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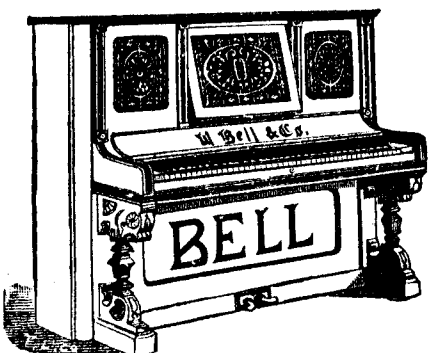
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any other person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

AT the date of this writing the debate on Mr. McCarthy's Bill to abolish the use of the French language in the Northwest Assembly is still going on in the Commons. If the real object of Mr. McCarthy and his friends is to relieve the people of the Territories from a burden which should never have been placed upon them, nothing could more forcibly illustrate the unwisdom of the preamble which he prefixed to his motion and the speech with which he introduced it than the character and range of the debate which it has provoked. As we have before said, had the motion been simply to repeal the clause of the Northwest Act in question, on the ground that the dual language arrangement is unnecessary, in view of the absence of French representatives in the Northwest Assembly, and the smallness of the French population in the Territories, it is very difficult to see on what grounds serious objection could have been raised. The best of the argument would certainly have been had by supporters of the motion. Instead of moving in this simple, practical way, Mr. McCarthy chose—for it is incredible that he could have failed to foresee the result—to lay down a proposition so sweeping and to support it by a speech so aggressive in its bearing upon the rights secured to French Canadians under the constitution, that no member could vote for his Bill without committing himself to a doctrine which is opposed to the teachings of history and the practice of statesmen, and which would almost certainly, were it to be adopted and an attempt made to enforce it by the Parliament of Canada, lead to civil war, or the disintegration of the Dominion. We await with some curiosity Mr. McCarthy's reply to the long array of abstract reasonings, of historical precedents, and of arguments drawn from a consideration of what is just or expedient, which confront him in many solid columns. Will he maintain his original position and essay to lead the famous thirteen or other small band in a hopeless tilt against constitutional wind-mills, or will he maintain that his argument and purpose have been misconceived and misrepresented? It is noteworthy that Mr. Charlton, except in a few injudicious sentences, did not plant himself upon Mr. McCarthy's lofty platform, but contented himself with arguing the question on lower and more practical grounds.

SEVERAL of the elaborate speeches that have been made in the course of the present debate dealt with the question mainly from the historical point of view. Such were in particular those of Mr. Mulock and Mr. Mills. They were interesting and able. They showed the results of a good deal of historical research and were, within the restricted sphere of which the case admitted, monuments of industry and dialectical skill. But *cui bono?* The reader may praise them as parliamentary efforts, but they settle nothing as to the practical question in hand. They show us no convincing parallelism, because there is none to show. The Canadian question is to a considerable extent *sui generis*. Even could they make it clear that some modern nation, at some period of its history, had found itself confronted with a question very similar to that which the Canada of to-day or rather the Canada that is to be, has to deal, and could they show that that nation had solved that question in a certain way, and with a certain measure of success, all that would not prove that the solution of the problem thus reached was absolutely the best, much less the best for Canada to-day, or Canada at the end of the nineteenth or the beginning of the twentieth century. The same is true, with stronger reason, of the attempted parallels, still less close and satisfactory, which formed in part the staple of Mr. McCarthy's speech. As to the rest of that speech, assume that he had made good his main point, by proving his preamble and showing that community in language is an essential condition, a *sine qua non*, of Canadian unity, whither would the conclusion lead us? Simply to pessimism, to despair, so far as our dreams of Canadian nationality are concerned. The French are here. They stand to the English-speaking citizens in the proportion of twenty to fifty, with the advantage that the twenty are near each other and ready to be compacted into a solid phalanx at the first alarm, while the fifty are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What could be more absurd than to suppose that the fifty English should be able, at the word of command, to reconstruct the twenty French, metamorphosing them into Englishmen so thoroughly as to make a homogeneous unity out of the heterogeneous duality? The absurdity seems still greater if we consider the means by which it is proposed to work this wonderful transformation. What are those means? Simply forbidding the use of the French language in Parliament, and refusing to print the public bills and proceedings in that language. We cannot for a moment suppose Mr. McCarthy capable of conceiving the absurdity, or countenancing even in thought the tyranny, of forbidding the French to use their own language in their own families, and churches and public meetings, or even in their own municipal councils and courts. We think, in fact, that Mr. McCarthy has good reason to complain that much of the eloquence of his critics, particularly Mr. Blake, Mr. Laurier and Sir John A. Macdonald seemed to be based upon an assumption so ridiculous, whatever colour some portions of his argument may have seemed to lend to that assumption.

"HISTORY clearly proves," said Dr. Weldon, "that the strength of nations is on the side of homogeneity." And history, we might add, is not necessary to prove it. Common sense declares it. That does not, however, disprove, what the history of nations also demonstrates, that homogeneity is not indispensable to national strength. But all this is, as we have said, aside from the practical question. Canada has not homogeneity, she probably never can have it, at least not for a long time to come. Certainly, too, she cannot get it by the simple process of discontinuing the public use of the French language. A duality of races is a condition of the problem set before her. The task of her statesmen is to make a strong nation out of the material thus furnished her, not of her choice, but by those past events which no power in the universe can now change. It is so clear that it is hard to see how anyone can doubt it, that if this task is ever accomplished it must be done on a basis of mutual justice, having regard to the natural rights of the weaker as well as the stronger, and tempered on each side with forbearance, moderation, generosity. This was admirably shown by Mr. Laurier, in what, however we may dissent from some portions of it, was in some respects the broadest as it was the most

eloquent speech of the debate. If the discussion settles nothing else, it will, we think, have settled that the right of the French-Canadians to the use of their own language in the Province of Quebec and in the Dominion Parliament, and to have the Acts and proceedings of Parliament, and the laws to which they are subject, printed in their own language, is indefeasible, so long as they with one voice demand it. It is a right founded in natural justice as well as on constitutional compact.

BUT all this is aside from the main motion. It is, as we have said, a peculiarity of this great debate that the motion from which it arises is so relatively insignificant that it was with difficulty kept in sight throughout the course of the discussion. Up to the time of this writing, three modes of dealing with the matter at issue have been proposed. There is the plan of the motion itself, which is in effect to discontinue the official use of French in the North-West Territories, at once and peremptorily, by the sovereign Act of the Dominion Parliament. This proposal is foredoomed to failure, as we have seen, by reason of the preamble to which it is attached. Many would doubtless vote for the motion by itself who will not vote for it with its prefix. A point was sought to be made by certain of the speakers by reference to the preamble of the Jesuits' Estates Bill, which was treated as of no importance by some who now object most strongly to this Bill on account of its preamble. But those who thus argue overlook the clear distinction that, while the preamble to the Jesuits' Estates Bill was a mere recital, that now in question affirms a sweeping principle. Another objection to the McCarthy motion, strong enough to condemn it in the eyes of many, is its disregard of the principle of local autonomy in local affairs. At the opposite extreme stands Mr. Beausoleil's proposal to affirm the permanence of the dual arrangement—a proposal which was condemned, not only by the Premier and Mr. Blake, but even by Mr. Laurier. The third and intermediate course, and that which is pretty sure to be adopted in some form, is that which recognizes the right of the people of the North-West to settle the question for themselves, either after a general election shall have given them an opportunity to pronounce on the matter, or not until the North-West has been carved into provinces supplied with all the machinery of provincial self-government, or at some indefinite period in the future after the present experiment shall have been fully tried. Mr. Blake, strange to say, favoured the latter course, though with all his ability and eloquence he was able to support it only on the demonstrably weak grounds that the dual language system might encourage French immigration, and that the question is not yet urgent. Mr. Laurier attempted, with what success the reader can judge, to save his consistency as an upholder of the Provincial Rights or thoroughly federalistic doctrine, by arguing that the right of local option should be withheld during the territorial period, and conferred only on full-fledged provinces. At present it seems most probable that the view favoured by Sir John A. Macdonald will prevail, though it will, of course, be opposed by the solid French vote. As Sir John, however, virtually invited Mr. Blake to an interchange of views, it is quite possible that a ground of compromise may be found on which the majority of English-speaking members can unite. We shall see.

THE Bill introduced by Mr. Hall in the Quebec Legislature, recognizing the holding of the degree of B.A. from one of the Protestant Universities as a sufficient guarantee of qualification for entering upon professional studies, has, we are glad to note, passed both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and now awaits only the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor to become the law of the Province. We congratulate Mr. Hall, and those who worked with him, on their success in securing this measure of justice. We congratulate them the more heartily because it is not only an act of justice to the Protestant Universities and their graduates, but because it is also in the interests of higher education in the Province of Quebec. The struggle has been a long one, and has been most manfully kept up against great odds and discouragements. We took occasion, in noticing the introduction of the Bill a week or two since, to say that it would put to the test Mr. Mercier's professions of liberalism. We confess that

we are agreeably surprised as well as heartily glad that under the circumstances those professions stood the test so well. It is greatly to his credit that he was able to rise above prejudices of race and religion, intensified as they are just now by exciting agitations, and to give the Bill the hearty support to which its passage is undoubtedly due. How deeply those prejudices were involved may be seen from the language in which *La Justice* bewails the result, describing it as a national humiliation, and a wounding of the dearest religious sentiments. The success of the Bill at the present juncture may be accepted as an omen of good, and a prophecy of further advancement. The friends of equal rights and liberal culture all over the Dominion will sympathize with the sentiments expressed by Sir William Dawson, President of McGill College. Sir William said at the College banquet the other evening, that he regarded the passage of the Bill as not merely an educational, but a moral triumph, not only for themselves, but for the whole Province of Quebec, and especially for its more capable and ambitious young men. "Permit me," said he, "to be prophetic. I believe that the recognition of the B.A. is the beginning of a new educational era. It will induce many of our young men to devote some additional years to preparatory culture for professional life. It will thus tend to raise still higher the standard of the professions, and to introduce the time when our young barristers and physicians will pride themselves on their academic culture and success, will be friends of liberal education, and will go on to take their higher degrees in art, so that whether at home or abroad they will be recognized as men of academic standing as well as of professional eminence. This is what you are to see in the good time coming."

THE burning of the noble edifice which has been for thirty years the seat of the University of Toronto is a calamity of no small magnitude, not only to the city but to the whole Province. The people of Ontario have been justly proud of the massive Norman pile which, for architectural symmetry and harmony of design and finish, had, probably, no superior in America. But in this, as in most cases of the kind, the loss of the building itself is the least serious part of the disaster. The restoration of that is but a question of time and money, and will, no doubt, be accomplished with the least possible delay. Far more deplorable from the educational point of view is the destruction of that portion of the library which consisted of works which it will be difficult or impossible to replace. The number of such in the University of Toronto was not, we suppose, relatively large or of great value as compared with the collections of older and wealthier institutions, but their loss will be none the less severely felt. Happily neither the buildings, nor the library, museum and scientific apparatus were the University. The institution remains, though its local habitation is in ruins, and its work will, doubtless, go on, after a brief interruption, in such temporary quarters as may be found. In fact, through the prompt and energetic action of the President and Faculty, arrangements have already been made and the work of the classes has scarcely been interrupted, though it will necessarily, for some time to come, be carried on at considerable disadvantage. The better, the essential part of the institution is indestructible, so long as professors and students are able to continue their living relations to each other. Though the sum total of insurance on the property destroyed is considerable, it will, no doubt, fall far short of the amount necessary to restore the structure in a style not inferior to that of the original, and with such additions and improvements as experience and new conditions of University work may demand. While the question of ways and means is up for consideration, the thought suggests itself that here is a fine opportunity for the wealthy alumni of the institution to give practical demonstration of their loyalty to their alma mater, and their appreciation of the great work it is doing for the Province and the Dominion, by coming forward with liberal benefactions. The Provincial Government have proposed the liberal grant of \$160,000 which the Legislature will probably vote without much delay or opposition. This, with the insurance on the building, will make a quarter of a million dollars at once available, but twice that amount will be really needed to put the institution in a position to meet the requirements of the near future. As when originally built it was wisely built for a quarter-century in the future, so now it will be but the exercise of a wise foresight to rebuild with a view to at least another quarter-century in advance. We shall hope to hear of many and large contributions with this end in view.

IT is a pity that some fixed principle cannot be found to guide the Ministers charged with the financial administration of the Dominion and the Provinces in determining what items of expenditure belong rightfully to capital and what to current account. The standing criticism of the financial critics of the Opposition is that Governments deceive the people as to the real state of the public funds by charging to capital account heavy expenditures which should be charged to current account. Whatever may be the force of this criticism as applied to any specific transaction, there can be no doubt that the possession of a certain amount of liberty in respect to this phase of the public book-keeping must be a constant source of temptation to the Minister who is anxious—as what Finance Minister is not—to make the best possible showing. If there is a *bona fide* surplus there is naturally a strong desire to make it as large as possible as an evidence of economy and good management. If there is a deficit, the inducement to hide it by burying it in the ever-ready capital account is still more pressing. The force of the chief criticism made by Mr. H. E. Clarke, upon the statement presented the other day by Provincial-Treasurer Ross, depends, it will be seen, very largely upon this question. It is safe to predict that when, in a few days, the Finance Minister at Ottawa brings down his Budget the same old argument will, rightly or wrongly, be used to shew that his alleged surplus is largely a fictitious one. It might not, perhaps, be easy to lay down a rule capable of application in every case. But, as it is the first condition of financial soundness that an individual or Province should be able to make income as far as possible balance expenditure, it might perhaps be well if all parties should resolve to apply to the public finances the same rule which writers on ethics sometimes advise us to apply in the domain of morals, and give conscience in every doubtful case the benefit of the doubt.

THE speech of Treasurer Ross reveals the fact that the Provincial authorities are on the brink of another struggle with the Dominion Government. The bone of contention is, in this case, a question of money, arising out of different modes of computing interest. An effort made during the year by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to reach a settlement of their long outstanding accounts has, it appears, failed because of the refusal of the Minister of Finance to pay compound interest on certain large amounts due the Provinces. In the case of Ontario the indebtedness of the Dominion is on account of certain trust funds belonging to this Province which passed into the coffers of the Dominion Government at Confederation. The claim of the Province—a claim based, it is alleged, on an agreement made in 1882—is that compound interest at the rate of five per cent. should be paid on the sums thus held for the Province. This agreement the Dominion Government is now accused of repudiating. The Ontario Government, with a view to the settlement of the question, has, while holding itself entitled to the full amount reckoned on the basis of compound interest on the twenty-two years during which the money has remained with the Dominion authorities, proposed as a compromise an intermediate arrangement, with arbitration as an alternative. The compromise proposition is that the Dominion Government place to the credit of the Provinces, half yearly, interest at five per cent. per annum on the special and trust funds shown by the accounts rendered in January, 1889, to be held on 1st July, 1867, by the Dominion on account of the Provinces; and that simple interest at five per cent. should be allowed on these half yearly credits in the same way as has been done in the same accounts with the interest on the Common School funds, and that the recognized principle relating to interest-bearing accounts should be applied, viz., applying payment first in liquidation of accrued interest before application on account of principal. It is, of course, to be borne in mind that this is an *ex parte* statement, and judgment should be suspended until the other side be heard from, but on its face Mr. Ross's argument seems to be clear and his proposition reasonable. The amount involved in the question as between simple and compound interest is no less than a million and a quarter of dollars. The charge of attempted repudiation to this amount is a serious one to be brought against the Dominion Government.

NOTHING has been known in Canada in a long time of a more painful kind, as affecting the character of a public man, than the series of letters written by Mr. Rykert, which were recently published in the *Globe*, and which have since been the subject of inquiry in Parliament. The letters are so shameless in themselves; both

as revealing the mind of the writer and as casting dark imputations upon men in the highest positions, that Sir Richard Cartwright did a public duty in calling the attention of the House of Commons to them and giving the alleged writer an opportunity for explanation. That explanation has been given. We do not suppose anyone not personally biassed could be found to say that it is in the least degree satisfactory. On the contrary, one of the most humiliating features of the case is that a Member of the Commons can be found who either really is, or pretends to be, unable to see anything wrong in the correspondence and the transaction to which it relates. Can the personal integrity and the sense of public duty have fallen so low in a Canadian politician? We are loath to believe it, and still more loath to suppose that there can be any hesitancy on the part of the great body of Commons, in marking the affair with its appropriate stigma. Indeed, there can hardly be any political incentive for either party to take such a course, seeing that the letters in question do the greatest injury to the political friends of the writer. Nevertheless we await with some curiosity the action of the Government, whose members are so seriously maligned, and of Parliament, in the matter. It will also be interesting to observe how the use and defence of such methods by a barrister will be looked upon by his brethren of the legal fraternity. It would be sad indeed should we be forced to conclude that there is any considerable number of our politicians, or of members of the legal profession, who could even stop to consider whether there is anything wrong or unworthy in a Member of the House of Commons either actually using his personal influence with his friends in the Government, or falsely professing to have so used it, in return for a prospective reward, in the shape of a large sum of money given "as a present" to a member of his family. It is pitifully true that too many persons, who ought to be better informed, or more conscientious, seem to think that a less stringent code of honesty and honour governs transactions with a Government than that which is binding in doing business with a private individual. But lawyers and Members of Parliament should know better.

THE recent disgraceful riots in Hull are incidents of a class which cannot be too strongly deprecated by all good citizens, irrespective of race or creed. Happily or unhappily, neither of our great divisions of race or creed, can be properly severe upon the other in regard to such matters, without involving itself in the same condemnation. If similar occurrences, even in Toronto itself on former occasions, were on a smaller scale and more speedily suppressed, the result was due simply to the fact that the particular class of persons, English or French, Protestant or Catholic, who resort to such means of confuting their opponents, is much more largely represented in proportion to population in Hull than in Toronto. This again is easily explained by the fact that Hull is little more than a manufacturing town, and that its peculiar manufactures are of such a kind as to draw to it a large number of the roughest and most ignorant classes. These remarks are not by any means intended as an apology for the rioting, but as a salutary reminder of the injustice which we are liable to commit in our haste and indignation, of blaming the creed, or the race, for an intolerance which is the outcome of a fanaticism of ignorance, that is common, though let us hope, not in the same degree, to people of every race and creed. In this particular case it is gratifying to know that the turbulence and violence of the Hull rioters have been unequivocally condemned by Archbishop Duhamel and the local Catholic clergy, and that the Provincial authorities are taking prompt measures to prevent a repetition of such outrages as those which Miss Wright and her companion evangelists have suffered. It is but fair to add that the spirit in which Miss Wright has acted and is still disposed to act, as judged by her letters to the press, is admirable and exemplary. It may be hoped that all concerned, whatever their personal views in regard to the work of the evangelists, will see that it is essential, in the interests of civil and religious freedom, that their services be now continued until such time as the rioters have learned the lesson of tolerance, and such meetings can be held without fear of interruption.

