the final stroke.

"It would be impossible to describe the conduct of Broecker, who quite lost his head. Notwithstanding my regrets, and assurances that by wiring to Colchester from Harwich he would recover the bag with ease, and that in the improbable event of its being lost he might look to the Rev. Corbett Jones, of Bryn-y-bia, Carnarvonshire, for adequate compensation, he would not be comforted. I was almost offended when he refused with an oath (in Dutch) my private card, offered as a security, and, worst of all manifested an entire lack of sympathy, with my poor, dear 'Lucy's' hysteria. But, as a clergyman, you understand, I bore all with exemplary meekness, and carried forgiveness so far as to accompany him to the telegraph office at Harwich, whence he wired not only to Colchester railway station but also to the police station, offering a hundred pounds reward if anyone were arrested having in their possession such a bag as he described.

"But all this had been foreseen, and Upton, carrying out all his instructions, had taken train from Manningtree Junction to Ipswich, and thence to London, where he had the distinguished honour not only of handing the bag, with the lost document, to the Minister, but also its remaining contents, the value of which, from a political point of view, were considerable. I need not trouble you with further detail. Herr Broecker spent two days in Colchester without result, though he perhaps learned enough to open his

eyes as to the true nature of 'Lucy's' 'hysteria' and 'uncontrollable impulse.' However there was no evidence in existence, nor was suspicion aroused before the Welsh vicar and his afflicted daughter disappeared."

"Will you tell me what you meant when in the early part of the story you said you were expecting the hand-bag?" I enquired.

"Now you are touching on the inner mysteries of the Service," laughed Hallam, gaily. "But I may, perhaps, partially satisfy your natural curiosity. You will understand that we have thought it advisable to know all we can of the movements of the excellent Herr in question. Well, so it happens that he had a valet, a countryman of his own, whose sympathies were with —"

"British gold," I ventured to put in.

"And," continued Hallam, ignoring the interruption, "This patriotic valet was in almost hourly communication with our department, and he taught us a good deal, though on this occasion he knew nothing beyond the fact that the bag, which he described, had been kept all day in his master's safe. Of course, the original despatch-box had been broken open and destroyed, and the papers were much too bulky to be carried in the pocket. The thing was easy enough, bar the difficulty of avoiding scandal. The obtaining of plans of the fortifications and armament of Pretoria was more difficult. But there—it's eleven o'clock, and I must defer that story until to-morrow evening."

And Mr. Hallam, who lives next door, opened the French window, and stepping into my garden, passed through the little wicket that leads to his own domain. We gave up paying visits by the front door nearly seven years ago. And thereby hangs another tale.



#### EPISODE II.—HOW THE PLANS OF PRETORIA WERE WON.

I was drawing down the blinds with the object of lighting the gas and making all cosy, when Hallam tapped at

the French window which opens on my small but cherished lawn. He was attired in dressing-gown and slippers as usual, but his expression was not in keeping with this external appearance of easy comfort. The cause was soon made evident. He threw himself into the easiest chair with a discontented air, and began :

"Beastly climate ; nothing can grow. Tried to do a bit of digging this morning. Ground frozen hard as iron."

"It's the climate that makes us the men we are," I suggested.

He looked gloomily into the fire without replying. Hallam is always depressed when his gardening operations are at a stand-still. I touched the bell, and my neat-handed Phyllis brought in a large jug of cold tea without sugar, but with plenty of cream. He brightened up, and reached his long cherrywood pipe from the corner where it hangs in readiness for him along with a bundle of willow "spills" such as his father and grandfather used to light their pipes in some basket-making district where his childhood was spent.

He says that the smell of the wood recalls his happiest days, and that he loves to surround himself with the fragrance of his innocent youth. When he had growled a little more at the frost and fog, I asked him why we so easily took Pretoria, and why the five or six forts did not fulfil their object and keep out the British forever. He waved his pipe impatiently :

"My dear boy," he said, "the Boers have been immensely over-rated. First we under-rated them ; then we went to the opposite extreme."

"But Pretoria is strong?" I suggested.

"As strong as they could make it. Luckily, we knew exactly what we had to meet."

"And I think you know who procured the information?"

"Well," chuckled Hallam, "I am not altogether ignorant concerning the matter." Here he puffed more rapidly, and took a pull at the "nectar," an

excellent sign, and one that betokened a disposition for narration.

I maintained a discreet silence. A single word might have ruined the situation. My patience was rewarded. After half-a-minute's luxurious puffing, he continued :

"From information received, as the policemen say, I thought well to call at the private residence of a distinguished Minister, at a certain critical period two or three years after the Jameson Raid, which so offended dear Uncle Kruger.

"From the fact that I was to call at the Minister's house instead of his official residence, I inferred that the business was even more confidential than usual, and that the Government was to be regarded as wholly disconnected therewith. The Minister received me in a snug little study, and, motioning me to a chair, offered a cigar, at the same time lighting one himself, and thus afforded a further hint that the matter in hand was to be considered unofficial, and that any conversation which might ensue would be of the most casual character. I understood the preliminaries, and waited patiently for the key of the situation. After a number of inquiries as to the state of my shrubs and plants, and a few hints as to the cultivation of orchids, the Minister ventured to think that I looked paler than usual, and hoped that the trying nature of my occupation was not undermining my health.

"I said I had never felt better. He flicked a little ash from his waistcoat, and asked whether any of my family had died of consumption, and whether I was sure I had not a slight cough, which it would be wise to tackle in time?"

There was as much twinkle in his eye as beseems a Cabinet Minister, and I thought it well to humour him. I admitted that there were times when I had a disposition to emit a slight cough—ahem, upon which he suddenly rose and looked at a large map of South Africa. But I knew that for the moment his sense of humour

was uppermost, and that it would never do to smile broadly at the remark of a subordinate.

"A hollow cough?" he suggested.

"I said that hollowness was its principal feature; after which there was a short interval of silence, while he affected to examine the map more closely than before.

"Reseating himself, he replied: 'Exactly; that is what I feared. Now, what I propose is this. You need a rest, a long holiday; your lungs may or may not be slightly affected, but in any case the climate of South Africa and the sea voyage have been known to effect cures almost miraculous. Nothing like taking these things in time.'"

"I expressed myself as deeply grateful for so much solicitude; he replied that able and loyal men were prized. I bowed and waited for more.

"'I think you might be spared for six months,' he continued, 'and that it would be well to take immediate steps to instruct your deputy as to his functions.' Here he held out his hand in a most cordial way. I took it, and once more thanking him for his thoughtful kindness, turned to leave the room. With his hand on the bell, and before saying 'Good-bye,' he added, between two whiffs, a few casual words, the import of which was instantly grasped. Like the postscript of a lady's letter, the gist of the whole matter was there: He said:—

"'You may provide yourself with letters of introduction, and perhaps a companion would be advisable. Of course you will visit Pretoria. The scenery, I believe, is very lovely thereabouts. The fortifications, too, are—ahem, interesting to military men, or, rather, would be, were they not so jealously guarded. Our military advisers affirm that the details of the forts, their plans, and their armaments are absolutely unknown. Any one who could furnish the information would render a valuable service to the State.' Here he touched the bell, and again wishing me 'Good-bye,' turned to the map, while James showed me out. In

less than forty-eight hours I was on the deep blue sea."

"In what character?" I asked.

"I was the agent of a Birmingham manufacturer of sporting rifles, and, mind you, the character was genuine. I actually had the agency and meant to work it. If there is one thing more than another that my brother Boer loves, it is a first-rate shooting-iron. You see my drift?"

"I suppose that as the agent of a gun-maker's firm you would have easy access to influential Boers?"

"Precisely. But you will regret to learn that I was distinctly unpatriotic; was, in fact, a regular pro-Boer and a Little Englander!"

"How very deplorable!"

"I acted the part from the first hour I stepped on board. You remember the actor, who, in order to play Othello, blacked himself all over? Well, I work on that principle; it pays to be thorough.

"There were, of course, many Dutchmen on board. With them I gradually became intimate, and before we reached the Cape they had given me several letters of introduction. At Cape Town I was so obnoxious to the British that the leading dealers declined to look at my samples, and when I began to write political letters to the pro-Boer papers, boldly signed with my full name of Richard Jephcott Butler, the whole Africander Bund sympathized with me as a really enlightened Englishman, and a distinct honour to the commercial interest of my native land."

Here Hallam stopped to laugh and to pour out another cup of his temperance drink. The situation was comical enough, no doubt, but what struck me most forcibly was the fact of his commencing the campaign at Cape Town, hundreds of miles away from Pretoria, and the wonderful depth of the strategy which, by means of the newspapers, made his name familiar, not only at Pretoria, but throughout the whole of South Africa.

"In due course I went on to Johannesburg, where I had prepared the second act of the comedy. Here, in the heat

of a discussion, I struck and technically assaulted an Englishman, who, in the smoke-room of the principal hotel of that famous city had, in the heat of argument, called me a traitor to England. The person who was thus made a victim of my indiscretion was none other than Upton, who, sailing in another vessel, had landed at Durban, and had met me at Johannesburg by appointment. Splendid fellow, Upton! He was a traveller—like me—Ha! Ha! but—in agricultural implements.”

“And Upton, I suppose, helped to further advertise your pro-Boer proclivities?”

“Exactly. A couple of Zarps (that’s what they call the Dutch policemen) were called in, and I was thrown (for the moment) into durance vile. But my excellent character as a truly enlightened Englishman was known, and the good Boers were not too rigorous. You should have seen me before the Beak next morning, with Upton as prosecutor. Bless me, how happy we were!

“I was let off with a light fine and a caution, and the whole thing was boomed in every Dutch newspaper. But when the hotel proprietor told me to clear out and go to my Boer brethren for lodgings and attention, you may guess what a hero I became. I flatter myself that the story of my persecution, done into choice Dutch, and read by every Boer who took in a paper, was heart-rending. Where was the liberty of free speech? That was what I wanted to know.

“I reached Pretoria at last, and prepared for the final act. Now came the pinch. Up to this there had been some excellent fooling, and I had thoroughly enjoyed the game. But all so far was mere preliminary, and beyond the important circumstance that my character as a Boer sympathizer was above suspicion, and that the persecution of my own countrymen was undeniable, nothing had been accomplished. The fortifications and their armament were unknown quantities.”

Here I asked how he contrived to communicate with Upton.

“We had no communication at Johannesburg, save and except the row at the hotel, and the questions I put to him in the Police Court, questions which only showed my bitterness and want of patriotism. After that Upton in his character of traveller disappeared, and, reaching Pretoria as an Outlander in a state of apparent destitution, was engaged by me at a small wage to carry my samples about. And let me tell you that the things he saw and heard in that capacity were remarkable, and, if known to the world, would of themselves suffice to remove any scruples as to the complete justice of the war.

“Well, I called on the principal residents, and, thanks to my well-known character, was even accorded an interview with Uncle Kruger. I booked a number of orders for expensive sporting rifles, and regularly compared notes with Upton, who lodged and spent his leisure among the poorer classes, while I moved among the aristocracy. But after a whole week we were not an inch nearer our mark. Of course, I never mentioned the forts, nor did I favour conversation that turned in that direction, for it was above all things necessary to avoid the slightest suspicion. And let me tell you that the Transvaal Boer is one of the most suspicious mortals on the face of the globe, and one of the cutest.

“But,” said I, “how about his farmer-like innocence, his rural simplicity?”

Hallam’s expression became one of disgust.

“That’s the opinion of those who don’t know him,” he said, “and it is therefore of no value. There is an Italian saying that it takes three Frenchmen to cheat a Jew, three Jews to cheat a Greek, and three Greeks to cheat a Swiss, who, like the Transvaal farmer-man, is sometimes cited as a simple rural party. Accepting this arithmetic as correct, I should think it would take about nine Swiss to cheat a Boer, and even then he’d get level on the next transaction.

“Upton roamed about when I did

not require his services, chumming with natives and prowling round the forts in order to pick up what information he could. But it seemed that every fresh bit of knowledge added to our scanty store only tended to confirm the impossibility of ever obtaining entrance, much less of getting time to make neat ground-plans of the works, and to tick off the various sorts and sizes of the cannon arranged there for the special benefit of Mr. John Bull and his friends, should they ever be indiscreet enough to come that way. Luckily it sometimes happens that chance brings about opportunities one never could have reckoned on, or some unforeseen circumstance gives rise to an entirely new idea. And so it was in this case.

"You will understand that it was tacitly understood that I should have no communication, either open or secret, with British officials at Pretoria. No suggestions, therefore, were to be expected from that quarter, which, in the event of my mission being detected, was to remain, not only with clean hands, but altogether above suspicion.

"Matters were in this condition when one day a private of the Transvaal artillery called on me with the request that I would submit my samples and prices to Major Lemmer, a German officer deep in the confidence of the Kruger Government. I, of course, complied, and with this visit occurred the idea which, with the assistance of Upton, I was enabled to develop into a brilliant and complete success.

"Lemmer was a military enthusiast, a regular soldier student, without a thought beyond his profession, save one. That one I need hardly say, referred to a lady. The Major was rather past middle age, and a bachelor. He had lived in the Transvaal for some years, and had recently shown an inclination to take unto himself a wife in the person of the only daughter of a very wealthy Boer. She, nothing loth, had accepted his suit, and was about to marry him.

"But what struck my imagination

with such force as to knock luminous sparks out of it was the highly-important circumstance that Lemmer had supervised the construction of the Pretoria forts. There was a concrete fact. Whether he had or had not been mainly responsible for the original plans and the specifications of armament was not distinctly ascertainable. But there was no question as to his supervision, and as the new idea flashed across my mind, I felt disposed to cry "Eureka," and to shake hands with him as my benefactor.

"What this idea was you shall hear bye-and-bye. Meanwhile, there he sat, handling the guns, and making inquiries in broken English, for although, as you know, I speak German as my native tongue, it would never have done to be too clever. Nobody expects an English commercial to speak anything but English, and to have talked to Lemmer in his own tongue would of itself have been suspicious. Besides, I had the advantage of understanding the private remarks he made to his secretary, another German, and though he said nothing of value, yet his words tended to illustrate the character of the man, and there was no knowing what he might let slip.

"We did no business, and it may be of interest to you to learn that the excellent Major's observations to his secretary led me to the conclusion that he only wished to see my goods and get my prices that he might report what he could to some German consul for the instruction of the Fatherland. The mean rascal! But I reckoned him up, weighed him to an ounce; took counsel with Upton, who prosecuted his researches elsewhere, and at last formulated a plan of campaign. Hurrah! for the clever Major Lemmer, who interviewed the raw English traveller for his own purposes. Hurrah! for the Fatherland and its soldier-students. Three cheers for his lady-love, and one cheer more!

"You smile at my enthusiasm, but let me tell you that the enthusiasts bowl the world along. I have the greatest respect for enthusiasts as the

possessors of excellent hearts. Their weakness lies in the direction of—in-discretion. Let me sum up the results of the next two days.

“First, Lemmer was known. A man of great ability, but one-sided. All his talent and time had been given to the study of the military art, and, as was obvious from the work with which he had been entrusted, more especially to the art of permanent fortification. The construction and armament of the Pretoria forts was, in all probability, his masterwork, the most important of his life, past, present, or future. He was about to marry, and it was said would return to Germany soon after the joyful event. Taking into consideration his character and the circumstances would it not be reasonable to believe that *full plans and descriptions of the forts were in his possession?*”

“There you have the first thought as it flashed on me while the Major peered down the rifle-barrels or snapped the trigger-mechanism. Working on this idea Upton brought invaluable information as follows:—

“In a week’s time the quarterly *Nachtmaal* of Riversdorp was to take place. This is the Boer sacrament, and at such times the whole countryside sends its population for the three days. It is a time of feasting, a time of courting, of making matrimonial arrangements, and so on. The lady of Lemmer’s choice would be there with her family, and Lemmer, it might be wagered, would not be far off. In fact, on the two similar functions which had taken place since his engagement, he had absented himself from his beloved office on the first occasion for four days, on the second for a week. His absence from home might therefore be confidently anticipated.

“I had a week in which to think it all out. In half that time my plan was perfected, and I ran down to Johannesburg to purchase a few little knick-knacks which might be useful in the hour of need. Upton was a host, a whole army of scouts, and when he told me that Lemmer’s house during his amatory excursion was left in

charge of a dog and an old house-keeper I could have yelled with delight. But it wasn’t so good as it seemed.

“The dog was a huge German boarhound with an evil reputation. It was said he had eaten a Kaffir or two, and that he was about the size of a Shetland pony. He barked but seldom, but when he did open his mouth his roar was something tremendous, and could be heard for two miles against the wind. Um—that dog rather crossed my little arrangements! You can’t square dogs—as a rule. Men, being more intelligent, are more easily managed.

“It appeared that the dog was chained in a courtyard in front of the principal entrance, which was reached through a garden. But his chain was so lengthened in the evening that he could range across the whole front of the house, and past the window of that office in whose safe I felt sure my enthusiast had a copy of his darling plans.

“Yet difficulties exist only that they may be conquered, and after all the dog was a mere detail. It was, however, quite clear that even if it were practicable to take away his valuable life, suspicion would be aroused, and besides, any attempt to destroy the beast would have perceptibly added to the risk of detection.

“My first discovery was ominous. The brute was wonderfully silent. That meant that whenever he barked everybody knew there was good reason for it. I took some late walks past Lemmer’s house without hearing a sound from him. But when I tossed a small stone into the garden near his kennel, he kicked up a row that resembled a small thunderstorm and disturbed the entire neighbourhood. That gave me another idea, as you shall hear.

“When Lemmer left for the *Nachtmaal* festivities, I took occasion to pass his house as often as possible, always after dark, and never without slyly jerking a stone into the garden. This was accomplished without the smallest suspicion attaching to me. For was I

not an enlightened Englishman and almost as good as a true-born Boer? The Zarps on duty in the neighborhood looked upon me with the most favourable eyes, and even the lowly Upton, my hardworking porter, had the advantage of a reflection of my popularity.

"On the second night of Lemmer's absence I ventured to call the attention of one of these Boer policemen to the tremendous outcries of the Major's dog, and hoped that the neighbours were not kept awake. He said that the brute fretted on account of his master's absence, and that dwellers in the vicinity had already complained. Nothing could be done in the matter, he thought, and after all the Major would be at home in a few days, after which the animal would resume his normal peace of mind, and once more settle down into happy contentment.

"So far all was ready, and the third night was to bring off the grand coup. I had decided to enter the house at the back, where the building was flanked by a public road, and where a solitary window gave light to a sort of corridor on the ground floor. The front, in the garden, was quite impracticable on account of the boarhound, whose name by the way, was Bismarck, nothing less!

"What a flutter I felt to be sure, when on the great evening, having set the dog barking furiously, I, on one side of Lemmer's house, engaged the attention of the policeman on the beat, while Upton got the window open on the other! That good old Zarp and I were fast friends, and together spoke much of the unreasonableness of the British demands, and the wonderful talent and diplomatic ability of Uncle Kruger. His name, I found, was Piet Heerde, and he was sorry to know that insomnia was my bane, and that my only chance of sleeping was after a sharp walk at midnight. This, of course, was one of my little details. I pride myself on these small but indispensable particulars.

"When Piet and I parted I sauntered on, smoking my cigar to the corner

behind the house, where I turned down the road just as I had done every night for a week. All went merry as a marriage bell. The fastening was undone, and in a jiffy Upton was through. I waited outside, and though I live to be a hundred never shall I forget that confounded Bismarck. No, never, while memory holds her seat can that uproar be forgotten. If I had not prepared the neighbourhood for it—!

"As things were, the row passed unnoticed, and Upton, having ascertained and securely fastened the bedroom door of Lemmer's housekeeper, came back to the window, (which was about five feet from the ground) to tell me that all was ready. Pretoria, as you are aware, is quite a country town, something like Leamington or Cheltenham, and Lemmer's house stood in the suburbs with no other dwellings immediately behind it, though there were plenty in front, where our friend Bismarck was enjoying himself. I was soon inside, and the lock of the office door shortly yielded to the soft seductions of Upton, who in this direction supplies one of my deficiencies. I never was strong in mechanism, while Upton could never master languages. We supplement each other.

"A sharp look round with the dark lantern discovered nothing of importance, and we turned as one to the office safe. Will you believe that this wretched thing, a small affair made in Germany, succumbed to Upton's blandishments in less than ten minutes? opened by a trumper wedge, an implement thought to be obsolete for such purposes. As Upton afterwards remarked, such a safe was enough to disgust any cultured burgler, and no respectable house-breaker would have touched it with a pair of tongs. It was probably an old thing, imported forty years ago. How we examined its interior! But, there were no plans inside, no, nor anything like plans. Books, ledgers, even money, none of which were worth a second look. Upton stared blankly at me. I stared blankly at Upton. Outside, the hound was quiet; the futility of his exertions



had perhaps become apparent to his canine intellect.

"We were staggered. What next? Which way to turn; where to look? 'His bedroom,' I whispered. We left the office as though walking on eggs; the bedroom was found. Ha! this great military chest!

"Upton took out his skeleton keys and other interesting appurtenances, and soon the private letters of Herr Lemmer came into view neatly labeled. Discarding these, we searched through uniforms and underlinen without avail, measuring outside and inside for a false bottom. Not a vestige of a plan nor anything like one. We commenced a minute examination of the room, and in an hour's time could have taken oath that it had no secrets from us. We pervaded the house, and Upton expressed his opinion that the plans were in one of the forts, and that we had better get on another 'lay' without loss of time.

"But my faith in Lemmer's enthusiasm supported me. I felt that though he might have other plans, yet that he had reserved a complete set for himself; a set that he could show with professional pride to confidential military men in the Fatherland. Was my estimate of the man erroneous? I recalled that ardent eye, that lymphatic temperament, and all the other signs by which I had weighed him in the balances. No, I was right; I was sure of it! But where, O where—?

"In the pressure of supreme moments comes inspiration. What made me think of the cuckoo clock that stood in Lemmer's office? Was it instinct, or was it the experience which tells the expert things undreamed of by those whose experience has never left the beaten track? I cannot tell. Only I know that the recollection of the clock filled me with new hope. Snatching the lantern from Upton I led the way once more to the office.

"I passed my hand behind the works and felt something. What was it? Divining my thought, Upton stepped on a chair, and lifting the

clock from its hooks laid it on its face on the office floor; we knelt down together. What a moment it was! I hardly dared to look at the flat package which Upton drew forth. Opening it carefully, he turned the bull's-eye on it and said quietly—"Here they are, sir."

"There they were, five of them, complete plans of the forts with all their armaments marked, with their entries, their exits, in short, with every detail. Moreover, they were accompanied by a document approving of the whole, in the writing of the State Secretary, and signed by Kruger, Joubert, and the Secret Committee of the Council of War. Ah! that was a sublime moment! Even Upton, who has no more nerves than a buffalo bull, was shaken."

And as my friend paused to swallow his emotion in a draught of cold tea, I asked:—

"Did you bring those documents to England?"

"My dear boy, you are joking. The loss would have been discovered, and a hundred things might have resulted. For instance, the armaments and dispositions would have been changed to a certainty. No, that would never have done."

"But you could not copy them in the time at your disposal?"

"And yet that is just what we did. Here the little knick-knacks purchased at Johannesburg came in with a bang. Taking the cherished packet into the cellar, in a few minutes I had taken two copies of each of the six documents by means of an excellent hand-camera and the magnesium light. Wonderful invention, photography!"

"It certainly seems useful on occasion," I remarked.

"To cut it short," resumed Hallam, "we replaced the packet and got clear away from the house. Next day Upton left Pretoria with one set of the negatives. I followed two days later with the other set. They were developed in England, and larger copies subsequently made are now neatly pigeon-holed at the War Office. I would

wager that Lord Roberts knows them like the palm of his hand.

"When Lemmer found that his safe had been opened, et cetera, he would at once fly to the cuckoo clock, and would be overjoyed to think how he baffled us. So we were pleased all round."

"And how about the Minister?" I inquired.

"Oh," said my friend, knocking the ashes from his pipe, and rising to hang it on its accustomed hook, "he never made the remotest allusion to the sub-

ject except once. Soon after my return to England he met me while walking in Hyde Park, and asked me if I had got rid of that hollow cough? I replied that though in other respects well enough, my cough was hollower than ever, upon which he smiled broadly and walked hastily away. But, bless me, there's twelve o'clock, and I ought to have been in bed an hour ago." And away went Anthony Hallam to his virtuous couch and his dreams of kitchen-gardening.

EPISODES III., IV. AND V. WILL APPEAR IN DECEMBER.

### WHEN OCTOBER COMES ALONG.

O THE wind is in the tree-tops  
When October comes along ;  
Like a mother to her babies  
Hear him sing a cradle song:

"Hush-a-by ! hush-a-by !  
Shut your sleepy eyes ;  
Go to sleep my little trees  
Ere the daylight dies."

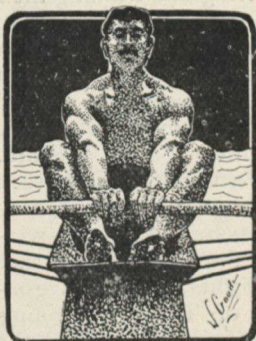
All the little leaves are dancing,  
Clad in gold and crimson gay ;  
Cuddle down and wait for morning,  
When the wind begins to say:

"Hush-a-by ! hush-a-by !  
Little baby leaves,  
It's coming night, and winter white  
A cosy blanket weaves."

O the tree-tops hear him coming  
On his rapid, unseen wings ;  
To his drowsy forest children,  
As his slumber song he sings:

"Hush-a-by ! hush-a-by !  
Sleepy time is near ;  
Spring will come on winter's track,  
I'll wake you when it's here."

*Ethel May Crossley.*



## The Rowing Season of 1901 By Captain R. K. Barker

WITH A BRIEF COMPARISON OF THE STYLES ADOPTED IN ENGLAND, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Under the head of "rowing" we must include for the purposes of this article, "sculling," and to the uninitiated it may be explained that the only distinction is that the former is performed upon a single oar or sweep whereas a sculler's work is done with two oars or sculls.

Canada has had her quota of successful professionals as well as amateurs, but it is with the latter that this short article will have to deal, and to these is due the credit in recent years of bringing home the most honours.

Unfortunately for our amateurs, the Canadian college and varsity terms close just at that period of the year when the weather permits the oarsmen to get upon the water, and it is this reason which prevents us figuring in the great Inter-Varsity boat races of this continent. The same cause is a handicap to all the rowing clubs, because whereas in both England and the United States, and more especially in the former country, the clubs draw a large number of their best men from the various colleges, where from boyhood they have been taught to row and to row properly under the watchful eye of an experienced coach, we in Canada have to be content to get what likely-looking material we have among

the clubs' members. We must endeavour to teach them to row in one or two of our short summer seasons and then go up against the best of other countries, often composed of the pick of men who have rowed for years at college, Varsity, and afterwards with their clubs. Despite this fact, although our oarsmen have not yet been successful in winning any of the coveted prizes at Henley's Royal Regatta, yet upon three occasions there, only "feet and inches" separated our representatives' boat from that of Britain's best. Against our cousins across the border to the south of us we have been more successful, and have won, upon a number of occasions, the National Championship in fours, pairs and singles,



LOU SCHOLES—INTERMEDIATE CHAMPION OF AMERICA



MARSH AND SCHOLES OF DON ROWING CLUB, HOLDERS OF SENIOR DOUBLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA

and have this year, after one prior attempt, landed the cup for championship "Eights," which is the most coveted prize among American oarsmen, just as the "Grand Challenge" is the goal to be reached by the amateurs of England.

Early this summer while the Belgians and the Pennsylvania Varsity were over in England striving for the cup which has never been won by a crew outside of Britain, the Argonauts and the Winnipegs, the only clubs in Canada who have yet attempted eight-



ARGONAUT SENIOR FOUR—CHAMPIONS OF CANADA

oared shell racing, were selecting and training their best available members to win the eight-oared race at Philadelphia, an event not until this year ever carried away by any crew outside of Uncle Sam's domain. The attempt, now passed into aquatic history, was successful, Winnipeg winning the Intermediate race for eights, and the Argonauts of Toronto winning the Senior event and the championship, while the former were able to finish second only to their fellow-Canadians in the latter race.

The United States were represented in the Intermediate race by six "eights," and Winnipeg's win was a decisive one. On the following day, although other crews had entered, only the famous Vesper eight faced the starter to defend their National Championship against the two Canadian boats. The Vespers not only held the Championship of America, but had been successful in winning the so-called World's Championship race for senior eights at the Paris Exposition last year. It was, therefore, confidently expected by their fellow-countrymen that they would prove easy winners over their Canadian rivals, but they had to content themselves with last place in their effort to retain their laurels.

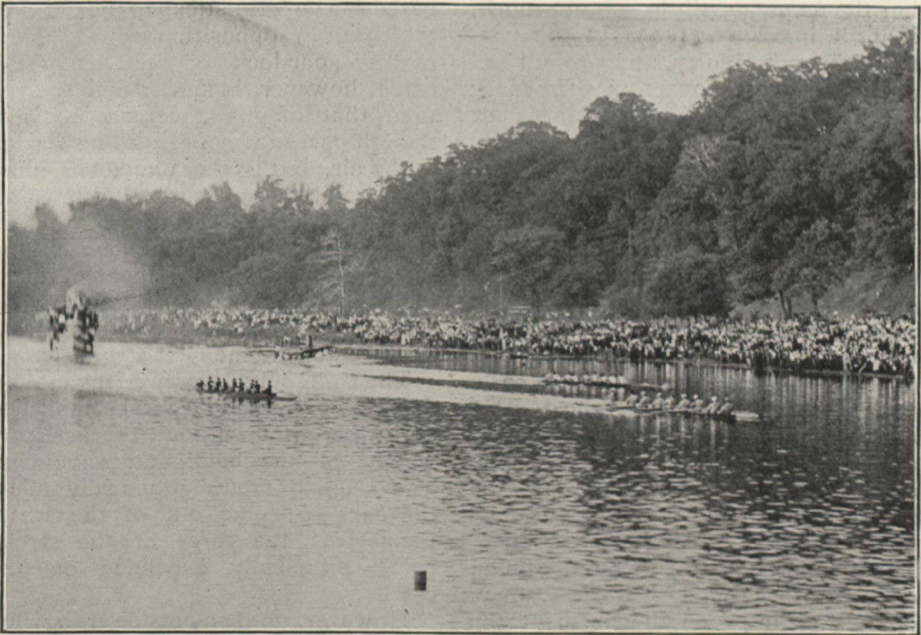
In sculling, Canada has also held her own in the International contests of the past season.

Lou Scholes, of the Don Rowing Club, Toronto, was successful against a large field at Philadelphia in winning the Intermediate Championship of America, while in the Senior Association singles, Marsh of the Dons, and Johnson of Winnipeg, finished second

and third respectively, the winner, Titus of St. Louis, only being allowed to start in the final heat through the courtesy of his opponents, he having been disqualified for failing to turn his buoy in the preliminary heat on the day before, when he was defeated by Marsh.

At home in Canada the chief honours were this year divided between the Argonauts and Dons, the former winning all three four-oared events, Junior, Senior and Intermediate, both at

Trunks, of Montreal, failing to put in their usual appearance, but the revival of rowing in the Capital city, as evidenced by the creditable performances of several of their entries from the Ottawa Rowing Club, quite made up in interest for the non-appearance of the Eastern clubs. Brockville sent along her usual quota, and succeeded in winning the Junior double scull event, as well as finishing second only to the Argonauts in both Junior and Intermediate fours.



THE FINISH OF THE SENIOR EIGHTS AT PHILADELPHIA. THE ARGONAUTS ARE LEADING STRONG, WITH THE NEXT CREW IN DECIDEDLY BAD STATE

the Dominion Day Regatta at Toronto and at the Canadian Association's Regatta at Ottawa on Aug. 3rd and 5th, while at both regattas the single sculling championship went to the Dons. At the latter regatta the last named club also won the senior double-scutt race, among their opponents being the fast Detroit double, who had won the Intermediate race at Philadelphia in July.