THE long looked-for report of the Parnell Commission has been presented to Parliament. Seeing that the Commissioners are mortal men it would, we suppose, be too much to claim that they have been able to divest themselves completely of all preconceived opinions and feelings, but were it otherwise, it would be still more hopeless to expect those on whom their decisions reflect

with more or less severity to give them credit for absolute impartiality. It is, nevertheless, matter for congratulation that these learned judges have acquitted themselves of their most difficult and delicate trust in a manner which sustains the best traditions of the English bench, and which compels the acceptance of their verdict by all fair-minded men, as the end of controversy on almost all points on which they have felt themselves able to pronounce with any degree of confidence. With regard to the question which seems to be still in debate in the English journals as to how far the verdict is one of acquittal, and how far one of guilty, or not proven, everything depends upon the point of departure. There were really two distinct though closely related counts in the indictment. The one charged the Parnellite leaders with being directly cognizant of and aiding and abetting outrage and assassination. Every generous mind will be glad that they are fairly acquitted of this charge. Had it been established the result would have been most painful, not only because of its relation to the accused themselves, but by reason also of its bearing upon the statesmen of both political parties, who have in turn coquetted with Parnell and his lieutenants for the support of the Home Rule Party. The other count of the indictment charged these men with having entered into a conspiracy to destroy landlordism in Ireland, and to bring about Irish independence. The verdict is that they did enter into a conspiracy to effect the first-named object and that some of them did establish and join the Land League to bring about the latter. To what extent this brands them as criminals will depend upon the view one takes of the inherent criminality involved in such revolutionary ends, but no one will put those ends in the same category for baseness and turpitude as the acts described in the first-named charge. The net result, then, of the trial is first to relieve Parnell and his chief assistants of that which was most revolting, and which alone was really new in the *Times'* famous "Parnellism and Crime" articles, and second to leave the case in all other respects just about where it found it. The incident of the forged letters, and the confession of wrong involved in the payment of a large sum of money to Parnell to stop the prosecution for libel, have undoubtedly been a serious blow to the *prestige* of the *Times* newspaper, and it is pretty clear that no effort will be spared to compel that paper to divulge the secret history of the procurement of those letters, or at least to prove itself innocent of any knowledge or suspicion of their fraudulent character. Probably no one but a rabid Parnellite can entertain the monstrous supposition that the *Times'* managers did not thoroughly believe in the genuineness of the letters, but it may be questioned whether those managers do not owe the Parnellites and the public a frank history of the whole transaction.

THE ENGLISH MINORITY IN QUEBEC—VI. (Concluding article.)

THEORIES OF CHURCH AND STATE.

THE task I proposed to myself is almost done; but, before closing, I would like to invite attention to some considerations upon the relations of Church and State in Quebec, with special reference to the Supremacy of the Queen. I shall not recur to the extremists upon either side, but shall rather try and indicate the *modus vivendi* which seems to be present in the minds of those who think without making much noise.

The principle laid down in 1854 by the Parliament of United Canada was that every semblance of connection between Church and State should be abolished—and that was done, as regards all forms of faith but the Roman form. If it had been possible Parliament would probably have gone to the full extent of its theory; but it was not possible. The French have always had a consistent theory of their own, and while content to let the English arrange their religious matters according to English views, they wished their own Church let alone. Just as it was left then, it stands now. But, if the Parliament of Old Canada was unable then to make any change, how absurd is it to talk of change now in the Provincial Legislature! The question is completely in the power of the people of Quebec, who have the ballot with which to correct anything which they themselves feel to be a grievance. Is it likely that any good impression will be made on their minds by raising a "no popery" cry in the neighbouring provinces?

With the exception of its domestic advantages as regards its own people, obtained long previous to Confederation, and to a large extent settled immediately after the conquest, and which have been fully discussed in previous letters, the Church of Rome in this province is in the same position as others. It is a purely voluntary association, as also are the others, for no one can be held subject to its control for one moment against his will. It has no tribunals more than other churches; its regulations have no coercive power more than others; its penalties, precisely as in the case of the other churches, lie solely in the

region of the conscience. Moreover it ought always, in common justice, to be borne in mind that its loyalty to the Crown has been in this province continuously and unflinchingly proved, not only by words but by deeds, ever since the country fell under the dominion of the British Empire. Therefore, in the words of a British statesman, "ingenuity and eloquence cannot be worse employed than in persuading men who are as good citizens as ourselves, that their religion calls upon them to be bad subjects. It may be all very good logic and unanswerable casuistry, but it is very bad politics—politics I mean in its higher sense." In the lower sense of the word unfortunately the case is often otherwise.

So far as may be gathered from authentic sources the theory of the relation of Church and State in Quebec differs very little from that held in the United States and in other countries which have no State Church. It is the theory of a "free Church in a free State," and might be formulated thus:—

1. The Church is an independent society instituted by Jesus Christ, its invisible head. It has its own laws, officers, constitution, and government. It has also its own ends and aims which are different from those of the civil ruler.

2. The only persons authorized to administer the affairs of this society are its own office-holders; not only in matters of discipline and administration of the sacraments, but the whole of the necessary and ordinary business of the Church as a visible society.

3. The civil magistrate is bound, in the exercise of his lawful authority, to aim in civil or temporal things at the prosperity of the Church.

So far the Protestant churches in Canada and the United States, self-governing and independent as they are, would scarcely dissent. Under the third head all Churches are incessantly invoking the aid of the civil power for legislation of various kinds, and this they do with the more confidence because they hold that the salvation of souls is a higher end than mere temporal prosperity, and therefore the Church is in that sense superior to the State.

But the proposition that the power of the State is subordinate to the Church, although it has been put forward theoretically in an authoritative exposition of the true meaning of the celebrated Bull of Boniface VIII., is not held as a practical proposition in Quebec. The ancient jurisprudence and the history of French Canada were antagonistic to such a theory, and the judicial decisions and statutes quoted in my preceding letters show that it has no hold upon the mind of the people. It never had in France, for in ecclesiastical matters there was always an appeal *ab abusu* to the king whenever the spiritual invaded the temporal jurisdiction, or the temporal trespassed upon the spiritual. Pope Boniface aimed this Bull, so much quoted of late years, at France; but it brought nothing but immediate evil upon the Church of Rome for, almost within the year, the Pope died of mortification at the personal indignities which agents of the King of France inflicted upon him in his own native town in Italy. Shortly after followed the exile to Avignon which led to the great schism. The Bull was promulgated when the whole West was Roman Catholic, and when the Canon Law was almost the only public international law in Europe. The world has moved on since A.D. 1302, and a document which had no practical effect six hundred years ago—two centuries before Luther began to preach—need not cause us or our outside friends to lie awake of nights with anxiety. The theory which runs through all the decisions and statutes of Quebec, is that the two powers are co-ordinate, and that necessarily follows from their independence. Each in its own sphere is supreme.

It is not possible for a man to be a Roman Catholic and deny that the Pope, as vicar of Christ, is the head of the visible Church. If he does that he is a Protestant upon the instant. Nor is it possible, since the Vatican Council, for a Roman Catholic to deny that the Pope alone is supreme in all matters of faith and morals—when he speaks *ex cathedra* as universal doctor—a circumstance which it appears by no means easy to ascertain with certainty. It is no part of my task to discuss these questions. I would, however, observe that what may be distinguished as the *temporal supremacy* of the Pope is not involved in any decision of the Vatican Council, and this temporal supremacy it is which concerns Protestants. The spiritual supremacy of the Pope extends over the consciences of his own people; his ecclesiastical jurisdiction depends upon his position as head of the Roman Church, but in the "Syllabus" certain propositions are laid down which are alarming to Protestants. We may, however, learn from Sir George Bowyer, a Roman Catholic M.P. of great learning and eminence in England (*Concordantia Sacerdotii et Imperii*), that it is "a figment and absurdity to regard the Syllabus as infallible," and that "Catholics do not hold it as infallible." The discussion in England upon Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet brought out strong differences of opinion among ecclesiastics as to the Syllabus, and Mgr. Fessler is quoted in the *Dublin Review* as stating that "many theologians think its infallibility to be doubtful." The *Dublin Review* itself retracted its first statement upon the question and then retracted its retraction. All of which is interesting to a Protestant only as showing that the question is an open one in the Roman Church. In former years the spiritual supremacy of the Pope was a very serious doctrine to Protestant princes. To Queen Elizabeth, for instance, it was a matter of life and death; to be fought with every weapon at her command, for the Pope used his spiritual power in attempting to dethrone her; and it continued to be a vital question to the Kings of

England so long as any of the House of Stuart remained. So long also as the Pope continued to be a temporal prince it is conceivable that other temporal rulers might be jealous of his control over their subjects. Now, however, the spiritual headship of the Pope has ceased to be a legitimate cause of apprehension; nor is it a matter of essential importance that the Pope is an Italian, resident at Rome. If he were an Englishman, resident at Malta, the case would be in no way different. He would still be the head of the Roman Church and his spiritual power would be as independent and as binding in the forum of the conscience as now.

The kernel of this question of Church and State does not, for us, lie in any of these points. It is here—and it cannot be avoided. Two jurisdictions, independent of each other, exist side by side. Their aims are different, their administration and sanctions are different, but it cannot be hoped that conflicts as to subject-matter will always be avoided. Wise prelates and wise statesmen always will avoid them; but prelates are not always wise, nor are statesmen so, and questions like the Guibord case are allowed in moments of exaltation to take practical shape in the exterior forum. Then, in a conflict of the two jurisdictions, which is to define the limits of the other?

I do not propose to discuss the question—of all questions the most profound and difficult—which ought to define the other. That I leave to theologians and canonists to discuss during the next thousand years; as the thousand years passed have not exhausted it. My object is simply to enquire which of these powers now, in the Province of Quebec, does, as an actual matter of fact, define the other. That is the only question with which Protestants in or out of the Province have any practical concern.

Just at this point of the discussion comes in the Act of the Queen's supremacy which is the formal statement of a fact existing—that the Crown is supreme over all causes ecclesiastical in the same manner and to no greater extent than the Crown is supreme over causes temporal—that is *by law, and by means of the various established Courts of Law*. Now in Canada the Crown has never established any courts for the cognizance of spiritual or ecclesiastical causes, nor are there any civil laws existing here upon such subject-matter. Under the old *régime* it was different; for the King in his instructions to Intendant Talon enjoined him to hold a just balance between the civil and spiritual powers residing respectively in the King and the Bishop; but *always so that the latter should be inferior to the former*. In Quebec as in Ontario all churches make their own laws, which bind their own members in the forum of the conscience, and these laws when they descend into the region of temporals are of the nature of consensual contracts which the courts will look into and enforce or not as contracts—to no greater or less extent in the case of the Roman Church than in the case of the various Protestant Churches. There is not the conflict now which existed under the old French laws. In spirituals there is neither superior nor inferior. There is in each church its own spiritual power without a rival, whether it be a general assembly sitting within or without the province or an assembly of prelates dependent upon the Pope; but in mixed causes, here as everywhere else, the civil courts decide upon the validity of civil effects.

It is characteristic of the consistent course of the Roman Bishops of this province that they have never disputed the supremacy of the Crown in any exercise of it which has occurred in this province, and in fact until the year 1888, it was acknowledged annually in every Parish Church in the province. In Chapter 22 of the Cons. Statutes of Lower Canada, it is enjoined that copies of certain statutes are to be provided for permanent record in every parish. These are to be read at every first annual meeting of Churchwardens, and publicly at the door of every parish church after High Mass, upon the three first Sundays of September in every year, under a penalty of four dollars for every omission. Among the documents enjoined thus to be read was Sec. 5 of the Quebec Act of 1774, as follows:

"And, for the more perfect security and ease of the minds of the inhabitants of the said Province, it is hereby declared that His Majesty's subjects professing the religion of the Church of Rome, of and in the said Province of Quebec, may have, hold, and enjoy the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome, subject to the King's supremacy, declared and established by an Act made in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth over all the dominions and countries which then did or thereafter should belong to the Imperial Crown of the Realm; and that the clergy of the said Church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion."

Time brings about strange changes. This Act, which was the safeguard of the French Catholics in their time of danger, is now the safeguard of the English Protestant minority. Though the provision made sixty years ago for reading it at the church doors was omitted in the revision of last year, the Act was not repealed, for it still stands in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada among the Imperial Statutes in force. All these statutes are omitted in the last Dominion revision; probably because, being laws of the Empire, the revisors had no power to touch them.

In some sense or other we may be sure that the Queen's supremacy, as laid down in the 1st Eliz., is in force here, and that no power in Canada has ever derogated from it. The full ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown has been modified, step by step, in the course of centuries, by the English Sovereigns in the Imperial Parliament under the

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stress of modern ideas. The Act of Elizabeth must therefore be read with all the later jurisprudence under which the widest religious liberty has been established. The residue is still the law of the Empire, and it is that the Queen is supreme in her courts, and that from all her courts there lies an appeal to her in Council, and that she in her courts defines the limits of her jurisdiction. It is only justice to the Roman Church in Quebec to add that it never disputed that. The tithes and dues of the Church are collected to this very day under the authority of Section 5 of the Quebec Act above cited, which at the same time guards the civil rights of the Protestant minority.

The danger to the Protestant minority has not, in this instance, come from the Roman bishops. It has come, and is still coming, from laymen in the Dominion Parliament who propound the theory that Acts of the Empire specially referring to Canada, and presumably the 1st Eliz. and the Quebec Act of 1774, grow effete, and may be repealed, explicitly and even implicitly, by our legislators. This amounts virtually to a declaration of independence, and is full of danger to the English minority. It leaves them without ultimate support in any direction, for, by the influence of States Rights' theories, the veto of the Dominion Parliament has been seriously impaired. Acts of Parliament which are in daily use do not grow effete, even were they to date from Edward I. Nor can a stream ever rise higher than its source. This is the very foundation, not only of our constitution, but, necessarily and logically, of every conceivable constitution. There is no need to quote Todd, or any other authority for that, because the decisions of our judges will suffice, and they are in the Reports. The United Empire Loyalists laid down their lives and fortunes for this principle; their descendants are forgetting it. It always was the law; but in 1865, some questions having arisen it was re-stated by the Imperial Parliament as follows:—"Any colonial law which is, or shall be, in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such law may relate; or repugnant to any Order or Regulation made under the authority of such Act of Parliament, or having in the Colony the force or effect of such Act, shall be read subject to such Act, Order or Regulation, and shall, to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely null and void."—28-29 Vic., Cap. 63.

In years gone by the laws of the Empire have been the shelter of the French Roman Catholics of this Province; in years to come they may be the shelter of the Protestants. The real danger to the minority in Quebec is in the drift towards disintegration which, in spite of parliamentary resolutions of loyalty, is insidiously sweeping the country away from its old political landmarks into unknown seas. At Quebec recent legislation has introduced the principle that moral considerations, to wit, the conscience of the majority, or, in other words, the will of the majority, may over-ride admittedly legal settlements. Very dangerous doctrine, this, for general application throughout the Roman world! More dangerous probably to the Church of Rome than to any other; the more so because, in this case, the services of those who, upon Roman principles, are in this Province the authorized guides of the conscience have been rejected. There is neither royal nor papal supremacy in that. It is the supremacy of a parliamentary majority. The Church of Rome has suffered more than she has ever benefited by the conscience of parliamentary majorities.

These are some of the considerations which lead the English minority in Quebec to be tranquil as to their future. Outsiders seek to appal us by insisting upon the unchanging spirit of Rome. There is nothing unchanging; nor is it possible for Rome to resist the march of the centuries. The Middle Ages have passed away never to return, nor can the most passionate entreaties recall them. History does not move in circles, but in spirals, and, though it may seem to return upon its traces, it always advances.

S. E. DAWSON.

Montreal, February 14th, 1890.

BANK CHARTERS.

JUDGING by the utterances of Ministers of the Crown, members of Parliament and the press, for the past few years, the renewal of the bank charters is not likely to be attended with anything in the nature of drastic changes.

The tendency is, when a bank fails, to demand of the Government some legislation that will put wise heads on fools' shoulders, or that will give ripe experience and trained capacity for incompetence and rash ambition.

Public sentiment as a rule is rather hostile to banks. They are, of course, soulless corporations, the multitude of unsuccessful applicants for accommodation never forget the heartlessness of the managers who turn a deaf ear to the extraordinary merits of their enterprises or the abundance of their proffered securities. What does a bank exist for if not to loan money to those who need it, and why should it be so easy for some designing scoundrel to get away with thousands, when the few hundreds desired for a short time by the honest hard-working but hard-up citizen are denied him, sometimes not very pleasantly?

Have banks not paid pretty large dividends in past years and built up substantial reserve funds, all wrung out of the aforesaid needy borrowers in heavy interest charges? Should they not therefore be shorn of some of their privileges as occasion offers, and be taught to be more accommodating and less independent of a suffering public?

The value of banks as handmaids of commerce is not overestimated, and there is not a village or town in

Ontario at least where a branch of a strong institution is not earnestly coveted.

In the safe keeping of the savings and surplus cash of the people and the (remunerative) economic investment of them and his own capital, the banker causes commodities to be quickly turned to useful purposes, which gives a stimulus to the production of more.

A vast economy in the use of money has been secured by the development of banking. The large amount of money transactions effected without the intervention of coin or bank notes in a country like this is inconceivable to those not engaged in business pursuits. Banks have powerfully contributed to extinguish burglary and highway robbery, and have lent to business exchanges an amount of security and convenience quite remarkable. They are to be regarded therefore from a higher elevation than that of the unreasoning resentment of an impecunious critic.

If we have rightly interpreted public opinion it is centred largely upon the necessity for the circulation of the banks being made current at par throughout the Dominion, that the notes of the French and the Lower Province banks may pass from hand to hand without discount alike in Ontario and British Columbia, and so with the notes of all the other banks.

This would involve that the legal tenders issued by the Government be dealt with in like manner and the extraordinary provision abolished which gives the Government authorities in Montreal the power to refuse a deposit of their own notes at par, because they are stamped as redeemable only in Toronto.

The other point that the public should be protected from even temporary loss upon the bills of a failed bank, is also a reasonable requirement, and from the reports of the conferences between the bankers and the Government it appears a scheme has been arranged that will satisfactorily settle both these points.

It will be a relief to the thoughtful student of political economy to know that the Government is not in sympathy with the advocates of the "Rag Baby;" and if they cannot see their way to surrender the circulation privileges they have appropriated in the shape of a forced loan from the people, they do not intend extending so unwise and unwarrantable an invasion of the purely banking arena.

The clamour of a certain journal, whose claims to authority on financial matters are little recognised, for the appointment of Government bank inspectors, has found little support even from those who have superficially examined the subject, and none at all from those who have exhaustively pondered its probable effect. That the paternal functions of a Government should be very sparingly exercised none will deny, and unless it were the intention to give, by means of a Government supervision of the operations of all the banks, absolute indemnity from loss, alike to their creditors and shareholders it would be folly to attempt it at all.

The system of banking in Canada forbids the possibility of a complete and thorough inspection of its current transactions by any officials outside those of its own staff; and even if it were possible to employ Government officers competent to express an intelligent opinion as to the value of the assets of such an institution as the Bank of Montreal, with its thirty or forty branches in Canada, the United States and Britain, who would undertake to reconcile the differences of opinion that might arise between them and the trained bank officials? The most corrupt rottenness could be concealed from such a Government inspection, and nothing but mischief could result from a disagreement between the two sets of inspectors as to the value of certain assets, since an appeal to the shareholders might result in publicity fatal to the debtors and their credit. But, it is reasoned, Government inspection of such strong and old established concerns as the Bank of Montreal is not necessary. It is only the weaker and newer banks from which danger may be expected; and the public ought to know exactly what the condition of such institutions is, in the opinion of an independent inspector. Such a partial application of so important a law would be impracticable, and it has only to be stated to have it condemned.

It is not contended that the Government might not with advantage employ the services of a gentleman of the capacity and experience of the late Mr. Smithers, who might be trusted to examine and make an independent report upon the condition of a bank whose published statement or reputed management gave evidence of imminent failure. But the utmost that could be expected from such a proceeding would be the hastening of the downfall of the inspected bank. Even the certificate of perfect soundness of so eminent an official would only be received with qualified confidence, and anything short of this, and any doubt as to the infallibility of the official himself, or the perfect impartiality of his report, would be swift destruction to the doomed institution.

As well might Government inspectors undertake to secure the prosperity of all the other financial and commercial corporations of the country, which must depend for success absolutely upon conditions wholly removed from either governmental or legislative supervision.

The question of reserves of a minimum fixed proportion may form the subject of another article. X. Y. Z.

A TELEPHONE has been established between Yokohama and Striznoka, a distance of 100 miles, in Japan, by order of the Mikado. It is the first in the country and works finely.—*Electrical Review*.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN has had the courage to come into the very citadel of protective policies in Canada, and has asked us to look ourselves in the face. To be candid, we have been already taking a clandestine peep at ourselves, and have been making more or less doleful confessions of our disappointment with ourselves in our own opinion, however much we may have hoped that others knew it not. To be requested to come together to discover the cause is soothing, especially if we may assure ourselves that we are not to blame. Therefore Mr. Wiman's lecture on the possibilities for Montreal and the Province of Quebec under more advantageous commercial relations with the United States attracted a crammed audience in the Queen's Hall. To the good people of Toronto Mr. Wiman's attitude was recently explained, and needs no further opposition from us. But they may be pleased to know that in the rival city of the East we also have had an opportunity of listening to his soul-stirring words. Still in the very prime of life; a Canadian by birth; coming from the very heart of the commercial life of the greatest commercial people in the world, Mr. Wiman brought with him his own credentials. Perhaps better than any living man he knows the two countries of which he spoke. Their peculiar differences and similarities, their common resources and individual policies are to him like the calendar on his desk. And the reception we gave him in Montreal was due neither to any scheme he advanced nor to any he denounced. We simply felt we were in the presence of a man who knows us as no other Canadian knows, and who speaks as no Canadian has ever thought himself to have the courage to speak. Of gentlemanly bearing, graceful motion, concise language, logical reasoning, bold and unflinching aim, sweeping in his pictures of what we ought to be and to do, and gentle in his reminders of our failures in both, he kept his hearers bound for two hours. May it be the beginning of public spirit among us. May it be the tocsin sounding along the shores of our rivers and lakes, through every street and village lane, calling our young men to don their manhood, to go forth to battle against patriotic indifference, political hoodwinking, and the encroachments of overbearing selfishness. It is not the love of money which in Canada we mourn, but the lust to procure it without earning it. We are teaching ourselves to deceive ourselves. We have lost our faith in the true dignity of labour. We boast of our lack of faith in ourselves. We are not making ourselves a manufacturing people, a self-reliant, self-progressive nation. We are content to have others do for us, to compel others to do for us what our fathers would have scorned to see done for them. In all earnestness it may be asked if our "protective" enthusiasm has helped us to produce one single genuine manufacturer—one man who by theoretical and practical knowledge of his work, by chemical analysis of his raw materials, by constant assiduity to his machinery and processes, can lay the faintest claim to the title. Well may Mr. Wiman remind us that, if with unlimited free water power, an industrious, economical and contented French peasantry as operatives, and supplies of raw material in wood, iron, copper, coal, waiting for the attack, we cannot manufacture, we had better take to some other trade. The peculiar element necessary can not be supplied by twenty-five per cent.—nor by cent per cent.

Dr. Matthew Hutchison read, before the Protestant Ministerial Association, a paper on the "Marriage Laws of our Province," which brought out some striking facts. It appears that it is the Church and not the State with us that is supreme. No civil power can marry either two Catholics, a Catholic and a Protestant, or even two Protestants (heretics). The civil power can deal with the civil effects of marriage, but not with the knot itself, nor can it annul a union which the Church has consummated. A civil marriage is a farce, and a divorce granted by civil law is a crime to be punished with eternal damnation. Our judges have always decided that a marriage celebrated by a Protestant clergyman by virtue of a license is wrongfully contracted, that the license is of no value whatever, and that in any difficulty the Superior Court can have to do only with the civil effects of the union, leaving the Church to be supreme adviser in the rest.

Hitherto it has been the custom in McGill University for each faculty to arrange and enjoy its own undergraduate festivities. These have usually taken the form of an annual dinner, with more or less *éclat* and more or less satisfaction, but with nothing of a unity of aim and spirit which might build up a grand feeling of cohesion. The present winter, however, has seen a departure from old ways, and one which must secure the sympathy and interest of every university. On the evening of the 14th instant one of the finest gatherings which Montreal has ever witnessed sat down to a banquet in the large dining-hall of the Windsor Hotel. Chancellor, governors, Principal, professors in arts, medicine, law, science, guests from sister and affiliated colleges, graduates, undergraduates and a large number of ladies formed into a stately procession, and, to the strains of music, took their appointed seats at the festive board. Speech and song followed each other in the hours allotted to the celebration, and even when midnight arrived the literary audience was not wearied of counting and re-counting their successes in the past and their hopes for the future.

Alas! that we are but finite! The sister University of Toronto, which was toasted and cheered to the echo, and whose esteemed principal was expected to have been present, was at the very moment in the throes of her

fearful fate. Few events have made a more profound sensation in Montreal, or called forth a deeper and truer sympathy than the national calamity which has deprived Toronto of her beautiful halls of learning.

The Victoria Skating Rink throws a fresh interest into its fancy dress carnivals by requesting the skaters, as much as possible, to represent our early history in their costumes. The rink was gay with light and colour, beauty and music. Coats of arms of our ancient Governors were ranged around. A model of the old Prescott gate at Quebec in ice at one end; Jacques Cartier's flagship, *La Grande Hermine*, with poop lanterns and guns, anchor and basket lookout at the mast head in the centre, and all around trappers, voyageurs, Indians, Wolfes, Montcalms, etc., etc., made up a living picture of our early colonial life.

The inauguration of the new Municipal Council was the occasion of the Council Chamber being transformed by flowers, ladies, and smiles. The Mayor in assuming, or rather in re-assuming, his duties as Chief Magistrate read an address in which he reviewed the past year's work in the principal branches of service, and received the congratulations of his *confrères*. Committees were afterwards appointed, and notice was given of two motions, the effect of which must present a study to the philosophical, viz., that the tax on liquor saloons be raised to \$1,000 per annum, and the roofs of our houses are to be made so that the drips of melted, and the avalanches of frozen, snow will fall into the yards instead of into the street.

Mr. L. C. David, M.P.P., lectured before the Club National on the "Political and National Future of Canada." In dealing with the great bug-bears he said he had no sympathy with Imperial Federation, nor with Independence, and, although he did not advocate the third, he admitted the advantages to be gained by it.

Dr. F. W. Kelley, lecturing on "Canada our Country," traced the development of our rivers, canals, prairies, and provinces, drew attention to our enormous exports in animals, cheese, eggs, furs, wheat, barley, timber, fish, and minerals, and reminded us that by 1900 there will be 100 millions of English speaking people on this continent, adding that in half a century later we shall be the arbiters of the human race.

In connection with similar patriotic topics Prof. G. D. Roberts, of Windsor, lectured in the halls of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The chancellor, principal, masters and students were present, and Prof. Roberts, while urging his audience to rouse themselves to a living interest in their country, admitted that he found a difficulty in choosing between Federation and Independence.

At this season a number of our first conservatories are always thrown open for a day to the members of the Horticultural Society. The names of Allan, Abbott, Redpath, Burnette, Angus, Mackay are celebrated for their treasures in camellias, azaleas, orchids, ferns, bread-fruit trees, calla lilies, hyacinths, palms, roses, pitcher and foliage plants.

A meeting of gentlemen representing our railway, steamship and municipal interests was held in the Mayor's office to draft a memorial to the Hon. Mr. Carling in reference to the establishment of proper quarters for immigrants at the wharves. The change in landing passengers here instead of at Quebec renders some steps in this direction absolutely imperative.

A long continued series of social gaieties was brought to an end last week. Our amusements now partake of the sombre hues of that period in an ecclesiastical calendar which is supposed to be associated with sackcloth and ashes.

VILLE MARIE.

PRISON REFORM.

THE observance of the centenary of the death of John Howard, the philanthropist, and the honour paid to his memory in the various countries associated with his life's labours, naturally again call attention to that much discussed and vexed question known as prison reform. To regard criminals with a kindly view to their reformation, moral improvement and physical comfort is a comparatively recent development of our civilization, and the progress yet made is not very much to be boasted of.

The first step in prison reform was in Italy, 1704, when Pope Clement XI. established the prison of St. Michael for boys and youths on the plan now known as the "Auburn system"—the system of separate cells at night and silent associated labour by day, with education as the basis of reformation. Following in the footsteps of Pope Clement, in this direction, were Wesley and Whitefield, John Howard and Dr. Donne. The Empress Maria Theresa, of Austria, aided the good work, and in 1775 Viscount Vitain XIV. founded the convict-prison at Ghent, having separate cells and a more intelligent and humane system of discipline than ever before attempted on a large scale. "Here then," remarks the Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, author of "The State of Prisons," "in the prison of Ghent, we find already applied the great principles which the world to-day is but slowly and painfully seeking to introduce into prison management."

With Howard's death this general movement of reform lost its force till, in 1813, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, a lady of aristocratic connections in London, a member of the Society of Friends, a devout woman singularly endowed with benevolence, strength of will, and feminine graces, commenced her visits to Newgate prison. She found the condition of women in prison simply appalling, and awakened a new interest in prison reforms. Wilberforce and Buxton aided her in Parliament. As a result, in 1823, Sir Robert Peel put aside the medley of old laws

pertaining to prison discipline and framed a new code, called the Consolidated Jail Act, which went into immediate effect. It was a crude law, providing for no classification amongst convicts, but it made some steps forward, and swept away still more vicious old laws, under which prisons were simply hot-beds for the propagation of crime.

The originator of the ideal system to which the prisons of Great Britain are making gradual approaches—called the system of progressive classification—was a Scotchman, Captain Alexander Maconochie, a worthy successor of the noble Howard, who some half century ago perfected a system, and on his own application was made Governor of the British penal colony of Norfolk Island for the purpose of putting it to practical test. There were then 1,500 convicts on the island, made up of the worst malefactors from Britain. Maconochie called his plan the "social system of prison treatment." Its basis is the belief that a state of cheerfulness, hopefulness and kindly treatment is essential for improvement and reform amongst criminals. In brief, his system has four aims and methods: a labour sentence instead of a time sentence, so that prisoners know at once that they can by labour shorten imprisonment in proportion to industry; to enable them to have their punishment further lessened by their good behaviour, daily recorded and cumulative to their advantage, thus placing a constant premium on self-restraint; by giving degrees of social liberty in proportion to the good use made of it, and encouraging the exercise of genial qualities; by giving the prisoner a part of the wages of his labour, to be put in his possession on leaving the institution or to go to his family. Captain Maconochie did not attempt to bring about the emulation and ambition which this system is calculated to inspire by at once supposing the prisoners to be ready for it, but divided the terms of their sentences into three periods. During the first, or punishing stage, the men were subject to close surveillance and discipline. At the expiry of this term they could divide themselves into companies of six by mutual consent only. Each six were to have a common fund of marks, into which all their earnings were to be paid, and from which the fines of any and all that company must be paid. This is, perhaps, the most original reform of the whole system, and at once makes the germ for the growth of all the qualities that are essential to a good member of society. Of course much could be done by Captain Maconochie at Norfolk Island which other surroundings would make altogether unfeasible. But the great reformer undoubtedly taught the prisoners industry, appreciation of the rights of others, the mutuality of the obligations in a community, self-reliance, and self-respect. Sir Walter Crofton succeeded him, and organized the system more perfectly to adapt its discipline and methods to the average grade of the persons who have charge of prisons; that is to say, to a much lower level than would be required were such men as Maconochie in charge.

It would, however, be too lengthy a task to enter into detail of the system pursued at the present time in Great Britain, which dates from the year 1852, when the relinquishment of transportation led to the introduction of sentences to penal servitude of three years and upwards. There are annually about three thousand persons sentenced to penal servitude. To contain these criminals Government has in England seven large prisons, besides penal establishments at Gibraltar and the Bermudas. The first year of sentence is spent at Pentonville or Millbank, and a considerable part of it, varying according to circumstances, is passed in separate confinement. Thence the prisoner is transferred to Chatham, Portland, Woking, or Dartmoor, where the men are employed in associations on public works, Dartmoor being intended for those whose health is supposed to be unequal to the hard work of Chatham or Portland. In each of these places a competent staff is maintained, about one officer to every ten prisoners, exclusive of the governors, chaplains, and medical officers; the diet, clothing, work, and in fact the whole method of life is regulated with the utmost minuteness, and with the most careful attention to the health of the prisoners; gratuities and remissions of sentence are granted for good behaviour; and a certain amount of schooling and attendance on the service of religion is enforced. It may be asked what more can be or is necessary to be done? Yet there is much to be done to complete, or help on the reformation we will suppose has commenced while undergoing the punishment the law has decreed. It is on leaving the place of his incarceration that the guiding hand and friendly counsel is most needed. It is possible that the machine-like regularity and minute coercion of a prison life are found positively to weaken the prisoner's powers of forethought and self-government. A man comes out of prison improved in physical health; the craving for excitement, quickened by the monotony of confinement; his power of self-control, weakened by want of exercise; without means of existence, possibly with no home to go to, he seeks out his old associates, and returns to his old habits. It seems a very comprehensible process.

In most of the German States, care is taken by the authorities that a convict on his liberation should have the means of immediate subsistence provided for him; and he is placed for a probationary term under more or less surveillance from the local magistrates, with a view at once to render his relapse into crime more hazardous, and to afford him assistance in his efforts to gain an honest living. In Prussia, Wurtemberg, and also in Tuscany, voluntary societies co-operate with the Governments in this work; and their labours, we are told, have effected a marked diminution in the amount of the time.

In Spain we have a very curious instance of the amount of good achieved by one individual who struck out the right path for himself, and also of the mode in which the best organization may be frustrated by the introduction of a wrong principle.

"In the city of Valencia," wrote Mr. Recorder Hill, "there has long been a penitentiary gaol under the government of Colonel Montesinos. This gentleman acted upon the prisoners by urging them to self-reformation. He excited them to industry, by allowing them a small portion of their earnings for their own immediate expenditure, under due regulation to prevent abuse. He enabled them to raise their position, stage after stage, by perseverance in good conduct. When they had acquired his confidence he entrusted them with commissions which carried them beyond the walls of the prison, relying on the moral influence which he had acquired over them to prevent their desertion. And finally, he discharged them before the expiration of their sentences, when he had satisfied himself that they had acquired habits of patient labour, moderate skill in some useful occupation, and the estimable faculty of self-denial. . . . His success was answerable to the zeal and wisdom of his administration, and the Spanish Government appointed him Inspector-General of all the prisons in Spain. Under his system, the prisons became models of order, cleanliness, and cheerful industry; plots or desertions were almost unknown; and during the twenty years he was at Valencia he never required the presence of any armed force, not even to guard the bands of prisoners, numbering sometimes four hundred men, who worked outside the walls. The annual recommitments, which had averaged thirty-five per cent. sank to two per cent. Unhappily the Legislature was minded to introduce a new penal code, which converted sentences of imprisonment for a long term of years into imprisonment for life, and deprived the Governor of all power of alleviating the condition of the convict. Unconsoled by the hope of improving their lot, Colonel Montesinos observed that the convicts lost their energy. A feeling of despair spread among them, indeed that they continued to work at all was the result of discipline and consequent subordination; but they laboured without zeal, without any love of work. Finding no means by which he could counteract this terrible evil, which utterly destroyed his system, Colonel Montesinos resigned his appointment." Since then, we are told, hardly any work is done, and what is accomplished is badly performed; and desertions, then so rare, soon amounted to a most disgraceful number.

To come to this side of the Atlantic. In the United States prison horrors in the early days differed only from those of the parent country in the fact that prisons were rare, and of so simple a character that it was not easy for shameful cruelties to be practised unseen as in great dungeons. Dr. Wines states that "Connecticut for more than fifty years, 1773-1827, had an underground prison in an old mining pit near Simsbury which equalled in horrors all that was ever related of European prisons." In Philadelphia all grades of prisoners, and both sexes, were mingled in horrible disregard of decency and humanity, in the city prisons, and liquors were served to prisoners from a bar kept by a prison official. In Boston it is told that a thousand debtors were confined in common night-rooms with a thousand criminals. "Men, women, boys, lunatics, drunkards, innocent and guilty, were mingled pell-mell together." In New York, in the early days, negroes were burned alive and hanged in iron frames to die of starvation.