At the Canadian Regatta the entries were not so numerous as in some former years, the Lachines and Grand

As a result of the success of the Argonauts' Senior "Eight" this year, it has been proposed that the crew should try for the coveted honours at Henley next season, particularly as, so far as the writer's knowledge goes, they would compete at Henley for the first time as a "Champion of America" crew.

The speed of the crew this year would certainly indicate excellent chances of success, particularly as it will go over almost intact and with

three or four more months' experience and practice. England has, undoubtedly, the greatest choice of men to fill her boats of any aquatic nation on earth, but, despite the opinions of her expert amateurs, the style adopted is, in the humble opinion of the writer, so exhausting that when her oarsmen are pitted against others as strong, and rowing their own style as well as the Englishmen row theirs, that the chances of success would decidedly be upon the side of the crew from our own country. The men at present comprising the Argonaut Eight are not much, if at all, inferior to those in the winning boats at Henley, and are all experienced at their own style of rowing; and even making due allowances for the ill effect of the journey to Henley, and the decided change of climate, they should stand a very fair chance of success.

The style of stroke universally practised in England is marked by a very long and trying reach forward, and an equally long swing back on the finish, necessarily exhausting and playing upon the muscles of the stomach to an unnecessary extent. The short slide of the Englishman's boat is primarily accountable for this, as in order to arrive at a proper length of the stroke pulled, the body must make up for the lack of length in the slide. The oarsmen of the United States, on the other hand, lack too much of the "swing" on the finish of the

stroke, necessary to drive a craft as heavy as an "eight" through the water. The Canadian style at present is a go-between. It has plenty of reach and a substantial amount of swing, though not so much as to be unnecessarily exhausting. Both Canadian and United States shells are fitted with a slide some eight or ten inches longer than those of the Englishmen, and the necessity of the very long reach and swing in order to obtain length of stroke is thus obviated. The Englishman also in his eight-oared rowing still sticks to the old-time thole-pin in opposition to the more modern oar-lock of America. His catch, however, is harder and sharper than that of his American cousins, though part of it appears to be wasted in the air, but to the Canadians must be accredited the hardest and most effective finish of all. If a hard "drive" at the end of the stroke does nothing else, it at least gives a momentum to the boat which keeps it going while a quiet recovery is made preparatory to the catch for the next stroke.

The United States crews lack in their finish only because it is accomplished with the arms without the assisting weight of the back and shoulders. The English crews practically allow the oars to come out of the water themselves, the force of the stroke being principally expended on the catch.

However, until an outside crew wins,



THE ARGONAUT EIGHT—SENIOR CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA



PHOTO BY STEELE & CO., WINNIPEG

THE WINNIPEG EIGHT—INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA

and wins decisively, at Henley no change of style or rig will be considered in England; and to win against such crews as Leander and others there, is the most difficult task in the rowing world today. Even should foreign crews be barred from future competition at Henley, which seems unlikely, it is hardly possible that Canada or other colonies could be included and placed under the

“ban,” particularly after the material manner in which the colonies proved in South Africa that they were no foreign element, but a part and parcel of the British Empire. It is, therefore, more than probable that Canada will next year again be represented at Henley-on-Thames, and from present indications with greater reason for hopes of success than ever before.

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#### THE RED LEAF.

THE red leaf falls in the forest,  
And the winds that come and go  
Are freighted with ghostly wailings,  
Deep-welling, and weird, and low.

The red leaf falls in the forest,  
And dim in the spectral light,  
The grey, dank fields stretch vacant,  
Dusk-dipp'd by the coming night.

The red leaf falls in the forest,  
And the hours that my heart doth know,  
Are wan from the wither'd passions,  
In the years of the long ago!

*John Arbory.*



# The Cricket Season of 1901

By John E. Hall



CRICKET cannot be called the national game of Canada, and yet it is played at all our public schools, our colleges and our universities. Many a time have we been told that it is too slow a game for the average boy; and there is perhaps something of truth in this remark, but only because the average boy hesitates to give the time necessary to find out all the beauties of the game. There are so many things to learn and it takes so much practice that the ordinary boy wants something swifter and easier,

and he finds all this in the rival games played to-day.

Another reason for the lack of popularity of the game of cricket is that when boys who have played the game at school and at college, commence a business career, they, in nearly every case, drop cricket altogether and lose the interest they had begun to take in the grand old game.

Perhaps the great reason that cricket is not more popular arises from the important fact that Canada being only a young country, and not as yet fully developed, her sons have neither the time nor the money necessary to a thorough study of the game. This, however, will come after a while and then this great colony may, like Australia, produce an eleven that even England's best may find difficulty in defeating.

The game is played more or less in every Province, Ontario leading the way in point of numbers, though all do not acknowledge that she leads so far as skill is concerned.

The best cricket played in Canada to-day can be seen in Vancouver in the far west, and in Halifax at the other extremity, at Montreal, at Winnipeg and also at Ottawa and in Toronto. The places are so widely scattered that it would be impossible to get together a representative eleven, although in 1893 Canada had a Van-

couver representative in the annual match against the United States.

A few remarks about the game as played this year in various parts of the country have been considered as likely to interest many of our readers, and are given in form of a review as follows:

The umpire has practically called "over" for the last time this season, and all have to bow to his decision, and put away with much reluctance bats, balls and wickets until May of 1902 shall appear with smiling radiance, inviting us to don again our luxurious flannels, and step out upon the beautiful green carpet which nature provides so regularly for devotees of all outdoor games.

The season has ended, and the first series of matches of importance was that played between the colleges of Bishop Ridley, Upper Canada and Trinity College School. On the 8th of June the latter eleven after a tremendously exciting finish defeated Upper Canada College by the narrow margin of two runs.

On the 14th of the same month Bishop Ridley College defeated T.C.S. by an innings and 74 runs, and on the 22nd of the same month the last game of the series was played at St. Catharines, Upper Canada College winning on the result of the first innings, the game not being completed, thus each



college won one match, and the honours were even for the year.

In June, Major Straubenzee of the Royal Military College of Kingston, after a lot of hard work, got together an eleven which visited Philadelphia and New York. The first game was against the Belmont Club, and was played at Elmwood on June 28 and 29, and a hard fight resulted, the home eleven, however, proving the stronger, winning out by seven wickets (12 a side). For the visitors, Lownsbrough

which has no equal in Canada at the present day. The gallant Major (the skipper) came to the fore with 30 and 25. Rooke made 27 and 43 and thus proved himself to be a fine all-round cricketer. Henry of Halifax (who by the way ought to have been asked to play for Canada in the International) again scored freely, making 30 by good cricket and also fielding magnificently; Dumoulin made a very useful 36.

The next game was played at Wis-



CRICKET—ALL-HALIFAX TEAM, DEFEATED BY BELMONT CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA IN AUGUST

15 and 56; Henry, 39; Symons, 30 and 2; McGiverin, 34 (not out) and 1, were the most successful in batting. In bowling, Rooke, (a very welcome visitor) shared the honours, with McGiverin.

On July 1st and 2nd, a drawn game was played against Germantown, the score being, Germantown 297 and 19 for 2 wickets, against the tourists' 168 and 197.

Lownsbrough again distinguished himself by making 32 and 40 in form

shickon on July 5 and 6, against the Philadelphia Club, the visitors winning by 179 runs, owing principally to the unplayable bowling of Rooke, who took in all 16 wickets for 43 runs. Lownsbrough again made double figures in each innings, and Counsell in the second attempt made 48 by brilliant batting. Laing made 13 and 28; Symons 23 and 38; Dumoulin 24 (not out) and 10 (not out).

The last game of the tour was played in New York when the tourists de-



CRICKET TEAMS—UNITED STATES VS. CANADA—PLAYED AT OTTAWA, SEPT. 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH, 1901. THE FORMER TEAM WON BY 94 RUNS

feated an eleven representing the Metropolitan District League on July 8 and 9, by an innings and 122 runs. The principal item of interest in this match was the century made by J. M. Laing, whose 103 was a brilliant performance. J. L. Counsell also played a fine innings of 60 runs. Rooke and McGiverin again did wonders with the ball, and the fielding of the Canadians was brilliant throughout the match.

Taken altogether, Major Straubensee scored a great success and deserves lots of congratulations. He had many disappointments to contend with, but like the gallant soldier he is, swept aside all obstacles and achieved success.

Other Canadian cricketers crossing the borders were those of Manitoba who visited Chicago in August to take part in the annual tournament played between the clubs of St. Louis, Minnesota and the Wanderers' Club of Chicago. The players representing Manitoba were the following:—W. Bain (Capt.), F. S. Beddoe, M. Holmes, G. Poile, T. P. Bate, G. H. Clark, J. W. B. Macdougall, R. Cattley, J. A. Eoll, E. J. Smith, H. Bell and W. Ozard.

Among those who distinguished themselves in batting for Manitoba were G. Poile, W. Bain, J. A. Eoll and M. Holmes, and in bowling, J. W. B. Macdougall, W. Bain and F. S. Beddoe. The fielding of the Canadians was invariably first class.

The Wanderers of Chicago won the championship, Manitoba being second, losing one game. The visitors thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and were most sumptuously entertained.

The Vancouver (B. C.) Club also crossed the border and defeated the Portland (Oregon) Club by nine wickets on August 22nd. The scores were, Vancouver 164 and 22 for two

wickets. Portland, 38 and 145. For Vancouver, E. B. Deane made 34 and 8 (not out); H. C. Morley 24 and 3; F. M. Caldecott, 24; C. S. V. Branch, 22; J. S. Tait, 19 and 1; McIvor Campbell, 12.

On June 19th, Vancouver defeated the Garrison by 188 to 142 and 59. Morley played most brilliantly for 83 (not out). The previous day Vancouver was defeated by the Navy, 59 runs.



JOHN H. MASON  
Captain U.S. Eleven, 1901

HAL B. MCGIVERIN  
Captain Canadian Eleven, 1901

On the 1st of July Vancouver made 127 and 129, against Victoria's 84 and 95, Morley for the winners making 61 (not out) and 10 (run out); and Crossfield 6 and 63.

A capital tournament took place in Halifax, N.S., in August, when the Belmont Club of Philadelphia visited that city, winning the first game against the Wanderers by an innings and 35 runs.

On the 6th of August the Wanderers, in an exhibition game, defeated the visitors by 115 to 104. W. A. Henry for the winners played a brilliant innings of just half a century. On August 7 and 8 the game was between Belmont and the United Service, and resulted in a draw. On August 9 and 10 All-Halifax was defeated in a well-played contest by 35 runs. Scores: All-Halifax, 211 and 69; Belmont, 169 and 146. Lt. Stapleton-Cotton was the highest scorer, making 53 and 7. W. A. Henry again played well for 38 and 4.

This year's series of games between Montreal, McGill and Ottawa proved to be a very happy arrangement, and helped cricket in both places more than has anything else for a long time.

Montreal's tour in Ontario must have been a gratifying success to the Quebecers, as they won every match played, defeating the strong elevens of Toronto, Rosedale, Parkdale and Hamilton. E. S. Jacques played the finest of cricket against Rosedale and Toronto for 70 and 48 respectively.

Uxbridge and Galt clubs each had their annual tours in Toronto, all the players being glad to spend a week in Canada's cricketing centre. Western Ontario spent three days in Toronto and won one game.

The annual match between the United States and Canada was this year played in Ottawa, and the visitors won by 94 runs. The scores were as follows:—United States, 168 and 156; Canada, 128 and 102.

For the visitors, H. A. Haines in this his first international contest made 65 and 14. His first innings, particularly before lunch, was a fine exposition of the art of batting.

For Canada the only good stand made was the last wicket in the first

innings when McGiverin and Forester took the score from 77 to 128 by really good cricket. Both players were repeatedly cheered for their good work as the score gradually increased to fairly respectable proportions.

Everyone present picked out Lownsbrough as being easily the most finished batsman who played for Canada in this match, and he was out in both innings on particularly brilliant catches, by Mason and Bohlen.

Canada lost the match, and one reason was, that on the first and second day when the visitors had used all the daylight, our representatives had to struggle along in rapidly-approaching darkness, a big handicap certainly. Again, on the third day, Canada had to bat after the rain had descended for seven hours, and made the pitch all that Lester (the visitors' slow bowler) could desire. However, if we had only had a few more Mackenzies, the game might have been pulled off. It was a good one anyhow, and the spectators were glad that Ottawa had a chance (if only once in twenty-one years) to see the great game of the year.

On October 11th and 12th, Bosanquet's English eleven met and defeated a picked Canadian eleven at Toronto. There never was a Toronto game before when so many balls were lifted out of the ground, at least a dozen in the two days of the match being despatched to outside territory. Geo. S. Lyon, the ex-golf champion of Canada, was the only Canadian to put any life into his work, and in his good score of 49, there were eight boundaries made. October is too late for Canadian cricket. Our men are practically out of the game after the middle of September, and when they play in the middle of October they look like kindergarten cricketers instead of graduates at the game.

CANADIAN CENTURIES. 1901.

Date.	Name.	For.	Against.	Score.
July 10.	J. M. Laing	.....Straubenzee's XI.	New York	.....103
" 13.	E. O. Cooper	.....St. Cyprian's.	Ont. Acct. Ins. Co.'s XI	.....101 x
" 16.	C. Lightfoot	.....Aylmer.	Forest	.....101 x
Aug. 3.	W. H. Cooper	.....Rosedale.	Grimsby	.....109 x
" 3.	Hainsworth (pro)	.....McGill College.	Westmount	.....113
" 3.	H. C. Hill	....."	"	.....101 x
" 21.	J. H. Forester	.....Rosedale.	Western Ontario	.....103

(x signifies not out.)



## The Yachting Season of 1901

By F. J. Campbell



CANADA'S aquatics date back to the time when the Red Indian paddled our rivers or timidly spread a deerskin to favouring lake

breezes. The hardy Norsemen who first touched on Canada's eastern shores were out for love of adventure and were therefore surely yachtsmen. The men who followed in the wake of Cartier and Cabot were venturesome voyagers, who eventually penetrated to Lake Superior. Since then Canadians have been canoeists, boatmen or yachtsmen as opportunity offered. Halifax has boasted a Yacht Club for about seventy years, and in Victoria the sport is making rapid strides; the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal has become famous on both sides of the Atlantic; yet it is on the Great Lakes, and more particularly on Lake Ontario, that one finds the yachting centre for both cruising and racing. Hamilton has given us Æmelius Jarvis, and Toronto is the birthplace of Herrick Duggan—two as clever sailors as ever trod a deck.

These great fresh-water seas, with ports every twenty or thirty miles with a comparative freedom from fog, and with their usually moderate breezes, present an ideal cruising ground of which yachtsmen make the most.

I well remember the shock occasioned me while inspecting the New York Yacht Club's fleet one day at Newport, on finding that the pumps being worked on some of the yachts were pumping drinking water in and not bilge water out; and a similar shock is occasioned to the salt-water sailor when he first beholds a pail of the finest drinking water in the world being dipped over the side of one of our yachts for use in the galley.

Saturdays and holidays see all the larger yachts clearing for week-end or holiday cruises, manned by as able and



GREYFRIAR—SEAWANHAKA CUP CHALLENGER

jolly a lot of Corinthian sailors as can be found anywhere, all intent on enjoying two or three days of the finest sport in the world, free from worry and stiff collars, and away from dust and noise. Yachting is not an inexpensive sport, but in this country, where but one or two hands are paid to take care of each vessel, and the sailing crews are all Corinthians, the sport is within reach of many young men.



ÆMELIUS JARVIS, SKIPPER "INVADER"

This system develops a splendid lot of amateur sailors, as was seen this year at the Buffalo Regatta, and in the races for the Canada Cup at Chicago where the greater experience of the Canadian amateurs showed to advantage.

Many oarsmen and canoeists graduate from their more strenuous sport to the equally healthful but less exacting one of yachting, thus recruiting the

crews of the yachts with the best possible material, who, through their love of, and experience on, the water, quickly complete their nautical education.

The sailing dinghy class introduced on the lakes by Mr. J. Wilton Morse has done much to develop a love of sailing among our boys, and it is seldom in summer that a dozen of these diminutive sail-boats cannot be seen flitting about any of our larger harbours. The lake yacht clubs have also, with the idea of developing their younger men, given considerable encouragement to small-yacht sailing, the 16-foot class in Hamilton and Toronto alone now comprising some 50 boats, 25 of which will not infrequently be seen in one race.

These boats are about 24 ft. over all, of 6 or 7 ft. beam, carry 330 feet of sail, and are almost uncapsizable. If an owner has any sailing talent it will soon be developed in an endeavour to bring his boat to the fore.

Yachting on the Great Lakes has made great strides during the last few years, and the fleets that gather at the annual regattas on Lakes Ontario, Erie and Michigan, are now thoroughly first class. Ten years ago our larger yachts were a collection of old boats of various types, from shallow centre-boarders like "White Wings"

and "Cygnet," and beamy keel boats like the old "Condor," to "planks on edge" like "Verve" and "Cypress." To-day, though the American fleet still includes a good many centre-board boats, the Canadian fleet on the Great Lakes is made up almost entirely of sound, well-built keel vessels of modern design that can face any weather.

The chief event of the Lake Ontario

season has generally been what is called the Circuit, a cruise round the lake with races off each port; this season, however, the Lakes Erie and Ontario fleets omitted their circuits, and met at regattas given by the Erie and Buffalo Yacht Clubs, where the Canadian yachts from Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston made almost a clean sweep of the prize lists. The cruise consisted of a run to Port Dalhousie, a day's hard work through the Welland Canal, a pleasant day's run to Erie, another day's run to Buffalo, and then home.

While cruising is the bone and sinew of yachting, it is of racing that the public hear most, and in this they are consequently more interested.

With three international yachting events on the card, that between the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club and Island Yacht Club for the Seawanhaka Cup for small boats, one between the Chicago and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club for the Canada's Cup, followed by the contest between the Royal Belfast and the New York Yacht Clubs for the America's Cup, the racing season has been one of exceptional interest. As the Canadian clubs won both the fresh water events, and the "Shamrock" put up a grand race for ocean supremacy, the season's record is one that may be contemplated with satisfaction by residents of the Dominion.

The first international contest of the year was that for the Seawanhaka Cup, which has been held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for six successive seasons. This cup was offered in 1895 by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York for international competition between small boats. The first chal-

lenge received was from J. Arthur Brand, a gentleman deeply interested in small-boat racing in British waters. Mr. Brand sent "Spruce IV" to New York to race for the cup in 1895. This boat was of the class known as half-raters. She measured 24 ft. over all, 15 ft. 7 inches water line, and 5 ft. 9 inches beam. "Ethelwynn," designed by W. P. Stephens, was chosen to defend the cup. She was 24 ft. 4 inches



G. H. DUGGAN, DESIGNER AND SKIPPER OF "SENNEVILLE"

over all, 14 ft. 6 inches on the water-line, and 6 ft. beam. "Ethelwynn" won the first race, "Spruce IV" the next two in heavy weather, and the American boat took the last two and the cup. "Spruce IV" was a typical English craft, much heavier in build and rig than the American representative, a fault still apparent in this class of English yacht. The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal imme-



THE SENNEVILLE—SEAWANHAKA CUP DEFENDER

diately sent in a challenge, which was accepted, and in the following year G. Herrick Duggan, then unknown abroad either as a designer or a sailor, took "Glencairn I," designed and sailed by himself, and owned by Commodore Ross, to Oyster Bay, to attempt to win

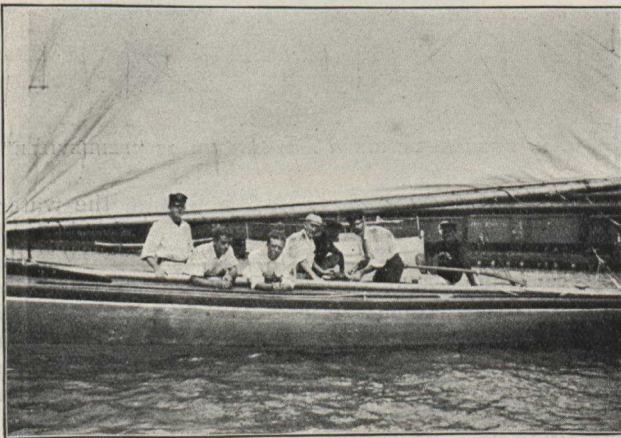
lem. "Glencairn" was typical of an idea that Mr. Duggan has since brought to its highest perfection, beamy craft of short initial water line, but of considerable length over all, which are designed to sail heeled to a considerable angle, thereby sailing

this trophy. "Glencairn" won in three straight races, and yachtsmen are not wearied yet with the story of the reception given on Lake St. Louis to the victorious Duggan when he returned with the cup.

The racing measurement of these yachts was obtained by adding the water-line length to the square root of the sail area, so that the less the boat measured on the water line the more canvas she could carry. As a boat's speed increases in direct ratio to her water-line length, the best proportion was a difficult prob-

lem. No one has yet succeeded in designing anything to equal Mr. Duggan's development of this idea.

Three times the Seawanhaka Club attempted to regain the cup, Mr. Clinton H. Crane, like Mr. Duggan an amateur designer, being in each case their representative. In fact the competition began to look like a duel between Mr. Duggan and Mr. Crane. Mr. Crane's boats were most expensively built, being



THE INVADER'S CREW



very lightly framed and planked, and braced with bicycle tubing and piano wire. He, however, went too far in this direction, for his later productions were so light that they failed to keep their shape through the few races in which they sailed.

The much-talked-of "Dominion" was the second boat with which Mr. Duggan opposed Mr. Crane. This boat was the logical development of the principle on which Mr. Duggan had been working, giving, when heeled, a narrower and longer water-line plan than a flat-bottomed boat. The longitudinal hollow along the centre of this hull was one of the cleverest of the ideas Mr. Duggan has so ably developed. The use of this extreme type, however, raised so much discussion that it was agreed to bar it in future races for the cup.

The White Bear Club, of St. Paul, Minn., was the challenger last year, and its representative, the "Minnesota," another most expensive piece of construction, was defeated by Mr. Duggan's "Red Coat," one of his best productions.

This year the acceptance of an English challenge from Mr. Lorne Currie, of the Island Yacht Club, gave a new interest to the event, especially as the challenger had just won the French cup for similar boats. Mr. Currie built three boats, "L'Esperance," designed by Mr. Linton Hope; "Insula," designed by Mr. Harley Mead, and "Greyfriar," designed by Mr. Chambers, an amateur. Of these "Greyfriar" was selected after a series of exhaustive trials. To meet "Greyfriar" four boats, "Senneville," "Thorella," "Black Sheep," and "St. Lawrence," were ordered by different members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club., all built from Mr. Duggan's designs, and of these "Senneville" was chosen, though "Red Coat," last year's defender, proved herself almost as fast. The Canadian boat's victory was so de-

cisive as to make the contest almost uninteresting. "Greyfriar" was clearly outclassed in design, rig and handling, and while unquestionably a freak, her design did not appear to involve any new principle. Her sails, though of beautiful material, were not on an effective plan, and also lacked the looseness or flow that is now considered essential on this side of the Atlantic, while her standing and running rigging were old-fashioned and cumbersome



GEO. H. GOODERHAM, CHIEF OWNER OF THE INVADER, ON BOARD THE "PATHFINDER" WATCHING THE RACE AT CHICAGO

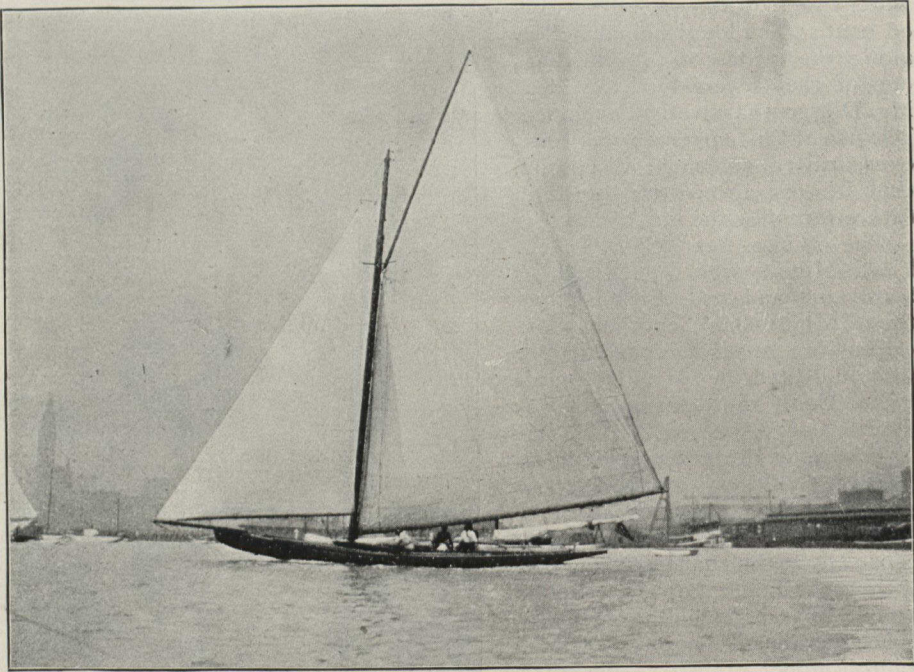
compared with the carefully worked-out details on the Canadian craft. Neither in sailing the boat nor in handling canvas did the Englishmen appear to be the equals of their experienced Canadian rivals.

Few Canadians realize the height of genius Mr. Duggan has displayed in winning and holding this cup for so long. Not only does he himself de-

sign and sail these dainty craft, but with "Glencairn I" he introduced a type that has been widely copied and not yet beaten. Since winning the cup, he has, assisted by his friend, Mr. F. P. Shearwood, carried on the work in a most systematic manner. He has been royally backed by the members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, who have spared no expense, and who have, to meet the requirements of skilful building, formed a company which builds the boats and makes the fittings

beaten the best that could be produced in America or England, Canadians have occasion to be proud of their representative. Mr. Duggan is of a genial, but most unassuming disposition. While a student at Upper Canada College he was nearly lost to the world by being swamped in an open boat off Toronto Island, only his strong physique saving him by enabling him to swim something over a mile in a heavy sea.

The races for the "Canada's" Cup



THE INVADER—CHALLENGER AND WINNER OF CANADA CUP—1901

on the club premises under the superintendence of Mr. Shearwood. Mr. Duggan has scientifically worked out some fifty designs, no two exactly alike, yet all based on the same principle. These have been carefully tested and the designer has given personal attention to the perfection of detail, "Duggan" blocks and cleats being marvels of lightness and strength. As in addition to this, Mr. Duggan sails the boats himself in a manner beyond criticism, and has for six years

followed closely on those for the Seawanhaka Cup. The "Canada's" Cup was presented by the Toledo Yacht Club, in 1896, to the winner of a match between the yachts "Vencedor," of Chicago, and "Canada," of Toronto. On the "Canada's" winning the cup, her owners deeded it to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club as an international challenge trophy. The Chicago Yacht Club challenged for this cup in 1899, on which occasion it was mutually decided to race with

35-foot yachts. The Chicago Yacht Club was represented by "Genesee," a Hanley centre-boarder owned by members of the Rochester Yacht Club. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club was represented by "Beaver," a keel boat remarkably fast in a breeze. Light weather prevailed, and "Genesee" carried the cup to Chicago.

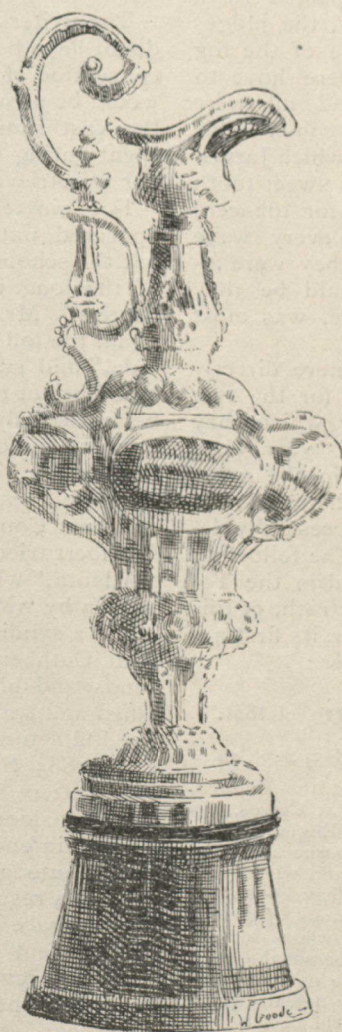
On challenging this year, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club was represented by "Invader," owned by a syndicate, headed by Com. G. H. Gooderham. Mr. Gooderham chose a design from the board of Sibbick, who last year was particularly successful with yachts of this size in British waters. Mr. H. C. McLeod, of Toronto, formerly of Halifax, an amateur designer of proved skill, also prepared a design, but upon seeing Sibbick's design decided not to build.

"Invader," the Sibbick boat, was built by Andrews of Oakville, Ont. She is practically a fin keel, measuring 49 ft. 9 in. over all, 28 ft. on the water line and carrying 1485 feet of canvas. The only other 35-footer built in Canada this year was "Canadian," a peculiar craft, designed by Father O'Brien of Newfoundland and built by Mr. J. H. Fearnside of Hamilton, but it did not come up to expectations. To defend the cup some five boats were built, the Chicago Yacht Club selecting "Cadillac," another Hanley centre-boarder, built by a Detroit syndicate,

which, oddly enough, proved to be at her best in a breeze of wind, thus reversing the conditions of the preceding contest when the Canadian keel boat showed to advantage in a breeze and the American centre-boarder was better in light airs.

Under the skilful handling of Mr. Æmelius Jarvis, "Invader" succeeded in bringing the Canada's cup back to the Royal Canadian Club-house. The two boats were very closely matched, "Cadillac" winning the first race and "Invader" the next three, one on a foul. A little, but very little, criticism was raised by the Invader's taking a race on a foul, but where weather conditions were such a factor nothing else could be done. Otherwise a skipper finding the weather against him need only foul the other and gain a postponement to a more favourable day. In any case, as a few seconds often decide a race, every helmsman should stand on his rights.

The victory of the "Invader" is undoubtedly largely due to the skill of Mr. Jarvis, backed up by a splendidly drilled amateur crew. What Mr. Duggan is to the Royal St. Lawrence, Mr. Jarvis is to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. For years he has been considered the most skilful skipper on the lakes; cool but aggressive, resourceful and full of nervous energy, he is not only a consummate helmsman but can get the very best out of his crew. He has a perfect genius for di-



THE AMERICA CUP

vining changes of wind and is wonderfully quick to make the most of every opportunity. Like Mr. Duggan, he is an old Upper Canada College boy and got his early training in sailing on Lake Ontario, but this was supplemented by some years' experience at sea. There have been few regattas on Lake Ontario and Erie during the last fifteen years in which Mr. Jarvis has not figured successfully. I recall one instance of his sang-froid under trying conditions. Just before one of the trial races, during a series of heavy squalls, accompanied by a driving rain and some fog, the judges were waiting in the hope of the fog dispersing; the boats were hove to awaiting instructions and all were naturally in a state of considerable tension. The cool way in which Jarvis, munching a chocolate (his sweet tooth takes the place of a taste for tobacco) cheerily shouted, while every wave swept his deck, that as they were already as wet as they could be they might as well wait awhile, was most refreshing.

While Canadians are more directly interested in the contests for the two international trophies for which they successfully contended this year, keen interest was also taken in the great contest for the old cup that the New York Yacht Club have successfully defended for fifty years. The following paragraph was reproduced in the *Toronto Globe* on September 18th, of this year, just fifty years after its first appearance in the same paper:

From *The Globe* of 1851.