Reforms began over a hundred years ago by the foundation of a society in Philadelphia for the object of alleviating the miseries of public prisoners; other organizations followed, and in 1870 the National Prison Association of America was formed. It is now one of the most efficient in the world, unifying all the humanitarian influences of all the state officials into one body. Their intelligent and practical study of prison questions; their comparison of experiences and methods; their essays and reports form a college of experience that cannot fail of beneficent results, while state legislation has ably seconded the efforts for reform.

The United States, as a nation, has no great prison. Each state maintains one or more large establishments, conducted under many different systems, but in general tending to the "social system of progressive classification," and making more or less progress towards it. Each city has also its special prison. The association of prison management with politics and the facilities permitted in some states for prison officials to have a considerable patronage at their disposition, including the contracts for the labour of the prisoner, is the most unfortunate feature of United States prison systems. Under the plausible idea of making prisoners self-sustaining by the use of prison labour, legislatures may be pleased with those officials who make the best show of profit out of the prisoners to the State Treasury, and to effect this, prison labour is farmed out like slave labour. If this be done under the inspection of intelligent, disinterested men, devoted to the main work—that of reformation of the inmates of prisons—it is possible to unite the best interests of both convicts and the state, but it is also possible to make the system only a vitiated form of human slavery.

The tendency of experienced men in prison discipline is now to longer terms of imprisonment, in order to control and complete reformation. The propriety of definite sentences for crimes is questioned, and it is claimed that the officers of the prisons should have a wide discretion, and that conduct, character and degree of reformation should have very much to do with the long retention or earlier freedom of the criminals.

It seems also desirable that the hazards and penalties of a life of habitual crime, as contrasted with the casual commission of an offence, should be increased. This would be best accomplished by the introduction of the principle of accumulative sentences, that is, enacting that a frequent repetition of sentences, not in themselves serious, should be made an indictable offence and punished accordingly. At present there is a large class of persons who live for many years by crime, and are frequently summarily sentenced for short terms, but who for a long period, and sometimes for life, manage to escape conviction for any offence which would render them liable to penal servitude. Some of them have been as often as thirty or forty times in prison for a month or two, and it is precisely this class which furnishes the most hardened of our criminals. If a certain number of convictions for minor offences was made to constitute in itself a cause for long detention under reformatory discipline, those persons, whose present comparative immunity is a great temptation to others, would be effectually reached.

Our penal institutions in Canada are not numerous. In the Province of Ontario there are but two—the Kingston Penitentiary and the Central Prison of Toronto, while there is also a reformatory for boys at Penetanguishene. To the first named establishment all long-term prisoners are sentenced; in the Central Prison only those whose sentences do not exceed two years. The latter institution, which, being in our midst, most concerns us, is under the administration of the Provincial Legislature, and in the gift of that body there is no more important or responsible appointment—not that it is by any means an extra lucrative one—than that of warden.

Some three or four years ago we were favoured with a Central Prison investigation, organized more apparently on personal than on public grounds. After an exhaustive enquiry a voluminous report was made by the commissioners who sat on that enquiry, but yet that point advocated and recommended by them, and which formed the basis of the great success of the systems of Maconochie, Crofton, and Montesinos, namely, a remission of sentence for good behaviour, has never yet been carried into effect by the Government which has the charge of this establishment.

There is nothing which would more effectually stimulate the prisoner to zealously conform to the laws of the institution, and to seek the favour of those in control of it, than this same remission of sentence. It is admitted that much good has been done by the wise, just and humane system of the present warden; but it is not right that the success of such an institution should be due to the personal exertions of one who for the time being may hold the governing power, while there is a fear that the same results might not be effected in other hands.

In the administration of such an establishment, having the combined purposes of both punishment and reformation, there must be a complete sympathy and unity in working of the official staff. The appointment and dismissal of sub-officials should to a great extent be vested in the hands of the warden, instead of men being placed in such positions by political wire-pullers, whose qualifications by no means fit them for the positions they are intended to fill. A prisoner must be made to feel that the law is just and inflexible, and in every collision will prove stronger than he is; that nothing can be gained by resistance, but that submission is instantly met with kindness and willing co-operation.

In carrying out the enforcement of the punishment inflicted, the official staff is undoubtedly fulfilling the functions for which they are paid as public servants, but the encouragement of the prisoner to reformation, by all legitimate possible means, is also a duty they owe to the public. The complete and frank recognition of this principle involves no changes in the material arrangements of a prison, but it makes the whole difference in the manner in which those arrangements are carried out by all concerned in them, and in the moral agencies brought to bear on the prisoner. The offence of a criminal does not acquit society of all its duties towards him; it is assumed that the worst of traits in a convict do not prove him devoid of some good ones, for "a well-arranged adversity," as Capt. Maconochie used to call it, is oftentimes the first requisite towards improvement. In the oft-quoted words of our poet-laureate—

I hold it truth with him who sings
To one clear harp with divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves, to nobler things.

Yet St. Augustine, who first "held that true," must be numbered among those who exhibit the misery of an ill-chosen or wicked commencement, and the power of man in again and again commencing life anew, and building upon the stepping-stone of a dead life a fresh, better and purer existence.

Let us for a moment contemplate the surroundings of a discharged prisoner from our own city prison. If from a distant part of the province, Government provides him with a pass to his home, and he is placed on the train by a prison official. Possibly he may not wish to return to the place which witnessed his fall, or if this be his second term of imprisonment, Government refuses to accommodate such with the means of transportation. We have thus placed in our midst paupers of the worst kind, without homes, without money, and without character. Is it surprising that many thus friendless and hopeless should fall into bad associations and again return to their evil ways? We have a so-called Prisoners' Aid Association, but it is poorly organized and arranged on no consistent system,

and it rarely seems to reach or seek out those for whose improvement it was organized.

Whilst in prison an ample assortment of instructive and well-selected books should be at the disposal of the inmates; night-schools, with a staff of efficient and qualified assistants, should be provided; and with the united efforts of the officers of the establishment it may be hoped that the desire for reformation and a new life may be inculcated in the heart of the prisoner. But all efforts to "put off the old man" will in the most cases prove futile unless the good work of John Howard in prisons be followed up by the generous and liberal-minded in helping the discharged prisoner to obtain an honest livelihood, when out of prison.

F. S. MORRIS.

DEDICATORY.

LANDWARD the soft and pure lake breezes blow
Across a silver-sailed whitening tide
Of bright blue waters bearing to the land
Niagara's foam, Superior's agate sand.
They blow upon a city throned low,
But strong, immutable, conscious in her pride
That here, firm loyalty to law, fair truth and peace abide.

With chestnut bloom her streets in Spring are gay,
For coronal she wears in Autumn hours
The scarlet jewels of the mountain ash,
The ruddy gems that mark the maple's flash,
And flood the darkling world with hues of day;
She floats not one flag only from her towers,
Beside her blood-bought banners wave the flags of many powers.

For not the home of Englishmen alone
Shall be this mighty city. Unto her
All men, all nations yet shall bow the knee,
Grow rich and wise, and strong in equity,
Taste no Lethean lotos, make no moan
For past or present, raise without demur
A purer Athens, gentler Rome, where sages shall confer.

And fair among her monuments shall stand,
Though all else change, her Alma Mater dear,
The sculptured porch, the light of ruby glass,
The pillared cloisters set in emerald grass,
Were almost fitter for some older land,
But that they're her's, and being her's are here.
And she will not disparage them, although they rise so near.

From that gray tower a vision wide is spread
Of happy town and country lying fair,
A flush with orchards, merry with gay farms,
Peopled with honest hearts and lusty arms.
Where Rouille stood a column lifts its head,—
Go! wondering thousands, view it and compare
Your teeming city with the Fort that once stood lonely there.

SERANUS.

[The above poem originally appeared in "Our Land Illustrated," and is now reprinted in these columns on account of the references contained in lines italicized to our beautiful but ill-fated University.—Ed.]

PARIS LETTER.

THE Chamber of Deputies has arrived at a most important decision, and which has next to passed unperceived. It has agreed to nominate a monster commission of fifty-five members to revise the customs tariffs to meet the new international economical situation that will be created for France in February, 1892, when the last of her commercial treaties shall have lapsed by the effluxion of time. The composition of that commission will represent, not only the ideas of the House, but also those of the country. Now those ideas are decidedly protectionist. Free traders in France are at present merely viewed as mere archaeological curios. France is as profoundly protectionist as are the United States, Germany and Victoria. Formerly the leader of the protectionists was M. Quertier, who negotiated with Prince Bismarck the commercial clauses of the Frankfort Treaty of May, 1871. At present M. Meline, ex-Speaker of the Chamber, is the protectionists' man of light and leading. He is not an extremist, possesses mild, inoffensive and conciliating manners; he is the founder of the Order of Agricultural Merit, is the confidential adviser of President Carnot, and has all the odds in his favour to be the next Premier. France will frame a general tariff, which from 1892 will be applied with Prorustean uniformity to every country that does not execute with her a special treaty on *quid pro quo* lines. Germany alone inherits the right to the most favoured nation clause.

Naval officer, M. Leroi, in his book just published—"Armements Maritimes en Europe"—draws attention to the draw-backs of the French navy while comparing it with the navies of other countries. Now that bloated navies are as important for *pax perpetua* as bloated armies, the volume will repay careful perusal, and should be in the library of every Lord of the Admiralty, or every General Secretary of the navy. It is full of good sense, has no abstract doctrines, indulges in no arm-chair sea fights. M. Leroi denies that the French navy is in the inferior condition that some pessimistic patriots assert. At the same time the writer does not hesitate to expose all that is defective in the organization of the French navy. He asserts that none of the great Powers has relinquished ironclads.

The author insists on France keeping up a numerous squadron in the Mediterranean to be easily re-inforced in time of war; to adopt the English and German plan of having ships in apple-pie order by a small number of hands forming *cadres*, to be filled in when war would be declared. In time of peace have ships ready armed, but in charge of skeleton crews. He declares that it is a waste of force for France to maintain foreign naval stations; the ships sent there are old wooden hulls. Supersede them by flying squadrons. But France has no serious coal depots abroad, nor any docks to shelter or to repair ships. In her unlimited supplies of easily extracted coal and iron, England, M. Leroi admits, has an immense advantage over France. He also points out that English war ships do not employ as many hands as do other navies, because machinery largely supersedes manual labour. England thus can economize twenty-five per cent. in hands as compared with France. He calls upon the Government to put an end to the system which makes admirals discharge also the functions of diplomatists—about the last office they are fit for. An admiral should simply be viewed as a fighting animal, occupied with cannon, shells and his men, and not a *burabiste* editing despatches and drafting protocols.

The Anglo-Portuguese conflict-fever is cooling down. It was too violent to last long. England not a little contributed to the subsidence. She kept cool in presence of the not unnatural petulance of the Portuguese at being compelled to cave in. As at Lisbon, so at Oporto, Demos drunk has appealed to Demos sober. No Latin nation came to the rescue of Portugal—save with newspaper articles. But smooth words do not butter parsnips. The boycotting vapourings were certain to prove only gas. French commercial travellers rushed to Lisbon, etc., to solicit orders from the anti-English purchasers, but the difference in the prices acted like a douche, and the cracking up of the Portuguese by the French press was not tantamount to the difference in quotations. The truth of the matter is this, and I have learned it from letters shown me, written by a few cool-headed Lisbon citizens, the Portuguese were kept in Egyptian darkness by their late Government, who speculated in carrying the elections by having a twist at the tail of the British lion. The blowing-the-coolers exploited the contrast of the big punishing the little boy; of the strong squeezing the weak. But since the French traveller, Captain Trivier, related, from Major Pinto's own recital, how the major with his gatling guns and magazine rifles astonished the natives, mowing down 170 of Mloul's men like corn in harvest before the reaper, the contrast of the picture proved fatal to sympathy with Portugal. The Pinto gatlings worked marvels in Makololand, as did the French chassepots at Mentana.

The system of profit-sharing is making satisfactory strides in France. They are not the large fabricants who are in a hurry to recognize this safest of labour solutions, but the small master-workmen; those who carry on their trades in their own apartments assisted by some hands. A little self-abnegation all round; steady and business habits, economic attention regarding the employment of machines and materials, such constitute the secret of success. I have spoken with a few *patrons* who have thus gone hand-in-hand with their employees; they are delighted with the change; they make more money, and are able to take orders at lower but not cutting out prices. Every six months a dividend is made of profits over and above a fixed weekly salary. The secret of success in profit-sharing is to commence modestly and progress slowly. Two or three of the small profit-sharing establishments unite to start a store with which they exclusively deal, appointing a manager at a fixed salary with a share in net gains. It is also a rule in these co-operative houses to have their accounts inspected once a month by a chartered accountant in no way interested in the concerns.

The department of the Var is one of the most important divisions of ancient Provence. Its capital is Toulon. M. Baudrillart has been examining into the causes of the decrease in the agricultural population; these he traces to a growing distaste for rural occupations and a desire to emigrate to cities, as Marseilles, Toulon, etc. Emigration is for nothing in the depopulation of the department, as not thirty inhabitants quit the region annually for foreign parts. M. Baudrillart adds that the progress of irreligion and the subdivision of property by the law of primogeniture are among the most potent factors in the dwindling away of the population. The Code contains an organic clause, that the father of every seven living children lawfully begotten shall be exempted from the payment of national taxes. The Minister of Finance fiat that law, but adds, the Treasury must be recouped in the premiums thus allowed out of the local taxation where the prolific boughs reside. The communes refuse to be saddled with a burden incurred in the general interest of the country, so fathers who have graduated for seed of Abraham honours will receive nothing, and loudly lament they cannot undo what they have done.

The Gouffé murder is monopolizing all attention. It puts the most sensational drama into the shade. At present one can see pretty clearly into the deed. It was perpetrated on the 26th of July last by a Michel Engaud and a woman, the most cunning of demons, Gabrielle Bompard. In want of money they looked about for a victim whose murder would pay them. The bailiff Gouffé was selected: he was wealthy, had a weakness for the sex, and a passion for Bompard. The latter and Engaud went to London and returned with a large trunk in which to box up the victim. On the 26th of July, Gabrielle in-

vited the bailiff to call at her residence, close to the Faubourg St. Honoré, hired expressly to perpetrate the crime, at eight in the evening. In the meantime Engaud had purchased cords and a pulley, and fixed them between the curtains of a folding door where Engaud lay concealed.

All the furniture had been removed from the room save a table and a long chair, whose head was run up to the curtained door. The bailiff arrived punctually at eight o'clock. Gabrielle opened the door and led him into the execution room; hardly had he sat upon the sofa chair when instantly the curtains separated, the cord with a noose descended, the bailiff was hoisted up, and when insensible taken down; suffocation being rendered surer by closing the victim's mouth and pressing his windpipe with their hands. The body was then stripped, the head battered to prevent recognition, wrapped in oilcloth and sacking prepared three days previously by Gabrielle, the whole put into the trunk. Then Gabrielle re-arranged the room and resumed her needle-work, while Engaud put on the deceased's hat and coat, took his office keys, proceeded to his office and carried away receipts for money lent—Gouffé was a usurer—bills and cash.

Later the trunk was conveyed by rail to Lyons accompanied by the assassins, who emptied the remains into a ditch in the suburbs, smashing up the trunk in a neighbouring wood. Next they went to Marseilles, then returned to Paris. They informed their families of their crime, who made up a purse to send them to New York. Next they went to San Francisco and swindled people near a place called St. Helena till they bolted for Vancouver. Next they reached Montreal. From here Gabrielle was brought to Paris by a certain Captain Garanger. Failing to blackmail Engaud's family, she confessed her crime to the police. The guillotine is too good for the wretch who is devoid of all feeling and morality. Engaud is now tramping through Canada, where it is to be hoped that exception to humanity may be arrested.

Z.

BROWNING'S OBSCURITY.

BROWNING is not always obscure. Where can we get more vivid word pictures than in the latter half of "Waring," or in "Love among the ruins"? When he writes of horses galloping his verse seems to keep time; when music is his theme he uses alliteration to make his words glide on melodiously. Some of his love poems have a dreamy, soothing effect, while in another variety we hear the true martial ring. Everywhere his style suits his subject, and it is therefore not surprising that it should seem obscure when he deals with questions that relate solely to the inner consciousness.

His thought is condensed, every line full of meaning, and here and there he appears simply to have rubbed out connecting words which he considered unessential. He is an architect who believes in abstraction more than in imitation, for though he has shown himself to be master of the latter art, he prefers to accomplish his grandest effect through the instrumentality of light and shade, shape and mass.

Browning embraces all subjects in his many-sidedness. Some of his shorter poems are as clear and bright as one could desire, but he cannot write long on any theme, he cannot bring his microscopic gaze to bear on men and women, without seeing, within the body, the soul it envelops, and being overwhelmingly impressed with the superior importance thereof. He does not believe in scratching the surface, but pierces deeply wherever he strikes.

The problems he discusses are insoluble, and were it not so they would be of no moral value. For instance, if the existence and conditions of a future state could be demonstrated with mathematical exactness, there would be no virtue in faith,—

Oh, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?

In the most subtle manner, Browning leads our minds, by the very unanswerableness of his queries, to turn to the only source whence, if not replies, at least consolations for the want of them may be drawn. The doctrine which was "to the Greeks foolishness" is the sole possible solution which Cleon can imagine for his problems.

Shakespeare, alone, can be compared with Browning in his grasp of these truths of the inner life. He deals with them objectively, in a figurative way, while Browning is intensely subjective in his soul pictures. Shakespeare gives us an outside, as well as an inside view, and hence there is a surface interest in all his plays, while he further rewards the diligent student in his deepest researches. He is the majestic river which has ripples and gleams of sunlight above, as well as strong current below, while Browning is the spring for which he must sink a well before its beauties can be revealed. Browning works from within, outward, and when he touches an action or incident, it is merely to show how these are entirely dependent on what men are. Shakespeare, on the other hand, works from without, inward, and is constantly proving that circumstances would character. In striking the deeper chords of human nature, Browning scorns to descend to a level where he will be perfectly understood. He writes for spirits kindred to his own, who can enter into his involved manner of thinking, judging that these problems are suggested only to the few, while Shakespeare makes himself at one with humanity by taking it for granted that the questionings of his soul are those common to all men.

The dramas of Browning are obscure in the same sense in which Wagner's operas are. We are not yet fully educated up to either, but they represent the poetry and the music of the future and already their worth and importance are being recognized in all intelligent communities.

No doubt much of Browning's obscurity is due to his constant underlying attempt to discover the true meaning of life, but is not the English language also to blame? It has not yet gained the power to express abstractions. German would be a better medium.

The ordinary poet writes glibly of Love and Nature, but skims along the outer edge of these and deeper topics with the greatest ease, contenting himself with platitudes and a musical flow of words. He sacrifices matter to manner, but Browning errs in the opposite direction. So intent is he upon calling to life the cold statue of poetry which, with all her beauty of form, is but inanimate marble, that he sometimes is rather rough in his awakening. But he has fulfilled his highest mission, and most men find life too short to attain both to ideality of thought and perfection of detail. The infinite suggestiveness of his poetry will leave plenty of scope for his successors, though they be not men of talent, to make more clear the ideas evolved by this greatest genius of the age.

JEAN FORSYTH.

FIT, NON NASCITUR.

A RECENT number of the *Spectator* furnishes all thinking people with a solution of a difficulty—a modern difficulty—which threatens us on all sides, and which is by no means one to be easily minimised. That very erudite and progressive periodical, in reviewing a recent volume of poems, declares it to be a common thing nowadays for people of high culture to be able to express themselves poetically from their great familiarity with all acknowledged masters of verse. From this fact, such a journal as the *Spectator* naturally looks with caution at least upon every new volume of poetry, a caution which is intensified by the knowledge that it is possible to write very good poetry indeed, characterized by fair rhythm, almost perfect form, and consistent and eloquent ideas, without being—a poet.

Every critical journal in every age has had such an experience, and we do not draw attention to this paragraph as if the truth of it were now made public for the first time. May it not be that it is one of those truths which start up simultaneously and contemporaneously every dozen years or so and demand examination and ratification, retiring afterwards into obscurity? However this may be, we are satisfied of the *Spectator's* penetration. A marvellous improvement in education, many aids to intimacy with the best in literature, have naturally given great impulse to composition. Besides, this revelation of oneself through original, or shall we say individual, expression is one of the signs of the times. It takes the place with us that the art of conversation, the art of letter-writing, and the habit of keeping diaries and journals, each held by turns among our ancestors—people who had little or no aspirations towards authorship, regarding *litterati* as a class by themselves, and keeping such at the distance warranted by their peculiarities, actual, assumed, or imagined. Whereas to-day, there is no class of persons possessed of any education at all worthy the name that may not at some moment break into literary bloom, blossom forth into essayists, paragraphists, novelists, dramatists, and poets. The domains of scholarship and criticism, and perhaps those of theology and philosophy, are comparatively safe from the invaders, but scarcely any others, for even the once thorny path of Science and the tortuous one of Art are in these days lightly intruded upon, as anyone who keeps abreast of the publications of the past two or three years can testify. This tendency to authorship all over the world does then exist, seeming to crystallize chiefly in the two directions of fiction and verse, and really conduces to the preparation and publication of many intensely respectable volumes. But apart from witnessing to the wonderful spread of general bookishness, and a little special culture, the movement reveals very little. It records, perhaps what otherwise might not have been recorded, in the case of the novel, but not even this much in the case of poetry.

We feel that the whole matter comes to this. It is possible for a person of culture to write correct, and even pleasant poetry, which shall express much of what has been said before while still remaining fairly individualized. It is possible from study of the best models, and from natural love of rhythm and poetic forms to evolve a performance in print which shall go very far indeed towards creating a temporary reputation, providing the models borrowed from are in fashion. Upon this last clause a great deal depends, as we may show presently. In the meantime, what is gained? The chief result is the knowledge on the part of the poet (*sic*) of his subject.

In short, he had to become a poet before he could know he was not himself a poet. Thus far, so good, for out of would-be poets have many fine critics been made, and in order to understand any subject and branch of study thoroughly, it is, as we know, a capital plan to endeavour, either to teach the same or master it in detail, oneself. But *après*—it is a very open and vexed question how far general literature gains by these conscientious, sometimes cultured, but totally uninspired productions. It is no answer to say, what upon reflection is true enough, that after the lapse of a few years, they will find their level,

and be relegated to their proper places—not the altitudes, by-the-way, designed for them by the confident architect of their fortunes—because the trouble is, that the present generation which reads them does so to the neglect of valuable classics and the detriment of all critical faculty.

When the poet Campbell issued his "Specimens of the British Poets," he cited nearly two hundred and fifty authors, only twenty-five or so of whom were known to his reviewer Francis Jeffrey, who died in 1850. Thus it was so, even in Jeffrey's time, and he himself said, "There never was an age so prolific of popular poetry as that in which we now live; and as wealth, population and education extend, the produce is likely to go on increasing. The last ten years have produced, we think, an annual supply of about ten thousand lines of good staple poetry—poetry from the very first hands that we can boast of—that runs quickly to three or four large editions—and is as likely to be permanent as present success can make it. Now, if that goes on for a hundred years longer, what a task will await the poetical readers of 1919?" In 1890 may we not assert that the "task" is already at our door—that Jeffrey, face to face with the American school, with the colonial schools and with the home school of versifiers "after" the Morris, the Arnolds, the Brownings, the Turner-Tennysons, and the Dobson-Langs, might well remark, as he did in the closing sentence of the article already quoted from, "If we continue to write and rhyme at the present rate for two hundred years longer, there must be some new art of short-hand reading invented, or all reading must be given up in despair."

Jeffrey, too, it may be supposed, had not in 1819 quite grasped the fact that a hundred years hence the female portion of the community, having once been shown what could be done by them under exceptional conditions, and by exceptional individuals, rushed immediately into action, and if somewhat vaingloriously, at least enthusiastically. Of late years women have made immense strides in the art of literary composition, the art of saying things tersely and well, and especially the knack of supplying the periodicals with matter more or less interesting and important, ground out with a regularity that surely proves the sex to be only too business-like. If Jeffrey and his colleague Sydney Smith together could visit some of our vast Public Libraries, and take in their various aspects both internally and externally, what genuine astonishment would assuredly be theirs as they witnessed the readers attending those crowded institutions, and stole a glance at the books. Said Sydney Smith himself upon this same subject: "As to the notoriety which is incurred by literature, the cultivation of knowledge is a very distinct thing from its publication; nor does it follow that a woman (or a man) is to become an author merely because she has talent enough for it. We do not wish a lady to write books to defend and reply, to squabble about the tomb of Achilles or the plain of Troy, any more than we wish her to dance at the opera, to play at a public concert, or to put pictures in the exhibition because she has learned music, dancing, and drawing. The great use of her knowledge will be that it contributes to her private happiness. She may make it public, but it is not the principal object which the friends of female education have in view."

Well—both the tomb of Achilles, and the plain of Troy are no longer fashionable topics of the pen:

What's not destroy'd by Time's devouring hand?
Where's Troy—and where's the May-Pole in the Strand?
Bramston's "Art of Politics."

But Duchesses jostle Countesses in the English reviews, and practical *Americaines* fall into position, all eager for the fray, in the *Forum* and the *North American Review*—subjects: "Sanitation," "Divorce," "The Gold Coast," "The Future of Fiction," "The Destiny of the Drama," "Reports of Committee on Sweating," "The Postal Service," "The Dangers of Co-operation," "The Condition of Ireland," "The Policy of the Germans in South Africa," "Dress vs. Disguise"—and so on, and *infinitum*. A perfect flood of talk is being poured upon the universe, to keep up with which demands our constant attention and prevents many busy people among us from appropriating and assimilating the older and nobler treasures of our unparalleled literature. The inordinate desire for authorship recalls poor Goldsmith's remark—"In England, every man may be an author that can write; for they have by law a liberty not only of saying what they please, but of being also as dull as they please." For the mechanical contrivance of modern poems and tales, Pope's celebrated receipt is still vigorous and adequate.

"Take out of any old poem, history-book, romance, or legend (for instance, Geoffrey of Monmouth, or Don Beliasis of Greece) those parts of story which afford most scope for long descriptions. Put these pieces together and throw all the adventures you fancy into one tale. . . . You may in the same manner give the venerable air of antiquity to your piece, by darkening it up and down with old English. With this you may be easily furnished upon any occasion by the dictionary commonly printed at the end of Chaucer."

A delightful phrase is that "darkening it up and down with old English," to be had of the nearest bookseller. Clearly the Laureate has not studied the Twickenham wasp in vain, and as the reviewer of 1890 peruses the scores upon scores of books presented to his consideration he comes to the conclusion that a good many beside the second Alfred—King in his own realm of poetic literature—have unconsciously followed the advice of the cynical Alexander. Imitation is not only the sincerest flattery but the natural outcome of undigested unassimilated reading, and imitation is the keynote to nearly all of the modern poetry.

While the models are in fashion, the *vers de société* people, the erotic sonnetiers, the Swinburnian sun and dawn-worshippers, the sentimental ballad-mongers may continue to flourish. But may there not arrive a day when to the critical eye of a hundred years hence these self-named poets are relegated to limbo as obscure as that which now shrouds Barlow and Dwight, and Francis Jeffrey's noble two hundred and fifty? Between the *vivat* and *percat* of public opinion, said that great critic, out about Wordsworth, but *in* about a good many other things, is there a great gulf fixed. S.

THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

AMONG the eminent men of science in Great Britain, who give their general adhesion to the theory of evolution, there are three who deny that it can account for the appearance of man. On divergent grounds they maintain that self-consciousness, the moral and religious feelings render it impossible that man can have descended from the beasts which perish. Chief of these objectors is Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, who shares with Darwin the honour of discovering and stating the law of natural selection. Next comes Mr. St. George Mivart, a keen observer and acute controversialist, who finds no incompatibility between the doctrines of the Roman Church and the facts of nature. He declares indeed that development has been taught by the Church from of old. Third in the trio of those who deny Darwin's theory of human descent is Professor Max Müller, the philologist. While he avers that nowhere within the range of observation is there more telling proof of evolution than that which language supplies, yet that by his faculty of articulate speech man is divided from beast as absolutely as heaven from earth, or matter from spirit. In his "Science of Thought," published in 1887, he holds that this gift of speech cannot have come by development, and so high does he place the power of articulate utterance that he says without it there can be no thought whatever.

With the great majority of evolutionists it is enough to reply that as the difference between an Australian bushman and a Newton or Shakespeare is greater than the difference between the bushman and his dog, therefore natural agencies which account for the derivation of the anthropoid from the same tree of life as that which branches out in the fish, are quite equal to explaining how the anthropoid at last came to have human intellect and conscience. All the physical resemblances favour the conclusion, and why when all other fences of demarcation have been taken down, should this one—even granting it to be the highest—be left standing? All evolutionists are not however of the easy-going pattern to rest content with assumptions of this kind. Of works intended to suggest how the evolution of articulate speech came about, with all that that faculty meant in laying the foundation of abstract thought and moral sense, much the ablest and most philosophical is Mr. George J. Romanes' "Origin of Human Faculty." Mr. Romanes, by the way, is a native of Kingston, Ontario; he has resided in England nearly all his life, and privileged by discipleship has had free access to Mr. Darwin's library and notes in preparing his several volumes.

Mr. Romanes contends that all animals have powers of expression, and that while articulate speech is immensely more valuable a means of communication than any other, students have hitherto neglected to observe the scope and variety of expression among animals. A common barnyard fowl has no fewer than twelve cries, each carrying its own significance of fear, menace, invitation, exultation, and so on. Ants communicating—by touch most probably—are able to make known very complex orders of ideas. They arrange co-operative groups of miners and carriers, much as contractors organize their gangs of navvies. They can give one another the alarm, and tell one another where new stores of food have been discovered. Elephants, which in many respects nearest approach man in sagacity, appoint sentinels, and obey their signals with military precision. As investigation proceeds, more and more wonderful is the intelligence of the brute creation found to be. Professor Langley, the astronomer, secretary to the Smithsonian Institution, has seen a small spider lift a fly twenty times its own weight by a series of manœuvres that would do credit to an engineer. In Scotland it is common for shepherds to despatch a collie to a special field or grove to do a special task; all by word of mouth, without the slightest aid from gesture. Monkeys as well as dogs understand words. Just here Mr. Romanes rests one of his strongest pleas. He says that since the higher animals know what words mean, words which they have not the power to utter, man's supremacy in animated nature is due not simply to his intelligence but to the anatomical structure which made articulate speech possible to him. Birds, comparatively low in the rank of life, share this capacity of speech with mankind, and had it appeared in the dog for example, canine intelligence would have risen extremely high. So priceless to man was the worth of speech in its rudest beginnings that it at once gave the beings who enjoyed it a decisive advantage in the battle of life. As in a series of permutations a new factor multiplies the possibilities of variation by the whole number of elements, so the dawn of speech at once enhanced the value of every other faculty our ancestors possessed, and in the voice of man nature heard the voice of her king.

Because gestures still make up so much of the communication of savages, Mr. Romanes holds that gestures

originally eked out the rudimentary language of men. In this part of his discussion he draws largely upon the researches of General Garrick Mallory of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, who will be remembered as presiding over the Anthropological Section of the American Association's meeting in Toronto last September. Mr. Romanes agrees with the philological authorities in holding that the sentence preceded the word; that general names arose from particular ones. Next, he takes it, that the advance to abstract terms was made, and then followed all the expressions by which self-consciousness is manifested. Thought and language mutually assisting each other developed together in a variety of lines which Mr. Romanes suggests in detail. He gives a very full analysis of how children learn to speak, and remarks upon the significance of the steps of the process. He has some acute observations on the sign-language of deaf-mutes, and carefully compares the languages of savages, with the effect of bringing out their evident development. In originality, breadth and boldness of treatment Mr. Romanes' book is certainly the strongest contribution to evolutionary literature since Herbert Spencer laid down the pen.

GEORGE ILES.

LITERATURE OF MODERN GREECE.

TO the student and the poet, Greece has ever been a hallowed land. Its language has been the study of ages—it has been the medium of the noblest thoughts. The world's great teachers spoke it as their mother tongue; even St. Paul could find the diction of no other language so appropriate for pouring out the fiery volume of his own Hebrew inspiration. Poetry seems to have been the earliest form of composition among the Greeks, as, indeed, it must of necessity be in all nations, for facility of recollection; hence memory is called the mother of the muses. The greatest poem of ancient times that has come down to us is the "Iliad" of Homer; the remarkable popularity of the Homeric poems produced a host of imitations; and hence we find that a great many poets endeavoured to rival the fame of the "blind old man" by narrating in verse the after-fate and vicissitudes of the heroes who took part in the war of Troy. Greek literature reached its highest perfection in the tragedies of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. The writers who endeavoured to follow in the track of these great masters were of far inferior merit, and with them tragedy degenerated to the effeminacy of lyrical songs, and rhetorical bombast. Comedy, like tragedy, took its origin from the worship of Bacchus; but history did not engage the attention of the Greeks till a comparatively late period.

Many seem to think that the language of ancient Greece ceased to exist when the barbarian trod classic ground. The very reverse was the case. The Romans, though they conquered Greece, owned the supremacy of the Grecian intellect and tongue. Horace and Tacitus are singularly marked with Grecisms. The Goths and Huns were equally impotent, so far as the Greek's tongue was concerned. The language in which Socrates conversed, in which Homer sung, and Paul preached, still remained victorious. The Slavonians were in a few ages forced to follow the example of their more cultivated predecessors the Romans. They received the Christian religion, and whatever literary culture Byzantium could boast, from the Greek language. They acknowledged, also, the superior administrative powers—the relic of old Roman strength—that lay in the strong iconoclastic Emperors, and bowed beneath the military severity of the Basilian family. Though superior in numbers at first, they were by degrees swallowed up by the greater mental and moral strength of the Greeks; the brute force of blind matter yielded, as it always does, in a protracted contest before the marshalled battalions of mind. The Slavonian element was altogether absorbed in the Greek, and so long as the Byzantine Empire remained, the language of ancient Greece was the language of every-day life. The Turks took the vacant empire; but in spite of them the language lived on still. Had the Turks been of a superior intellectual culture to the Greeks—had their religious opinions sympathized with those of the conquered, a new language might have been created; but in reality a development the reverse of all this took place; even Christian Venice failed to extirpate the language of Homer, while the revolution of 1821 revived the language and rendered it next to impossible that the time will ever come when it shall cease to be spoken amongst men. The successful political movement which shook off the Turkish yoke awoke in the Grecian mind all the desire for intellectual fame which had been the glory and ornament of their nation in times gone by; hence a desire for education was as common as a desire for freedom. But a desire for education in Greece means a desire for a purified Greek language; hence the Greek has devoted himself exclusively to this task. Great attention is paid to education of all kinds, which, from the humblest school to the university is free to all, and a large educational machinery is necessary to supply the demand for knowledge.

The press of Athens is equally active; small as the city is, it supports some first-class journals. The language of the country—Romain-Greek, or Neo-Hellenic—bears a very close resemblance to the Hellenic, or classical Greek—in fact, does not differ more, if so much, from the Doric. Great efforts have been made in recent years to purge the Neo-Hellenic of barbarisms and foreign terms, and it is now written with such purity, that good scholars

in ancient Greece will have little difficulty in understanding Tricoupis' history, or an Athenian newspaper.

The modern literature of Greece abounds with historical and biographical works, and especially with popular and patriotic ballads. If the works of such men as Professors Rangabe, Asopius and Papargopoulous are not better known, it arises partly from the extremely conceited superciliousness with which scholars in general are accustomed to look on every product of Greek literature not within a certain artificially circumscribed domain called classical. The brothers Panagiotis and Alexander Soutsos, and Alexander Ypsilante, the ill-starred and crude originator of the first movement of the Greek revolution in Moldavia, have written dramas, love-songs, novels and lyrics of great merit. Among dramatic writers, Neroulos, Rangavis, and Charmougis hold a foremost place. But of all the Neo-Hellenic works yet published, the history of the "Greek Revolution," by Tricoupis, is the most valuable—valuable not only for its statements and facts, but also for the purity and elegance of its style.

In reality there is very little difference between ancient Greek and modern Greek, and every day that difference becomes less. The modern language, with its inflections correctly written, might easily be mistaken for a colloquial dialect of some ancient Greek colony. Greek and Arabic seem to be the two spoken languages that have suffered the smallest change in the lapse of ages, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Greece will assume that position in the world of letters which the great prestige of her name entitles her to anticipate. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. REID'S NEW PICTURE.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—Mr. G. A. Reid's beautiful studio in the Arcade was, last Saturday, visited by many of our artistic citizens. I desire to say, sir, that Mr. Reid's work is of the very highest kind, and should appeal to all lovers of painting. The last picture from his brush is to go to Paris, where it is hoped it will find itself "on the line," at the Salon, during 1890. Hoping, sir, that by these few lines I may be able to direct general attention to this rising artist, I am, yours very truly, CIVITAS.