Thursday, Sept. 18.

The success of the new yacht, the *America*, which has recently appeared at Cowes, has created a positive furore in England. She has beaten every thing and borne away the laurels of victory from vessels on whose construction the greatest pains have been bestowed, on whose outfit thousands of pounds have been expended, and in whose success the owners felt necessarily a personal as well as a national pride. We are not sorry for this. It is one of those manly defeats which leave no rankling feeling behind. If the Americans have lost caste at the Crystal Palace, they have secured triumphs on the

waters of England, and while the result is calculated for the moment to abash us, it will realize the fine aphorism which Bulwer puts into the mouth of Richelieu, "There is no such word as fail!" Already an English builder has thrown out a challenge to produce in ten weeks a yacht which shall compete with the star-spangled *America*, but the challenge has been prudently declined. . . . A nautical writer, who addresses a morning contemporary, is inclined to attribute the success of the strange craft from the Western World as much to her peculiar rigging and sails as to her general form. In all this we see the improvements brought out by competition, and the improvements of which yachts are capable can be readily extended if it be even in a modified form to the merchant marine.

The writer of that article would no doubt have been appalled had he any conception of the repeated efforts that would be unsuccessfully made and of the vast sums that would be vainly spent during half a century of endeavour to retrieve that day.

For nineteen years no challenger appeared, until 1870 Jas. Ashbury sent out the schooner "*Cambria*," the first of the long line of unsuccessful challengers. Mr. Ashbury gamely tried again the following year, with "*Livonia*," and succeeded in winning one race but not the series, that one race being the only one the American yachts have lost out of the long series that have been sailed. The cup then rested until our own Capt. Cuthbert sailed with the schooner *Countess of Dufferin* in 1876. Cuthbert tried again in 1881 with the "*Atlanta*," which was also rather easily beaten by "*Mischief*." Although backed by a syndicate of Canadian yachtsmen, Cuthbert was hampered by lack of funds and his boats were hastily finished and had practically no chance for needful "tuning up."

In 1885 Sir Richard Sutton sailed the cutter "*Genesta*" against the Burgess sloop "*Puritan*." The "*Genesta*" in one race was beaten by only one minute and thirty seconds in 40 miles—a result that would have given her the race on time allowance under the present rules of measurement. This yacht remained in American waters for some time and won the Brenton's Reef cup, and I think some others which still rest in England. One

year later Lieutenant Henn met with the usual fate with "Galatea," the Burgess sloop "Mayflower" proving responsible, while in 1887 Mr. Burgess repeated his success with "Volunteer," which defeated the Watson cutter "Thistle," built by Jas. Bell, of Glasgow.

When "Valkyrie II" appeared in 1893 she caused considerable anxiety in the United States, as Burgess was no more. Herreshoff, however, was equal to the emergency, and produced the victorious "Vigilant." In the previous races while the American yachts were centre-boarders, they were gradually becoming deeper in model, and Burgess had adopted the English plan of using outside ballast, that is, bolting lead on the keel instead of carrying it all inside, as American yachts had hitherto done. This was after witnessing the performance of "Genesta." The continual increase in the draught of the American yachts is an interesting study in their evolution. Burgess's designs on each succeeding occasion showed greater draught, till the structural depth of "Volunteer" reached ten feet. When Fyfe was here in 1891 I asked him why he did not design a challenger on the lines of his victorious "Yama." He replied that a 90-footer on these lines would draw about 21 feet, and as a boat of such draught could find few harbours with water deep enough for her, he seemed to think no one would be bothered with such a white elephant. Nevertheless, the draught even of the American yachts has increased till it has reached the very point that Fyfe named ten years ago. "Vigilant" drew thirteen feet, "Defender," in 1895, 19 feet; "Columbia" 20 feet 3 inches, while Watson's "Shamrock II" draws 21 feet or a trifle more.

In 1895, Herreshoff, probably influenced by "Britannia's" victories in British waters, followed the Englishman farther when he abandoned the centre-board and built "Defender," a keel cutter. This was a daring step, and was viewed with distrust by the American press, which had widely herald-

ed the superiority of the centre-board. "Defender" won her first race over "Valkyrie III," was awarded the second on a foul, and the third was never sailed, the series being rather an unpleasant memory.

This troubled atmosphere was not disturbed until 1899, when Sir Thomas Lipton gained the good will of the Americans, though not the cup, Fyfe's "Shamrock I" not proving equal to Herreshoff's "Columbia."

This year Sir Thomas fell back on Watson, who produced "Shamrock II" as his fourth attempt, while the N.Y. Y. C. placed their reliance again in "Columbia," in preference to Herreshoff's latest production "Constitution" and Crowninshield's Boston built "Independence." After three grand races, all won by "Columbia," the first by 37 seconds, actual time, the second by 2 min. 52 secs., and the third on time allowance, the question of supremacy was decided once more in favour of America, and the cup remains in New York.

Many Canadian yachtsmen while recognizing the excellence of "Shamrock II," are inclined to regret that the doughty Irish knight did not give Fyfe another chance. Fyfe's cutters have been wonderfully successful on this side of the Atlantic. For several seasons his famous "Minerva" wrought consternation on Long Island Sound, and since "Yama" swept the Lakes in 1891, Fyfe's productions have not been surpassed on fresh water. The yachting critics seemed to agree that the fault with "Shamrock I" was not so much in her design as in her spars, which buckled under heavy pressure, allowing her sails to draw so greatly out of shape that no satisfactory windward work could be done. With the experience gained in the contest of 1899 it is probable Fyfe would have improved on "Shamrock I," and he would also be prepared to meet the engineering difficulty of spreading a huge sail. In view of the characteristic British adherence to precedent, Sir Thomas's independence in passing Watson, in spite of his

known ability, seemed to promise new opportunities.

Be this as it may, that "Columbia" is a faster boat than "Shamrock II" is still open to question. "Columbia" came to the line fresh from a series of victories after a whole season's racing; the "tuning up" she thus received must have added minutes to her speed. Had old "Shamrock" been sent out and raced frequently against the new one it can be scarcely doubted that much could have been learned not possible to discover without a "trial horse."

The New York Yacht Club have surrounded the cup with conditions that are sufficient to discourage any but the most stout-hearted challenger. In the first place the challenging vessel has to be named a year ahead, though the defender need not be chosen till shortly before the race. Another trying clause is that a defeated vessel cannot race again until another yacht has raced or until two years have elapsed. Sir Thos. Lipton has courteously asked the committee to waive this clause and allow him to race "Shamrock II" again next year. In view of Sir Thomas' unvarying policy

of conceding any disputed point it would have been a sportsmanlike action of the N. Y. Y. C. to concede this, which they have declined to do. Under the circumstances it is not difficult to understand why so many American yachtsmen would have liked to see "Shamrock" win this year, as many of them seem to think she would have done, had she been as aggressively sailed as was "Columbia."

The question of another challenger from Canada is sometimes discussed, and it has been said that some of our men of means down by the sea are not unfavourably disposed to backing such a project, though the expense of the enterprise, while the conditions necessitate so large a craft, are almost prohibitive. If the financial difficulty could be met we undoubtedly have men who could tune up the vessel and sail the races in a manner of which we would have reason to be proud. Mr. Duggan is possibly unequalled in his particular line, though his experience has been mostly with small craft, while competent critics who have had experience on sea and lake, say that Mr. Jarvis has few equals as a keen, aggressive and skilful sailor of racing yachts.



SIR THOMAS LIPTON

## CITY GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

By S. Morley Wickett, Ph.D.

A CANADIAN does not need to be a very old man, says Mr. W. D. Le Sueur,<sup>1</sup> in order to remember the time when it was generally supposed that the copy this country has made of British institutions was an effectual safeguard against the evils of democracy. Canadians looked across the border, and according as their thoughts reverted more naturally to Scripture or to the classic poets, they would either thank God that they were not as those republicans, or murmur after Lucretius :

Suave, mari magno, turbantibus aequora  
ventis,  
E terrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem.

The writer quoted had in mind the Federal and the Provincial Governments. As for Canadian civic organization, in its later development it has approached more the American than the English type. Yet the sentiment of self-gratulation which is noted has not passed wholly away; and it exists still in a modified way, for city government as well. Some Canadians would perhaps deny sharing in this mood. But the disclaimer would come probably from people not too conversant with their municipal history. For the conditions under which this country was settled, in particular the nationality of the immigrants, have been influences peculiarly favourable to the development of a satisfactory system of local government. And it will be found that in several respects civic organization in the Dominion is not without characteristic and no less promising features.

<sup>1</sup>In *Queen's Quarterly*, January, 1895.

It is interesting to note that during the last generation and a half municipal problems have never violently agitated the Canadian public. The explanation is that in the main they have been disposed of almost as they arose. This summary dealing with municipal matters, from session to session of the Provincial Legislature, has been possible because of the tardy growth of Canada's population, which has not advanced, either generally or locally, by leaps and bounds as in the United States. In fact, the rise of great cities is scarcely yet a feature in the growth of the Dominion. Only two cities have a population of over 100,000 inhabitants: Toronto, estimated at 220,000, and Montreal, at 275,000 or—including the outlying municipalities, which may be considered as forming part of the city—320,000. Winnipeg, Vancouver, B.C., and Calgary, N.W.T., show signs of becoming, along with Montreal and Toronto, great emporiums of trade. Yet all three are cities of less than forty-five thousand. This may, indeed, be said practically of all the cities outside of Ontario and Quebec. The twenty largest cities, according to the census just taken, have a general average of only 48,978, or, excluding Montreal and Toronto, of 28,000. A comparison will throw further light on this point. In the United States in 1870 places with 8,000 or more inhabitants contained nearly 21 per cent. of the entire population; in 1880 22.57 per cent.; and in 1890 29.20 per cent. In Canada in 1871 only 13.01 per cent. of the population lived in cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants; in 1881 16.91 per cent.; and in

1891 21.09 per cent. Were the basis of the calculation 8,000, as in the United States, the percentage for Canadian cities and towns would of course be much smaller.

But the increasing concentration of population which has caused such changes in economic and political conditions in the various countries of the world is not absent in Canada. For in the more settled districts rural population has become sparser than it was ten years ago. And, in spite even of the great extension of settlement in "the virgin Province" of Manitoba and the West, the number of people living in the towns and cities has steadily grown. The census returns for 1891 allocate one-fourth of this increase in population between 1871 and 1891 to cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants. Conversely for the rural regions, although the figures are not in themselves quite conclusive, while the area of "improved land" in the Dominion advanced in the decade preceding 1891 somewhat over 6,638,000 acres, the number of "farmers and farmers' sons" shrank from 656,712 to 649,506.<sup>2</sup> In the Province of Ontario population increased between 1878 and 1896, according to the reports of the Bureau of Industries (Toronto), from 1,652,686 to 1,972,286 or 19.3 per cent. Yet, despite a great expansion in dairying, there was a decrease in rural population of 1.1 per cent. Meanwhile the population of towns and villages increased 37.8 per cent., and that of cities somewhat over 100 per cent. These figures will probably apply generally to the other Provinces of Eastern Canada as well, with the possible exception of Quebec. Lack of adequate returns of the actual population prevents a more exact statement. The figures given are certainly sufficiently significant for those in Canada who are beginning to give more attention to matters municipal.

<sup>2</sup>These figures do not include such "agriculturists" as stock-raisers, apiarists, nurserymen, etc., nor "farm labourers." See the second volumes of the census reports for 1881 and 1891.

Canadian cities, it has been seen, are not large; neither is their history long. The oldest incorporated city is St. John, N.B., now attracting considerable attention as an alternative shipping port with Halifax. St. John was incorporated in 1784, the year following the landing of the American Loyalists, who numbered for this locality about 5,000.<sup>3</sup> Its present population is about 40,000. Quebec and Montreal, much older and more important settlements, followed it in 1832, though four years later their charters were suspended until 1840. Toronto received its incorporation in 1834, the year preceding the great English Municipal Corporations Act; Halifax in 1841; Kingston and Hamilton in 1846; Ottawa in 1854; New Westminster in 1860; Victoria in 1862; Winnipeg in 1874; St. Thomas in 1881; Vancouver in 1886; Windsor in 1892; Calgary in 1893; Woodstock in 1901.

From this it is clear that Canadian city government has not yet undergone the straining and testing which inevitably come with huge aggregations of population, and that its history will not be, on the whole, so dramatically interesting as that, for example, of many American towns. Yet the same tendencies that have appeared so prominently in the history of many cities in the neighbouring Republic have, at times, also made themselves felt in Canada. I shall attempt to summarise some of the conditions, influences and measures that have been helpful in combating them.

Let us look beyond the city for a moment, and take a general survey of municipal Canada. The county, which fills a position of prominence in Ontario and the East, is not met with

<sup>3</sup>The landing of the Loyalists is given as on the 18th of May, which is celebrated at present as St. John's natal day. This large immigration into the valley of the St. John River led at the same time to the establishment of the Province of New Brunswick. The city's charter, which it has been said was modelled on that of New York, from which place many of the refugees had come, is in some details quaint and entertaining. Cf. a general reference in *Encyclopedia of Canada*, V. 256.



in the western provinces. There its place is taken by the less highly organized rural municipality.<sup>4</sup> In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the unit of local government outside the towns is the county. In the latter Province the principal places, such as St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen and Campbellton, as well as certain important parishes, are even represented in the county councils. Thus, from the point of view of non-urban local government, Canada falls logically into three divisions: the Maritime Provinces, with the county as the unit; Quebec and Ontario, with the mixed county-township system; and the West, including Manitoba, with the pure township system. In this there is considerable parallelism to the distribution of local-government systems in the American Union, as the readers of Mr. Bryce<sup>5</sup> will recall. In Ontario and Manitoba, cities are incorporated under general statutes, by which a population of a certain size and density may be proclaimed a city by the Lieutenant-Governor;<sup>6</sup> in other parts of Canada this is done by special legislation. To some other special features I shall refer directly.

<sup>4</sup>The simpler system of the West is instructive for the rest of Canada. In Ontario and Quebec the county was at its institution merely an electoral district. In Nova Scotia the county was created, in preference to the smaller municipal unit, to guard against the spread of New England democracy, which had been so successfully fostered in the town meeting. But the tendency has been towards uniformity of system, and at present the county organizations in the three Provinces resemble one another not only in general outline but also in many important details. Some time ago the complaint of "over-government" was raised in Ontario against the multiplication of administrative units: village, township, county, province. Since then the system of county representation has been simplified. Another matter is now demanding attention—namely, the jurisdiction of the county court, which, because of its expensiveness, it seems advisable to restrict in favour of the division Courts. On this important matter, see the reports of the Inspector of Legal Offices and of the Inspector of Division Courts for 1898, etc.

<sup>5</sup>American Commonwealth, vol. i., ch. xlviii.

<sup>6</sup>Usually, however, a special act of Parliament is passed, declaring the town a city and making provision for liabilities, etc.

One of the most prominent among these is the control of the liquor patronage, which in the West and, since 1896, in New Brunswick as well has been placed in the hands of provincial commissioners; but in the East, with the one exception just named, it rests still with the cities.

In a study of city government, however, the character of the administration is the line of division, rather than the relation between the various municipal units. From this point of view there is noticeable throughout the Dominion a gradual approximation to one type of city government. But it will be found advisable to divide urban Canada roughly into two sections, chiefly on grounds of administrative organization, but to a certain extent of historical association as well. In the West, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest represent a tolerably uniform area. For this section, owing largely to the fact that so many Ontario men have accepted municipal appointments or entered upon the practice of law in its leading cities, the municipal system of Ontario has in many respects served as model. In the east Quebec, which on various grounds might lay claim to a position apart, may be grouped with the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, though the last colony forms, of course, as yet no part of the Dominion, but in course of time undoubtedly will.

Precedent in the United States, as already observed,<sup>7</sup> has influenced Canadian civic organization in many important respects. For this reason, and because New World influences also prevail in Canada, certain features of city government in the United States may be used as a standard of comparison. In the simplicity of its detailed organization, however, urban government in Canada approximates rather to the English than to the American type.

Perhaps the most striking contrast between municipal organization in Canada and in the United States is found

<sup>7</sup>*Cf.* again first Report of the Ontario Municipal Commission of 1888, p. 22.

in the one being in a state of free development, while the other is conditioned by the requirements of a system. In the one country the municipal constitution is changing from Parliament to Parliament, from session to session, unfolding new powers here, dropping others there, according as requirements dictate or experience advises; in the United States the springing up of large towns and the rapid growth of great metropolitan centres have necessitated their being housed in administrative structures whose lines were suggested, as Mr. Bryce and others point out,<sup>8</sup> by the already existing state governments. That the process of adaptation has demanded many alterations was only to be expected; for city and state are so different, both from the standpoint of party politics and from that of general administration, that an organization which has been eminently successful for the larger unit may not be at all adapted to the smaller.<sup>9</sup> In Canada, on the other hand, the municipal organization is, in the main, a reliable reflection of local growth. The series of municipal amendments passed from session to session of the Provincial Legislatures, mostly on the initiative of the local councils, bears this out. In Toronto, whose plan of action is characteristic of much of Canada, it is the practice to suggest to Parliament any changes in the Municipal Act which the experiences of the preceding year may have warranted. As a result the Municipal Committee of the Ontario Legislature has come to be one of the most important of the standing committees. The civic organization of Canada is in this way the outcome of a steady development covering approximately half a century.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Bryce, as cited, vol. i, ch. 1; and Goodnow, *Municipal Problems*, pp. 16, 21, where the author speaks of a too strict adherence in American municipal legislation to doctrinaire teachings.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. Eaton, *The Government of Municipalities*, pp. 63 ff.

<sup>10</sup> The later development of Ontario's municipal institutions may be conveniently dated from 1849 when the Magna Charta of Upper

Canada's Local Government, known as the Baldwin Municipal Act, became law. Quebec's municipal history dates practically from an ordinance of the Special Council of 1841 (4 Vic., c. 4), "to provide for the better internal government of this Province by the establishment of Local or Municipal Institutions therein." The Lower Canada Municipal and Roads Act, which is the basis of the present organization, was passed in 1855.

A second important factor in Canadian municipal growth is the homogeneity of the population—setting aside the French element, which forms practically a distinct group in a single province.<sup>11</sup> In this respect again, the contrast with the United States is marked. In 1891, in every 100 of our population 96.7 were British and 1.2 American born. This leaves but the small percentage of 2.1 to be credited the various other nationalities. Or, taking Ottawa, Montreal and six out of the seven provincial capitals (that of Prince Edward Island not being specially referred to in the census report), I find that in 100 of the mean population of these cities only 5.6 were of foreign birth; or, excluding those born in the United States, but 3.21. A comparison in this regard with the latter country is remarkable. In every 100 of the mean population of fifty of its largest cities 30.77 are foreign born, while for the rest of the country the figures are 11.29. The homogeneity of Canada's population certainly simplifies the problem of city government. Montreal and Ottawa alone among the cities appear to be somewhat trammelled in their municipal activity

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<sup>11</sup> The census of 1891 returns 1,404,974, or 29 per cent. of the Dominion's population as of French descent. As these figures are based on the *de jure* system of enumeration, under which people are enumerated according to their permanent domicile, they probably include many thousands, probably many tens of thousands, of French Canadians working in New England factories. Of these 1,186,346, or 85 per cent. of those enumerated, are ascribed to the Province of Quebec. Quebec City, since the withdrawal of the British regulars some years ago, is now almost altogether French-Canadian, although at present one or two of its aldermen are British-Canadians. Of the 91,605 French-Canadians (6.5 per cent. of the whole) returned for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick very few appear in the larger towns or cities.

by racial and concomitant religious influences. Of Montreal's population considerably over one-half is French-Canadian, of Ottawa's one-third.

A restricted municipal franchise is a third feature of urban government in Canada. In Nova Scotia and St. John's (Nfld.), the qualification for municipal voters resembles that required in England—namely, twelve months' residence within the municipality and payment of poor and city rates, for which the voter must not be in arrears. For the one city of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, twelve months' residence and payment of the city poll tax is the minimum. In the cities of Ontario, and in Calgary the only incorporated city of the Northwest, ratepayers upon an income of \$400 may vote, and in the city of St. John ratepayers upon an income of \$300. Elsewhere, with the exception of Charlottetown, where a poll tax of \$2 qualifies, a property qualification as owner or occupant is necessary. Ontario—as an alternative to income—and Manitoba demand a realty qualification of \$400; Montreal one of \$300, or an assessed annual value of \$30, which Quebec City makes \$25 for proprietors and \$50 for occupants. In New Brunswick the amount of the real-property qualification is not specified. In the four largest cities of British Columbia a six months' residence and an annual rental of \$60 in three instances, and \$100 in the fourth, are sufficient to qualify. But Chinese and Indians are not entitled to vote. In most cases the urban franchise is more conservative than the provincial.<sup>12</sup> This is particularly true of Ontario. It may, in fact, be said that throughout Canada

<sup>12</sup>A comparison of the number of voters under provincial and municipal franchise, respectively, is of course not possible, because of the scattered properties of many owners and consequent duplications in the voters' lists. Moreover, in city elections women are entitled to vote. By Act of 1898 (61 Vic., c. 14), it may be mentioned, the provincial franchises were adopted as the basis for the Federal elections in the respective provinces. In Ontario and the West the provincial franchise is practically universal after a certain term of residence; in the Eastern Provinces the suf-

the municipality is regarded more as a species of joint stock company, only those contributing the capital being allowed to share in the direction of its affairs. That this is an extremely useful conception will be denied by few.<sup>13</sup>

But while homogeneity of population and a restricted franchise have undoubtedly favoured municipal government in Canada, they do not altogether explain its unusually placid course. An influence even more potent is to be found in the non-interference of political parties. Here again is had a striking contrast to conditions in the United States. Generally speaking, public opinion in Canada has been thus far opposed to the direct introduction of party politics into municipal matters. Partisan influences are, it is true, never wholly neutral; in a few places they are decidedly active, though this is fortunately the exception. The explanation of this exemption from political interference will be found mainly in the smallness of many of our cities, the homogeneity of our population and the predominance of local interests and influences.<sup>14</sup> To this should be added

franchise is more restricted. Cf. "The Electoral Franchise in Canada," by T. Hodgins, K.C., in *Encyclopedia of Canada*, vol. v.

<sup>13</sup>That property owners, however, may at times require more protection against themselves than against the non-property-holding classes has been frequently remarked. The experience of Toronto, for instance, between 1885 and 1890, when miles of new streets were laid out and furnished with sewers and water and gas mains, far in advance of the real requirements of the city, is but the repetition of an incident in Philadelphia history, as commented upon by Allinson and Penrose (*Philadelphia, 1681-1887; a History of Municipal Development*, p. 278).

<sup>14</sup>In contrast to conditions in many parts of the American Union, the dates for Provincial and Federal elections are fixed independently of the municipal elections, with which they may be said practically never to conflict. This is the more likely since city elections, with but few exceptions, are held between the months of December and April. The absence of party, or some other organization to fill its place has, however, left the bringing forward of municipal candidates largely to interested parties, self-help and chance. This condition of affairs has told heavily on the representative character of our aldermen. Though happily we have some

the conservatism of our civic franchise, and certain regulations as to municipal patronage, through which political spoils are in part shielded from local politicians and in part removed to the more suitable field of the Province.

In the first place, municipal offices throughout Canada are filled, not by popular election, but through appointment by mayor and council. Moreover, as a rule, the appointments are not for a specified term, but in practice are permanent during good behaviour.

In one or two provinces police appointments, for example, have been placed in the hands of commissioners independent of the city council. Thus in the cities of Ontario the police are under a board of commissioners, composed of the judge of the county court, the mayor, the police magistrate and a permanent inspector appointed by the city council. The same system of control is also met with in Winnipeg, and again in the cities of British Columbia, though here the place of the judge is taken by an appointee of the Crown.<sup>15</sup> In Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and St. John, New Brunswick, the police magistrate is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor and is given general powers of supervision; otherwise and elsewhere in Canada the city council is the controlling body. St. John's, Newfoundland, is policed by the "Terra Nova Constabulary," a body controlled by the general government.

In the second place, the liquor-license patronage, as already observed, has been transferred in most of the provinces from direct municipal control to provincial supervision. Ontario began the march in this direction in

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valiant workers in the municipal field of whom Mayor Lighthall of Westmount, Aldermen Ames and Laporte of Montreal, Mayor Parent of Quebec, and Mayor Howland of Toronto, may be taken as representatives.

<sup>15</sup>By Act of 1899 (c. 53) the Police Commissioners for any city of British Columbia are to consist of the mayor and two appointees of the Lieutenant-Governor, one of whom must be a member of the city council. The commissioners are appointed annually.

1876, by entrusting the granting of all liquor licenses to a board of three liquor-license commissioners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council,<sup>16</sup> reserving to each municipality the right to decide for itself how many licenses are to be granted within its limits. Manitoba followed in 1889, British Columbia in 1892,<sup>17</sup> New Brunswick in 1896, and the Northwest Territories in 1897. Quebec and Nova Scotia are accordingly the only other provinces of importance that preserve the older system of appointments. In Quebec Province, conformably to section 842 of the revised liquor-license law, the granting of a license is to be refused if opposed by a majority of the electors resident in the locality. In Quebec City the grant must be confirmed by the judge of the sessions of the peace or the city recorder; in Montreal, by the two judges of the sessions of the peace and the recorder, or any two of them.

It will not do to minimize the influence of these two sets of provisions—even though their application is not quite general—on the efficiency of Canadian city government. In fact, it is difficult to overestimate their importance for the cities of Western Canada, and, as regards liquor-license patronage, for those of New Brunswick as well. In Nova Scotia, where a strong "prohibition" sentiment prevails, the importance of this patronage is somewhat diminished.

Another problem that is now under vigorous discussion in the American Union is that as to the administrative

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<sup>16</sup>According to the British North America Act of 1867, which is in effect the Constitution of Canada, the Dominion has exclusive powers in "the regulation of trade and commerce." It was, accordingly, for a considerable time uncertain whether the Dominion or the provinces had the right to grant liquor licenses. The decision of the Privy Council in England in 1884 finally settled the question in favour of the provinces.—Reference to this decision in Bourinot, *Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada*, new ed. (1901) ch. xiii, pp. 92 ff.

<sup>17</sup>By the act of 1899 a similar system to that outlined for License Commissioners has been adopted for Police Commissioners.

and financial relation between state and city. It is to be noted, at the outset, that the seven large provinces of Canada and the four organized territories are much more important, relatively to their cities, than are the forty-nine states and territories of the Union. This is more or less evident from their size alone. But up to the present there has been no pronounced attempt at administrative supervision, such as that afforded in England by the English Local Government Board. What measure of central supervision exists is exercised, as in the United States, solely by the legislatures. But, partly as the result of a vigorous local spirit, partly as the consequence of concentration of power and personal responsibility, in the various cabinets,—which is more marked in the provinces than at Ottawa,—the Provincial Legislatures have usually shown sufficient regard for the wishes of their municipalities. Although, curiously enough, in most provinces it has so happened that the majority of city members have been for a long time identified with the parliamentary opposition! The fact remains, however, that theoretically the provincial legislatures have an overshadowing power, as compared with cities, on whom is thus laid the burden of constant watchfulness in “safeguarding” their local interests. The present dispute with the telephone and telegraph companies as to their rights over city streets is an instance in point. Complaints have also been raised in several of the provinces that members of the provincial legislatures from rural constituencies are sometimes too easily brought into line against those representing cities.

The provincial power is brought to bear either through legislation or administratively through financial grants—as, for instance, in connection with education. Besides the regulations already cited for liquor and police patronage, there are also provisions for sinking funds—which are very complete in Ontario; for the limitation of municipal indebtedness—on the efficacy of which the recent financial history

of Montreal may be consulted,<sup>18</sup> for boards of health, etc. In connection with the question of provincial supervision, another matter suggests itself. I refer to the desirability of the province issuing systematic, reliable municipal reports. This is necessary both for legislative and general financial information. Of late years more attention is being paid to the compilation and publication of such statistics by several of the provinces, based on the auditors' reports from the various cities. Ontario is well in advance in this regard. British Columbia has begun to follow, and Quebec also, though very tentatively. With respect to taxation the relations between the provinces and their cities are still in an inchoate condition. These financial relations will demand more attention in the near future.

In the exercise of legislative control over cities, Ontario and Manitoba, where the circumstances permit it, pass with few exceptions only general laws. This is the case in the other provinces as well, so far as towns and cities not specially incorporated are concerned.<sup>19</sup> The question of special and general laws, however, has not yet become matter of public debate, though it is referred to in the Ontario Municipal Report for 1888. Mr. Wilcox, in his convenient book on *The Study of City Government*,<sup>20</sup> states that more than half the commonwealths of the United States require that cities be organized by general laws or forbid the legislatures to pass any special laws affecting city charters. In Canada the Provincial Legislature is sovereign. In Ontario especially the comparative equality of

<sup>18</sup> Cf. J. Roy Perry, *Public Debts in Canada* (University of Toronto Economic Studies, 1898), pp. 80-82.

<sup>19</sup> Cf. for Ontario, the Municipal and Assessment Acts of 1897; for British Columbia, Municipal Act of 1881; for Manitoba, Act of 1888; for Northwest Territory, Act of 1894; for Quebec, Act of 1888 and Municipal Code of Quebec, 1898; for Prince Edward Island, Act of 1870; for Nova Scotia, Act of 1895; for New Brunswick, Act of 1898 and amendments thereto.

<sup>20</sup> Pp. 87 *et seq.*

the cities has favoured the possibility and efficacy of general laws, with the result that changes in the municipal law have usually been followed with widespread interest, and the dangers of political pressure and log rolling have been correspondingly minimized. Where distinctions are made in the application of laws, population is usually the basis adopted. Toronto is the only city in Ontario that may be called of the first-class—of 100,000 inhabitants and over. Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, K.-C., late city solicitor of Toronto, now editor of *The Municipal Manual* (6th ed.), an expert on Ontario municipal law and legislation, has made the wise suggestion to strengthen the influence of such general legislation by lowering the limit of cities of the first-class to 50,000. Voices have also been heard suggesting the granting of special charters to the cities. At some future date particular charters may be advisable, but for reasons sufficiently apparent from a study of municipal development they are assuredly not called for now, nor for many years to come.

In 1897 an important innovation, in line with recent American reform policy, gained a footing in Canada by way of Toronto. The object was to fix responsibility for municipal policy, by separating the legislative and the administrative functions of the city council. To this end a so-called board of control was constituted, composed of the mayor as chairman, and three, later, to avoid a double vote of the mayor, four aldermen, chosen by plenary vote of the council.<sup>21</sup> This board has sole power to prepare and submit the estimates for the year. Its actions, however, are subject to revision by a two-thirds vote of the council. The mayor accordingly requires the support

of but two other members of the board in order to be fairly supreme in the general policy of the city. A secondary result, despite recent history, has been to increase the responsibility and raise the dignity of the mayoral office. At the recent revision of Montreal's charter<sup>22</sup> the adoption of a similar system was proposed, and was only defeated in the legislature after a spirited struggle. The charter now provides for a finance committee endowed with considerable powers. The committee is composed of seven of the aldermen, none of whom can be a member of another standing committee. It prepares the annual estimates and has the right to consider all recommendations involving financial outlay and the awarding of contracts. Its decision is subject to revision by a vote of three-fourths of the council. This partial centralizing of responsibility has not been thus far particularly successful, as the recent consolidation of Montreal bonds shows, though it has permitted a closer financial supervision than formerly. Yet the experiment in Toronto has certainly enjoyed a much greater measure of success. The constitution of the Toronto board is, however, not without its anomalies. It overlooks, for instance, the chairmen of the standing committees of council of whom it might almost have been expected to consist, and with whose duties there is often a clash. Moreover, the personnel of the board has not always been such as to inspire full confidence on the part of the citizens. Selection of controllers by general vote might conduce to a more representative body. An alderman in Toronto, it may be added, receives \$300, if he is chairman of a standing committee \$400, and if he is controller \$700.

The intricate topic of civic taxation I can only refer to. The extension of the income tax, the introduction of the franchise tax and its bearing on federal and provincial legislation, and the placing of the local improvement

<sup>21</sup>In Canadian cities, in contrast to the United States, there is but a single representative chamber. The number of aldermen is characteristically small, varying from nine to twenty-six, the largest number obtaining in Montreal. Toronto has twenty-four in its council. The adoption of a Board of Control was at first limited to cities of 100,000 and over, but later extended to those of 45,000, the city of Hamilton being specially excepted.

<sup>22</sup>Assented to March 10th, 1899. See Quebec Statutes, 62 Vic., c. 58.

(betterment) taxes upon a more permanent basis, are problems now coming to the fore. In Ontario there is a desire to reintroduce the tax on rentals in place of the present realty tax. The chief incentive to the change appears to be the desire to remove all danger of frightening capital and business to Montreal where the rental tax is still in force.

In the details of municipal administration one or two matters invite attention. There is, in the first place, in some cities a certain indefiniteness in financial supervision over moneys received as taxes or from other sources; and, in the second place, a lack of system in the care of sinking funds. But, as regards financial supervision, conditions are not so serious as many surmises might lead one to imagine. Taxes and other city revenues are mostly paid by cheque; and it appears to be the practice in the great majority of the cities not to cash paper payable to the corporation, but to deposit it and draw money only on direct order from the city treasurer. In some localities, however, the treasurer's control over the tax collectors, it would seem, might be placed on a more effective basis than at present.

In the care of their sinking funds, the cities of Vancouver and Winnipeg stand apart, in having each a board of sinking-fund trustees. In each case the board consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by High Court judges. In other cities, so far as I have been able to learn, the sinking funds are controlled by the city treasurers. In their recent report, the auditors of the city of London, Ontario, suggest that city debentures might be better safeguarded by bearing a stamp to make them non-negotiable in the hands of persons who may become fraudulently possessed of them, but available for sale in the open market. "The entire system of sinking-fund accumulations,"<sup>23</sup> they continue—referring, of

course, to their own city—"needs revision, and, as far as similar results can be otherwise arrived at, should be superseded." They refer to the difficulty in financing the funds for short periods, and conclude by a comparison favourable to the policy of issuing annuities. In Ontario such a policy has been followed for some time by the Province, but has given rise to a good deal of unfavourable discussion because of the resulting indefiniteness concerning the provincial debt. It is, accordingly, just possible that a proposal to introduce the system of annuities into municipal finance might not meet with popular favour. But the proposal, so far as it concerns sinking funds and not general liabilities, should not, for this reason, be prejudiced.

As regards the control of municipal franchises, it is to be noted, in the first place, that there has long been in Canada a marked disinclination to direct municipal management of public works with perhaps the one exception of waterworks. Though it must be said that in this respect a revolution in public sentiment has taken place lately in many parts of Canada. The difficulties experienced by municipalities in attempting to control enfranchised corporations and the danger of corporation influence upon the course of legislation have been potent factors leading to the change of front. In Ontario legislation has recently provided for the taking over of such corporation property and franchises. There are a few cities already possessing electric-light plants, *e.g.*, New Westminster, Three Rivers, Windsor, (until recently) Brantford, and now Winnipeg. But, with these exceptions, the various city franchises have been let usually as monopolies to private companies. With the growth of population and on the expiration of past contracts, the new franchises are being made to yield returns to the city, in the form of percentages on gross earnings. Hamilton, Ottawa, Toron-

<sup>23</sup>They have presumably in mind only the management, not the measures looking to the formation, of sinking funds; for in Ontario ample provision is made by general law for

repayment of loans by means of sinking funds within specific periods, varying according to the nature of the loan from three to twenty years.

to and Halifax, for example, receive percentages from their street-railway companies; and up to a few years ago Toronto received a percentage from the local branch of the Bell Telephone Company.

The term for which franchises are granted varies. For electric lighting it is usually ten years, but Quebec's recent contract with the Montmorency Company is for the long period of thirty years. For street railways it is from fifteen to thirty years, the latter period obtaining, for example, in Montreal and Toronto. London's street railway franchise is an old one, running for fifty years, of which thirty have already expired.

The prices obtained by the cities for the monopoly privileges have, on the whole, been favourable. It is rather interesting to note, in this connection, that in their standards for such prices Canadians have looked rather to England than to the United States; yet, as a matter of fact, with the possible exception of telephone charges, their prices are nearer to the American than to the English. The rentals for business and residence telephones in Toronto are \$45 and \$25, respectively; in London a telephone license costs \$10 (with a reduction to one or two professions, such as doctors and dentists), after which a small charge is made for each message; in Quebec a telephone costs \$35 per year, or \$75 for three years; the average cost in Montreal, where prices vary according to distance from a central district, may be placed at \$55. Along with the federal ownership of the telegraph system, which, if reports are to be credited, will probably be attempted within the near future, some voices have been raised for the provincial ownership of the telephones. A consideration of this question would not be inopportune.

Although there is an inclination in several cities to exert a pressure on the prices fixed by enfranchised companies—*e.g.*, in Toronto and Montreal on gas charges, and in Toronto on telephone rentals—no very successful efforts have been made. In Toronto, where the

Consumers' Gas Company has a perpetual charter and a present monopoly of the gas supply, an agreement was made some twelve years ago according to which the price of gas was to be reduced five cents per thousand feet when the reserve fund of the company had reached a certain figure. The experience of the city with the company, however, has proved but another illustration of the problems that arise in guarding public interests, even after the most careful legislation.<sup>24</sup> According to the report of the city auditor, the reduction in price since 1888—namely, from \$1.12½ to 90 cents—should have been considerably greater. A working agreement between city and company is, however, talked of as probable within the near future. In Montreal the price of gas per thousand feet is \$1.20 for lighting and \$1.00 for cooking purposes; in London the net price is 94 cents; in Hamilton it was lately reduced to \$1.00. In Montreal at the recent revision of the electric lighting agreement the price for electric lighting was cut in half, though the competing company which forced the break was not given the contract. The high price at which many of the enfranchised gas and other stocks are listed—some of the stocks, moreover, representing considerable "water"—goes to show the extremely healthy condition of the companies. At the time of writing, the cities of Ontario appear to have come off successful in their opposition to the now notorious scrap-iron assessments, under which, by a peculiar wording of a clause in the Municipal Act, unnoted until lately, the plant of companies situated in more than one ward could be assessed only in the ward in which it lay. Cut off from its headquarters much company plant could only be regarded as "scrap." Legislative amendment ought not to have been delayed so long.

As to municipal debts, the total indebtedness of Canadian cities has grown steadily of late years. But a con-

<sup>24</sup>Cf. W. D. Gregory, "Toronto, A Municipal Study," *The Outlook*, February 5th, 1898.



current reduction in the rate of interest from six and seven to four, three and one-half and three per cent. has largely counterbalanced these advances. The amount paid as interest or discount by the thirteen cities of Ontario in 1898 was less than in 1891, although the gross debt had risen from thirty and a half to forty and a half millions. At the same time it is worth noting that in the same Province the gross debenture indebtedness of counties and townships has been steadily declining, that of villages slightly advancing, and that of towns, which have a population of from 2,000 to 10,000, rising more rapidly than that of cities. In general indebtedness Montreal stands first amongst the cities, with a gross debt

on December 31st, 1900, of twenty-six and a quarter millions; Toronto second, with twenty and four-fifths millions, but with a sinking fund—for which Montreal makes practically no provision—of nearly five and a half millions. These debts are not extravagant for cities of their size, and the credit of both municipalities is high, though it is true that in both cities the outlay for non-revenue-producing purposes has been greater during the last few years than formerly. Accordingly there are some who claim that the debt-creating powers of council should be more strictly controlled. The following table allows a survey of some of the largest city debts:

	YEAR ENDING.	POPULATION.	TOTAL DEBENTURE DEBT.	FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS.	SINKING FUNDS.	TAXATION PER HEAD.	MILLS ON \$.
The 13 cities of Ont.....	31 Dec. '98	448,876	\$38,506,528	\$3,029,596	\$6,831,025	\$11.63	21.8
Toronto, Ont.....	31 Dec. '98	193,246	21,603,473	1,126,388	5,640,563	13.83	21.
Ottawa, Ont.....	31 Dec. '98	57,002	4,301,642	547,940	1,295,287	9.31	22.4
Hamilton, Ont.....	31 Dec. '98	51,561	3,573,791	123,516	313,431	10.51	19.8
London, Ont.....	31 Dec. '98	38,902	2,781,051	17,245	1,292,956	10.68	24.3
Montreal, Que.....	31 Dec. '98	260,000*	23,744,401	2,273,010			
Quebec, Que.....	30 Apr. '98	65,000*	6,940,033		278,848		
Sherbrooke, Que.....	15 Dec. '98	10,470	497,000				
Winnipeg, Man.....	30 Apr. '98	38,733	3,235,874				
St. John, N.B.....	31 Dec. '98	26,000*	3,516,492	835,719	345,417		
Halifax, N.S.....	31 Dec. '98	40,000	1,834,788	24,957			
Victoria, B.C.....	31 Dec. '96	19,000	1,804,000		314,298		
Westminster, B.C.....	31 Dec. '96	7,500*	995,000	97,261	70,000		
Vancouver, B.C.....	31 Dec. '96	20,000*	2,003,100	9,702			

\* Estimated population. On December 31st, 1898, the indebtedness of the above-named four cities of Ontario was some \$962,000 less than at the close of 1896.

An analysis of these debts shows that almost all have been incurred for local improvements and other necessary public works. Waterworks and education are two of the largest items. The Ontario Municipal Commission of 1888 make the statement that expenditure per head and unit of wealth is less in Canadian cities than in the cities of the United States. But such general comparisons are of little value.

For the general success of city government it is, of course, to the stamp of men commanding that one must look. Capable city aldermen and heads of departments are called for. In the great majority of the cities two unnecessary obstacles shut out many able men from the council. In the first place are to be noted the losses and annoyances incidental to too frequent elections. As a rule,

mayor and council are elected annually by popular vote. There are, however, exceptions. In Quebec City the mayor is chosen from among the aldermen by a majority vote of the board, while in both Montreal and Quebec he holds office for two years. In Halifax the aldermen have a three-year term of office, one-third retiring annually; in St. John's, Newfoundland, two members of the council are appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and three elected by the ratepayers, all to hold office for three years. In Montreal and Quebec, in the two cities of Manitoba and in Vancouver, the aldermen sit for two years. A desirable general reform for all Canadian cities would be to increase the term of office of the mayors to at least two years. As a matter of fact, in cities where the office is an annual one it has almost become custom to re-elect a mayor who has been fairly satisfactory in order to allow him opportunity to develop his policy. As for aldermen, a two or a three year term is also highly advisable, one-half or one-third of them being elected each year.<sup>25</sup>

The second obstacle to representative citizens seeking aldermanic honours is the lack, in the vast majority of cases, of any fixed tradition of professional independence on the part of the chief municipal officials. The constant interference of aldermen in departmental routine cannot, in the long run, be other than harmful in the extreme to departmental work. At the same time the increase in aldermanic duties which such a policy makes inevitable, deters desirable men from entering the council. The demand on the time and attention of city repre-

<sup>25</sup>In Ontario, during the last few years, many towns have abolished the ward system and adopted that of general representation. Recently advocates of the latter system have succeeded in obtaining its adoption in one or two of the cities as well. There is certainly some ground for dissatisfaction with the present ward representation; for in nearly all Canadian cities the wards are over numerous. St. John, New Brunswick, it may be mentioned, has a combination of the two systems, in that one alderman is elected to its council by each ward and two aldermen by the whole city.

sentatives should not be unduly heavy. Municipal administration is, after all, mainly a technical task; and Canadian cities still require to insist upon greater independence and responsibility on the part of departmental heads. Incidental with this independence and responsibility there should be a much more complete system of reports from each department than at present. The cost of well-edited reports and civic year-books is trifling in comparison with the services that such publications are capable of rendering to municipal government. The most complete civic financial report at present is that of Toronto. The usefulness of such reports would be much enhanced by a classification of receipts and expenditures to accord with the distinctions made in text-books on public finance, *e.g.*, receipts from sinking fund accounts, civic property, city franchises, fees and licenses, taxes, the province, fresh debenture issues, etc.

In bringing forward this matter of departmental publications I cannot refrain from remarking the absence in Canada of any manual on municipal government. Even the school and college histories contain only trifling references to the subject. And civic loyalty is a text heard almost as little out of as in school. One may, in fact, broaden the horizon and say that not alone in respect of local history but of Canadian history generally the teaching in the schools and colleges is often lacking to a surprising degree.

In several parts of Canada, however, more particularly in Ontario, where municipal institutions are furthest developed, a growing desire for a broader discussion of municipal problems is becoming evident. Besides the annual municipal convention for Ontario, which has met several times, a union of Canadian municipalities has just been formed largely owing to the efforts of the present mayor of Toronto. There is a great educational work for such an organization to do, and plenty of room for combined effort on the part of the municipalities.

On the whole, though perfection is

not written across the face of city organization or administration in the Dominion, the basis of city government in Canada must be said to have been "well and truly laid." The conservatism of the urban franchise; the homogeneity of the city population, which the future will probably not affect to the same extent as in the United States; the general policy with regard to municipal patronage and the consequent absence in large measure of party politics in city elections; and, finally, the efficacy of "conservative innovation" and gradual growth and expansion of municipal legislation—these are features whose importance

cannot be lost sight of. The conditions for good city government seem, therefore, propitious. Certainly the phrase, "the one conspicuous failure," which Mr. Bryce attaches to the government of cities in the United States, will not be held applicable to city government in Canada. Though it will not do for Canadians to boast. They are not yet out of the wood. Foreign elements are coming more into evidence in some of the cities, and there are many problems yet to be settled concerning the relations of province and city, and important matters more directly affecting municipal organization still to be disposed of.

## A CALL FROM THE GORGE.

A STORY OF THE RIVERMEN OF THE OTTAWA.

*By John W. Dajoe.*

### I.

INDIAN River is the most turbulent of all the tributaries of the Ottawa. Rivermen have a saying that every drive on it pays toll with life; which means that it rarely happens that a lumber firm gets its winter cut of logs down to the mouth of the stream without at least one life being lost in the passage. So great is the fear of its treacherous currents and dangerous falls that wages are much higher on it than on any other river; and even with this premium there is often a difficulty in securing men. Tradition and superstition invest almost every mile of the stream's tortuous course with the glamour of a tragic past; and the Muse of the Backwoods has been called upon many times to commemorate in rude "Come-all-ye's" the grim incidents in its history.

Many of the weirdest tales cluster about the Devil's Gorge, as the narrow pass in the Laurentian Hills, through which the river descends to the plain, is known. Here the stream

is sharply contracted to half its width, between precipitous walls of enduring granite—the oldest and firmest rock formation in the world; and as the ground also falls away rapidly, the river for a mile and a half is one great roaring rapid. Finally the angry waters fall into a great circular pool enclosed by high cliffs. This huge bowl receives the tortured waters and gives them a taste of peace before emptying them into another canyon, less terrible than the Devil's Gorge, but forbidding enough. This pool is of great depth; the rivermen say that it is fathomless. It is ringed with bluffs, all of them bleak and bare, excepting that at the southwest corner there stands a group of noble pines. All their forest brethren for leagues around have fallen long since before the axes of the lumbermen; but they wave their plumes secure from the avarice of man.

A climb to the top of the cliff reveals the reason for this unusual self-restraint on the part of the lumber-kings. This is the graveyard of the Gorge. It is the

custom, received in the first instance from the Indians and confirmed by the practices of white rivermen for a century, to bury in this wild spot those who lose their lives in the rapids. It is the Law of the Stream, to be disobeyed at the peril of the peace of the dead; for rivermen will tell you that the Gorge's victims will rest quietly in no other place. To a doubting Thomas they tell stories of ghosts, who with accusing mien have been known to haunt kinsmen who disregarded the Law and took their dead to more conventional graveyards.

The deep pool at the foot of the rapids receives the bodies of the drowned, and after an interval, usually of five days, gives them up again. They are found almost invariably, as though placed by unseen hands, on a rocky ledge known as Deadman's Point, which runs out at the foot of the pool where the current sets in again. But sometimes the cavernous depths of the pool refuse to give up their prey; the bodies go down into the black waters and are seen no more by mortal eyes. The spirits of these are believed to haunt the Gorge during the hours of darkness, and rivermen can hear their voices calling for help in the still watches of the night. The prosaic outsider, not infected with the atmosphere of tradition which envelopes the river, will say that the mournful sounds which undeniably are to be heard, are compounded of the falling waters, the sighing of the trees, and the wind whistling through the clefts of the rocks, but such an explanation is always received with fine scorn.

A path runs steeply up from the water's edge to the burial spot. An atmosphere of desolation and decay hangs heavily over the scene. The graves are uncared for, and some of the mounds are now scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding sward. The rude head-boards, consisting of heavy pine slabs roughly carved, have fallen awry and rotted away, and their vanished inscriptions tell nothing of the dead sleeping below. To this tale

of oblivion there is one notable exception, for at the very edge of the cliff stands a simple broken column of white marble. And it is of the once fiery hearts that lie silent beneath this stone that the saddest tale of the river is told.

## II.

Thirty years ago the most daring riverman on the Indian River drive was young Ronald McDonald. His recklessness made a new record even among these men who held their lives cheap. He was always first to volunteer to break a jam or to run a dangerous rapid, he was equally ready to lead in the bloody combats when gangs of rival lumbermen met at the taverns or to risk his life in rescuing men caught in the grasp of the treacherous currents. He was a florid young Highlander, something over six feet in height, and straight and willowy as a young sapling. He hailed from Glangarry, where he belonged to a family of considerable local position. His father was a well-to-do merchant, who had looked with slight favour on Ronald's many youthful escapades, until the young man, in his twentieth year, had left home and found a field for the exercise of his wild spirits in the lumber woods and the river. Yet an inherent business ability marked him for early promotion, and his third summer on the river found him foreman of Mackenzie Brothers' drive.

The task of getting the logs through the Gorge was a difficult and dangerous one at best, and it always took time. During the spring that Ronald first acted as foreman the water was abnormally low, and many of the logs were "hung up" in a shallow stretch of the river. This detained the drive at the head of the Gorge nearly three weeks, and during that time Ronald met Katie Macgregor, fell madly in love with her, and had his affection as ardently returned.

Katie was the daughter of old Kenneth Macgregor, who twenty-five years before had pitched his tent on the banks of the Indian River at the head of the Gorge; and, taking up two hun-

dred acres of Crown land, had begun a dogged, stubborn fight against the great trees and rocks that covered his land, the poverty of the soil, the terrible winters, the summer frosts, and all the hundred difficulties that barred the way to competence. His helpmate had long since given up the fight, leaving behind her a family of small children, but Kenneth had set his teeth, put his shoulder to the wheel, and tugged so mightily that Fate had been forced to yield. Now Kenneth, in the late autumn of life, could see about him wide fields, and great barns bursting with fatness. But for all this he had paid heavily in mind, for the natural dourness and stubbornness of his temper had been so deepened by his long years of struggle that he was now an irascible, petulant and autocrat old man—one "gey ill to live wi'."

Only one person knew the stops of his humours and could play upon them—his daughter Katie, now a young woman of twenty, with a captivating air of womanliness, due in part to her responsible position as the foster-mother of her younger brothers and sisters. She admired her father's sterling qualities, of which he had many, and was a dutiful and affectionate daughter, even when greatly tried by his wilful harshness. And on his own part he had a love for his daughter none the less passionate for being so thoroughly disguised even from himself.

When, then, young Ronald came a-wooing, he had to reckon with Kenneth. No young man on such an errand could have hoped for a cordial welcome; but Ronald, in Kenneth's eyes, had not a single point in his favour. He was a riverman, which to him stood for immeasurable depravity and, perhaps, a still worse crime—shiftlessness. In addition, he was a Roman Catholic, whereas Kenneth was the bluest of blue Presbyterians.

So Kenneth put his foot down hard. He told Katie that he objected to Ronald, and forbade her to have further relations with him. But here his authority ceased; he might as well have forbidden the trees to put on their

spring greenery. The next day Ronald and Katie plighted troth as fervently as ever did hero and heroine of romance. Then he turned his face down the river on his long journey to Quebec; while she went back to her home duties. There was but this understanding between them: that they were to be all in all to each other; and that their marriage was to wait on happier times.

From that day Ronald lived a new life with new ambitions. He became reconciled with his father, and the latter bought him an interest in the lumber firm for which he worked; and he returned to Pineland as agent for the district extending from the Devil's Gorge backwards some forty miles into the hills. This enabled him to spend the winter near Katie's home; and he met her often. Old Kenneth still maintained his hostile attitude, chiefly from innate stubbornness, for all the material objections to the marriage had disappeared with the changed circumstances.

In his secret heart Kenneth was rather proud that his daughter should be beloved by the "agent" who, by virtue of his position, was the big man of the district; but jealousy of the man whom his daughter loved, dislike to Ronald's religion, and a blind determination to be master in his own house, and over his own children, kept him to all outward appearances as obdurate as ever. Nor in the face of his uncompromising attitude would Katie defy him to the extent of being married against his wishes, though often urged to this course by her impatient lover. Thus two years passed away.

### III.

It was the end of May once more, and again the river was dark with the logs of the Mackenzie drive. Half of them had already passed down the Gorge, and in a few days more they would all be through and well started on their journey to the markets of the world. Ronald was in charge. He was in no pleasant mood. He had been pleading with Katie to marry him

in defiance of her father, but without success; and his sullen and threatening visage told of a temper restrained with difficulty. In a week's time he would be far on his way to Quebec, and there would be no further chance to see Katie before the setting in of the next winter. He felt that he could not go away for so long a time without a more definite understanding.

So it happened that one afternoon he left the camp and walked briskly to the Macgregor homestead. He would, he swore to himself in Gaelic, stand this sort of thing no longer. Katie should choose once for all between him and her stubborn and cross-grained father. Striding along with black thoughts running through his head, he encountered old Kenneth hobbling along with his stick, and the two men glared at each other without speaking.

Ronald found Katie in the kitchen deep in the mysteries of pie-making. She greeted him gaily, but, noticing his expression, the lightness fled from her face and she sighed. She had thought that she had convinced him at their previous meeting that it was best to wait patiently awhile longer, and now the battle had to be fought once more.

Ronald did not take long in coming to the point. He sat himself on one end of the table, and began twirling his wide felt hat.

"Katie," he said, "I've been thinking this over. I can't stand it any longer. It's got to stop."

"What's got to stop?" Katie asked.

"This dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying. Here we have been engaged for two years. There is no reason under heaven why we should not marry, except that your father has a prejudice against me. He will never change his mind, or if he changes it he will never own up. I met him outside just now and he looked as though he would like to set the dogs on me. When you marry me you will have to do it in spite of him; why not now? I have come here to ask you to come away with me

at once and get married. You can come back here and stay with your father for the summer while I go on to Quebec; or I'll hand the drive over to the foreman and we'll go off for a trip. You'll come, won't you?"

Ronald's voice was all eagerness, but Katie shook her head.

"We must wait," she said.

"Wait! Good heavens! What have we been doing but wait for two years?"

"I have been happy to wait," Katie answered with some spirit. "I don't see why it should not be so for you, too. You do not see as I do how fast my father is breaking down. He is old and frail, and, curious though it may be, he is actually jealous of you, Ronald, because"—there was a pause, and then she went on proudly—"because I love you. It would, I am sure, kill him if I were to do as you say; and, besides, I don't like running away to get married to you as if it were something to be ashamed of. Why not go on as we were. Father may change his mind (Ronald shook his head savagely), or in any case the obstacle that bars our way will pass away soon—too soon." A sob rose in her throat.

"Can't you see, Ronald," she went on as he stood there silent before her, "that I owe my father love, affection, and even in such a case as this a certain measure of obedience yet awhile? We are both young, and waiting is so much the easiest way out of the difficulty."

"No, it isn't," Ronald answered sullenly. "And I don't intend to wait any longer. If you love me you will come with me—now."

"You know I love you," she answered warmly, "but I cannot go with you—now."

Ronald glowered at the little slip of rebellious womanhood, choked back the hot words that rose in his throat, and fearing to trust himself to words, turned quickly, ran out of the door and dashed along the road to the river. He never turned to look at the girl who, with tear-laden eyes, watched him

disappear down the road, but he met Kenneth, whose satirical grin at his self-evident discomfiture added another touch of madness to his frenzy.

He reached the river to find it deserted by his men. The cook who alone was to be seen, told him that the logs had jammed in the Gorge and they had all gone down to see what could be done. "Verra bad jam," he said; "de worst dis twenty year I've bin tole."

Ronald heard the news with a fierce joy. He was in the mood for some reckless deed, and there was nothing more dangerous than breaking a jam at the Gorge. He walked rapidly down the bank and found the rivermen gathered in silent groups by the water-side. Not one of them had courage enough to essay the task of loosening the formidable mass of logs that now, jammed together in one seemingly solid body, filled the channel from side to side. Its formation was plain to the eye. At the narrowest part of the Gorge, just above a furious rapid, half a dozen logs had caught sideways on the jagged points of rocks that jutted above the water's surface. The rear logs trembling and plunging in the foaming current struck the barricade with a roar, and in a moment a thousand logs piled themselves into the Gorge in one mighty mass. So closely wedged together were they that they formed a rude dam, through which the water came in dribbling spouts, and the stream below fell away to a mere rivulet revealing the cruel rocks that lined its bed. Above, the water rose by leaps and kept hurling new logs on the groaning and heaving mass that filled the Gorge.

The rivermen regarded the prospect as an appalling one. Jams they knew, but what was this? It looked like some malignant trap set for them by the angry river. To reach the logs that held the jam in place they must descend to the bottom of the Gorge, and were they successful in breaking it how were they to clamber up to safety again in time to escape the on-rush of the liberated logs? So they waited, hoping that the pressure of the current, every

moment increasing, would overcome all resistance and sweep the channel clear.

But the situation had no terrors for Ronald. After one sweeping glance he seized a cant-dog, slipped down the bank before his men could warn him, stuck his hook in a log at the bottom of the jam and gave one mighty heave.

The tremendous pressure of the water behind had been taxing the resisting power of the jam to the last pound, and at the first touch of Ronald's pike the whole fabric collapsed. With a reverberating and unearthly roar the angry river leaped forward, tossing ten thousand logs like so many chips on its tempestuous bosom, and in that rush young Ronald's life went out like a tallow-dip in a great storm.

#### IV.

Kenneth, gloating over the defeat of Ronald, wandered along the woodland path that afternoon until he reached the riverside. As he neared the camp he noted signs of some unusual occurrence. Men drifted about aimlessly, and formed little groups which broke up and formed anew. Some sat silent with their heads buried in their hands. As he stood trying to puzzle the meaning of it out, big Black Jack Mackenzie, the foreman, came up the road, and Kenneth saw with amazement that great tears were coursing down his cheeks.

"Mon! Mon! what's the matter?" he asked.

What Black Jack said to Kenneth need not be recorded here. He knew the feud that existed between the men, and he guessed the reason for Ronald's mad act. When he passed down the road on his way to the telegraph office he left the old man sitting, as if stunned, on a log.

"Deid! deid!" he kept saying to himself. "My God! it will break my bairn's heart."

The Furies of Remorse and unavailing regret gripped his soul. The shock swept his stubbornness away as an oak goes down before the hurricane. He looked at his broad fields and great barns; dear as they were to him he

would have given them all for a sight of the man whom he had looked at with scorn and hatred a short hour before.

Slowly he dragged himself back to his house, dreading as he had never dreaded anything in his life the breaking of the news to Katie. But he was spared this, for bad news flying fast had reached there before him, and he found Katie lying white and unconscious in the faint which had ended her paroxysms of grief.

Next day the girl was raving in the delirium of brain fever, and the wretched father, wandering like a ghost through the house, heard from her unconscious lips the story of her hapless love. "God forgive me!" he kept saying to himself, "for I never shall myself."

The local doctor held out hopes that her strong frame and her youth would overcome the fever, and a motherly neighbour woman watched and nursed her devotedly. There was nothing to be done but to wait.

Meanwhile, on the river an anxious watch was being kept for Ronald's body. It apparently had been swept along with the logs into the Pool, and if so there it still remained. When a week had passed away thus, the rivermen began to shake their heads and say that the body would never be recovered.

On the seventh day Katie, white and weak, asked for her father in her natural voice; and when he hurried to her bedside demanded from him whether Ronald's body had been found. "I have had horrid dreams about it," she said.

Her father hesitated; and his hesitation told her all.

"I knew it had not been found," she said; "it is in the Pool."

She lay silent, tears running down her cheeks. Then the fever returned; her eyes became bright again; and again she babbled of happy bygone days.

Night fell—a beautiful, clear, mild moonlit night. The sick-room was on the ground floor; a window was open; the smell of the growing grass was heavy on the night air; the green fields, bathed in the mellow light, stretched away to the river. Far away the booming of the rapids could be heard.

Suddenly Katie sat up in bed; cried out in a piercing voice "Ronald is calling me!" and in a moment she had leaped out of bed, passed through the window and was running across the grass to the river.

"Yes, Ronald! I am coming! I am coming!" came back on the night air.

It was but a moment later that her brothers, Sandy and Andrew, were running hard towards the stream, but when they reached the shore they saw a white-robed figure standing upright in a canoe, paddling desperately into the mouth of the Gorge. And again they heard her glad cry: "I'm coming, Ronald!"

To take a canoe down the Gorge in broad daylight is a feat that has been done but rarely; but the Macgregor boys did it that night by the light of the moon. And ever before them danced that white figure like an *ignis fatuus*. It seemed as though a power not of this world guided Katie's craft aright; for she came in safety to the verge of the last fall and then, standing erect and waving her paddle in triumph she shot into the gloomy embraces of the Pool. Her canoe floating upside down was found a few minutes later by her brothers; but of her there was no sign.

Three days later her body lay on Deadman's Point and in her arms was the broken and bruised form of what had once been Ronald McDonald. When she took that wild plunge to death Fate guided her to the depths where her betrothed lay and in response to that cry for help which only the spirit had heard, she brought him to his desired haven.

They buried them together in the Graveyard of the Gorge in one coffin and one grave; and over them stands the broken marble column. The moss is growing over it now, but you can still read the inscriptions—their names, the years of their birth, and the dates of their deaths; nothing more to tell why they rest together in this quiet corner of the world. But while Indian River carries its lumber to the sea, the story of the unhappy lovers and their fate will be told around the camp-fires.



## THE LITTLE SHOP AT THE CORNER.

*By Alma Robson.*

THE innumerable crowd surged onward like a mighty river. There they were—old women, young women, strong women, weak women, beautiful women, homely women, women with babies, women with grown daughters, women wrapped in furs and women shivering in threadbare shabbiness. Some walked, some ran, some limped, some came in donkey-carts, others in golden chariots, and a few were even on crutches. What brought them forth to-day, a cold, raw afternoon in March? Briefly, it was this: Madam De Sreet had just re-opened her shop at the corner of Broad Road and Narrow Way, where she promised to repair for a reasonable sum all hearts broken or in any way damaged.

A quaint little shop it was, for it was exceedingly old—as old as pain itself—and all weather-beaten and gloomy, except for its great flaming sign, "Hearts Repaired Here," crimson with fresh blood-red letters. I was happy when allowed to enter, for Madam is always pleased to explain her work to an appreciative listener, especially if she have a heart in need of no repairs. Inside the shop was very different from anything I had ever seen. Madam had many assistants, each working ceaselessly and nimbly at her own little table and each with her own particular materials. Madam herself receives all the hearts, examines each carefully and determines to which assistant it shall be given.