MUSIC IN CANADA.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—In a recent issue of your valuable paper I noticed an allusion, under heading of "Music and the Drama," to "Toronto, which practically means Canada." Now, I am far from detracting from the very excellent performances given at all times by local and visiting organizations in our fair city, of which I am an ardent and loyal admirer, but I deprecate *in toto* the idea that Toronto is such a centre of all artistic life and accomplishment that, by comparison, Montreal, for example, is out of the running. Good music, chamber music, classical music have all been heard in Montreal and other cities of the Dominion as well as in Toronto. To underrate or overlook what has been done in musical directions in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and London, is uncharitable and unpatriotic. As a matter of fact, the selections referred to had, to my knowledge, been performed in Ottawa and Montreal some years ago. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

QUARTETTE CLUB.

Two more instances of the omnipresent danger due to the present system of electrical distribution have been afforded during the last few days in New York. On the night of November 30th, two clerks were engaged in carrying a metal frame showcase from the sidewalk into a store on Eighth Avenue. One of them stepped upon an iron grating, and as he did so the metal frame of the showcase came in contact with an arc lamp hanging over their heads. Suddenly the unfortunate man dropped his end and fell insensible. He never recovered from the shock. A new name is to be added to the long list of the killed. On the night of December 3rd, the passengers in a Third Avenue Elevated Railroad train were startled by hearing a noise like hail emanating from the roof of the car. It proved to be due to electricity. The car had come in contact with a low hanging wire, and had probably drawn it along until it crossed a live wire. It is said that two of the passengers in the car received shocks.

THE WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. —The report of the annual general meeting of this Company exhibits several gratifying features. Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum have been paid; the continuous increase in the demand for the Company's debentures led the directors to make a call of five per cent. of the subscribed capital, which was promptly paid, raising the total amount of the paid-up capital to \$1,500,000, and the sum of \$50,000 was added to the Reserve Fund. Of the debentures which matured during the year a large proportion were re-issued at a lower rate—four per cent.—making, with the new debentures issued at this rate, a total at the end of the year of \$3,132,610. The amount repaid by borrowers was somewhat in excess of the amount loaned on mortgage during the year; and the profits, after deducting all charges and paying the dividends above mentioned, left a balance of \$33,276.66 carried to the contingent account.

THE SILLERY MISSION.*

[The conjunction of greatness and littleness, meanness and pride, is older than the days of the patriarchs; and such antiquated phenomena, displayed under a new form in the unreflecting undisciplined mind of a savage, calls for no special wonder, but should rather be classed with the other enigmas of the human breast.—*Parkman.*]

THE Vesper signal echoes through the glades,
As, cross in hand, the father wends his way,
To lead his flock beyond the wigwam shades,
Within God's house to sanctify the day.

The swarthy hunters, interrupting cares
Of after-chase, slow follow down the hill;
Their helpmates meek, subdued in camp affairs,
Seek welcome respite, at their master's will.

The spirit of prayer they feebly comprehend,
Sincereless-trained to compass life's defence;
Yet priestcraft-off, the perverse will to bend,
Accepts the form of prayer for penitence.

The pious tones of him who reads their fate,
His offerings doled with unredeemed regard,
Incentive teach what children learn elate,
That duty reverent-done invites reward.

And were they not but children of the womb
Of prehistoric twilight, mystery-bound,
When Gospel-dawn, truth-tinted, lit life's gloom,
To guide the soul its nearer depths to sound?

The birth-right of the teeming woods was theirs,
And all that unprogressive art e'er gained;
Theirs was the craft the higher ken impairs,
When instinct's edge is dulled by routine trained.

Their faith, inconstant as the chance of war,
Had for its only stay life's flitting joys:
Their paradise, some hunting ground afar,
Was but the sheen that through the glade deploys.

Their moral code, the imprint of their fate
Writ on tradition's page, did self exalt:
Their virtue was revenge, their valour hate,
Their highest hope a mere pursuit at fault.

And was their mien not index sad of hearts,
Fate-steeped in ill, dejected not subdued,—
Their souls but dens where passion's rudest arts
And covert plans found refuge to denude?

Did not ambition, cunning, and desire
In them a license undefined espouse?
Was not their glory but dishonour's hire
Howe'er the good or ill their ire did rouse?

Such is the picture often drawn of life
When man seems but the slave of fate's behest—
When soul-growth, stunted by protracted strife
Of birth-throes fierce, is retrogressive pressed.

Yet prudish progress, that, with virtues torn,
Peeps 'tween the shreds its keenness to enhance,
Is oft the pride, whose unreflecting scorn
Detects a vice unvirtued by its glance.

Are hate and envy dead, by progress crushed,
Or but disguised by etiquette's veneer?
Are enmities and passion's outbursts hushed
By culture's sweetest smiles on Christian fear?

These nomads' toils a fickle harvest bore,
With bounty's feast forboding hunger's stint;
And misery's dreams of progress seldom soar
Beyond the bounds of penury's restraint.

Yet in the soul, though swathed in dismal light,
There gleams a cheer around some germ of good,—
A germ whose leaflets nurtured seek their height
In hope, the seeding crown of rectitude.

And when we feel the summer's rippling thrill
Bestir the heart where glebe and river meet,
As in the woodland Sillery warblers trill
Their songs of peace our happiness to greet,

We dare believe such sweet environment
Would often ray the gloom that weird controlled
The being, thrall'd by nature's chastisement,
And purify its heart like filtering gold.

* The Sillery Mission was established in 1637, through the liberality of the Commander de Sillery, who, after acquiring an immense fortune in the diplomatic service of France, was induced to enter holy orders, and to devote all the energy of his mind and his wealth to the propagation of the faith amongst the aborigines of New France. Father Le Jeune had charge of the workmen, who were sent out from France at the expense of De Sillery; and in 1639, a permanent bequest was recorded in favour of the Mission by the Commander placing at interest a sum of twenty thousand livres.—*J. M. LeMoine.*

In 1643, the Sillery settlement was composed of between thirty-five and forty Indian families, who lived there the whole year round; other nomadic savages occasionally tarried at the settlement to procure food or to receive religious instruction. Catechism is taught to the children, and the smartest among them receive slight presents to encourage them. Every evening Father De Quen calls at every hut and summons the inmates to evening prayers at the chapel. . . . When the reverend father visits them each evening, during the prevalence of snow storms, he picks his way in the forest, lantern in hand, but sometimes losing his footing, he rolls down the hill.—*Relations des Jesuits, 1643.*

And nature's charms, we know, though overcast,
These children of the woods did oft admire,
As round tradition's lore they stood aghast
Within the glare of winter's wigwam fire.

With them each woodland valley had its god:
Each headlong cataract was deified:
The lake bestormed the awfulness forbode
Of spirit rage that on its waves did ride.

The whispering brake, the laughing daffodil,
The mad-cap poplar and the mournful pine,
The mountain's fir-clad strength, the brooklet's rill,
The gods of myth creation did enshrine.

The store-house orb of day, whose spilling gold
Bathed eve's horizon fringed with forest light;
The bride of heaven, with silvery veil unrolled
In triumph drawn beneath the arch of night;

The stars, whose merry rays were joy in dance,
But further joyed at heaven's surrounding glow;
All bodied myths, whose fitting charms enhance
The stable laws that through them quaintly loom.

And is't not ever thus? Does not the myth
Of sensuous birth still gild the hopes and fears
Of humankind, as pressed by passion-faith
Beyond its ken, faith-images it rears?

In good and ill their weak perception saw
Antagonistic force with godhead crowned;
Of right and wrong, not yet defined by law,
Their tyrant king was self not yet dethroned.

Of God, the One, they knew no attribute
Save that of awe-inspiring Manitou,
To whom, their faith could unimpaired impute
Whatever might their aims with right endow.

Upon a knoll of Beauvoir's fair demesne
May still be traced o'ergrown their place of rest,
Where through the grove is heard the meek refrain
Of zephyr-song with tremor dismal pressed.

Its rustling breath the solemn problem blows—
Is being but the friction of darkness-rife,
That scintillates a spark or two, and shows
To man the crowding shadows in his life?

Was life to them the narrow span of time,
The limit of their care-worn years on earth—
A few heart-throbs in woe-begotten rhyme
That had no song of longed-for after-birth?

Or did some glare of sensuous joy reveal
To them a destiny beyond secured,
As theirs it led a further strength to feel
When Christian faith their feeble faith matured?

Here sleep the chiefs whose brows erst wore the crown
Of merit, gained as council's honour star;
Here lies ambition's glory, still our own
By hero-worship hailed, still stained by war.

Here prowess sleeps that shed its tribal fame,
To guard the glades against the lurking foe—
To lead the winding trail in search of game,
Or ward off winter's wrath befoamed with snow.

Perchance parental patience here may rest,
Near other virtues that have lost their bloom;
The care of kin, domestic fealty's test,
May boast its solemn niche within the gloom.

Now all is peace; and round the gentle shore
Historia's silken veil is graceful drawn,
As honour we the faith that oped the door
To Gospel light and fair refinement's dawn.
Quebec. J. M. HARPER.

ART NOTES.

PROTAIS, the French painter of battle scenes, who illustrated the Crimean War from sketches taken on the spot, is dead.

THE new Societ  Nationale des Beaux Arts have now fully established themselves, and arranged for an exhibition on the 15th of May next, when an example of what a *beau ideal* exhibition should be may be expected. Works of foreign artists are to be admitted, but the standard of merit is to be raised far above that of the old Salon.

ON Saturday afternoon Mr. G. A. Reid exhibited his picture entitled "A Story," at his studio in the Arcade. It is a very strong and effective composition of four boys in a hay-loft, one of whom is telling a tale of wonder with appropriate gestures to the other three. The effect of concentrated light is cleverly managed. The picture will be shown for some time in the window of Matthews Brothers on Yonge Street near King.

THE old Water Colour Society is now holding its annual exhibition in Pall Mall. The general verdict seems to be that there is too much attention paid to the traditions of the past in treatment and technique, although Miss Clara Montalba shows some good strong drawings;

and a number of drawings in black and white by Burne Jones, a series of sketches of animals by the late F. Taylor, two pictures by Stacy Marks, and a very strong clever picture by Henshall of a girl lounging in an arm chair tend somewhat to raise the level of the exhibition.

It seems that the Royal Society of British Artists is taking a prominent place as an exponent of English art, and the present exhibition is said to be better than any that has been held under its auspices for a long time past. Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., has an interesting picture which he has entitled "B. C." It represents the first discovery of the oyster by the untutored savage, who has just made the hazardous experiment of swallowing one, while his better-half looks anxiously on to see what happens before testing the quality of the *natives* for herself. It is said Mr. Watts painted this picture as an answer to a challenge reflecting on his sense of humour. It would seem to be one of those pictures requiring an explanatory note to point out where the fun comes in. Three portraits by Hubert Vos attract much attention; and some landscapes by a new exhibitor, Mr. Van der Waay, are favourably noticed by the press.

IN a number of the *Studio* the remark is made that the American artist of to-day is standing at a point where two roads fork, one of which leads to Munich and the other to Paris. Some go one way and some the other, but no one has any use for them in their own country. There is a great deal of truth in this, but the artists have to a certain extent themselves to blame, for as they paint little besides French and German pictures in a French or German style, they come directly into competition with the artists of those countries, and as there is in consequence little American art worthy of the name, they cannot complain that their countrymen invest their money where they will get the most value for it. At the same time it must be admitted that the art patrons of the United States care very little for the encouragement of art in their own country, nor is it of any use to blame them, since in the first place they have not sufficient knowledge to encourage judiciously, and in the second place the country is too large, the communities too scattered, and the artists of too many nationalities for one to take the same interest and pride that a French or English connoisseur takes in his national art.

TEMPLAR.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE *Transatlantic* for Feb. 15th contains an excerpt running to two large pages from Barbier's drama "Joan of Arc," music by Charles Gounod.

MRS. KENDAL has sold to Mr. Charles Wyndham a play called "Passion Flowers," which was written for her many years ago by her brother, Mr. T. W. Robertson.

THE young niece of Mme. Christine Nilsson, who hoped to be a new Swedish nightingale, has returned to her home. After a fortnight's stay in the Norwegian capital, she concluded that she had missed her vocation.

M. NICOLINI-PATTI, the stepson of Adelina Patti, has obtained an engagement as first tenor at the Paris Grand Opera. He has been trained by the *diva* herself, and will make his debut as "Manrico" in "Trovatore."

H. C. HUSTED, the business manager of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, says that those estimable British performers will take home to England with them as the "fruits of their toil" in this country between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Daniel Frohman's profits on the first American tour of the Kendals will be about \$15,000.

ONE feature of D'Oyly Carte's new theatre in London is the absence of all pillars for the support of the galleries, which are constructed on the cantilever principle. A spacious winter garden is provided in the basement, seventy feet long and twenty feet wide, to be used by holders of seats in the stalls and dress circle.

It is worthy of notice that the decorations of the fairy piece "Rotomago," which was being performed at the Brussels Theatre de la Bourse when it was burnt down, had been, as was supposed, rendered incombustible according to the most recently-discovered process. Nevertheless, they were completely reduced to cinders by the fire.

ALL kinds of jubilees have been celebrated of late years—royal, political, literary, scientific, journalistic, military, commercial, and even floral—but it has been reserved for the ingenious Florentines to hold a Love Jubilee. On the occasion of "The Sixth Centenary of the loves of Dante and Beatrice" a grand demonstration in honour of the tender passion will be held at the Politeama at Florence, and will be enthusiastically persisted in for five weeks, beginning with the 1st May. There will be an exhibition of the great works of the greatest women; a series of *tableaux vivants*, reproducing the principal scenes of the "Vita Nuova;" and a Conference on Love, at which papers will be read. A prize is offered for the most eloquent discourse, and the competition is open to all comers. Of course there will be portraits of Dante and Beatrice and a complete collection of books about them.

D'OYLY CARTE's assertion when he first landed in New York that the "Gondoliers" company was a good one and fit to play in any city in the world seems to have been considerably modified. The early interviews of the English manager would make interesting reading to him, now that he has decided to send the people back to England who butchered the opera so remorselessly at the Park Theatre. It is not generally known that Mrs. Carte is, in a large

measure, responsible for the changes which are to be made in the cast of the Gondoliers. She was for a long time the secretary and assistant of D'Oyly Carte, and when his wife died, a year ago, the manager married his secretary. Her name is Helen Lenoir, and she had full charge of Carte's business during the successful runs of "The Mikado" and "Patience" in this country. Stetson, Gilmore and several others of the shrewder of the managers of New York always insisted that Miss Lenoir was the head, brains and front of the Carte management.

The performance on the 13th inst. of "Arminius," by the Toronto Philharmonic Society, demands a careful and discriminating note of criticism, since the work itself is interesting, and Mr. Torrington's exertions in connection with it no doubt very arduous. The Pavilion was well filled, and many of our most musical people were assembled to hear and approve of Max Bruch's famous cantata. The orchestra was in good form and numbered many ladies, while the chorus exhibited no signs of weeding either through the influenza or any other cause. As the work proceeded the applause was long and loud and frequently recurring, yet when the last note died away, there seemed to be an impression that the monotony of the treatment had rendered the cantata less interesting than popular expectations supposed. Max Bruch, in his delineation of emotions, dramatic situations by orchestration and chorus-writing, anticipates too much his climaxes; in fact, it is all climax. Unlike his great master, Richard Wagner, who appreciated to the full the tender gradations of sentiment and emotion, the composer of "Arminius" uses the full orchestra altogether too heavily and too often, thus weakening the force of the *tutti*, and especially the passages for *tympani* and bass. Again, the recitatives are weak and old-fashioned, so that the effect of the whole is somewhat of a *mélange*, relieved only by careful and inspiring part-writing, and—it goes without saying—perfect mastery of the forces at his command. For this monotony, the libretto is partly to blame, since picture after picture of woe and storm and mysticism are presented in its noble lines, the whole much resembling the now celebrated unrhymed libretti of Wagner, but shorn of the human interest which attends nearly all the Wagnerian subjects.

As regards the performance, it was, like all the Philharmonic's efforts, characterized by great crispness and energy, and must have consumed a great deal of time both on the part of conductor and of chorus in preparation. Mr. Torrington's enterprise is too well known already to need more than a word here, pointing out the value it is to the musical public to be enabled thus to hear the new European works creditably rendered. Mme. Bulkley-Hills is a careful and sympathetic singer, and rendered her part faithfully and well.

INDIAN LIFE.*

NO country upon the Asiatic continent has enjoyed a higher celebrity or aroused a keener interest from the earliest centuries than India, therefore Prof. J. Campbell Oman's book upon "Indian Life, Religious and Social" is classed among the acceptable and noteworthy books of the day.

The land that to western imaginations has always been redolent of fragrant and delicious odours, and adorned by whatever is grand and gorgeous, this land, with due license for such magnificent and illusory conceptions, forms unquestionably one of the most remarkable regions on the face of the earth, with its grandeur of scenery, its antiquity of civilization, law, arts and social life, and its two hundred and fifty millions of subjects.

Prof. Oman has evidently embarked upon the subject with a full sense of its importance, and possessing the advantage of living for many years in the Province of North India, from Assam to the Punjab, he is able to give a clear, true and most interesting account of the inner life of its people, particularly of the lower orders who are not so closely environed by the laws of "Caste."

In Part I, Professor Oman displays to us oriental human nature under most striking and singular aspects, touches upon two historic reforms together with a short sketch of Buddha, and describes several monuments of architectural genius, not omitting to devote an entire chapter to Eastern Drama and the theatre at Lahore. Part II. records chiefly incidents of domestic life among the lower classes, their superstitions, mode of life and habits of thought.