Passing along she told something of the treatment of the different cases before us. Sometimes patients complaining of a broken heart were found to be suffering merely from different forms of dyspepsia or liver complaint. It is always a delicate matter to explain this, as they generally depart in anger and disgust, declaring they will seek a cure elsewhere.

The treatment of the first heart we observed was interesting. Apparently it had never been strong, but now it was broken almost in two. The assistant heated it over the fire of Enthusiasm and welded it firmly with Courage. At the next table they used Common Sense, at another Change of Scene; again I saw cures effected by the Critical Analyses of Illusions, farther on by Examinations of Clay Feet of an Idol; another hammered away industriously exchanging Material and Narrow Views for Wider and More Spiritual Ideas of Life. Another was repairing by means of Gold, and I was surprised to see that it was almost as successful an agent as Poverty, Works or Ambition.

But a few cases baffled all their attempts. These were generally those of long standing. Some way the whole life and mind seemed to have been too closely connected with the heart. The heart itself was so sensitive and delicate that a close inspection caused extreme agony. No wound was apparent, but an invisible arrow had pierced its very centre. This was a rare case—probably one in a thousand. Other hearts of coarser material were more common. We examined several. Generally a half score of old scars told of frequent but harmless lacerations. Madam probed one to find its centre. Her lance had gone one-eighth of an inch when she smilingly commented, "Easily mended. Only a flesh wound. The centre, you see, is hard and stony."

From among the cobwebs in a dark corner Madam had a dusty old box hauled forth. After removing the rubbish we discovered hundreds and hundreds of hearts, each carefully labelled with its owner's name, the date of its reception and the cost of repairs. Some had been there for ten, some for twenty, ay, and some for thirty years.

Their owners had been too busy to call for them, or perhaps they had long ago forgotten them.

The door of the next apartment stood

ajar. I intended passing through, but Madam laid a detaining hand on my arm. "Men's department. Strictly private, you know," she whispered.

## HALL CAINE'S LATEST NOVEL.\*

*By the Editor.*

IN Canada Hall Caine is one of the most popular writers of the period, and already "The Eternal City" has created considerable stir. This stir was to be expected, seeing that the book deals with Rome and the Pope, and that the Pope is the official head of the church to which two-fifths of Canada's population adhere. The Roman Catholics cannot be pleased with the liberties which Hall Caine takes with the Pope's temporal claims and with the confessional. There are also a large number of fair-minded and well-informed Protestants who will regret that Hall Caine has handled a delicate subject in such a cursory manner, and prognosticated wonderful changes without a sufficient basis of reason.

The English critics seem to be at sixes and sevens over the book; some praise it highly, others condemn it roundly. The *Review of Reviews* finds that "everything is forced, exaggerated, intensified, so as to produce a sensational effect on the mind of the reader. . . . The book is literature in the same way that the mammoth posters on a gigantic hoarding are art. . . . Mr. Hall Caine's book more directly challenges comparison with Zola's, with results that are in almost every respect detrimental to the English author." On the other hand the *British Weekly* thinks the author has given his very best, and written for permanent rather than popular success. The *Lady's Magazine*, which began to use the story as a serial, refused to complete its publication because of what the *Speaker* terms "the unbridled emotion, the luscious sentimentality,

the forced pathos, the dubious taste." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mr. Caine knows nothing of Catholicism, while several reviewers claim that the book is needlessly lengthy and hopelessly stupid.

The four chief characters are David Rossi, an Italian Deputy and Social Reformer; Baron Bonelli, the Prime Minister of Italy, wedded to the present monarchical and military régime; Donna Roma Volonna, a beautiful young woman who is a niece and a favourite of the First Minister, and eventually the one woman in all the world to David Rossi; and the Pope. The story opens with the social struggle against the Italian bread-tax, with David Rossi as leader of the reformers. The Ministry, under Bonelli's direction, uphold the tax, the Pope refuses to intervene, Rossi denounces both, and, incidentally, Donna Roma, reputed to be wearing both the Scarlet and the Gold. The woman attempts to entrap Rossi through her beauty, the Baron through investigation of Rossi's past. They each succeed, only at the last to meet defeat—defeat of very different character in each case.

The story is interesting, but the chief claim of the book is its discussion of the social struggle. Mr. Caine pictures Rossi as a younger and later Mazzini, without the revolutionary methods, and with such differences as might have appeared in the great Italian if he had been born half a century later. Rossi is a religious revolutionist who takes the Lord's Prayer as his charter. "Our Father who art in Heaven," expresses the brotherhood of

\* The Eternal City, by Hall Caine. Toronto: George N. Morang & Co.

man and condemns all government of man over man. To live as brothers is to live in peace and concord, therefore war is wrong, armies and national frontiers should not exist. "Give us this day our Daily bread," implies that the land is God's gift to man and individual ownership is wrong. "Thy Kingdom come," means that equality, peace and equal division will come on earth—else the Lord's Prayer is a delusion and a mockery.

He then deduces his creed: God is source of all power; governments exist to secure men their natural rights; governments derive their power from the people; no artificial differences among men; governments destructive of natural rights should be destroyed; all forms of violence are contrary to the spirit of God's law; prayer and protest are the only weapons; that it is the duty of all men to live according to the Lord's Prayer, and thus hasten the coming of the Republic of Man.

It is hard to distinguish between an anarchist and a socialist, and therefore Rossi suffered by being deemed an anarchist—only planning to kill. That he really saw how useless it is to destroy a King or a Prime Minister—the person rather than the position—did not avail to save him from banishment and disgrace. This is where Hall

Caine is strongest, though perhaps the strength of this feature of the book is nullified by the weakness of its other features.

Mr. Caine regards the Pope's temporal claim as one requiring him to have temporal power over the whole world, and hence believes it to be an impossibility. If the premise is correct, the deduction is not far wrong. There are many, however, who think that the Pope does not aim at world-wide temporal power, but simply at a restoration of his Italian estates. The discussion of this point must be left to more scholarly pens.

Perhaps the greatest weakness in the book is the use of the word "republic." Mr. Caine makes the Italian King abandon his throne, the Pope abandon his temporal claim, and sets up a republic in Italy. Now, republics as they have been worked out in practice are no more productive of social and political equality than monarchies. Mr. Caine should have chosen some other term for his ideal state, his Utopia. "Republic" is not yet a glorious term and it prejudices thinking persons against his ideal existence.

The book is worth a reading. If it had been less sensational, it could have been more highly recommended, for one does not look for close reasoning in a novel.

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BOSWELL.

O LITTLENESS that maketh greatness greater,  
 And greatens thus thyself; prince of male wives;  
 Scorned of the feeblest atom that contrives  
 To stand tip-toe and challenge the creator;  
 Wielder of genius; O superb sword-handle  
 Hacked o'er by our dull mediocre knives;  
 The least and most significant of lives  
 That shows a star by an immortal candle.

What were the violet if she did not droop?  
 What the disciple whose unlowered face  
 No sense of human values should express?  
 Chief conqueror among the rare that stoop!  
 O yielding neck, bestow thy pliant grace  
 On stout Conceit's unbending nothingness.

*Ethelwyn Wetherald.*

## WHAT THE CHURCH LACKS.\*

*By Rev. Charles A. Eaton.*

WHAT is it that the church lacks? Not numbers, for, after all allowances are made, there is no doubt that a very large proportion of our population may be found at some time or other within the churches. Not social position, for the very best people, using the word in its good sense, are members of Christian churches. Certainly not money, for the leading financiers of the world are prominent members of Christian churches. Not learning, for our chief educational institutions are more or less under Christian influences. We do not lack the spirit of earnestness and sacrifice, for large numbers of good and true men and women, day by day, lavish their time and thought and means in Christian work. Nor do we lack skill and statesmanship, for in the church may be found the finest and strongest leadership. What, then, do we lack? We lack God. The churches are filled with reverent people who observe the forms of worship faithfully and give and sing and bow in prayer and listen attentively to the sermon, but who, for the most part, go to their homes apparently without the hush and thought of God upon them. The pulpit is interesting, learned, instructive, even impressive, but the same lack seems to be there. Women retire to their homes, but God is not there. He is not in the drawing-room; He is not in the boudoir; He is not in the kitchen. Occasionally, when death or calamity falls upon the family, God seems to draw nigh, but too often as an ominous avenging Presence, rather than as a loving Father. Men go to business, buy and sell, bargain and struggle, but God is not there. He is not in the office; He is not in the counting-house; He is not in the factory; He is not

upon the exchange. Men go to their studies, but God is not there. They investigate and measure and weigh, and criticize and analyze, and they find everything but God. This is the lack of the world. It is certain that God wishes to speak to men, touch them, give them His own life. He fills the universe with Himself; He becomes flesh and dwells among us, and we behold His glory full of grace and truth; in Him we live and move and have our being; yet still He is far from us.

Can this lack be supplied? Yes, if the conditions are fulfilled. Emerson says that sooner or later each man must take himself for better or for worse. There also comes a time when each man chooses between his higher and his lower self. He who chooses the higher, the spiritual, and is willing at all costs to "seek first the Kingdom of Heaven" may lose the world, but he will find his own self; he will find God. "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye search for Me with all your heart." To seek God with the whole heart involves a negative process. "They that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh. To be carnally-minded is death, because the carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." "So they that are in the flesh cannot please God." The first step, then, is to break the bonds of the flesh. The flesh is all that region of our life from which God is excluded; it may be our refined pleasures, our highest intellectual pursuits, as well as the lowest passions. When we break with these which are the ruling power in our lives, we are seeking God with our whole heart. The Apostle describes certain who have "the understanding darkened,

\* Being a selected chapter from "The Old Evangel and the New Evangelism," by Charles Aubrey Eaton. Chicago, New York and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co.

being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their hearts." The second step, therefore, in seeking God with the whole heart is an escape from a darkened understanding. That is, we must reject the world's standards of measurement and values and adopt eternal standards. The darkened understanding places things in a false perspective, makes that which is small and mean and temporal appear large and divine and eternal, and refuses to believe that the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are unseen are eternal. "Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin." Campbell Morgan in his recent work on the Holy Spirit, bases an argument for abandonment of self as a condition of spiritual power upon this passage; and, doubtless, herein lies the secret of finding God. We must deliberately turn from yielding our powers to the control of self and sin, abandoning every ambition, our own wills, our own desires, and like little children unquestionably come to the feet of Him who said: "If any man will come after Me let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow Me."

There are certain positive conditions without which no man can seek God with the whole heart. Nicodemus came to Jesus by night, disturbed in mind and spirit. He sought for solid ground upon which to rest, and Jesus told him that "except a man be born again, he cannot enter the Kingdom of God." This is God's way by which men may find Him. Intellectual acuteness, kindness of disposition, philanthropy, morals, will not do. These things are real and good and right, but except a man be born from above, except the new life of God implanted in his heart in response to faith gives

him vision, he cannot see; gives him hearing he cannot hear; gives him understanding, he cannot enter into the secret of the Most High.

As the new birth is the initial step in seeking God with the whole heart, so receiving the Holy Spirit is the continuous condition of finding and knowing God. As the new birth is given in response to faith, so the spirit of power and wisdom and joy and peace is given in response to a humble, persistent, yearning faith. "Be filled with the Spirit," is a command to every believer. To deny the reasonableness of this command would be to cut out the entire New Testament history from the Day of Pentecost onward, and to throw grave doubt upon the promises of Jesus.

This is God's world, and He is in His world. He is anxious and willing to give Himself into the lives of men made in His own image. The world has wearied itself in the getting of knowledge. Nations hover upon the edge of war in their struggle to secure trade and territory. Political parties subject themselves to turmoil and conflict and even worse, to obtain power. Devotees of pleasure offer upon their chosen altar health and even character. But these all pass away. They are as unstable and ephemeral as the breathing of the winds. God alone abides. He is the only eternal possession attainable by man. He is the only object worthy of the most strenuous seeking. "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near. Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon." Surely He is not far from any one of us, for "in Him we live and move and have our being."



# WOMAN'S

Edited by

Mrs. Willoughby Gumming

# SPHERE

IN the days to come, even more than now, Canadians will count themselves fortunate in having been brought into personal touch with Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York.

OUR ROYAL GUEST. In those days, perchance when Her Royal Highness is Queen of Great Britain, the people in the distant parts of her Empire will have many personal remembrances, and many pleasing incidents to relate concerning the time when the "Princess May," as they like to call her, underwent the great fatigue, and the many dangers that necessarily attended the wonderful Imperial journey which she made with her husband the heir-apparent. The hearts of the people everywhere have turned to this Duchess, just as keenly as to the Duke himself, who, as the son of the King, would have come naturally first in interest and affection. The reason of this is easily understood, as one remembers the charming personality, the perfect naturalness, the quick and understanding sympathy, and the willingness at all times to be pleased with everything that was done for her which has been manifested during all these weeks.

Back of all this, however, there are reasons, or perhaps one ought to say sentiments, that have made the people of Australia, South Africa and Canada ready to greet Her Royal Highness, even before they saw her, with warm personal regard and affection. One likes to remember, for example, that she is another Victoria, and that of the many names bestowed upon her at her baptism she always likes these

two, "Victoria May." Then the Princess May was a very great favourite with her late Majesty, as her mother had been before her, and, remembering this affection, Canadians are the more drawn toward her.

Another little touch of sentiment makes one glad to remember that Her Royal Highness was born on the 26th of May, in that very room in Kensington Palace which is now almost sacred ground—the room in which her late Majesty was sleeping on the night when she was aroused to be told that she was Queen of Great Britain—the room which had been her nursery, and which now contains so many of her childish toys. It is of interest to remember also that when Her Majesty visited this room for the last time on the day before she presented these apartments to the people as a Jubilee Gift, she was accompanied by her goddaughter the Princess May, whom we may readily believe shared the feeling of Her Majesty concerning this apartment—a feeling which brought tears to her eyes as she took a last survey of this particular room.

Like her late Majesty, the girlhood of Her Royal Highness was spent in quietness and retirement, and like her also she had the inestimable blessing of a good and wise mother who attended personally to her daughter's education and training. Again, like the late Queen, the Princess May has happy recollections of the quiet home-life at the White Lodge in the lovely seclusion of Richmond Park. As she grew older her great delight was to assist her mother in the many acts of kindness and charity which made the

late Duchess of Teck so sincerely beloved by all with whom she came in contact. Through this means also the girlish Princess was brought into closer touch with the public than has been possible for any of the other members of the Royal Family. That the knowledge she gained in this way will be remembered and acted upon by her in the future none can doubt. There are those who think that the sorrow which came into her young life, when her lover the Duke of Clarence died just a month before their marriage was to have taken place, has set its seal upon her face, a face, however, which brightens wonderfully when she smiles. There are others again who maintain that while for reasons of State the Princess May was chosen to marry the elder son, yet her heart was already given to his sailor brother, Prince George, her husband, the Duke of Cornwall and York. Certain it is their marriage was immensely popular in Great Britain, and the occasion was made one of the grandest pageants London had ever seen.

The wedding took place in the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace, in which also the love-marriage of Queen Victoria to the Prince Consort had been solemnized. As the bride and bridegroom were driving away for their honeymoon, the public were delighted by a very human scene when the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Edinburgh, wearing naval uniforms, emerged from the Palace with some others and ran after the carriage, throwing handfuls of rice into it.

Life at York Cottage during the eight years, as at the White Lodge, has been, for Royalty, very quiet and homelike, and the four beautiful children that have been born to them have been very much with their parents. What a piece of real self-sacrifice it has been, on the part of the Duchess especially, to leave these dear little ones for so many months, especially when for such long periods she could not even hear of their welfare, only mothers can fully realize and appreciate.

The physical strain of this journey has been very great, with its constant receptions, functions and the like, and particularly with the ever-present feeling that every day, indeed almost every hour, during these months had been mapped out and arranged, and that the never-ending programme must be carried out to the letter, or that disappointment to loyal subjects would be the result. This strain has all been most cheerfully borne by our Royal Guests, and their uniform kindness and good nature has been much appreciated by those who have delighted to do them honour. That their home-coming may be full of brightness, and that they may find their children and all those whom they hold dear safe and well and happy, will be the earnest wish and prayer of many hearts in the Greater Britain over the seas.

The ladies-in-waiting who have accompanied the Duchess in her journeyings, have also made many friends on the way. Lady Mary  
LADIES-IN- WAITING. Lygon (pronounced Ligon) is one of Her Royal Highness' oldest friends, and she has been with her as lady-in-waiting ever since she has had a "Household" at all. One who knows writes of her:—

"Lady Mary, as everybody knows, is a sister of Earl Beauchamp, and not long ago, did the honours of Government House in Sydney, getting from the Duchess a reluctant 'leave of absence' for that purpose. She has held, too, a public position at home as Mayoress of Worcester, when her brother, acting on the Disraelian axiom that 'the gentlemen of England were no use unless they were the leaders of the people of England,' accepted the civic chair. Madresfield Court, Malvern Link, the family seat of the Beauchamps, is one of the 'show' places of Worcestershire, and in its ballroom Lady Mary Lygon has often been the admitted belle as well as the best dancer. She has, besides, a marvellous power of saying 'No.' Hence it is that she has reached the age of thirty-two and managed to remain single. Her two younger sisters have both 'settled' in life—one as the wife of Lord Amphill, a private secretary of Mr. Chamberlain, and the other as Lady Susan Gordon-Gilmour—her husband a captain of the Grenadier Guards. Lady Mary

has always declared that she wants to 'see more of the world' before settling down for better or for worse. She has now her wish literally fulfilled."

Lady Katherine Coke (pronounced Cook) who was not well enough, unfortunately, to continue with Her Royal Highness during her Canadian tour, is the elderly member of the party. The same writer says:

"She is a daughter of the second Earl of Wilton. Lady Katherine Grey Egerton was very young when she married in 1861 the Hon. Henry John Coke, son of the Earl of Leicester. Her father bore the name of Grosvenor before he assumed that of Egerton, and her mother was a Stanley, a daughter of the 12th Earl of Derby. Lady Katherine was lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Teck, and has seen as much of 'Princess May,' almost from the time of her birth, as if she had been her own daughter. Lady Katherine has two good-looking sons, who both served in the Scots Guards, and one daughter, Sybil Mary, married in 1887 to Lieut.-Col. Chas. Crutchley, also of the Scots Guards, who lives up to his name rather disastrously by being too lame to walk without supports. Mrs. Crutchley is a very well known woman in society, having the reputation of being the best amateur actress alive, barring, perhaps, Miss Muriel Wilson. The talent is hereditary, for Lady Katherine Coke was herself distinguished on the private boards. She has always been devoted to music, punctual at concerts, unflinching, too, at picture 'private views.' She was one of the earliest friends of Sir Arthur Sullivan, and perhaps the sincerest mourner at his funeral."

The Hon. Mrs. Derek Keppel, who however, only acted as lady-in-waiting during the absence of Lady Katherine Coke, joined the Royal Party, and was indeed a very welcome addition to it, because her indispensable husband, Major the Hon. Derek Keppel, did not care to go away for so long a time without her. Mrs. Keppel is about the same age as the Duchess, and does not look unlike her at times. There is an additional bond of sympathy between them from the fact that the Hon. Mrs. Derek Keppel had to leave a young infant behind her. When her friends with unintentionally cruel inquisition asked her, "Are you taking baby with you?" the conclusive reply, made sometimes with pathetic intonation, was "The Cornwalls are not

taking their own." As the Hon. Bridget Harbord before her marriage, she was the youngest daughter of Lord Suffield, Lord of the Bedchamber to the King, and formerly lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, and one of her militia aides-de-camp. He was the chief of the staff on the Prince of Wales' famous visit to India.

In speaking of matters pertaining to the burning question of Domestic Service, concerning which something appeared in these columns

last month, the name of WOMEN WORKERS. one woman, Frau Lina Morgenstern, of Germany, must stand out distinctly as that of one who has done very much to show how the problem may be solved for many in other countries as well as in her own. True it is that Frau Morgenstern's idea when she evolved the plan of "People's Kitchens," and carried her ideas into effect as long ago as 1866, was to aid the poor labourer, and, still more, to aid his struggling wife by making it feasible for them to procure at least one good, satisfying meal at a less cost than they would pay for the bare ingredients of the less nourishing repast they would otherwise have to be contented with. How this can be done is briefly explained by Frau Morgenstern as follows:—

1st. A large number of people, say from 300 to 1,000, can be supplied with good meals by the use of but one Kitchen, and one fire, under the superintendence of a comparatively small staff, from four to eight persons respectively. While under ordinary conditions hundreds of housewives in hundreds of kitchens absorb time and strength over the preparation of inferior food at greater expense.

2nd. We secure advantageous purchase of first-rate foodstuffs at wholesale prices, while the poor, as a rule, have to pay dearly for second-class goods.

3rd. We supply well-flavoured food, selected and prepared according to tested receipts, and blended on scientific lines, with a view to efficient nutritive strength, and prepared under the supervision of excellent cooks. The ideal of a wholesome and plentiful food supply for the masses of the people can be realized more readily by large humanitarian associations, working with ample means and securely



counting on enormous consumption, than by small capitalists, who are obliged to work each particular eating-house on the narrow lines of securing the largest possible profit for themselves.

4th. The People's Kitchens can so vary their daily menu that not only the healthy, but the sick, not only adults, but young children can be readily served with suitable dishes."

The great success which has been attained by the Berlin People's Kitchens shows that these words of Frau Morgenstern are no idle boast, and this is equally true of the working of her plan in other cities in Germany also. The scheme is carried out by means of a central office and to this office the returns are made daily by the workers in the various kitchens which are situated in the several districts in the city. The manager and the cook in each of these kitchens are held responsible for the good quality of all the food. Each course is tested by the superintendent or her substitutes, and by the honorary lady visitors, one of whom is always present during the serving of the meal, to supervise the cleanliness and correct quantity of food served out to each customer. She also receives the ticket which each one must purchase from a paid officer of the kitchen stationed at the entrance. When the meal is over she examines the food that is unsold, together with the number of tickets distributed, and hands over the unsold tickets to the clerk, whose duty it is to carry them, together with the account books, etc., to the central office where the day's transaction is finally controlled and settled. The meals are bought at these kitchens and are carried to the home, or taken to the working man while they are fresh and hot.

Such a scheme as this admits of enlargement and variation, and might, and possibly may some day, be adopted with advantage for small families other than the labouring classes, whose means are limited and who are unable to obtain domestic servants. Such a series of kitchens established in the larger cities of Canada would, indeed,

be a boon to thousands of homes and to thousands of housewives, and should be financially as successful here as they have been in Germany. A Canadian Frau Lina Morgenstern will be eagerly looked for.

E. C.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

In the *Fortnightly Review*, Honor Morten pleads for Technical Education for English Girls, and a summary of her arguments may be interesting to readers of this department.

According to the last census, there were 1,104,000 more women than men in the United Kingdom; and 11,757,000 women were returned as single—this, of course, included some young girls. The number of women returned as "occupied" was over four millions, and roughly was classified as follows:—

Commercial.....	35,358
Agricultural.....	52,026
Professional.....	257,743
Domestic.....	1,759,555
Industrial.....	1,840,898

From the reports of the Board of Trade, it is evident that the number of occupied women has greatly increased in the last decade, especially in the industrial world. From the returns of the Registrar-General, it is evident that the preponderance of women to men, particularly the preponderance of unmarried women, is steadily increasing. So that without waiting for this year's census it is safe to assume that there are at least four million of women in the United Kingdom who have to earn their living; and that there are two millions of these who are unmarried, and that there is a growing number of women for whom no male will provide a living. That is the first point; that there are many women who must work or starve; that there are in England not enough husbands to go round, and that the spinster is always numerous.

Now, the second point is that in the great struggle for life the woman is at present in the position of the hindmost,

and is therefore constantly being claimed by the devil. For details of the wretched work done by woman, the late report of the Women's Industrial Council on "Home Industries in London," gives the fullest and most fatal details. Brush-makers, box-makers, flower-makers, and fur-pullers constantly earn only 1d. an hour, and many cannot make more than 7s. a week. The tale has been told again and again—the filthy rooms, the slowly starving women; the girls who have to eke out their scanty wage by going on the street. There is no use in repeating it; the man or woman of feeling knows the facts too well. That is the second point: the bad work and poor wages of the women; and the third is a query as to why girls should not be trained to earn their living? If they must work or starve, then in order not to handicap them in the struggle for existence, more than their sex and physical inferiority already handicaps them, let them be taught their trades and industries; give them that "equality of opportunity" for which we are all crying out.

In the commercial world, in the art world, women have their place, and should have their chance of training equally with men. Even little Finland's nine state-subsidized commercial schools are open to both sexes. In France, Belgium, and Denmark particularly the free tuition for girls in flower-making, designing, lace-making, dressmaking, embroidery, textile trades, pottery, silver work, etc., are well organized; and in Germany toy-making, weaving, basket-making, and agriculture find a place. Austria has free trade schools for girls in straw work, wood-carving, musical instrument making; and Italy has courses in telegraphy and typography.

In October, 1893, the board started classes with the object of training girls as "home-makers." It, therefore, gives five months' training to children of thirteen who have just left the board

schools. Now, all girls in the London board schools get a smattering of cookery, laundry, and housewifery, and to give them another five months' smattering is not technical training. In Paris the domestic economy course is three years; in Belgium it is three or four years; at Milan and Rome—in the schools the late Queen Margarita did so much for—it is four years. And, of course, these foreign schools turn out trained young women of seventeen years of age, not conceited little girls who can scarcely reach a table, and certainly are not strong enough to handle a flat-iron. There is no attempt in England to train professional cooks, efficient house-maids, skilled nurses; there is no specializing, there is no thoroughness, there is no technicality about it at all. That is the case as it stands:

- (1) The preponderance of women.
- (2) The low wages and bad work of English women.
- (3) The enormous proportion of money spent on technical training for boys.
- (4) The waste of money on amateurish teaching for women.
- (5) The disadvantages in competing with continental women due to our inferior instruction.



"LIFE AND DEATH GO FORTH EACH DAY."

By GERALDINE MEYRICK.

Life and Death go forth each day;  
Which one would you meet?  
Death is grim, but Life is gay;  
Hey, but Life is sweet!

Yet, when Fate hath adverse mind,  
Many cry with heat:  
"Life is cruel, and Death is kind;  
Hey, but Death is sweet!"

Life or Death—what need to care  
Which it is you meet?  
Death is kind, and Life is fair;  
Hey, but both are sweet!

—Selected.

# Current Events Abroad

BY THE EDITOR

OFFICIAL France was preparing for a visit from the Czar when the news of the assassination of President McKinley reached Europe. The officials of the two countries were thrown into consternation, but only for a moment. The preparations for this important meeting of the heads of the Dual Alliance were carried on with increased zeal and every precaution to prevent outrage was taken—successfully taken as the sequel proved.

On his trip to France—a repetition of the 1896 journey—the Czar met the Kaiser at Dantzic. Each sovereign was accompanied by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the meeting was thus something more than a personal exchange of cordialities. A new Russo-German commercial treaty is soon to be laid before the German Parliament.

About ten o'clock on the morning of September 18th, President Loubet, accompanied by M. Delcassé, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Deschanel, and Admiral Gervais left Dunkirk on board the *Cassini* to meet the Czar on board the *Standart*. This boat carried the autocratic Czar and the democratic President through two lines of warships—an exhibition intended to show that France was not a mean naval power. At Dunkirk President Loubet welcomed the illustrious visitors in the name of the Republic, the Mayor presented bread and salt, while the women gave the Czaritsa bouquets and a golden fish with diamond eyes. From Dunkirk the royal visitors proceeded to Compiègne, where they witnessed a military review the next day. Four army corps, numbering 120,000 men, under General Brugère, paraded before their Imperial Majesties. On the same day the Czar and Czaritsa visited the Cathedral at Rheims. September 20th was spent quietly, and on

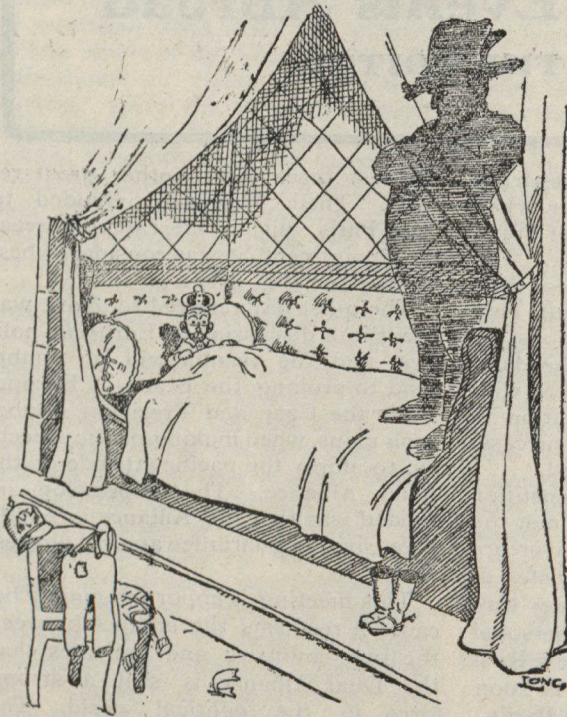
the 21st there was another great review. Their Majesties intended to visit Paris, but to the capital's great disappointment, it was considered best to abandon that event.

The quiet day referred to above was spent in a discussion of European politics, and the results will, no doubt, tend to prolong the peace of Europe. Both the Czar and President Loubet took pains, when making public speeches, to affirm the pacific attitude of the Dual Alliance. The impression intended was that the Alliance is purely defensive—a guarantee against aggression.

This meeting is important mainly because it reaffirms the alliance between the two countries and indicates that the Dual Alliance is still a strong force in the political world. The world hopes, and not without some reason, that the Alliance, though based on armies and navies, really makes for justice, peace and progress.

Russia's attitude is especially interesting just now owing to the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan, a country which stands between Russia and India. Abdur Rahman Khan was a great prince, and because he was great Russian aggression towards India was delayed. Russia's progressive tactics work best when weak princes occupy the thrones of the buffer states which lie along her frontier. With Abdur Rahman Khan on the throne there was little Russianizing of Afghanistan. He was once a refugee in Russian territory and was well treated by the Russian Government, but it is doubtful if he would ever have been Ameer had not the British Government adopted him instead of the irreconcilable Yakoub. He was given a subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a

## AN IMPERIAL MISFIT



When at Compiègne the Czar occupied the bed once used by Napoleon.

THE CZAR : "GADZOOKSKI, BUT I FEEL RATHER OUT OF IT"  
—*London Express*

year, and his treasury was thus always full of English gold. In 1893 the grant was increased to eighteen lakhs when the Anglo-Afghan frontier was delimited.

The Ameer left four sons, the eldest being Habiboullah Khan, who succeeds to the throne. The son is not of high birth, but is allied by various marriages with the chief families of the leading tribes. There is at present every prospect that he will be able to hold the tribes together as did his father, but the future conceals her tale. Lord Curzon has recently created a new province along the frontier, and when this is well established Afghan troubles will be less feared.

Russia, however, seems to have stolen a march on Great Britain in

Persia. By virtue of a loan made to Persia at the beginning of last year, Russia has acquired effective control over the customs service of the Shah's country. Since India practically annexed Baluchistan, Persia borders on British territory, and the overland trade from Quetta, the great western outpost of India, across the deserts of northern Baluchistan to the great Persian trading centres, Birjand and Meshed, is on the increase. The Indian Empire is thus as much concerned in the affairs of Persia as of Afghanistan. Russia apparently does not view with pleasure the extension of British trade with Persia. She is hampering the Indian merchants who desire to send their wares into Eastern Persia, and is thus, in some quarters, weakening the native Indian faith in Great Britain. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* says : "British policy with regard to Persia

has been too long of the hand-to-mouth order. Unless our position there is to go from bad to worse, this policy of drift must be abandoned, and England must make up her mind upon a definite course of action and adhere to it resolutely." The Britisher seems to be living in a lively fear of Russian aggression on the Indian frontier.