The poet Southey has enlightened English readers in his "Curse of Kehama" upon one remarkable order—the yogis or ascetics. Professor Oman deals comprehensively with the subject, which will be to the majority of people the most deeply entertaining portion of the work, representing as it does a strange phase of saintship. Practically, in their self-mortification and strict penance they resemble the Christian hermits of European countries, but theoretically they differ, as the yogi puts forth extraordinary claims to knowledge and power, while the anchorites retire in humility and penitence. The yoga-vidya sets forth that by "posturing, contemplation and suspension of breath" a man can separate his soul from its gross condition and be able to gain a full knowledge of past and future. The nearest approach to the meaning of the word in English is "communion," a duality in unity, an harmonious oneness with the universal Spirit. It is not uncommon in travelling to meet, Professor Oman writes, "a yogi with an arm attenuated and rigid, upraised above his matted locks, his

hand so long closed that the growing nails have penetrated the lifeless flesh." The practical result of "yogan upon Hindoo life and thought does not savour of elevation; many of its finest intellects have been diverted from useful channels and drowned in a deep lethargy, while upon the nations the evil of a low standard of a lazy, dirty repulsive yogi as an ideal of man's excellence," cannot but be debasing and injurious.

Of the influence of Mahomedanism upon Hindoo religion Professor Oman does not treat, but dwells largely upon two modern theistic developments or reforms, bearing unmistakably the stigma of Christian influence and of English political and social principle. The leader of the "Aya Samja" was Daynand Swami, a learned Pundit, and one of the greatest Vedic scholars of the age. Their belief is simple—faith in one God and the Vedas, with a distinct law against the worship of idols; their meetings are popular, being visited alike by Hindoos, Mahomedans and Christians. Daynand gave to the Aryans a rationalistic interpretation of the four Vedas, but as the great Pundit's mantle has not fallen upon any individual shoulders, there is a probability that this new sect which might be considered a step in favour of Christianity, or a link between it and paganism, will soon be divided into sections. According to Professor Oman, the most sacred spot on the face of the earth is where the temple of Budaha Gaya stands, still an imposing structure even in its modern condition. One quarter of the human beings upon the globe fully believe that here in this sacred place, seated under the mystic Bo tree, five hundred years before Christ, the immortal founder of Buddhism, Gautama, known through Sir Edwin Arnold as the "Prince Siddhaith" obtained "enlightenment."

This interesting little volume closes with a slight sketch of domestic relations, and we meet with the familiar portrait of the "Mother-in-law" in India ink colouring. It does not seem unlikely that the unjust opprobrium of European society upon this unfortunate class of women may have descended upon us with much oriental traditional lore.

56 St. George Street.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A MIDSUMMER DRIVE THROUGH THE PYRENEES. By Elwin Asa Dix, M.A. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

The holiday tour so pleasantly described in this handsome volume is surely not so novel now as it appears to have been when the author made his summer journey from Biarritz, through the French Pyrenees, to Suchow. The region traversed is accessible and attractive, and the route is by no means difficult; and it is almost incredible that it has been so completely ignored by travellers, as Mr. Dix's introductory remarks would lead us to believe. History and romance have given to the Pyrenees a peculiar interest. Every mountain peak, every pass and valley has its legend—its story of heroism, or daring, or love, or vengeance; and nature has so lavishly dowered this ancient home of chivalry and romance that it seems to want no attraction.

Mr. Dix makes considerable but very judicious use of the legends and bits of history to which we have alluded; he sketches with a facile pen the scenes he visited, and the phases of life with which he came in contact; and the reader will follow his wanderings with unabated interest from beginning to end. We have only to add that the book is from "The Knickerbocker Press," and is in mechanical execution every thing that can be desired.

THE GARDENER'S STORY, OR PLEASURES AND TRIALS OF AN AMATEUR GARDENER. By George H. Ellwanger. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

The garden has been a delight in all ages; lovers have wooed in it; poets have sung of it; philosophers have meditated in it; the references to it in literature are innumerable. Milton loved his garden; it was a necessity with him; no house in which he ever lived was without it. This beautiful little book, with its clear typography, its dainty head and tail pieces, and its tasteful binding, should be welcomed by every genuine lover of flowers; for every lover of flowers should know something of flowers and of flori-culture. It has been the author's aim to present a simple outline of hardy flower-gardening, rather than a formal treatise or text-book of plants; to stimulate a love for amateur gardening, that may be carried out by all who are willing to bestow upon it that heed of attention it so bountifully repays! As nearly all the plants and flowers referred to may be successfully grown in "the lower lake regions," the suggestions and directions in the work will be as helpful to the Canadian as to the American gardener. The chapters are "arranged so as to present the varying aspect of the garden from early Spring to late Autumn." There is a chapter on the rock-garden, and another on hardy ferns. Wild flowers in their native haunts are described; bird and insect life is touched upon; and the mission of the bee and moth and butterfly in the economy of the garden is indicated; and throughout the book, poets who have sung of flowers and the seasons, are frequently made to contribute of their treasures. The usefulness of the volume, which contains some three hundred and fifty pages, is greatly enhanced by a full index.

FORT ANCIENT. By Warren K. Moorehead.

This valuable addition to the literature relating to prehistoric remains in America is a minute description of "The Great Prehistoric Earthwork of Warren County, Ohio, compiled from a careful survey, with an account of the mounds and graves, a topographical map, thirty-five full-page phototypes and surveying notes in full." The distance around this mysterious enclosure—for the mystery is still unsolved—is 18,712.22 feet, the height of the embankment above the plateau is 22 feet, and the total length of the artificial earthwork is about 10½ miles. Mr. Moorehead, with a corps of competent assistants, did the work of excavating, measuring and surveying very thoroughly, so thoroughly that he trusts no additional researches will be required to complete it. The results of his labour are very fully and clearly presented in this volume; but the conclusions that may be justly drawn from the structure at the foot and the remains found within and around it are few and disappointing. These conclusions are, briefly, that Fort Ancient is a defensive earthwork, constructed not earlier than nine hundred years ago, by a race possessing qualities seldom found among savages; that it was used, at times, as a refuge by some large tribe of Indians; and at intervals there was a large village situated within its walls. This is about all that can with certainty be said: "The long and lofty embankments keep their secrets well, and there is no one strong enough to make them divulge."

STORIES OF NEW FRANCE. By Agnes Maule Machar and Thomas G. Marquis. Boston: D. Lothrop. Cloth. Pp. 313. \$1.50.

The first chapter in this volume tells how New France was formed, but the "stories" really begin with the voyages of Cartier and end with the capitulation of Quebec in 1759. The century and a half from 1608 to 1759 has been aptly called the heroic age of Canada. It is a period full of romantic incidents, daring adventures, and brilliant achievements. These brave deeds, which are scarcely paralleled in the history of any other country in the world, are related at length in the attractive pages of Parkman, and are familiar to many readers. But Parkman's work comprises more than a dozen volumes, which all have not leisure to read, and to many they are not accessible. The authors of this work have performed an admirable service in telling us these "stories" as they are here told, and compressing them, without sacrificing any material details, within the compass of one convenient volume. Such a work is especially opportune at this time, when vexed questions of language and race and creed agitate politicians and threaten to excite discord and arouse feelings of anger and resentment between the two great races occupying the Dominion and entrusted with its destinies. Canada has a glorious past, of which any nation might well be proud; and it is one aim of these stories "to promote among English-speaking Canadians a wider and more familiar knowledge of the heroic past, inherited through their French fellow-countrymen—that past which Parkman has so eloquently told and Fréchette so nobly sung."

The stories are divided into two series; the first dealing with the founding of the colony, and the second with the efforts to extend it. Miss Machar, who contributes the first series and the chapter on La Salle in the second, is so well known to Canadian readers that it is enough to say she displays the excellent qualities that distinguish all her literary work. Mr. Marquis is a less experienced writer, and may be said to have just commenced his literary career; but some of the most stirring and affecting themes in this volume—such as "A Canadian Thermopylae," Madeline Verchères' defence of "Castle Dangerous," and "The Acadian Exiles"—have been entrusted to him, and he has done his work with excellent judgment and ability.

In addition to the text, there is a chronology and list of Canadian Governments, from Samuel de Champlain to De Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, and a preface by Principal Grant, of Queen's University.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION:

An Historical Treatise in which is drawn out, by the Light of the most recent Researches, the gradual development of the English Constitutional System, and the growth out of that System of the Federal Republic of the United States. By Hannis Taylor. In two parts. Part I.: The Making of the Constitution. Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1889.

The work before us illustrates in a very striking manner the enormous advances made in what may properly be called the scientific study of history and more particularly of political or constitutional history. When we compare this work with that of Hume, who began his history with the accession of the Stuarts, and who gravely asserted that the English Constitution before that time could not be considered "as a regular plan of liberty," we see how the point of view has been changed. Even Hallam, who almost revolutionized the study, contributed little to the subject previous to the accession of the House of Tudor.

The fault of this treatment must not be attributed simply to the historians. As Mr. Taylor remarks, "The truth is, until recently, the real history of early and mediæval England has remained a sealed book. Only within the last fifty years have the charters, chronicles, and memorials in which was entombed the early history of the English people, been made accessible; and only within the last twenty years have they been subjected to the final analysis which has at last extracted from them their full and true significance."

*Indian Life. By Prof. Campbell Oman. Philadelphia: Gebbie & Son.

The possession of the literature of the subject is of course the first prerequisite in order to the undertaking of the work of recording constitutional history. But a great deal has been done also in the scientific working up of the masses of material recently brought to light. Mr. Taylor points out that "to Kemble belongs the imperishable honour of being the first to bring to light the most valuable of the early records, and to apply to their interpretation the rich results of German research into the childhood of the whole Teutonic race." It must not be forgotten that Kemble, in his time, was indebted for guidance to the illustrious philologists W. and J. Grimm, under whom he studied at Göttingen; and he was "the first to reject every suggestion of Roman influence, and to clearly perceive the all-important fact, now generally admitted, that the national life of the English people, both natural and political, began with the coming of the Teutonic invaders who, during the fifth and sixth centuries, transferred from the Continent into Britain their entire scheme of barbaric life."

It is hardly necessary to say that this point of view is no longer a matter of question or opinion. It is an established principle which other workers in the same field have followed. Sir Francis Palgrave has perhaps been credited with less than he deserves; but it is to Dr. Freeman and Bishop Stubbs that the students of early English history are under the greatest obligations. Perhaps the most considerable recent work on the whole subject is that of Dr. Rudolph Gneist, which has already been translated into English, and to which Mr. Taylor acknowledges his obligations, although his own work had been undertaken before this work or even some of its predecessors had appeared.

"The history of the growth of the English Constitution," the author remarks, "may be broken into two broad and well-defined periods. The first, which extends from the Teutonic Conquest to the end of the Middle Ages, may be termed the formative period, the period of the 'making of the Constitution' . . . To the second period, which will be called the 'after-growth of the Constitution' . . . the author will devote his second part or volume, which is now well under way."

The vast compass of this work and its great variety of detail render it impossible, except in the most general way, to give an account of its contents. The introduction gives what we may call the key-note of the work by treating of the English origin of the Federal Republic of the United States, and showing that the typical English State is the political unit in the American Federal system, and tracing the growth of the English colonies in America up to the Federal Convention of 1787. This is introductory, and the history proper consists of three books, the first treating of the Old English Commonwealth; the second, of the the Norman Conquest down to the final confirmation of the Charter in the reign of Edward I.; the third, of the Growth and Decline of Parliament, down to the Battle of Bosworth. The volume is concluded by a Summary and Prospective View coming as far down as 1867.

It is hardly possible that a work like this should be without occasional slips. All that we can say is, that we have discovered none, and we imagine that few critics will be able to detect them. The author unquestionably possesses large knowledge, has made diligent use of the work of his predecessors, and has an admirable command of lucid and vigorous English.

"GRETDIR THE OUTLAW:" A Story of Iceland, by S. Baring-Gould, is an excellent story, founded on the old Icelandic "Saga of Grettir the Strong," in which we have not only an entertaining narrative of adventure but also a faithful picture of Icelandic life eight hundred and fifty years ago.

"HIGHWAYS AND HIGH SEAS:" Cyril Harley's adventures on Both, by F. Frankfort Moore, is a story of the eighteenth century, as related by Cyril Harley himself, in which the reader is introduced to many strange characters and made to witness many stirring incidents both on sea and land.

We have received from Messrs. Blackie and Son, London, through Messrs. John E. Bryant and Co., a number of stories for boys which we cannot more than very briefly characterize. We may, however, say of them all that they are illustrated, well printed and bound, and, in style and matter, very much superior to the books commonly provided for boy readers.

"WITH LEE IN VIRGINIA:" A Story of the American War, tells how a young planter, the son of an English officer, who had married a Virginian heiress, although he sympathized thoroughly with the slaves and had even assisted a runaway negro to escape to England, espoused the Southern cause and fought gallantly under Jackson and Lee until the unequal contest was ended.

"BY PIKE AND DYKE:" A Tale of the Rise of the Dutch Republic, by G. A. Henty, tells the adventures of Edward Martin, a young English sailor, who entered the service of William the Silent as a volunteer and acquitted himself so bravely that his exploits reached the ears of Queen Elizabeth who employed him as her confidential agent in Holland, and conferred the honour of Knighthood for his services. This book should tempt its readers to take up Motley on whom the author has exclusively relied for his historical incidents.

"ONE OF THE 28TH:" A Tale of Waterloo, by the same author, although a book in which a boy plays the

principal part, has a real heroine in Mabel Withers who is a powerful rival with Ralph Conway for the reader's interest.

"THE LOSS OF JOHN HUMBLE," by G. Norway, tells how John Humble, a Swedish orphan boy, goes to sea with his uncle Rolf, captain of the *Erl-King*, is captured by a press-gang at Portsmouth, rescued by the captain of a Norwegian vessel, and carried away to the northern seas where the ship is wrecked and the survivors are compelled to sojourn for many months on a desolate coast, within the Arctic Circle, suffering severely from cold and insufficient food, until at length, with the assistance of a family of Lapps, they make their way to a reindeer station, and ultimately reach home.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

DR. DOLLINGER had three intimate friends and disciples in England—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Acton and Canon MacColl.

AN interesting article by Lucy C. Little, entitled "Literary England," will be found in the March number of *Belford's Magazine*.

"THE Snake and the Dove," by Annetta J. Halliday, the complete novel in the March *Belford's* will be a genuine treat to all novel readers.

THE *Chicago Railway Age* of February 8th contains a sketch of the life work of the late Samuel Keefer, C.E., from the pen of J. J. Bell, M.A., of Brockville, where Mr. Keefer lived.

ONE of the most promising new books from the Riverside Press is Mr. W. W. Story's "Conversations in a Studio," which is said to discuss in a delightful way many questions of literature and art.

IN this issue of THE WEEK will be found the concluding letter of Mr. S. E. Dawson's interesting series. These letters have attracted wide attention, dealing, as they do, with one important aspect of Franco-Canadian life.

MAJOR POWELL, Director of the Geographical Survey, will begin in the March *Century* a series of three papers, illustrated with maps, on the subject of Irrigation. His first paper will be entitled "The Irrigable Lands of the Arid Region."

ONE of the few men remaining who could give personal recollections of Goethe, Ch. Schuchardt, the printer, died at Geneva on January 8. He was a native of Weimar, where he served as printer's apprentice, and used as a boy to carry proofs to the poet.

W. H. H. MURRAY begins a beautiful Canadian idyll, or Indian legend, of the northern tribes in the March *Arena*, entitled "Ungava." It is a prose poem of a high order, much resembling "Mamelons," which appeared in the January and February *Arenas*.

THE Wilkie Collins Memorial Fund amounts to three hundred guineas. Permission has been asked from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral to erect in the crypt a memorial tablet and bust, side by side with the commemoration given to Charles Reade.

THE Cassell Publishing Company, New York, announce a new story by Judge Tourgee under the characteristically attractive title, "Pactolus Prime." That it is attractive and means something is a matter of course. "Pactolus Prime" is unique both in scope and method.

LADIES in Russia, on entering the Government service, are only admitted on the condition that they will marry only such men as are employed in the same work as themselves. The ladies have struck; this might have been calculated for by so intelligent and cultivated a Government.

IT may interest Browning students to learn that Mr. Benjamin Sagar, of Willow Bank, Heaton Moor, Stockport, an old member of the Browning Society, has undertaken to compile a lexicon of words and subjects to Mr. Browning's works on the model of Schmidt's Shakespeare Lexicon.

MRS. LYNN LINTON's little book about Ireland attracts much attention in London. It is based upon articles written for *The New Review*. Mrs. Linton was called in to curse the Unionists, it is said, but before doing so decided to visit Ireland, and now blesses them. Her book contains some "surprising revelations."

CLEMENT SCOTT, the dramatic critic, and Walter Scott, the publisher, have begun the publication of *The Art Review*, an "Illustrated Magazine of Art, Music and Letters," the first number of which has contributions by Walter Pater, Vernon Lee, Mrs. Lynn Linton, William Morris, Walter Crane, Stepniak, and others.

ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE will contribute to the March number of *Harper's Magazine* "John Ruskin: an Essay." This article forms the necessary complement to Dr. Waldstein's paper in the February number of the magazine last year. Dr. Waldstein gave a critical estimate of Ruskin's work; Mrs. Ritchie gives a friend's estimate of Ruskin the man.

ENGLISH is coming increasingly into use in the far East; and the fact that it was chosen as the tongue in which to record treaty engagements of the highest importance between Russia and China is remarkable, not only as testifying to the spread of the language, but because of the disuse of French, which was long regarded as the only language of diplomacy.

THE name of the generous lady who gave her own pension from the Literary Fund to the late Dr. Westland Marston is known to but few persons owing to the delicate silence which was observed on the matter by the kind-hearted donor. It was the late Miss Dinah Mulock (Mrs. Craik), authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," whose goodness deserves commemoration.

THE article in the February *Atlantic*, by President Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "Mr. Bellamy and the New Nationalist Movement," has created a great stir. It is undoubtedly the severest criticism that Mr. Bellamy's scheme has received. It is interesting to note the fact just here that the three hundredth thousand of "Looking Backward" is announced.

MR. JAMES PAYN is almost the last of the present race of novelists who does all his work in London. Mr. Black writes at Brighton, Mr. Blackmore at his business retreat on the Thames, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Haggard in their country homes, Miss Rhoda Broughton at Oxford, "Ouida" at Florence. Mr. Christie Murray has written several stories in Brussels; but Mr. Pryn, year in and year out, plods steadily on at his office in Waterloo Place, where he has done excellent work.

THE late Lord Napier of Magdala was twice married, in 1840 and 1861. By the two marriages he had fifteen children, thirteen of whom survive. The eldest is Robert William, the present Lord Napier, who is forty-five years of age, and a retired colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps; while next to him is a twin brother, George Napier, a major-general of the late Bengal Army. The youngest is a child of eight. Like the late Sir Julius Benedict, the hero of Magdala became a father after reaching the span of life allotted by the Psalmist.