September 15th was the date at which Great Britain's war in South Africa changed in policy to the suppression of a rebellion. Ten leaders arrested since that date are to be banished. Another rebel leader from Cape Colony has been tried and shot. The iron hand has commenced to close its grip. Hopes of a future peaceful and united South Africa have held it open, but as the hope becomes more distant

the hold on the iron hand relaxes. It is now closing with that severity and ruthlessness which has so long been advocated by those on the edge of the political circle.

The first days of the new regime were marked by increased Boer activity, and one fight on the Zululand frontier was the bloodiest of the war. Less than three hundred entrenched British bayonets held four thousand Boers at arm's length for nineteen hours, when the latter retreated, leaving 600 dead behind them. The British fought nobly as did their foes, but maxims and bayonets were inexorable, even in the presence of daring and fanatical attacks. Two or three battles of this nature would end the war, but it will likely be some time before the Boers make another such attack. It is not the kind of work for which they are best adapted.

The British are still finding the war expensive, but not so fatal. The deaths from disease during the second year of the war have been reduced from 30 to 15 per 1,000, or as low as that experienced by the army on foreign service in time of peace. The hospital accommodation is better, and guerilla warfare is nothing as compared with engagements such as Belmont, Modder River and Spion's Kop. The total deaths from disease and accident for the two years (up to Sept. 30th) have been 10,738 as compared with 6,371 killed in action. The number of wounded during these long weary months were about 30,000, of whom 1,500 were officers.

There will be at least another trying year in South Africa. Lord Kitchener has completed nearly twelve months of his weary task, and he has only about one-half of it accomplished.

## THE PIPE OF PEACE



"The nation's tobacco bill grows steadily."—*Express*.

J. BULL: "THE PIPE'S ALL RIGHT; BUT THERE'S NOT MUCH CHANCE OF PEACE WHILE THAT MOSQUITO'S AROUND"

—*London Express*

He has been hampered by difficulties of every kind—official and otherwise, and progress is necessarily slow. In time, there is no doubt, he will complete his task with full satisfaction to everybody but himself. When he has completed his work there, he will likely be broken in health and strength. It is said that five years in Wall Street will unfit any broker for active life. What then of two years of South Africa? Even the Man of Iron will be broken. Kitchener, the great, the strong, the mighty organizer, the saviour of British North Africa and British South Africa, will—but stay! Napoleon and Wellington lived through some trying years, and perhaps Kitchener will too. Alas, there are cables and telegraphs now, and one year is as twenty.

The murder of Baron Von Ketteler

## A CLOUD IN HIS SKY



THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK: "YES, IT LOOKS A LITTLE THREATENING, BUT I HAVE SEEN IT JUST AS DARK BEFORE WHEN IT DIDN'T AMOUNT TO ANYTHING"

—*Toronto World*

has been diplomatically expiated. The Emperor of China sent a letter written on yellow silk to the German Emperor. The "great Emperor of the Ta-Tsing Empire," as he styles himself, "regrets most profoundly that Baron Von Ketteler came to so terrible an end, and we regret it all the more because our feeling of responsibility makes it painful to us that we were not able to take preventive measures before it was too late." The Emperor has ordered that a monument be erected on the spot where the murder took place, and cherishes the hope that the former feelings of friendship may be restored.

Prince Chun, the nearest blood-relation of the Emperor, bore this letter to Germany. At first there was a disposition to refuse the letter unless accompanied by the ignominious "koto," and by a more severe form of

apology. The difficulties—which may or may not have been correctly published—were eliminated diplomatically and Prince Chun presented the missive. The Kaiser received him at his new palace at Potsdam on September 4th. The Kaiser was in military uniform and remained seated during the severe interview. Prince Chun was received without bows or honours of any kind. In his reply the Kaiser said: "If in future His Majesty the Emperor of China governs his great Empire strictly in the spirit of international law, his hope will be fulfilled, the sad consequences of the troubles of the past year will be overcome, and once again permanent relations of peace and friendship will be established between Germany and China, relations which will prove a blessing to both nations and to the whole of civilized mankind."

New York has a mayoralty election every two years, and another is soon due. Mayor Van Wyck's term is almost up. When Seth Low was a candidate for the office in 1894, a lawyer and pamphleteer named Edward M. Shepard was one of his strong supporters, and said: "I shall support Seth Low for mayor. I shall support him with thorough enthusiasm, though he is a Republican and I am a Democrat. . . . The Tammany ticket represents the most insolent and audacious, as well as the most reckless, assault we have yet known on the welfare of the greater New York and of the masses, and especially the less fortunate masses, of its people." The same Lawyer Shepard has received the Tammany nomination for the coming elec-

tion, and New York stands aghast. The *Sun* declares that Mr. Shepard has surrendered his good name for the sake of a chance to get office.

The Tammany organization seems to be so perfect and so powerful that ambitious men hesitate to remain inimical to it. The average American desires to win—because the average person applauds only the winner. The honest man who does not make millions, who does not win political battles, is a non-entity, a person to be overlooked and forgotten. This is even truer in the United States than in Canada. Consequently the ambitious man makes such alliances as he deems necessary to success without much considering the morality of the bargain. Mr. Shepard is a type of the class too common in the United States and not unknown in this country.

The Sampson-Schley official investigation has brought out one curious fact. The Spanish fleet reached Santiago harbor on May 19th, and Admiral Schley did not discover it until May 26th, showing that Schley had not been very successful or energetic in locating the enemy. Whether it was Schley's own fault, or whether it was due to the jealousy of some other offi-

cers who desired to have the honour of discovering and fighting the Spanish fleet, has not yet been made clear. It is quite evident, however, that the United States navy was not well organized, and that there was an evident looseness of discipline which marks the whole American system of administration.

It may interest Canadians to know that President Roosevelt's first book was entitled "The Naval War of 1812; or the History of the United States Navy During the Last War with Great Britain." It was published in New York in 1882, or two years after his graduation from Harvard. He has written an article on the Monroe Doctrine which appears in his volume (1897, Putnams) entitled "American Ideals; and other Essays, Social and Political." Altogether he has issued a half-dozen serious works in history and biography, notably his "Oliver Cromwell," three original works on hunting and ranch life, and a considerable number of essays. This is an excellent recommendation for a man barely twenty years out of college, sixteen of which have been spent in active public service.

## PEOPLE and AFFAIRS

THE power of bestowing Imperial honours is one of the features of the Royal visit which makes it a State visit. The list was announced before the Duke had done more than visit Quebec and Montreal. From this it is evident that the list was not prepared by him, and if revised by him, the revision could apply only to Quebec and Montreal. If the Mayors of Quebec and Montreal were omitted it may have been because the Duke was not fully impressed with the bearing of

these two gentlemen; but when the President of the University of Toronto was passed over and the Presidents of McGill, Queen's and Laval remembered, it could not have been the fault of the Duke. The weight of evidence and common sense, however, are in favour of the view that the Duke had nothing more to do with the list than to give a gracious assent. The list was, no doubt, compiled by the Governor-General, after taking the advice of the Premier. There can be little

doubt also that it was a compromise list. The Governor-General may have made nominations to which Sir Wilfrid objected; and Sir Wilfrid may have made nominations not acceptable to the Governor General. Neither gentleman is in a position to affirm or deny this, so that the real truth of the case must remain concealed for some years.

The highest honours went to Lieutenant-Governor Jetté and Sir John A. Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario, who were given K.C.M.G.'s. Sir Louis Jetté once defeated Sir George Cartier in Montreal on the Confederation issue. That he now accepts knighthood shows that he has changed his mind about the value of Confederation to French Canadians, and that its success has won him from his opposition. Sir Louis and Sir Wilfrid were once fellow-students at L'Assomption, where Sir Louis was born, and it must have been pleasing to Sir Wilfrid to recommend the friend of his youth for such distinction. Previous to January, 1898, when he was appointed to his present office, he was a leading advocate and journalist, a lecturer on Civil Law at McGill, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec.

Sir John A. Boyd was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto. In 1881 he was made Chancellor of Ontario, and six years later President of the High Court of Justice. His reputation as an honest and dignified judge won him the honour of knighthood in 1899, and this additional distinction now.

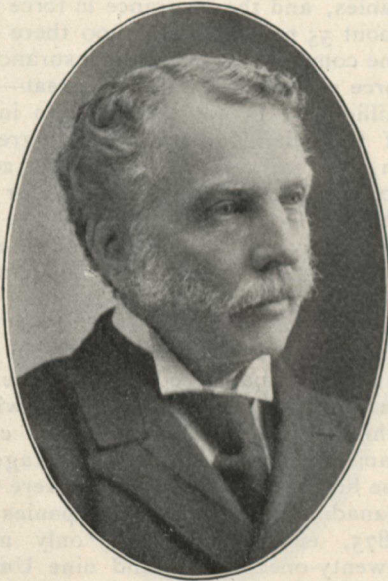
Mr. Thomas G. Shaughnessy is made a Knight Bachelor, and is now Sir Thomas. He is of American birth, but has been connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway since 1882, having succeeded Sir William Van Horne as President in 1898. He is a great organizer, possessed of the clear and determined mind which can shape and control the destinies of a large financial corporation.

The rank of C.M.G. has been given to Dr. William Peterson, President of McGill University; Dr. G. Munro Grant, President of Queen's Univer-

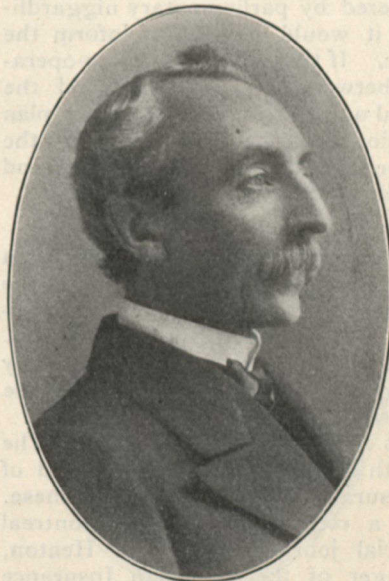
sity; the Rev. Oliver Mathieu, Principal of Laval University; Mr. Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State; Mr. O. A. Howland, Mayor of Toronto; and Major F. S. Maude, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General. The appointments are all pleasing to the people with, possibly, the exception of the last named. Major Maude has had a trying task during the Royal visit, and he has been unsuccessful in pleasing everybody. Dr. Peterson has made a host of friends in Canada since his arrival from Edinburgh in 1895, to succeed Sir William Dawson at McGill. Dr. Grant, of Queen's, is an able and gifted educationist, whose Imperialism justified even higher Imperial honours. L'Abbé Mathieu is a worthy representative of the Quebec educationists. Mr. Joseph Pope has been in the Civil Service since 1878, was Private Secretary to the late Sir John A. Macdonald and edited his Memoirs, and has filled his present position since 1896. Mr. O. A. Howland is a son of Sir William P. Howland, a barrister by profession and a publicist by choice.

As the months roll along, the census returns are becoming more satisfactory. The population of Canada is larger than was estimated. But what does Canada intend to do about this slow growth of population? Are we to sit idly by for another ten years without seeking or devising a remedy for this trouble from which we are suffering? Why not have a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter, and see if some plan for increasing our population more rapidly cannot be formulated? The matter is urgent and important. A Royal Commission, composed of such men as the Hon. J. W. Longley, Senator Ellis, L. O. David, George Johnson, Dr. Grant, Lieut.-Colonel Denison, Premier Roblin, Premier Haultain, and Premier Dunsmuir would assuredly bring us some plan for future action. If our country requires advertising we should know it. If our immigration department is

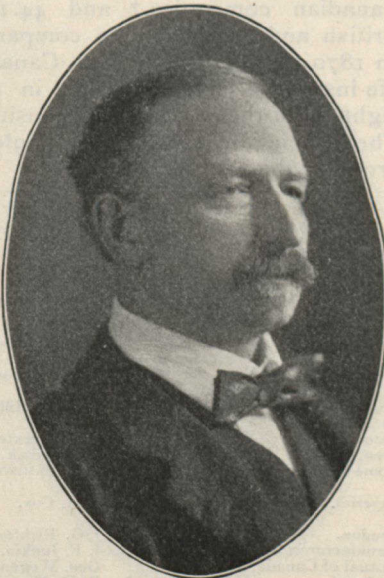




SIR JOHN A. BOYD, K.C.M.G.,  
CHANCELLOR OF ONTARIO



SIR LOUIS JETTÉ, K.C.M.G.,  
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC



SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.B.,  
PRESIDENT CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY



DR. WILLIAM PETERSON, C.M.G.,  
PRESIDENT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

RECIPIENTS OF IMPERIAL HONOURS

working on wrong principles, or is hampered by parliamentary niggardliness, it would be well to inform the public. If there be a lack of co-operation between the provinces and the federal authorities, some common plan of action might be devised. Surely the matter is deserving of prompt and thorough attention.

When estimating the progress of a country it is usual to estimate the growth of, 1. foreign trade; 2. population; 3. money in circulation. These are the three great tests used by the journalist, the politician and the statistician.

Yet there are other tests. The growth of fire insurance risks and of life insurance business are two of these.

In a recent issue of a Montreal financial journal, Mr. E. P. Heaton, Manager of the Guardian Insurance Co., points out the importance of fire insurance in relation to banking. The banks would make no advances on wheat, butter, lumber and other merchandise if they were not guaranteed against loss by the fire insurance companies. The banks and the commerce of the country are dependent upon the fire insurance companies for a solid guarantee. Mr. Heaton thinks the whole business of the country would stagnate if it were not for the fire and marine insurance companies. The conclusion may not be justified, but he makes his point very strong by presenting it so forcibly.

In 1869 there were twenty-five insurance companies doing business in Canada, and the insurance in force was slightly less than \$200,000,000. In 1900 there were thirty-eight companies, and the risk carried was five times as great as in 1869. When Confederation was formed, Canadians were paying about a million and a-half for fire protection, now they are paying over eight million. Is that not an index of growth? People would not pay fire insurance premiums if they had not property to protect.

Mr. Heaton further points out the growth of the life insurance business.

In 1869 there were twenty-two companies, and the insurance in force was about 55 millions. In 1900 there was one company less, and the insurance in force was sixteen times as great—559 millions.\* Is not this also an index of Canadian growth and progress? In 1869 we were paying only \$1,200,000 as insurance premiums for the benefit of our posterity; now we are paying over \$15,000,000 a year, or if we add the assessment companies, \$16,000,000.

One peculiar feature of these two classes of insurance is that in fire business Canadian companies have not been as successful as we might wish; while in life insurance Canadian companies control the large percentage of the business. In 1869 there were five Canadian fire insurance companies; in 1875, eleven; and now only nine. Twenty-one British and nine United States companies do business here.

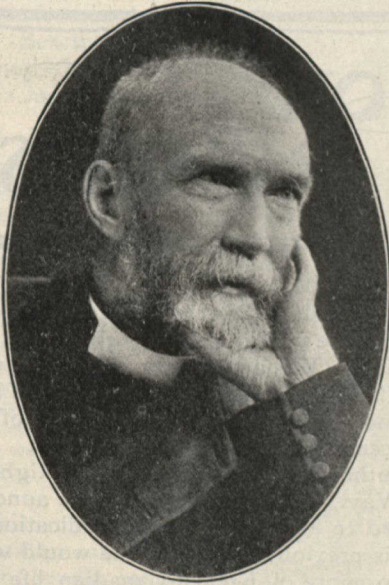
In life insurance the growth is all the other way. The *Bulletin* (Toronto) in a recent article shows that of the new policies issued in Canada last year, 55.9 per cent. were affected by Canadian companies,† and 44.1 by British and United States companies. In 1870 there was only one Canadian life insurance company, while in 1900 eighteen of them were doing business. The Canadian companies should be proud of this.

\* Mr. Heaton's figures are obtained by adding together the insurance carried by line companies, 431 million, and that carried by assessment companies, 128 millions.

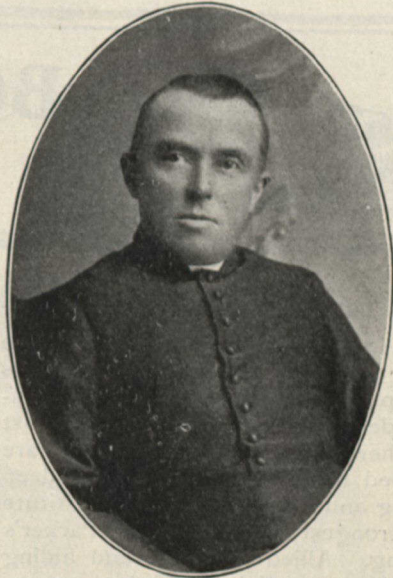
† The following is a list of the chief of the Canadian companies:

Company.	President.	Manager.
Canada Life.	Hon. Geo. A. Cox.	E. W. Cox.
Confederation.	Hon. Sir Wm. P. J. K. Macdonald.	Howland.
Dominion.	James Innes.	Thomas Hilliard.
Excelsior.	David Fasken.	
Federal.	James H. Beatty.	David Dexter.
Great West.	Alex. Macdonald.	J. H. Brock.
Home Life.	Hon. Richard.	A. J. Pattison.
Imperial.	Harcourt.	
	Hon. Sir Oliver	F. G. Cox.
	Mowat.	
London.	John McClary.	J. G. Richter.
Manufacturers.	Geo. Gooderham.	J. F. Junkin.
Mutual of Canada.	Robert Melvin.	Geo. Wegenast.
National.	H. S. Howland.	R. H. Matson.
North American.	John L. Blaikie.	Wm. McCabe.
Northern.	Hon. David Mills.	John Milne.
Royal-Victoria.	James Crathern.	David Burke.
Sun Life.	Robertson	
	Macaulay.	

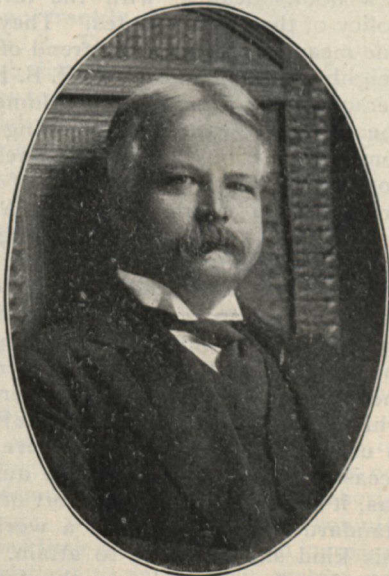
John A. Cooper.



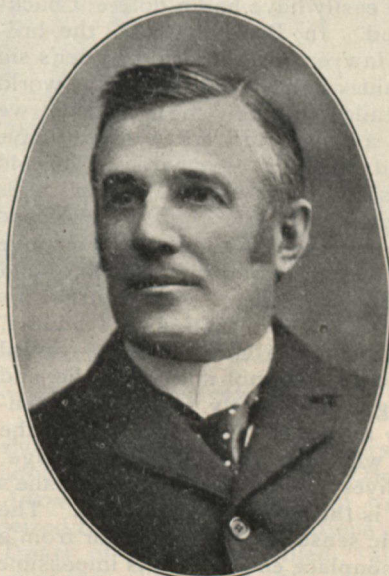
DR. G. M. GRANT, C.M.G.,  
PRESIDENT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY



L. ABBÉ OLIVER MATHIEU, C.M.G.,  
PRESIDENT LAVAL UNIVERSITY



MR. O. A. HOWLAND, C.M.G.,  
MAYOR OF TORONTO



MR. JOSEPH POPE, C.M.G.,  
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

RECIPIENTS OF IMPERIAL HONOURS



# BOOK REVIEWS

## GILBERT PARKER'S NOVELS.

WHAT are the qualities which have given Mr. Gilbert Parker's novels their place in current fiction? It is no inconsiderable place, and there is a host of other claimants for favour. We are inclined to think that a certain deep feeling and a dramatic force constitute the strongest elements in Mr. Parker's writing. Allied to these, and aiding them in no small degree, is his comprehension of the French-Canadian. In the new novel\* we find the scene laid once more in a small Quebec community where several types of the *habitan* lend picturesqueness to a tale which could easily have had a different background. In *Beauty Steele*, the brilliant lawyer, who bears another's sin and hides himself away from the world as a tailor in this remote Arcadia, we have a character who might have played his part anywhere. The cold and selfish woman, with whom he is uncongenially mated, believes him dead and marries again. He falls in love with Rosalie Evanturel, a pious and passionate maiden, who returns his affection. The situation is dramatic, therefore, since Steele cannot reveal his identity, cannot marry Rosalie, and struggles constantly against his tendency to drink. How he retrieves the past, wins the respect of the village, and lives forever a hero in Rosalie's heart is the purpose of the tale. The artistic sense saves the author from a commonplace ending. It is impossible with such materials to have other than

\*The *Right of Way*: Being the Story of Charley Steele and Another. By Gilbert Parker. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

the tragic. But the Seigneur, the curé and the village gossips relieve the tension. We are deeply concerned with Charley's fate from the first to the last, and, on the whole, in several of the scenes Mr. Parker is at his best. The author explains that the "*Right of Way*" was written before he announced to the public in the dedication to his previous book that he would write no more of French-Canadian life and character.

38

## THE WASHINGTON WAY.

Canadians do well to keep an eye on new books dealing with the foreign policy of the United States. They are one means of knowing the trend of our neighbours' diplomacy. Mr. J. B. Henderson has written a bulky volume on the most important of outstanding diplomatic questions.\* He outlines in considerable detail the history of several issues in which Canada has a direct interest. The book, we imagine, is not intended to be controversial, and no doubt the author has been at some pains to be impartial. In the main—and we have confined our reading to the chapters on the Atlantic Fisheries, the Behring Sea dispute, and others in which Canada figures largely—the book is useful and informing. There are occasions, however, where the author has, it seems to us, fallen short of the standard that the writer of a work of this kind should strive to attain. In referring, for example, to the forged documents which formed part of the

\**American Diplomatic Questions*. By J. B. Henderson. New York: Macmillan & Co.

United States case, and had to be withdrawn from it when the Behring Sea Commission met in Paris, he says (page 37):

"Reliance has been placed in evidence afforded by certain Russian documents to establish Russia's prescriptive right to jurisdiction over the waters, and as a natural sequitur the similar American rights acquired by purchase. The testimony in question, upon closer scrutiny, was found to be false...."

This is not a candid statement. One might readily infer that the Russian evidence was false, whereas it was the United States translator who was at fault. Why is this not frankly admitted? There is also a distinct tendency to stigmatize British policy as "stubborn" and "stolid" because it did not at once abandon its ground at the demand of Washington politicians. There is an equally plain desire to defend the Washington view of things, and the barbarous law regarding the introduction of sealskin jackets is not condemned. In the Atlantic fisheries dispute, we are told, the "colonies vented their displeasure by an increased naval force to patrol their waters and terrorize American fishermen." Surely this is a childish way of describing a community's right to protect its in-



"THE FACE WAS THAT OF ROSALIE EVANTUREL"

ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE RIGHT OF WAY"

shore fisheries against poachers. In another place (p. 522), the *David J. Adams* and other American vessels seized for the clearest violations of the Treaty of 1818, are called "alleged culprits." They were either culprits or they were not. It is regrettable to find a work which has evidently involved much labour so faulty in tone as to



“STEADY, DOG-WOLF, STEADY,” ADMONISHED SHAG, “THIS IS A FRIEND OF MINE.”

ILLUSTRATION FROM “THE OUTCASTS”

maintain the American side of every question, except where an International Commission declares it to have been wrong.

38

#### NOVA SCOTIA ARCHIVES.

By the authority of the Nova Scotia Legislature a second volume of selec-

tions from the manuscript archives of the Province has been issued. The first volume was published, also at the expense of the Province, in 1868 by the Commissioner of Public Records, the late Dr. T. B. Akins, and is now a scarce book. The new volume \* is edited and arranged by Prof. MacMechan, of Dalhousie College, and contains documents chosen from the very oldest in the possession of the provincial authorities. There are three in all, two being letter-books of the governors of the colony, 1713 to 1742, and a commission book, 1720 to 1741. Some of the correspondence is calendared in the Canadian archives for 1894, but the present issue is fuller

and more interesting. The documents have been calendared with skilful intelligence by Prof. MacMechan, whose notes make the collection additionally valuable. A complete index has been given. The period covered by the cor-

\* Nova Scotia Archives Vol. II. Edited by Archibald M. MacMechan, Ph.D., Halifax, 1900.

respondence is remarkable for the evidence it affords of the constant conflict between the English possessors of the colony and its Acadian inhabitants. The publication of these papers is creditable to the provincial authorities.



#### THE PORTER OF BAGDAD.

"Fantasies" is the name which Prof. MacMechan gives to the brief sketches collected together in this dainty volume.\* They are the product of a gifted and cultivated mind, and there is as much charm in the thoughts and pictures that have flashed through his brain as there is in the finished literary style in which they are imparted. That some of them are not in melodious verse is due to the author's decision, not to his lack of power. There is a fine sensibility and a facility of expression which could easily link themselves to rhyme and rhythm. Often, too, a flash of wit reveals a temperament that is distinctly human. For an hour's enjoyment, if you are in the mood, the book is well conceived.



#### KIPLING'S NEW BOOK.

In India Mr. Rudyard Kipling is thoroughly at home, and he possesses not only a perfect knowledge of the native races and the various religions of the people, but also the power of making us understand them. His new novel,† therefore, is as fascinating as any previous work from his pen. Kim, its hero, is a sharp-witted kind-hearted Irish boy, an orphan, who has been brought up amongst half-caste and no-caste natives, has seen the worst side of life, but stands out from it as much as white parentage can differentiate such a wicked and attractive little imp from the viler elements about him. Around Kim, with his hundred pranks, his cleverness, his courage, and his restlessness the whole story revolves. He

\*The Porter of Bagdad, and other fantasies. By Archibald MacMechan. Toronto: Morang & Co.

†Kim. By Rudyard Kipling. Toronto: Morang & Co.

becomes the disciple or childish devotee of a picturesque old lama or priest from the mountains, who wanders about looking for a miraculous river, and who adores Kim. The lama is a pious and innocent old soul, in strong contrast to the wickedness about him. Kim's parentage as a white child being established he is, through the lama's munificence, put to school, and receives the education suited to the son of a British soldier. His remarkable acuteness marks him out for the Secret Service of the British Govern-



W. A. FRASER, AUTHOR OF "THE OUTCASTS"

ment. His training for this, and in fact every episode in the tale, brings us close to the marvellous complexity and mysticism of modern India. The whole theme is worked out by a master-hand. The glimpse one gets of the police system, its complicated and elaborate machinery for keeping the authorities in touch with native plots and threatened rebellions, is enough to suggest material for half a dozen novels. If this book were published anonymously it would be recognized, for its insight

into the conditions of India, as the work of Mr. Kipling. Kim, after one or two minor exploits, successfully takes part in an affair of some moment in which Russian spies, travelling about the northern hills to make maps and glean information about the country, are deprived of their baggage and the labours of eight months. The innocent old lama expounds his simple creed at every stage of the story, and we leave him with Kim at the last in the hope that more will be heard of both. The unique illustrations by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, from clay models, are in keeping with the story.



“Tilda Jane”\* is not a title which the ordinary pursuer of literary fame would choose for a novel. It is the title Marshall Saunders has chosen for her novel, therefore Marshall Saunders cannot be ordinary. Her story “Beautiful Joe,” won her much fame—but not literary fame. “Rose à Charlitte” brought her less fame, but the fame was nearer to being literary. “Tilda Jane” is not strong literature—it is the simple story of an orphan and two dogs. Those who love children and dogs will find it a magnificent story for boys and girls—a story which will hold their fancies and stir their better feelings. “Tilda Jane will live in their imaginations while little, three-legged Sippie and big, beautiful Poacher will be to them real dogs. The breath of the book is nobility, although the author does not preach.



W. A. Fraser has done nothing better than his description of a buffalo hunt—the driving of the animals into “the jaws of a converging stockade.” The swift Indian rider in front; a half thousand angry, frenzied buffalo behind; shouting Indians at the sides and in the rear; the cruel pit to which all are heading—this is wonderfully outlined by this strongest of all Canadian pen-artists. The whole book is a magnificent piece of work.

\*Toronto: William Briggs. Cloth; 287 pp.; illustrated.

Although not so ambitious as Mooswa “The Outcasts”\* is a title worth adding to the list. It is redolent of the prairie. A’tim, the Dog Wolf, and Shag, the outcast Buffalo Bull, tell many instructive tales and make many interesting journeys. The tale leads up to and ends with an explanation of how there came to be Buffalo in the spruce forests of the Athabasca Lake—a district far north of the habitat of the Buffalo of the West.

The illustrations by Heming are magnificently done—even better than the drawings which he did for “Mooswa.” The buffalo pictures alone are worth the price of the book.



Ernest Seton-Thompson’s volume, “The Lives of the Hunted,” has just been issued by Morang. It contains five stories of animal life and three of bird life. The same publishers announce Crockett’s new book, “Love Idylls;” F. F. Montresor’s “The Alien;” Mrs. L. P. Heaven’s “An Idol of Bronze;” Julia W. Henshaw’s “Why Not Sweetheart;” Cyrus Townsend Brady’s “The Quiberon Touch;” an illustrated edition of “Bob, Son of Battle;” a decorated edition of “John Foster,” by Hamilton Wright Mabie; “Bird Portraits,” by Ernest Seton-Thompson; “Bird Homes,” by A. R. Dugmore, and “Bob, the Story of a Mocking Bird,” by Sidney Lanier, and illustrated by A. R. Dugmore.



Dennis Edwards & Co. of Cape Town, have issued a handsome illustrated souvenir of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to that city. Its price is one shilling.



Knox Magee, the Canadian who wrote “With Ring of Shield,” has a new book ready. “Mark Everard” is a romance of Charles II’s time, but with less history than his former book. It will be issued in this country by McLeod & Allen, Toronto.

\*Toronto: William Briggs. Illustrated by Arthur Heming.





# IDLE MOMENTS



BEFORE THE CADI.

"MASHALLAH—God be praised!" said the cadi, as he settled himself comfortably on the carpet of justice; "I am glad that hot wave has passed. What is the first case on the docket, Mustapha?"

"The Christian Scientist who let his two young children die for lack of medical attention."

"The Christian Scientist! What is a Christian Scientist, Mustapha?"

"I do not know, oh, Fountain of Justice, except that they seem to be, for the most part, simple-minded purchasers of religious gold bricks sold to them by clever knaves who work on their credulity. It would be well, Highness, to ask the man himself."

The curtains were separated, and through them was thrust a weak-eyed, small-chinned individual, with woolly side-whiskers. He bore a resigned and martyr-like expression, as though he expected the worst and was glad because of it.

"So, slave, thou hast permitted thy two small children to die in agony because thou wouldst not permit them to receive the medicine which would have saved their young lives. What sayst thou?"

"It was not agony, oh, Fountain of Mercy, but an evil thought—nor are they dead; they have simply become one with the oneness of the one."

"Where didst thou learn this gibberish, son of Shitan?"

"From my mother."

"Who is thy mother?"

"Mary Baker G. Eddy."

"Well, thy mother, instead of teaching thee such foolishness, should have spanked thee soundly, with the idea of pounding into thy system the common sense thou lackest in thy head. Where didst thou first learn of this cult, slave?"

"From my wife, Sublime Highness. The blessed faith of self-absorption in the truthfulness of good came to me from her. She had been a believer and a buyer of books from our mother for a long time, and finally rescued me from error and brought me into the oneness of the them."

"And why didst thou do nothing to save thy children's lives?"

"Because I did not believe they were ill, but that they were suffering from error."

"So, in thy silly mind, thou hast dared to assume that thy delusion, or belief as thou callest it, would take the place of the castor oil which would have saved thy children's lives. Mustapha! Thou art justly entitled to any shekels Mother Eddy may have left in this fool's keeping. After thou hast secured them, see that he is fed daily for the next three years on nothing but green apples and overripe cucumbers. Should he express any opinion of their effect on his system, let him be assured that what he experiences is not a pain, but an evil thought, or an error. And, by the way, let his fool wife be subjected to the same treatment. But, Mustapha, let not their books be taken from them. They have paid good prices for them and are entitled to all the comfort they can get out of them.—*Life*.

## A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

It was in a Pullman sleeper, and just across from the bachelor's berth was a handsome little woman and her three-year-old boy. Early in the morning the two were laughing and playing together, and the good-natured bachelor smiled to himself as he arose to dress. Suddenly a little foot peeped out from the curtains of the opposite berth, and, with a twinkle in his eye, the bachelor



HOW IT LOOKED.

BEGGAR.—“Sir, I am starving and have n't a penny to my name!”

CITIZEN.—“Huh! You're one 'o those guys that's been giving away his money before death, I suppose?”—*Puck.*

grabbed the plump toe and began: “This little pig went to market, this little ——” “That is my foot, sir,” said the indignant voice of a woman. The silence which followed could be heard above the roar of the train.—*Selected.*

#### THE SANCTITY OF CATS.

A Sunday-school teacher in Carthage, Ill., has a class of little girls, and it is her custom to tell them each Sunday of one little incident that has happened in the week, and request the children to quote a verse of scripture to illustrate the story. In this way she hopes to impress the usefulness of Biblical knowledge upon the little ones. One Sunday she told her class of a cruel boy who would catch cats and cut off their tails. “Now, can any little girl tell me of an appropriate verse?” she asked. There was a pause for a few-moments, when one

little girl arose and in a solemn voice said: “Whatsoever God has joined together let no man put asunder.”—*Selected.*

#### CAUSE AND EFFECT.

“He's quite a prominent politician here, is he not?” inquired the visiting baron.

“Oh, no, he's a statesman,” replied the native.

“Well, what's the difference?”

“A statesman, my dear sir, is one who is in politics because he has money. A politician is one who has money because he is in politics.”—*Selected.*

#### HIS FEAR.

“An old South Lanarkshire farmer, who had led a very wild and dissipated life, was lying on his deathbed, and the parish minister was called in to see him. ‘Your career has been a very ungodly one,’ remarked the clergyman as he observed the anxious and perturbed look on the face of the dying man; ‘but do not give way to despair, my friend; there is hope for you yet, as I perceive that you are sensible of your offences against your Maker, and are afraid to meet Him.’ ‘Na, na,’ returned the old sinner, solemnly shaking his head; ‘it's no Him I'm feared for; it's the ither birkie.’”—*Selected.*

#### JUST ABOUT.

Uncle Jason (*at the seaside hotel*).—“What's the difference between the American and European plans, John?”

Galey.—“Oh! About the same difference as between embezzlement and robbery.”—*Selected.*

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*Fall, 1901*



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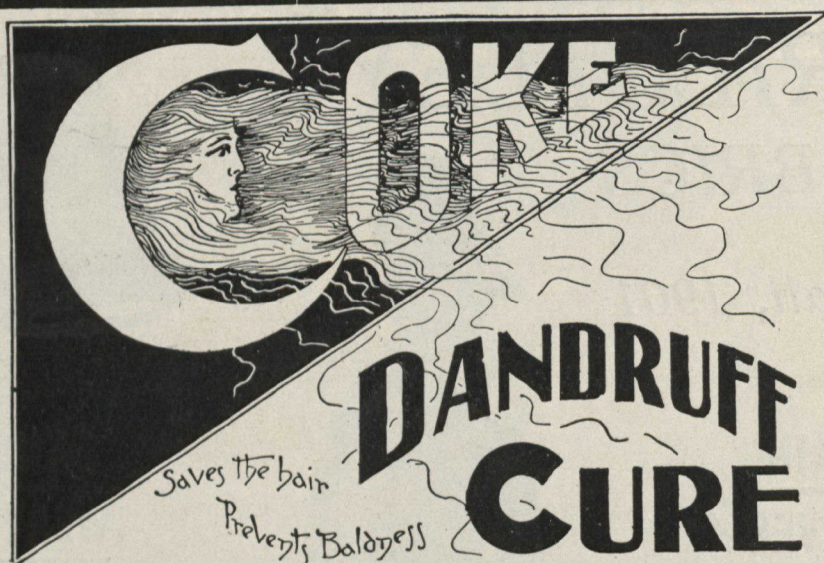
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
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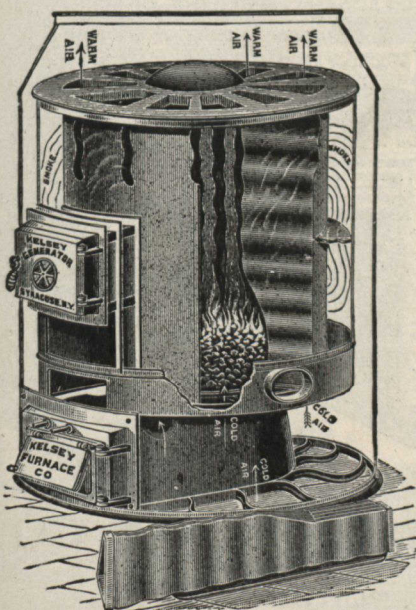
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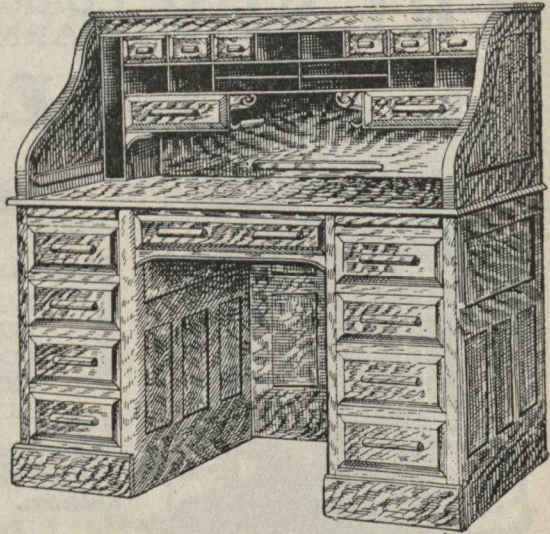
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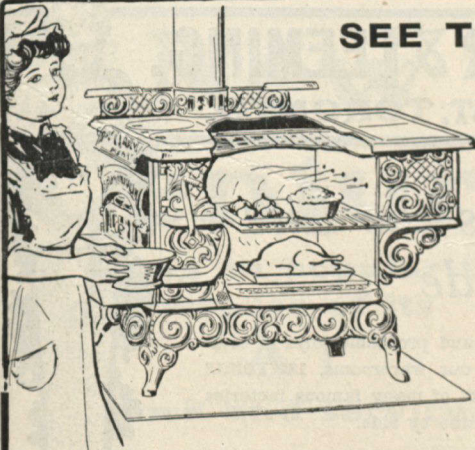
We have in stock at present and offer for sale rebuilt machines as follows:—

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No. 2 and 3 Caligraphs.....	\$30 00	\$35 00	No. 6 Remington.....	\$75 00	\$80 00
No. 5 Blickensderfer.....	25 00	30 00	No. 1 Yost.....	35 00	40 00
No. 1 Williams.....	40 00	45 00	No. 1 New Yost.....	45 00	50 00
No. 1 Smith-Premier.....	50 00	55 00	New Franklin.....	30 00	35 00
No. 2 Smith-Premier.....	75 00	80 00	Bar-lock.....	40 00	45 00
No. 1 Jewett.....	50 00	55 00	Latest Oliviers.....	40 00	45 00
No. 2 and 3 Jewett.....	75 00	80 00	Hammond Ideal.....	25 00	30 00
No. 2 Remington.....	50 00	55 00	Hammond Universal.....	40 00	45 00

A good many of these machines are practically as good as new. We have ten expert mechanics in our Repair Room, several of these men have been in the employ of prominent typewriter factories in the United States for many years, and are thoroughly familiar with all makes of machines. We mention this fact, since we are the only concern in Canada thoroughly equipped for this work.

ALL MACHINES CARRY A YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

**CREELMAN BROTHERS' TYPEWRITER CO.,**  
15 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.



## SEE THOSE LITTLE HOLES?

"It's so nice to be able to roast fowl, bake onions and plum puddings all together, without any of them being tainted.

"You see Jack got me one of McClary's

## Famous Active Ranges

last week, and I've been testing it. All the roasting fumes escape through those little holes in the back of the oven, and so keep the air pure.

"And you'd be surprised at the little coal it burns. It's just a dandy Range, and I'll cook Jack lots of good things with it."

This is the kind of talk that has made the "**Famous Active**" the most popular Range in Canada.

Made in 42 styles and sizes.

**Free Pamphlets** from our local agent or nearest house.

## McClary Manufacturing Co.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,  
VANCOUVER and ST. JOHN, N.B.

# Chester

## Suspenders

### Good Judges Know

They are all that suspenders should be—stretch only when you do and do not lose their stretch as others do.

The "Chester" at 50c. A cheaper model at 25c. Sample pairs, postpaid, on receipt of price. Nickeled drawers supporters free to purchasers for dealer's name if he is out of them. CHESTER SUSPENDER CO., 4 Decatur Ave., Roxbury Crossing, Mass. Branch factory, Brockville, Ontario.

## The DOMINION BREWERY Co.

LIMITED

### BREWERS AND MALTSTERS

TORONTO

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

## WHITE LABEL ALE



ASK FOR IT AND SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON EVERY CORK

Our Ales and Porters have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have declared them Pure and Free from any Deleterious Ingredients.

FAC-SIMILE OF WHITE LABEL ALE.

WM. ROSS, Manager.

# GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING.

188 YONGE ST. TORONTO.

## *Competition is the Life of Trade*

**Y**ES! but the most novel, pleasant and profitable form of competition is that to be found in our warerooms, 188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, where the product of many famous factories may be found in friendly competition side by side.

No wasteful advertising, no extravagant warerooms, no annoying canvassers; nothing but good instruments at fair prices.

Visitors always welcome.

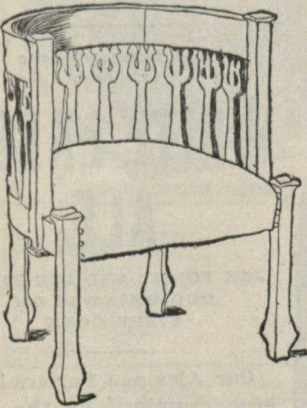
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188 YONGE ST.

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Three large showrooms in this store are devoted to high-grade furniture—artistic furniture at moderate cost—drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites and odd pieces, music stands and tables, ladies' secretares and music benches, colonial sofas and chairs, and fancy furniture of every description, including French and English cabinets, jewel tables, inlaid tables, jardiniere stands, oriental and Italian carved work.



- So large a stock of fine furniture is not to be found
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- stocks brings us customers from all parts of the Dominion—
- those, in many cases, who have found it necessary to go
- out of the country to buy fine goods. Enquiries by mail
- always have careful attention.

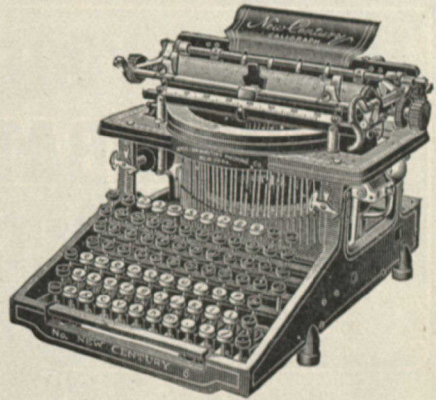
**JOHN KAY, SON & CO., Limited**  
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because of its

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work and service.



Let us send you an illustrated pamphlet giving full details of its equipment.

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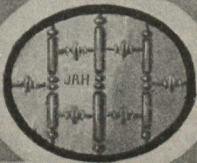
## COWAN'S HYGIENIC COCOA.

Tourists and Visitors will find

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HYGIENIC COCOA  
QUEEN'S DESSERT CHOCOLATE  
CHOCOLATE CREAM BARS  
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CHOCOLATE WAFERS, ETC.,

Healthful and Delicious and  
Absolutely Pure



# THE ALE & PORTER OF JOHN LABATT, LONDON ONT.



**Better than Other Beverages Because Pure.**

**Ale and Porter.** If you would have the BEST, ask for LABATT'S. It is better when ordering to name the Brand you want, otherwise you will receive that Brand which costs the least. The lowest in price cannot be the best in quality.

At all GROCERS, CLUBS and RESTAURANTS.

**Grand Review before T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York,**

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BESSON & CO., LIMITED, are prepared to supply immediately, on receipt of order, any Instruments or accessories which may be required to put Military Bands in a state of efficiency for the above occasion.

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MESSRS. GROSSMAN & SONS, 65 James St. North, Hamilton, Ont.	MR. C. LAVALLEE, 35 Lambert Hill, Montreal, P.Q.	MESSRS. ORME & SON, 189 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.
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**OBESITY  
BELT.**

FOR  
MEN OR WOMEN  
\$ 2.50

We never use drugs, obesity tablets or pills of any kind to reduce fat as they weaken the system and often cause death.

We reduce the flesh without any discomfort to the wearer. Obesity belts used to advantage by corpulent people, both ladies and gentlemen, to reduce corpulency and give shape to a pendulous or relaxed abdomen. The use of these belts reduces your size and leaves no room for surplus fat to accumulate; also gives absolute safety from Navel Rupture; relieves the dragging sensation peculiar to a pendulous abdomen and improves the shape.

We will send the belt to any part of the United States or Canada. **Special Price, \$2.50.** Send measure around the largest part of abdomen when ordering belt.

**Comfortable belts made to order to be used after any operation.**

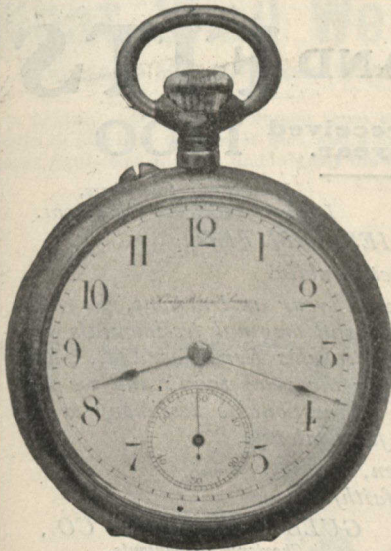
**We also make belts invaluable to prospective mothers.**

Those interested in the subject call or write and get an illustrated book—FREE.

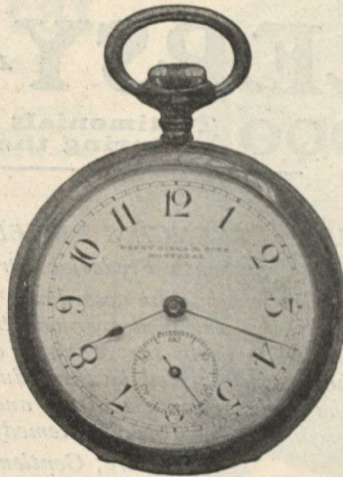
**We Manufacture Trusses for all Cases of Rupture.**

**IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,**  
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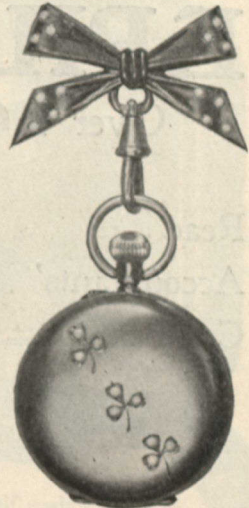
Ladies in Attendance for Ladies. Examination Free. Closed Sundays.  
Established 20 years in New York.



No. 611. Gun-metal Watch, 15-jewelled, nickel movement, \$10.00



No. 609. Gun-metal Watch, 7-jewelled, nickel movement, \$5.00



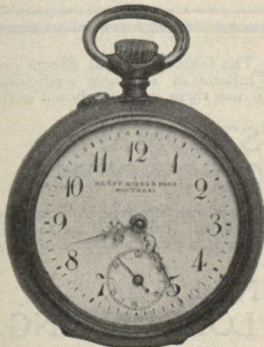
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THEY ARE BUILT UPON THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE SIMPLEST MEANS OF PRODUCING A GIVEN RESULT ARE BEST.

**BUY  
A  
BIRKS  
WATCH**

THEY ARE CHARACTERIZED BY GREAT ACCURACY AS TIME-KEEPERS

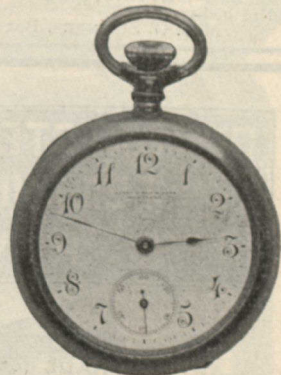
IF TREATED WITH COMMON CARE THEY WILL OUTLIVE THE WEARER.



No. 596. Gun-metal Watch, with 7-jewelled, straight line, lever movement, \$5.00.



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No. 599. Gun-metal Watch, with superior finished, 15-jewelled, nickel, straight line, lever movement, \$10.00

**HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Gold and Silver Smiths, Montreal**

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Over 1,000 Testimonials received during the year. 1900

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London, E.C., 6th Feb., 1901.

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33 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions, we have carefully examined over one thousand original testimonials submitted to us by the Manager of Trench's Remedies, Ltd., which have been received by them during the year 1900; and we find the same to contain direct and unquestionable testimony to the great value of Trench's Remedy for Epilepsy.

We are, Gentlemen,  
Yours faithfully,

GULLY, FRITH & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.

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Sole Proprietors—TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED, 33 South Frederick St., DUBLIN, Ireland

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## LADIES

envelope to STANDARD  
Chicago, Ill.

to do plain needlework for us at home, we furnish materials and pay \$7 to \$10 per week. Send stamped CO., Desk Can., Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIGESTION  
CONQUERED BY K.D.C.**  
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH  
TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

I WILL SEND FREE TO ANY MOTHER A SAMPLE of **BED-WETTING**, a simple remedy that cured my child of bed-wetting.  
MRS. G. SUMMERS, BOX C, NOTRE DAME, IND.

*Fine Summer Laces* By Mail.  
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The Largest Assortment in Canada.  
Send for Catalogues and Price Lists.

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**DOCTOR STEDMAN'S  
TEETHING  
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**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.

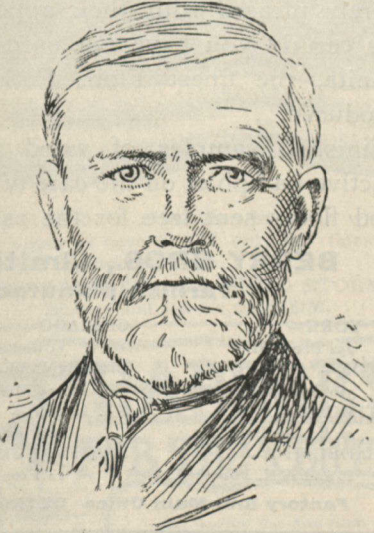
Depot—125 New North Road,  
HOXTON, LONDON, ENG.

**RADNOR** From the heart of the Laurentides. Absolutely Pure.

# What Shall We Eat

To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite



of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form, and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables or grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson on this subject says:—Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble, except cancer of the stomach, will be overcome by their daily use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat, and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures, are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily-use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.



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HEALTH

Fortify yourself against the rigors of the coming winter. With bounding health and strength the cold will have no terrors for you.

## Pabst Malt Extract The Best Tonic

brings color to the cheek, brilliancy to the eye, and health and strength to the body. Take a wine glass full four times a day, and know the joy of sound sleep at night and perfect health by day. For sale by all druggists.



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THE LINK BETWEEN

AND BEAUTY

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An easy and practical solution of the gift problem is furnished by Simmons gold-filled Watch Chains. They make desirable presents for both men and women. They are more attractive and useful and less expensive than almost any other article of jewelry worth giving.

## SIMMONS Watch Chains

The handsomest chains made, comprising an almost endless variety of the latest and most beautiful chain designs. There are men's and women's fob chains in innumerable patterns—tasteful, rich, dainty, novel; severely plain and elaborately chased. And the prettiest and most stylish ribbon and chain fobs and seals that the stores have ever shown.

Simmons Chains are sold only by jewelers. If not for sale in your vicinity, send us the name of your nearest jeweler.

Be sure the registered trade-mark "R. F. S. & Co." is on the inside of swivel bow—as here shown.

Write for the Story of Simmons Watch Chains

**R. F. SIMMONS CO.**  
ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Makers of Watch Chains, Fobs, Seals and Chain Bracelets.



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Finished samples of wood and instructive pamphlet on the care of natural wood floors sent free for the asking.

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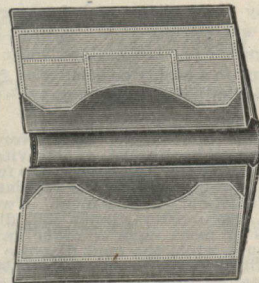
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Our stock is complete in all the LATEST DESIGNS, STYLES and PRICES.

**LADIES' CHATELAINE BAGS**  
**LADIES' and GENTS' PURSES**  
**PORTFOLIOS**  
**LETTER and CARD CASES**  
**PHOTOGRAPH and DRESSING CASES**

We have just added to our assortment a splendid line of MEXICAN HAND-CARVED BAGS, PURSES, CARD CASES, etc., the finest and most stylish goods made. See them.

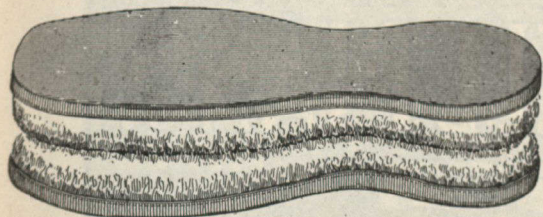
**THE BROWN BROS., Limited**

Manufacturers of  
LEATHER GOODS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, ETC.

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# The "GEM" Lambs' Wool Soles

Warmest,  
Easiest Attached, and  
Most Stylish Sole on the Market.



These soles have a **tubular braid** to which the knitted upper is sewed, and only the finest white lambs' wool is used in same.

**FOR SALE AT ALL SHOE STORES.**  
Be sure and ask for the **GEM**.

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This standard Canadian Dentifrice has given unvarying satisfaction for years as a cleansing and antiseptic agent in the care of the teeth. Possessing the delicate aroma of the Teaberry leaf, it leaves the mouth refreshed and thoroughly sweetened after use; after a short time—with its aid—the gums become hard, well colored and healthy, and the teeth glistening and white to the gums. It is especially recommended for children's use—Harmless and efficient.

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—\$25.00 to \$1500.00—

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Manufacturers.  
OWNERS OF THE CELEBRATED  
"XXTH. CENTURY" CUSHIONS  
English, French, and Belgium Cloths,  
Ivory and Composition Balls, etc. Tables  
of Special Designs made to order.  
Write for catalogue. Estimates furnished.  
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"Silver Plate that Wears."  
*in Grand-mother's Time*

The best of tables were graced with knives, forks and spoons marked "1847 ROGERS BROS." There was nothing better then, there is nothing better to-day.

## "1847 Rogers Bros."

stands for all that's good in quality, all that is rich in design, all that can be desired by the discriminating buyer of silver plated ware.

Catalogue 53 R should be in every home. It will help you to a wise choice of knives, forks, spoons and other useful articles in silver plated ware. Mailed free.

Made only by  
**MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,**  
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New York. Chicago. San Francisco.

Coffee Sets, etc., are stamped  
MADE AND  
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Sold by leading dealers everywhere.

AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT  
IS ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL WHEN  
YOU POSSESS A **BELL PIANO.**



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"All the Sweetness of Living Blossoms"

IS EXHALED BY THE MATCHLESS PERFUME

The Genuine

**Murray & Lanman's Florida Water**

There is nothing so sweet and refreshing, whether used for

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Beyara Never Falls.

Beyara produce more gratifying results than where everything else has failed.

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The first person from each community who writes us can obtain FREE a large treatise on Superfluous Hair, and a

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Woolen underwear is more deadly in winter than in summer. Read the proof at your leisure from our pamphlet.

## The Dr. Deimel Underwear

will free you from fear of draughts and render you immune from Colds, La Grippe, Pneumonia and Rheumatism which woolen underwear has subjected you to, and you will be supremely comfortable. Try it this winter and be convinced.



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The Pianola offers to *every one* full enjoyment of the musical literature of the world.

The Pianola question is an important one. There is need of an assistant for playing the piano. The Pianola supplies this need. Its popularity attests this in the most forcible manner.

THE Pianola does not appeal *alone* to the scholar of the more intellectual grades of music. A child can rattle off a bright march or rag-time selection; his older brother or sister can play dance music or sentimental songs with as good effect as possible. But the great mission of the Pianola is in giving thousands of musical temperaments an opportunity to enjoy to the utmost the great music of the world.



The Pianola puts this power of expression into the hands of every one.

The notes indicated by the composer on the score are struck unerringly by the Pianola's felt-covered fingers, while there are provided means for obeying and giving full value to all the marks of "expression" which the composer put in his original score. The touch, phrasing, the delicate modulations of time, the accents here and there, and the pedal effects, and all the other details of piano expression,

are under the control of the Pianola-player. He is given the technique—the mechanical part—and the power of "expressing" the thought of the composer, or rather his own interpretation of it, just as well as if he were the most gifted piano-player in the world.

The price of the Pianola is but \$275. For this investment every one can play upon his piano any composition ever written, no matter if he literally does not know one note from another .....

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REAL COMFORT,**  
and Delightful Freedom by  
wearing McCallum's registered

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skirts. Once tried always worn.  
Price list of all qualities free, or  
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size of lady's waist and height.  
Best workmanship and guaran-  
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Only obtainable direct from  
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FREE TO ANY LADY who asks for it—  
our little Booklet, "Kals: What Are  
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Diamond Steel Bearings.

Every Scale accurately tested and  
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Special terms this month.

ASK FOR PRICES

**WILSON'S  
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WORKS**

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✦ A SWELL AFFAIR ✦

# DENT'S Toothache Gum

**STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY  
NOT A CHEWING GUM.**

Don't take cheap substitutes. Insist upon  
DENT'S, the original and only reliable. At all  
druggists, 15c., or sent by mail on receipt  
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C.S. DENT & CO. DETROIT - MICH.

# THE SECRET OF BEAUTY IS PURE, RICH BLOOD.

Women, you cannot look well unless you feel well. It is not age, but disease, bad health, thin blood and unstrung nerves that make women look old. If the blood is full of germs, which consume its vitality, making it thin, weak and watery, and filling it with deadly poisons, the face becomes pale, wrinkles appear, back and head ache fearfully, and pain makes life miserable. There is no use in trying to "doctor" any part of the system that is diseased unless we remove the cause of the disease. It is known beyond dispute that all disease is caused by germs and the poisons they produce. These germs must be destroyed and the poisons counteracted to cure disease. Dr. Arnold's Toxin Pills are the only medicine that can kill the germs of disease and destroy their poisons or "toxins," and they do this speedily and thoroughly.



MISS IDA HOPKIRK, 184 Harbord Street, Toronto, says: "I had a position in a city store, but my health gave way and I grew thinner and thinner, had persistent headache and dizzy spells and was nervous. One severe symptom was shortness of breath. My sister was made well by Dr. Arnold's Toxin Pills, and I decided to try them. I began using them just after the last Toronto Exhibition, and in a few weeks was perfectly well. I continued using them for a time, and now feel like a new being. Truly they are a woman's best friend."

Dr. Arnold's Toxin Pills are for sale by all druggists—75c. a box, small box 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by

**Dr. Arnold's Toxin Pills** are for sale by all druggists—75c. a box, small box 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by

**THE ARNOLD CHEMICAL COMPANY, Limited,**  
Canada Life Building, 44 King St. West, Toronto

HEUBLEIN'S  
**Club Cocktails**



AT  
**THE PARIS EXPOSITION**

If you desire to make a reputation as an expert cocktail mixer, buy the "Club" brand, follow directions, and your friends will wonder where you gained the art. Many a cocktail you have drunk and complimented your host for his art of mixing—the truth is you had a "Club Cocktail." It merely required a little ice to cool it. You can do it just as well.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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in portrait making are charmingly illustrated in "Pocket Kodak Portraiture," an artistic pamphlet, illustrated by Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr., and containing many of his most fascinating studies of child life.

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The Finest Boots  
and Shoes for Ladies  
and Children are  
those that bear the  
stamp of

*J. & T. Bell*  
FINE FOOTWEAR

# GIVING

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1882

The gift that survives, the gift that yields long service, such is always acceptable, and such will be found a gift of

## RODGERS' CUTLERY

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited, (Cutlers to His Majesty), Sheffield, England.

# ELEVATORS

Passenger or Freight Elevators and Dumb Waiters built on most modern, up-to-date plans. Write for specifications and full particulars.

**MILLER BROS. & TOMS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**



### MOTHERS—

You cannot find a soap more pure and more beneficial to the skin than

# Baby's Own Soap

*Beware of Imitations.*

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs., MONTREAL

## Rest for the weary

In solid comfort Leather Chairs, THE GREATEST chair value of your lifetime.

COOL  
IN  
SUMMER.



WARM  
IN  
WINTER.

EASY ALL

THE TIME.

For your office or library, made of solid leather, steel frame, stuffed with curled hair.

Write or call for Catalogue, giving full description.

## The Office Specialty Mfg. Co. Limited

1744 Notre-Dame St.,  
MONTREAL.

Head Office:  
77 Bay St., TORONTO, CAN.

Factories: NEWMARKET, ONT.

# PURE GOLD GOODS

*The  
Canadian  
Standard of  
Excellence*



**AT LAST** a real good  
Canadian Sauce

**“PURE GOLD”**

Prove it by a fair trial.

# A New Departure

## A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies, there is no end; but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, pow-



ders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism, and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan, and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says:—"I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes, and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me, and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefitted me from the start, and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take, and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

Silver in  
every form  
and finish

Prevents Silver Wear

**ELECTRO**  
SILVER POLISH  
**SILICON**

Lessens Silver Care.

It cleans  
without a  
blemish.

AT GROCERS  
30 Cliff St., New York.

Davis & Lawrence Co. Limited, Montreal  
Sole Agents for Canada

## Repeat

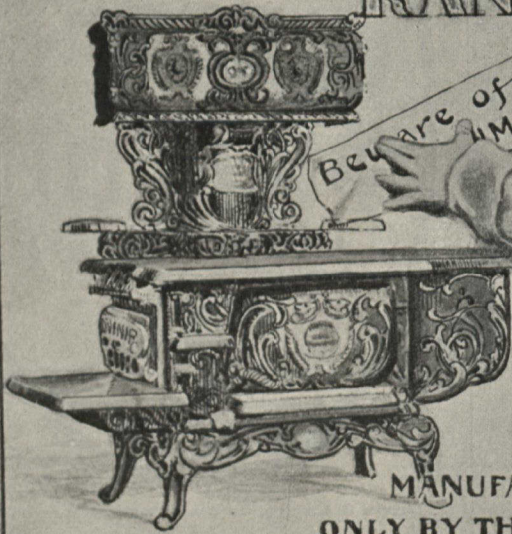
You can never tire of art in its highest form. It bears repeating. It is the crude tone of cheap pianos that becomes wearisome. The pure, rich, artistic Steinway tone is a thing of beauty—a joy forever. Age reveals its perfect refinement, but cannot destroy its charm.

A complete stock of superb Steinways can be found at the store of

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., Limited, 15 King Street East. Sole Agents.

# Steinway

# “SOUVENIR” RANGE



MANUFACTURED  
ONLY BY THE

GURNEY TILDEN CO. LIMITED,  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO. CAN.

Beware of  
IMITATION

## NONE OTHER LIKE IT

The Sure Road to Satisfaction  
is to employ the best methods  
with the least trouble and  
expense. **Souvenirs** are  
perfection in the Stove world.

Sold  
Everywhere.  
One will last a  
lifetime.



ye bill postif co.

J. A. HOLDEN



## A WINTER TRIP TO THE WEST INDIES

And return, touching at St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Montserrat, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago and so on to Demerara, occupies forty-two days from Halifax. It is a most delightful and inexpensive voyage, and all who have ever made it are enthusiastic in their description of the rare pleasure enjoyed. Sailings of P. and B. Steamers are made every fortnight from Halifax. These boats are the finest of any steamers in the West India trade, being especially fitted for tropical voyages. Write for booklet and other descriptive matter.

**PICKFORD & BLACK HALIFAX**

**R. M. MELVILLE**

**PASSENGER AGENT**

**TORONTO**



Hundreds of thousands, all over the world, use Vapo-Cresolene. **Do you? Cresolene cures Whooping Cough every time; stops Croup almost immediately. Colds, Asthma and Catarrh cannot resist its healing virtues.** I. N. Love, M. D., of St. Louis, says: "I have instructed every family under my direction to secure it." Mrs. Ballington Booth says: "I recommend that no family where there are young children should be without it." Anthony Comstock says: "Malignant Diphtheria in my house, Cresolene used; case recovered in two weeks; no others were affected." Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by all druggists.

**LEEMING, MILES & CO., Agts., MONTREAL, CANADA**

## Shredded Wheat

**SHREDDED WHEAT**  
For Sale by All Grocers.



## DOCTORS TESTIFY

In strong terms to the merits of **SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT** in such words as the following:

"Have advised its use in all forms of impaired nutrition and phosphatic deficiency.—DR. ORA E. CASTLE, Lynn, Mass.

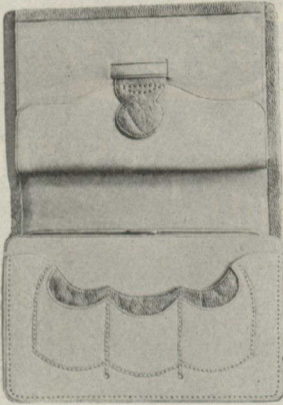
"We use it freely in our family to prevent sickness. Over-eating and eating improper food is the cause of one-third of the sickness in New England."—DR. W. R. DUNHAM, Keene, N.H.

"The most perfect food yet offered to mankind. It has done wonders for me."—DR. CHAS. A. BARNARD, Centredale, R.I.

"We are using Shredded Wheat regularly, and think it is an excellent food."—DR. M. D. BERRY, Vermont Insane Hospital, Waterbury, Vt.

A Cook Book, containing 262 receipts, mailed **FREE** to anyone sending name and address on postal to :

**THE NATURAL FOOD CO.**  
61 Front Street East, Toronto



No. 1-C Real Sea Lion, in Grey and Black. Price, \$6.00

### Ladies' Combination Purses

in Real Alligator, Real Seal, Real Sea Lion. Prices, 50c. to \$6.00

**BEING** Manufacturers you can always depend on our goods being the newest designs and that the quality will be the best.

We have the largest display of **FINE LEATHER GOODS** shown in any retail establishment in America.



No. 2-C Real Alligator, Fine Finish. Price, \$9.00

### Ladies' Writing Folios

in all the Fine Leathers. Prices, \$2.50 to \$15.00



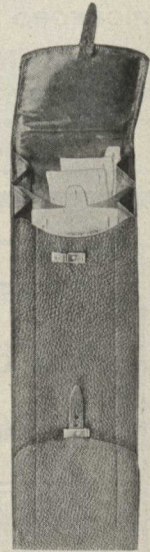
No. 4-C Ladies' Fitted Toilet Bag with Sterling Mounts. Price \$25.00

**Fitted Toilet Bags and Suit Cases**  
in the Most Convenient and Useful Styles

☛ If you are unable to visit our store we will send you our

### Illustrated Catalogue No. 8-C

It is one of 80 pages, replete with photographs of our goods, and will enable you to order anything you may desire quite satisfactorily.



Olive or Brown Leather, Style No. 3-C. Price \$1.50

**Flat Collar and Cuff Case**  
Prices, \$1.50 to \$5.00

Our Catalogue is Fully Descriptive and we Send Goods, Charges Paid, to any Ontario Address

# The Julian Sale Leather Goods Co., Limited

105 King Street West, TORONTO

**ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE TRAVEL**  
... BY THE ...



WHEN THEY GO TO THE

**NORTH-WEST**

**PACIFIC COAST**

**AUSTRALIA**

**CHINA**

**HONOLULU**

**JAPAN**

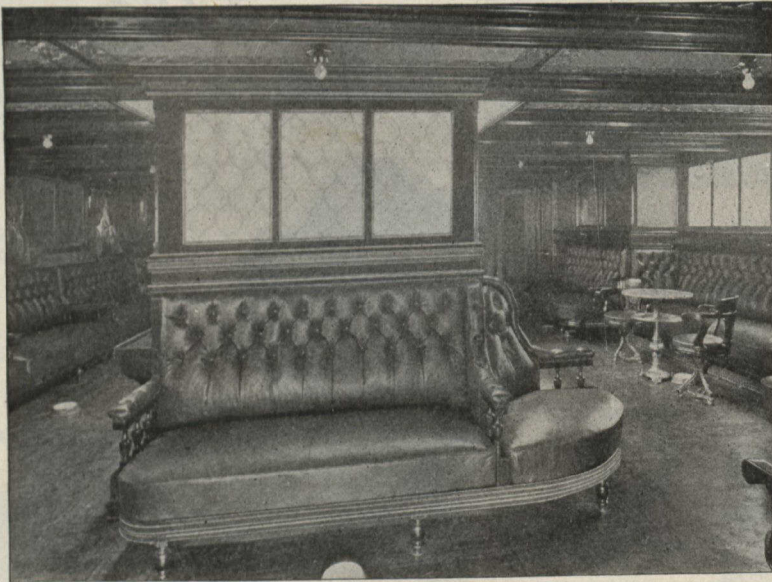
**FIJI**

OR

**AROUND THE WORLD**

# ALLAN LINE

Montreal, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool



Smoking Room of Allan Line Twin Screw Steamer "Tunisian."

<b>BAVARIAN,</b>	- -	<b>10,375 Tons</b>	<b>TUNISIAN,</b>	- -	<b>10,575 Tons</b>
	<b>Twin Screws</b>			<b>Twin Screws</b>	
<b>CORINTHIAN,</b>	- -	<b>8,000 Tons</b>	<b>SICILIAN,</b>	- - -	<b>7,500 Tons</b>
		<b>PARISIAN, 5,500 Tons</b>			

These fine new Steamers, or others of the fleet, sail **Weekly** from Liverpool and from Montreal, Portland or Halifax, calling at Londonderry.

The steamers are amongst the largest and finest in the Transatlantic Lines, and are excelled by none in the accommodation for all classes of passengers. The Saloons and Staterooms are amidships where least motion is felt, and bilge keels have been fitted to all the Steamers which has reduced the rolling motion to the minimum.

Electric lights are in use throughout the ships, and the cabins have all the comforts of modern first-class hotels.

The hour of sailing is arranged to make connection with trains arriving from the West and South.

Rates of passage are lower than via New York.

For further particulars apply to any Agent of the Company.

**H. BOURLIER, 77 Yonge Street, TORONTO**  
**or H. & A. ALLAN, MONTREAL**

HAVE YOU **YOUR HUNTING TRIP** FOR THE  
 PLANNED **AUTUMN?**

**GRAND  
 TRUNK  
 RAILWAY  
 SYSTEM**

If not, you should try the

# **Muskoka Lake Region**

**I**T is one of the best deer ranges to be found anywhere. Food and cover are abundant there; yet there are many open glades and well-worn runways which afford excellent hunting. Hundreds of hunters who have visited that region have returned well laden with trophies.

## **There are Excellent Hotel Accommodations**

throughout the entire region, and you can go to and from your hunting grounds in canoes, row boats or sail boats.

Meantime, you can take a string of black bass or monster maskinonge in the morning or evening between your visits to the hunting grounds.

The water of Muskoka Lakes is deep, blue and cold; the air is laden with ozone, and, in all, the country is an ideal resort for sportsmen.

For maps, folders and full information address

J. H. BURGIS, 249 Clark St., Chicago

G. W. WATSON, 124 Woodward Ave., Detroit

THOS. WYNNE, 306 Washington St., Boston

J. D. McDONALD, 285 Main St., Buffalo

D. O. PEASE, Bonaventure Station, Montreal

R. McC. SMITH, 417 Walnut St., Cincinnati

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## TWO HUNDRED MILLION STEEL ENGRAVINGS

of the most famous railroad train in the world are on sale in every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States.

The picture is the New York Central's Empire State Express, and was made from a photograph by A. P. Yates, of Syracuse, taken when the train was running 64 miles an hour.

The photograph is a marvel of photography, and the engraving is a marvel of the engraver's art. It is predicted that one of these engravings will find a place in every household in America, as well as in thousands of those in Europe.

For a photogravure etching of this train, 20 x 24 inches, printed on plate paper, suitable for framing, send fifty cents in currency, stamps, express or postal money order to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

## PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION



THE  
**WABASH**  
IS THE DIRECT AND BEST LINE  
**TO BUFFALO FROM**  
CHATHAM, ST. THOMAS, SIMCOE  
AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.  
For Descriptive Matter, Rates, etc., call on nearest Wabash  
Ticket Agent, or address  
J. A. RICHARDSON, Dist. Pass'r Act., Toronto and St. Thomas.

# Dominion Line Steamships

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, Direct  
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL, Via Queenstown.

## FLEET OF PASSENGER STEAMERS

### Portland Service.

LABRADOR,	- (Twin-Screw) 10,000 Tons
(Building)	
DOMINION	- (Twin-Screw) 6,618 Tons
VANCOUVER	- - - - - 5,231 Tons
CAMBROMAN	- - - - - 5,500 Tons

### Boston Service.

COLUMBUS	- (Twin-Screw) 13,000 Tons
(Building)	
COMMONWEALTH	" 13,000 Tons
NEW ENGLAND	" 11,400 Tons
CANADA	" 9,000 Tons

FREE rail tickets and Pullman tickets Montreal to Portland during Summer Season.  
Amidship Saloons—Electric Lights—Spacious Promenade Decks. [All Classes of Passengers Carried.]

For rates and all particulars apply to any local agent of the Company, or

**RICHARDS, MILLS & CO.,**  
77 State St.,  
BOSTON.

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,**  
General Agents,  
MONTREAL. PORTLAND.

# THE STORY

OF THE

# Intercolonial Railway

## Trade Mark



THE moosehead is used by the Intercolonial Railway as representative of the game animals in Canada, and one which is of itself "intercolonial" in being common to Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. No other railway in America passes for so long a distance through a country which is recognized everywhere as the "Home of the Moose." Apart from this geographical application, the moose is held by the Intercolonial Railway as representing the Government line in its position as a leader among railways as the moose is king of the forest. In the size, symmetry of form, strength, endurance and speed of the moose are found the points of excellence for which the Intercolonial Railway seeks to commend itself to the public.

## YOUR OWN LINE

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS TO

**JNO. M. LYONS,**

General Passenger and Ticket Agent,  
MONCTON, N.B.

**E. TIFFIN,**

Traffic Manager,  
MONCTON, N.B.

# THE VALUE Of a Newspaper

As an advertising medium is best demonstrated by the amount of regular advertising it carries.

## The Globe TORONTO

Covers the richest field in Canada, and is considered by the best advertisers in the world to be without an equal in the Dominion.

Sworn statement of circulation and rates furnished on application.

### The Globe,

Phone Main 420

Toronto, Canada



*The*  
**CONTINENTAL  
LIMITED**  
NEW FAST TRAIN BETWEEN THE  
EAST AND WEST  
VIA **WEST SHORE R.R.**

MAGNIFICENT  
THROUGH-TRAIN  
DINING CARS.

Through Buffet Sleeping Cars  
Daily between

**BOSTON, NEW YORK, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND,  
DETROIT, CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS**

L. DRAGO,  
Canadian Passenger Agent,  
TORONTO, ONT.

H. PARRY,  
General Agent,  
BUFFALO, N.Y.

C. E. LAMBERT,  
General Passenger Agent,  
NEW YORK.



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 53 years; no other has, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the *hauton* (a patient):—"As young 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'r, 37 Great Jones St., N.Y. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U.S., Canada and Europe.

Also found in New York City at R. H. Macey's, Stern's, Ehrich's, Ridley's, and other Fancy Goods Dealers. Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.



**FAT**



**How to reduce it**

Mr. Hugo Horn, 344 E. 65th St., New York City, writes:

"It reduced my weight 40 lbs. three years ago, and I have not gained an ounce since." Purely vegetable, and harmless as water. Any one can make it at home at little expense. No starving. No sickness. We will mail a box of it and full particulars in a plain sealed package for 4 cents for postage, etc.

**Hall Chemical Co.,**

Dept. 196

ST. LOUIS, MO.

**MENNEN'S**



**BORATED TALCUM**

**TOILET POWDER**

Delightful after Bathing, A Luxury After Shaving

A positive relief for PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Get MENNEN'S (the original), a little higher in price, perhaps, than worthless substitutes, but there is a reason for it. Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cents. (Sample free.)

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

**We Dye Carpets**



HOW much this means to housekeepers is perhaps not always appreciated. A fine Wilton carpet that may have become soiled or faded in spots has, you think, lost its beauty.

When you send it to these works we can dye it in, say, Cardinal or Green, so perfectly that your friends will most likely ask, "Where did you get your new carpet?"

- Enquiries from customers out of town
- who do not find it convenient to reach
- any of our branches or agents
- always have careful attention.

**R. PARKER & CO., Dyers and Cleaners**

**787-791 YONGE ST., TORONTO**

BRANCHES:

Montreal, Hamilton, Brantford, London, St. Catharines, Galt, Woodstock.

# PEASE ECONOMY

## FURNACES AND HEATERS.

THERE MAY BE OTHER FURNACES

tenders until the 27th inst. for the erection of a court house building at this place.  
 CLAREMONT, ONT.—R. P. Hop-  
 per, this place, invites tenders until  
 the 18th inst. for Pease furnace to  
 heat public school, 2 rooms 24x30.  
 NELSON, B.C.—The Salvation Ar-  
 my will build new barracks. estimat-

BUT  
 IF YOU WANT THE BEST  
 YOU MUST SAY  
 "PEASE"

From *The Contract Record* of July 17th, 1901.



## Chewstick Dentifrice



Prepared from a vegetable product, and is Nature's specific for the teeth and gums. Is already a success. It should be, as it is a foe to tartar; will keep the teeth clean and sound, and therefore lessen dentists' bills and the agonies of toothache. Is antiseptic and will destroy disease germs. Will heal sore mouth and inflamed gums. Is so delightful and refreshing that to clean your teeth becomes a pleasure and a joy.

For Sale by all  
Chemists.

Saunders & Evans, Toronto

Window shades are aggravating things if they are not put up with the right kind of a roller. The

## Improved Hartshorn Shade Roller

is a guarantee of perfect satisfaction. **No Tacks are required to fasten the shade.** Be sure to get the genuine Hartshorn Roller, and you will save time, money, trouble. Look for autograph signature of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

WOOD  
ROLLERS

TIN  
ROLLERS



## The Ontario General Advertisers

will always find a most active market in the Province of Quebec for the sale of their goods.

*Hundreds of Western Advertisers* have been using for years this reliable medium with most satisfactory results.

*"La Presse"* is read in every section of Canada where French is spoken, and covers entirely this most fertile territory.

Actual  
Sworn Daily  
Circulation

# 68,923

which is 12,739 more than the Montreal "Star." Also 13,000 more than the combined circulation of the 8 other French dailies published in Canada.

Books open for inspection. Write for Rates and Sample Copies.

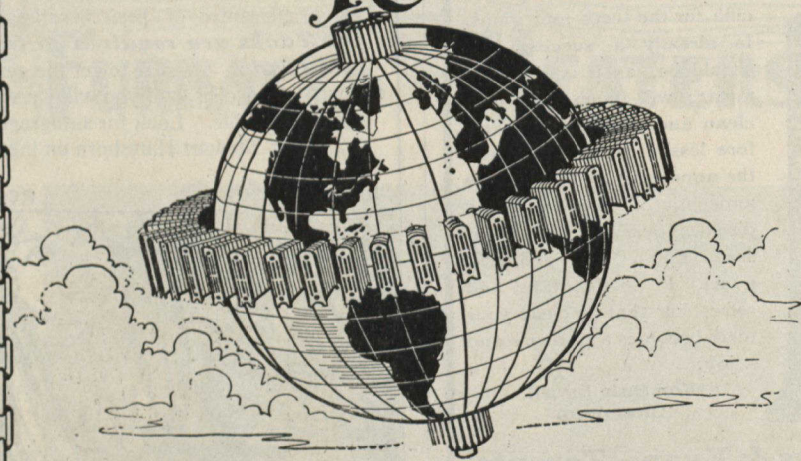
## "LA PRESSE," Montreal

OR

T. M. HUMBLE, Western Representative,

McKinnon Building, 19 Melinda Street, Toronto

# SAFFORD RADIATORS



## AROUND THE EMPIRE

There is an unbroken chain of

# "Safford Radiators"

Girdling the British Empire—Girdling the world, voluminous testimony of the solid worth of the "Safford." In thousands of quiet homes and great buildings, here and over the seas, are the links of this great chain, each a recommendation that you disregard to your cost. The world has experimented for you and the result is "SAFFORD" the world over. There's all the advice you need about Radiators. We will be pleased to give you any information you desire. Send for free booklet about heating. Remember we are the largest Radiator Manufacturers under the British Flag—that's the recommendation the British Empire gives the "Safford."

**THE DOMINION RADIATOR COMPANY, Limited**

TORONTO

# Hunyadi János

IS THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER KNOWN.

One Thousand prominent physicians have testified to this fact. Read what Professor Picot of Bordeaux, France (Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University) writes: "Hunyadi Janos is indisputably the best of laxatives, it is admirably tolerated by the stomach, it acts without giving rise to intestinal irritation, and it, therefore, deserves its universal popularity."

Nature's Remedy for the cure of

## CONSTIPATION,

Disordered Stomach, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

ASK For the Full Name, "HUNYADI-JANOS" | LABEL on bottle is BLUE with RED Centre Panel

# Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy  
No adulteration. Never cakes.

# SULPHOLINE LOTION

The Famous Skin Fluid.  
English....

ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,  
Disappear in a few Days.

There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to SULPHOLINE in a few days, and commence to fade away. Ordinary Pimples, Redness, Blotches, Scurf, Roughness vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring Skin Disorders, however deeply rooted, SULPHOLINE successfully attacks. It destroys the animalculæ which mostly causes these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and produces a clear, smooth, supple, healthy skin.

Bottles of SULPHOLINE sold everywhere in Canada.

Wholesale Agent, LYMAN BROS., TORONTO.

**CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED**  
**PRESTON, ONT.**



**OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH, & LODGE FURNITURE**

FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE AND  
DRUG STORE FITTINGS  
A SPECIALTY

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE**



**FEARMAN'S FAMOUS**



**ENGLISH BREAKFAST BACON**

THE STANDARD OF EPICUREAN TASTE

For Sale by all Leading Grocers

## STAMPS

The Finest Stock at Lowest Prices  
Largest importers British Colonials in U.S.

List of prices paid for all used Canada Stamps sent for 2c. stamp.



5 Transvaal 10c, 10 Jamaica 15c, 6 U.S. Omaha 15c, 50 Oriental, China, Corea, Siam, etc., 35c.; 8 Uruguay 10, 3 Congo 10c, 25 British West Indies 25c, 3 Crete 10c, 6 Newfoundland 10c. Cloth-bound Stamp Album for 600 stamps 10c. Write to-day for copy of our catalog.

We buy collections and solicit correspondence. Correspondents wanted in every country in the world; write for special foreign booklet.

Est. 1882. **W. F. BISHOP & CO., La Grange, Ill.**

Dealers, Importers and Exporters of Postage Stamps exclusively.

## WANTED

Home workers to typewrite. Free typewriter and instructions. Learners paid 10 cents an hour. Samples and particulars 10 cents. **MARITIME SUPPLY Co., Moncton, N.B.**

# SURPRISE SOAP

**Surprise Soap** has been on the market for nearly twenty years. It is the standard laundry soap. Has the largest sale in Canada. Follow the directions on the wrapper for easy washing.

**The Easy Way** of washing is with Surprise Soap—the surprise way. Whitest clothes without yellow stains, pure and sweet. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

**Don't Rub Hard** or the dirt will be rubbed in—Rub lightly and the dirt will drop out when SURPRISE SOAP is used. Follow directions on the SURPRISE SOAP wrapper.

**Save Fuel.** Use Surprise Soap, the "Surprise" way for washing clothes. **It saves fuel,** gives splendid results, whitest, sweetest clothes. Follow directions on the wrapper.

**YOU** can use **Surprise Soap** in hot water or cold water. You can use it by any method or in any way. We recommend a trial the "Surprise way," without boiling or scalding the clothes. See the whiteness of the clothes. Note the easy work. Read the directions on the wrapper.

**Wash Day is only Child's Play** if you follow directions on the **Surprise Soap Wrapper.**

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.

Factory at St. Stephen, N.B.

BRANCHES

MONTREAL, QUE.  
TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.



DID YOU EVER REALIZE THE DANGER THERE IS IN THE IMPERFECT VENTILATION AND INSUFFICIENT HEATING IN YOUR HOME? IF SO, IT WILL INTEREST YOU TO KNOW THAT IN THE

## OXFORD HOT WATER BOILER

THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED. THE PRINCIPLE EMBODIED IN THIS BOILER IS ON A PAR WITH THE MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF SCIENCE, SUCH AS THE TELEPHONE, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, CINEMATOGRAPH, AND KINDRED INVENTIONS.

For full information address

**The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

**The Gurney, Massey Co., Limited, Montreal**

# Armand's Eau de Quinine au Cantharides and Armand's Brilliantine



'Phone Main 2498

Never fail in stopping the hair from falling, by imparting vitality and vigor to the hair follicle and promoting the growth of the hair when it is slowly dying off.

The elements composing this "Tonic" are such as to act directly on the hair and scalp, and removes effectively the Dandruff and stops all irritations and itchiness of the scalp.

It is not oily or otherwise objectionable, it has a pleasant odor, and is excellent as an every-day dressing. It will not make the hair grow on shiny bald heads, but it will improve and preserve the hair you have.

Thousands of the best class of Toronto people use it, and your toilet table is not complete unless you have Armand's Eau de Quinine au Cantharides and Armand's Brilliantine on it. Price, \$1.00 each.

**Hair and Scalp Specially Treated** in all severe cases of falling out, Premature Grey Hair, Patchy Baldness (*Alopecia Areata*), *Tinea Syncosis*, *Seborrhœa Flavemens*, *Seborrhœa-nigriem*, *Narcosis Folliculorum*, *Scanty and Abnormal Follicular Secretion of the Sebaceous Glands, etc.*, and all diseases of the Hair and Scalp after illness, fevers, etc.

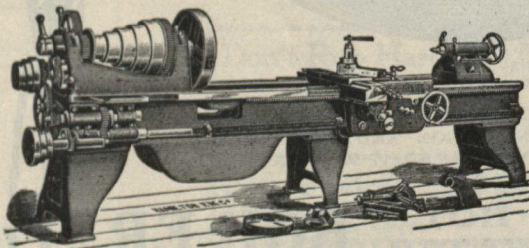
**Our Facial Massage, Steaming and Electrical Treatments** are the most efficacious and beneficial for the preservation and improvement of a healthy skin.

**Special Parlors for Hair, Scalp and Facial Treatment.**

Out-of-town patrons can obtain all information free on application.

**ARMAND'S HAIR AND PERFUMERY STORE**

441 Yonge, corner Carlton Street, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA



Correspondence Solicited.

Send for Catalogue.

## John Bertram & Sons

Dundas, Ontario, Canada.

EQUIPMENTS FOR

Ship Yards, Boiler Shops,  
Locomotive Shops, Car Shops  
Machine Shops, etc.,

Consisting of Machine Tools for  
working Iron, Steel or Brass.

## A Beautiful Complexion

can be had by using a Dominion Vapor Bath Cabinet. It has no equal for removing freckles, pimples, blotches, tan and oiliness, and giving to the complexion the freshness of youth.

The process is delightful; the result health and beauty.

Our No. 14 Fibre Board Cabinet, complete, Vaporizer, Thermometer and directions, sent express prepaid to any address on receipt of price, \$6.00.

**Dominion Vapor Bath  
Cabinet Co.  
DUNDAS, ONT.**

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Pittsburg, Buffalo, Prescott, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Har-  
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## Over-Eating is a

Many who do and say n  
Intemperance in Drinking  
selves guilty of Intemperan

Both bring sickness an  
Both cause irritability and  
discord. Both kill.

## Be Careful in Your

as well as your drinking  
leave yourself open to the  
over indulgence.

If you have already sinn  
now suffering the pains of  
Indigestion, Heartburn, Fla  
other disorder of the Digesti  
ery, use

## Dodd's Dyspepsia T

and at once restore your organ  
normal healthy condition. You  
keep them well by care, and  
once and a while.

FIFTY CENTS A BOX  
Wherever Medicine is So

# B OXYGEN AND LIVE



**OXYDONOR** causes the whole body to drink freely of oxygen from the air through the pores of the skin and membranes, by the attraction it begets in the body imparting the strongest affinity for oxygen in the blood.

Plenty of oxygen in the system, with freely oxygenated blood, means life with the most vigorous functioning of all the minor and vital organs.

**OXYDONOR** has been fully tested in all diseases, and has brought health and happiness to sufferers from Rheumatism (Inflammatory, Muscular, Sciatic), Neuralgia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bowel Trouble, Indigestion, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Nervous Diseases, Blood Diseases, Typhoid, Malarial and all Fevers, Female Complaint, and Diseases of Children

a, June 24, 1897;  
4, 1896.)

**RHEUMATISM.**

of Health, Registrar General's My experience with Oxydonor Personally I can vouch for its severe strain. In both instances ulta agreeable and permanent. ia and Rheumatism, my wife

consider that many of them occurred in cases condemned by medical stars as incurable or dying. reports of cures, mailed free to any one. Dealers wanted in every county. Liberal discounts. We advise Write for terms and get ready for fall and winter business.

has experienced very great local benefit, and would not be without an Oxy donor for many times its weight in gold."

Mr. Adam Nelson, Proprietor Rossin House, Toronto, Ont., writes August 8, 1901:—"I have used your Oxydonor for a severe attack of 'grip,' an It cured me completely in twenty-four hours. I also notice that a great many travelling men carry Oxydonor with them all the time, and say they would not be without them for anything."

The Genuine is stamped with the name **DR. H. SANCHE & CO.**

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Ave., New York. 61 Fifth St., Detroit, Mich. 57 State St., Chicago, Ill.

## BINSON & CLEAVER, Ltd.

Belfast, Ireland, AND

34, 166, & 170 REGENT ST., LONDON, W.



Most Gracious Majesty the King, the late Empress Frederick, &c.

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Children's.....	30c per doz.
Ladies'.....	54c "
Gents'.....	78c "
HEMSTITCHED.	
Ladies'.....	66c "
Gents'.....	94c "

**SHIRTS, COLLARS, & SHIRTS.**

as good as new, with good materials in Neckbands, Cuffs, and Fronts, for \$3.36 the half-dozen.

**TABLE & HOUSE LINEN.**

- Fish Napkins, 70c per doz.
- Dinner " \$1.32 "
- Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 60c each.
- Table Cloths 2 1/2 x 3 yards, \$1.32 each.
- Kitchen Table Cloths, 23c each.
- Real Irish Linen Sheetting, fully bleached, 2 yards wide, 46c per yard.

6c per yard. Dusters, from 78c per doz. Linen Glass Cloths, \$1.14 per doz. DELAY, ALL LETTER ORDERS AND INQUIRIES FOR SAMPLES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO BELFAST, IRELAND.

NOTE.—Beware of parties using our name, we employ neither Agents nor Travellers.

# MAGIC



# BAKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

ONE POUND CAN 25¢

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## St. Denis Hotel

Broadway and Eleventh St.

(Opposite Grace Church)

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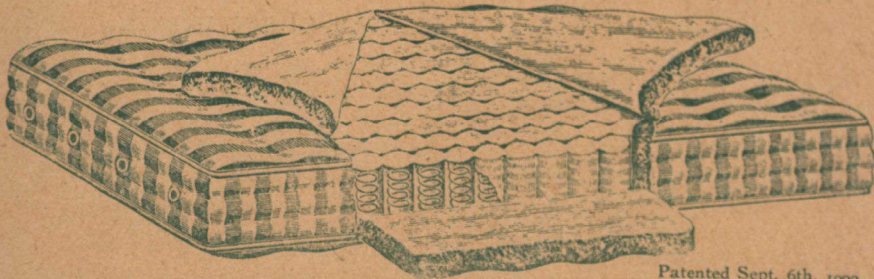
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at moderate rates.

Centrally located and most  
convenient to amusement and  
business districts.

Of easy access from depots  
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direct, or by transfer.

**WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON**  
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## The Only VENTILATED Mattress



Patented Sept. 6th, 1900

### AN EXPERT OPINION

THE MARSHALL SANITARY MATTRESS CO., Toronto.

Dear Sirs, - Your mattress, from a sanitary point, is one of the best I know of for general hospital use, and from personal experience would say that it is most comfortable, as the springs in it prevent any continued depression in any part of its surface.

Yours truly, (Signed) CHAS. O'REILLY, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent Toronto General Hospital.

**It is Better and More Comfortable than a Water Bed.**

CALL at our factory and see how  
it is made. Note the clean-  
ness of the materials.

## The Marshall Sanitary Mattress Co.

77 YORK STREET, TORONTO

# SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Kinney Bros., New York

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Close to Westminster Abbey.

LARGEST AND FINEST IN  
LONDON, ENGLAND.



Inclusive Terms, from \$2.50 per day,  
or Moderate Tariff.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

## Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE  
Cocoas and Chocolates



TRADE-MARK.

**Breakfast Cocoa.**— Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

**Premium No. 1 Chocolate.**— The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

**Sweet German Chocolate.**— Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

**WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED 1780.

**DORCHESTER, MASS.**

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE

## Walpole Bros.

LIMITED

"BELFAST HOUSE"

Established 1766.

## DAMASK AND LINEN MANUFACTURERS.

For Excellence of Quality and Moderation  
of Price Stand Unrivalled.

ALL GOODS SOLD  
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

## HOUSE LINEN OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Ladies writing for samples and estimates to  
any desired amount will be pleased with  
what WALPOLE BROS. undertake to give.

All goods hemmed and marked in ink  
free of charge.

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If Coffee  
Perfectly  
Agrees  
Stick to it.

If Not, Try  
Postum Coffee.

### IF COFFEE DIGESTS

All is well. About one person in three suffers some form of bodily ail that gradually disappears when coffee is left off entirely.

Then "what to drink" is the question. Postum Food Coffee is the nearest approach in taste (identical when carefully made), but instead of being a drug, it is the highest form of nourishment, fattening and strengthening babies, children and adults.

If you ever tried Postum and got a poor beverage, it was because you failed to boil it long enough to bring up the flavor.

IN ONE BOTTLE  
REQUIRES  
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On any Fabric.

Try it once and you will

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