THE *New York Critic* for February 15th contains the following note:—"News comes from England of the death of Emily Pfeiffer, a Welshwoman by birth, she married Mr. Pfeiffer, a German settled in London. Her first volume of verse, 'Gerard's Monument, and Other Poems,' appeared in 1873. This was the beginning of a literary career in which she showed enthusiasm, high aspiration and many accomplishments. Mrs. Pfeiffer exercised a large hospitality at her house near Putney. The death of her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached, was a great blow to her, and since it occurred her health had been steadily declining." Mrs. Pfeiffer's best work was a long poem, interspersed with narrative, entitled, "The Rime of the Lady of the Rock." A book of travel, "Flying Years from East to West," contains some allusions to Canada where she had a few friends and many admirers.

THE following is a list of real and borrowed names of noted American humorists, according to the *Philadelphia Press*:—"Josh Billings," Henry W. Shaw; "Andrew Jack Downing," Seba R. Smith; "Artemus Ward," Charles Farrar Browne; "Bill Arp," Charles H. Smith; "Gath," George Alfred Townsend; "Fat Contributor," A. Miner Griswold; "Hawkeye Man," Robert J. Burdette; "Howadji," George William Curtis; "Ik Marvel," Donald Grant Mitchell; "James Yellowplush," Wm. H. Thackeray; "John Paul," Charles H. Webb; "John Phoenix," Captain George H. Derby; "Mark Twain," Samuel L. Clemens; "Max Adeler," Charles H. Clark; "Eli Perkins," Melville D. Landon; "Petroleum V. Nasby," David Locke; "Bill Nye," William E. Nye; "Nym Crynkle," Andrew C. Wheeler; "Old Si," Samuel W. Small; "Orpheus C. Kerr," Robert H. Newell; "Pelig Wales," William A. Croflut; "Peter Plymley," Sydney Smith; "William O'Reilly," Charles G. Halpin; "Peter Parley," H. C. Goodrich; "Ned Buntline," Colonel Judson; "Brick Pomeroy," M. M. Pomeroy; "Josiah Allen's Wife," Marietta Holley; "O. K. Philander Doesticks," Mortimer Thompson; "Mrs. Partington," Benjamin P. Shellabar; "Spoonendyke," Stanley Huntley; "Uncle Remus," Joel Chandler Harris; "Hosea Bigelow," James Russell Lowell; "Fanny Fern," Sarah Payson Willis; "Grandfather Lickshingle," Robert W. Criswell; "M. Quad," Charles B. Lewis.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

LONG FASTINGS AND STARVATION.

THE sensation of hunger is a painful feeling of uneasiness and weakness. It is a general feeling, but is localized apparently in the stomach. Many ancient authors regarded it as a local sensation. Some said that the gastric fluid became more acid and produced a burning feeling in the stomach; others, that a contraction of the stomach took place. But, although the sensation of hunger is related to the stomach, it is really general. While it is sometimes alleviated by swallowing earth and stones, such inert substances may deceive it, but do not appease it. It has, moreover, been experimentally determined that the feeling of hunger is not abolished after cutting the pneumogastric or sensitive nerve of the stomach. So, in thirst we feel a dryness in the back part of the throat. The local sensation is deceptive, for thirst does not depend upon any condition of the mucus of the pharynx. It is caused by the exhaustion of the watery elements of the blood. It is therefore removable by injections of water, and by bathing, when water is absorbed by the pores. If hunger is not satisfied, it disappears after a certain length of time. The most intense suffering is endured during the first twenty-four hours, after which the pain diminishes. The characteristic phenomenon exhibited by an animal sub-

jected to starvation is the constant diminution of weight. I have made many experiments on this loss, comparing animals of various sizes, and have determined that the function of dehydration—or reduction of weight—is in direct relation with the size of the animal; and I believe that I can deduce a great rule of comparative physiology that the activity and intensity of all the functions are determined by size. Carnivorous animals appear to bear fasting better than herbivorous kinds. The latter eat nearly all the time, and are ill when they have to stop; but carnivorous animals, in the wild state, are often forced to endure abstentions of considerable length; and a fast of several days is almost a physiological condition with them. When we examine the phases of the loss of weight of a starving animal, we find that it loses much during the first days. Then a moderate drain sets in. Again, in the last days considerable loss takes place, and this is the fore-runner of death. Cold-blooded animals can support inanition during a prodigiously long time. M. Vaillant has told me of a python weighing seventy kilogrammes that lived twenty-three months without eating; M. Collin, of a rattlesnake that lived twenty-nine months. Redi mentions a tortoise that lived eighteen months, and a frog sixteen months, without food. When we have frogs in our aquariums waiting to be experimented upon, we never feed them and they never starve. Dogs can endure an abstinence, on the average, of thirty days; cold-blooded animals, twice as long. They are capable of this, because their tissues are consumed more slowly, and do not require so frequent renewing. With both classes the fatal limit is reached when the loss of weight amounts to 40 per cent. This point is reached by the warm-blooded animal ten times as quickly as by the cold-blooded one, because its nervous system is ten times as active. The relation of the nervous system to the intensity of the chemical exchanges of vital action is shown by the existence of hibernating animals, or warm-blooded animals which periodically become cold-blooded. Becoming torpid at the approach of the cold season, their breathing and circulation become slow, their motions weaker, their eyelids close, they fall into their winter sleep, and their temperature descends to about 40° Fahr. The nervous system is the great inciter of nutrition; when it is vigorous or excited, the digestion is active, the breathing rapid, and the temperature high; and the loss of weight and the possible duration of abstinence follow the same rule. Man is subject to the same conditions in case of fasting or starvation as warm-blooded animals; and the influences of size, age, and nervous constitution are similar upon him. This is illustrated, in respect to age, in the legend of the family of Ugolin, in which the youngest child died first, at eight years of age, and the other children followed, while the father did not die till three or four days after the death of the last of them. So, in the wreck of the Medusa, the children died first on the raft, the old men next, and the adults last. The duration of the possible fast is considerably influenced by fever. That is supposed to determine the production of poisons which stimulate the nervous system and intensify the process of denutrition; so that under its influence, as has been observed in experiments on animals and in man, the weight diminishes more rapidly than under starvation alone. The influence of drinking is also noticeable. Of two dogs observed by M. Laborde, one died in twenty days; the other, which could drink at will, was still living at the end of thirty-seven days. There are also examples on the other side. Falck's dog went sixty-one days without drinking or eating. Starving dogs usually drink but little, as if warned by instinct not to drink more than they have to. Water, in fact, expedites the wasting of the tissues and accelerates the drain of the salts in the organism. Hence, by drinking, we excrete more chloride of sodium, phosphates, urica, etc., so that, although in general animals deprived of water do not live as long as those which can drink, there is some difference between those which can drink a little and those which can drink a great deal. The last die sooner. There is always less suffering when it is possible to drink; for it is a characteristic of privation that thirst torments more than hunger, and those who have told of what they have suffered on such occasions have usually emphasized this fact. But I do not believe that the hour of death is much delayed by the ingestion of drinks.—*M. Charles Richet, in the Revue Scientifique. Translated in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

PROFESSOR VOGEL, the German astronomer, has recently made an interesting demonstration of the existence of a companion to the big variable star Algol from photographs of the star's spectrum. Algol is one hundred and thirty-four times as large as the earth, but suffers a partial eclipse at short and regular intervals, when it loses about five-sixths of its brilliancy and falls from a star of the second magnitude to one of the fourth magnitude. Professor Vogel demonstrates by photographs of its spectra what was before suspected, that Algol has a dark satellite a hundred times as large as the earth, and moving at a speed of fifty-six miles per second, the interposition of which between us and the big star perfectly accounts for its remarkable variations.—*New York Herald.*

THE Russian Government has in contemplation a project for connecting, by a system of canals, the White Sea with Lake Onega and with the principal navigable rivers of Russia. The canals are to be of sufficient depth to admit vessels drawing ten feet of water.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

LETTERS FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Mr. R. Barry O'Brien's "Home Ruler's Manual," writes:—

"Your former works give me every confidence in your ability, and a glance at the volume you have so kindly sent me impresses me with the belief that it is well calculated to gain the adhesion of moderate men."

AN amateur lady artist sent as her birthday present to Mr. Gladstone a sketch of the veteran statesman sitting on a log of a tree which he had just felled, with Ariel, clothed as a female spirit, hovering over him. Mr. Gladstone sent the following acknowledgment:—

"Dear Madam,—Many thanks for your most pleasing drawing. I had always considered Ariel as masculine, but probably you are right.—Yours faithfully and obediently,
"W. E. GLADSTONE."

"Vas Marriage a Failure?"

Vas marriage a failure? Vell, now, dot depends Altogedder on how you look at id, mine friends, Like those double-horse teams dot you see at der races, Id depends pooty mooch on der pair in der traces; Eef dhey don'd pull togedder right off at der start, Ten dimes out of nine dhey vas beddher apart.

Vas marriage a failure? Der vote vas in doubt; Dthose dot's outd would be in, dthose dot's in would be outd; Der man mit exberience, good looks, und dash, Gets a vife mit some life hundred dousand in cash; Budt, after der honeymoon, vhere vas de honey? She haf der exberience—he haf der money.

Vas marriage a failure? Eef dot vas der case, Vot vas to pecome off der whole human race? Vot you dink dot der oldt "Pilgrim Faders" would say, Dot came in der Sunflower to oldt Plymouth Bay, To see der fine country dis peoples haf got, Und dhen here dhem ask sooch conundrums as dot?

Vas marriage a failure? Shust go, ere you tell, To dot Bunker Men Hillument, vhere Varren fell; Dink off Vashington, Franklin, und "Honest Old Abe"— Dhey vhas all ben around since dot first Plymouth babe. I vas only a Deutscher, but I dells you vot! I pelief every dime in sooch "failures" as dot.

Vas marriage a failure? I ask mine Katrine, Und she look off me so dot I feels pooty mean. Dhen she say: "Mr. Strauss, shust come here, eef you bleaze."

Und she dako me vhere Yawcob und leedle Loweeze By dher shnug trundle-bed vast shust saying dheir brayer, Und she say, mit a smile: "Vas der some failures dhere?"

—*Yawcob Strauss, in the Pilot.*

THE MILLIONAIRE AS THE POPULAR IDEAL.

NOT only do we not specially decry American millionaires, but we think their quality of mammoths the most redeeming feature in the worship paid them. Money in those huge aggregates has in it such potentialities, is so entirely beyond what any man can spend upon self-indulgence, that we can understand that the desire for it is often another form of the vague desire for power which stirs the hearts not only of the ambitious but of the philanthropic. It is not the millionaire, but the millionaire as the popular ideal, who arouses our apprehensions. Men desire money in Europe, and sometimes, when they have anything to get, worship millionaires; but they do not make of them ideals. . . . Not even in France are the millionaires raised into ideals, while in Germany they are loathed; in Italy, where men quit business on £200 a year, they are disregarded; in Austria they are nothing, being crushed by the reverence for birth; and in England they are—what shall I say? defended, with apologies for the defence, as people who are useful in their way. That the admiration for wealth—mere wealth—grows here in all European countries, we do not deny, because all other forms of irresponsible power are dying, and men long for power less fettered than the power derived from a popular vote; but we are far, as yet, from what *The Nation* declares to be the American position. Let us hope that it exaggerates, though so many symptoms seem to confirm its words; but if it does not, then the republic which should be ahead of all is rushing faster than the monarchies along a path which leads only to the degradation of the race. Better any deity than Belial, if man is to advance, even if it be so absurd an one as is embodied in the English conception of aristocracy. That does, at least, impose some obligations.—*The Spectator.*

In a recent speech, Mr. Gladstone, after referring to his excellent health, said that his friend and doctor, Sir Andrew Clark, of London, when he wanted to describe Mr. Gladstone's state of health in the most glowing terms, told him that his constitution was almost as good as his wife's. It appears that Mrs. Gladstone's extraordinary energy is like that of her husband, and increases with years. She has never taken a more active part in public affairs than since she passed her seventy-fifth birthday. Probably history has nothing to equal the marvellous combination of health, vitality and the increasing activity possessed by this aged and remarkable couple.

The Western Canada Loan and Savings Company.

THE Annual Meeting of this Company was held at its offices, No. 75 Church Street, Toronto, on Saturday, 15th February, 1890. A number of shareholders were present. The Hon. Speaker Allan occupied the chair, and the Managing Director, Mr. Walter S. Lee, acted as secretary to the meeting. The following financial statements were read, and with the Directors' Report were unanimously approved of, and passed on motion of the President, seconded by Sir David Macpherson, K.C.M.G.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Company's affairs.

The profits of the year, after deducting all charges, amount to \$175,163.66, out of which have been paid two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, amounting together with the income tax thereon, to \$141,885. The balance remaining, \$33,278.66, has been carried to the contingent account.

The amount loaned on mortgage during the year is \$1,224,811, and there has been paid back by borrowers, \$1,231,560. The repayments on loans during the year, both in Ontario and Manitoba, have been satisfactorily met, and afford the best evidence that the money of the Company has been carefully and judiciously invested.

Out of \$570,000 of the Company's debentures, bearing 4½ and 5 per cent., which matured during the year, a large proportion was renewed, all at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, making the new debentures issued at the latter rate, a total at the end of the year of \$3,132,610.00, an increase of \$247,324.00.

The continuous demand for the Company's debentures by investors in Great Britain and Canada rendered it necessary to provide for an extension of the borrowing powers of the Company, and it was considered desirable to meet this by increasing the paid-up capital stock.

The Directors therefore called in 5 per cent. of the subscribed capital, payable on the 15th of December last.

The call was promptly met by the shareholders, and the proceeds \$100,000, was added to the paid-up capital stock, making the total amount of paid-up capital stock \$1,500,000. The proportion of premium on the amount paid up was \$50,000, which was carried to the Reserve Fund.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, together with the Auditors' Report, are submitted herewith.

G. W. ALLAN, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1889. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

LIABILITIES.		
To the Shareholders.		
Capital stock	\$1,500,000 00	
Reserve fund	750,000 00	
Contingent account	101,644 24	
Dividend payable 8th January, 1890	70,000 00	\$2,421,644 24
To the Public.		
Debentures and interest	\$3,171,845 22	
Deposits and interest	1,173,118 46	
Sundry accounts	4,350,903 68	
	890 30	\$6,773,488 22
ASSETS.		
Investments	6,570,652 52	
Office premises—Winnipeg and Toronto	120,759 92	
Cash on hand and in banks	81,923 68	
Sundry accounts	148 70	
	\$6,773,488 22	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
Cost of management, viz.: Salaries, rent, inspection and valuation, office expenses, branch office, etc.	\$40,569 57	
Directors' compensation	3,780 00	
Interest on deposits	47,672 58	
Interest on debentures	129,783 50	
Agents' commissions on loans and debentures	14,603 29	
Net profit for year applied as follows:		
Dividends and tax thereon	\$141,885 00	
Carried to contingent account	33,278 66	
	175,163 66	
	\$411,632 66	
Interest on mortgages, debentures, rents, etc.	\$411,632 66	
	\$411,632 66	

WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.

February 5th, 1890.

To the Shareholders of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company:

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to report that we have completed our audit of the books of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company for the year ending on the 31st December, 1889, and certify that the above statements of assets and liabilities and profit and loss are correct, and show the true position of the Company's affairs.

Every mortgage and debenture or other security, with the exception of those of the Manitoba Branch, which have been inspected by a special officer, have been compared with the books of the Company. They are correct and correspond in all respects with the schedules and ledgers. The bank balances are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS,
FRED. J. MENET, } Auditors.

The President then said:

I have now to perform my customary part, as President, of moving the adoption of the report which you have just heard read. My only difficulty in doing so is one which perhaps the Shareholders will readily condone, and that is, that I have very little that is new to say, beyond what it has been my pleasant duty to say to you for many annual meetings, that the Western Canada continues to maintain the high position which it has so long held, both here and in Great Britain, as one of the safest and soundest among our monetary institutions. In confirmation of this, and especially as to the standing of the Company in Great Britain, we can point not only to the ready sales which our bonds find among investors there, and the large amount referred to in the report which have been renewed at four per cent. interest, but also to the significant fact that a very large number of our bonds are taken by trustees and others, with whom the assurance of perfect safety in their investments weighs more than any other consideration.

In connection with this subject I may allude to that paragraph in the report which states that, finding it necessary to provide for an extension of our borrowing powers, the Directors deemed it desirable to increase the paid-up capital stock of the Company. The promptness with which the call was met showed that our shareholders had undiminished confidence in the present standing and future prospects of the Company. And the point to which I would call your attention is the repayments on our loans, which continue to be very satisfactory, and I think I may venture to say that no company loaning money exercises more scrupulous care to ascertain not only the cash value, and the capabilities of the properties offered in security, as well as the character and standing of the borrower. It would in many instances have been easier to obtain higher rates of interest had the Director been willing to accept certain classes of security which, though the present values might seem to afford a fair margin, were of doubtful stability in the future, but they have not deemed this either a safe or wise policy to pursue, and I venture to think that the course which they have preferred to follow will have your full approval.

In connection with this subject you will be glad, I am sure, to know that, in addition to our old and tried agents in Ontario, we are most fortunate in possessing a most excellent class of appraisers in Manitoba, men of high character and good standing, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the districts for which they are acting.

I do not think I have any more to add except that both here in our Head Office and in the Manitoba Branch the Company continues to be most efficiently served by an able and thoroughly capable office staff, and the Directors are glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the value of their services.

Messrs. Henry Pellatt and A. G. Lee were appointed scrutineers, and the retiring Directors, the Hon. G. W. Allan, Thos. H. Lee, Esq., and the Hon. Sir David Macpherson, K.C.M.G., were re-elected. These gentlemen, with Messrs. George Gooderham, Geo. W. Lewis, Alfred Gooderham and Walter S. Lee, form the full Board.

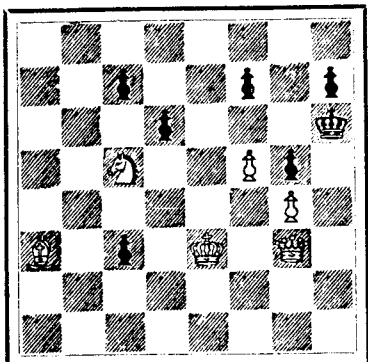
At a meeting of the Directors held subsequently, the Hon. G. W. Allan and George Gooderham, Esq., were respectively re-elected President and Vice-President.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 437.

By J. ARMSTRONG, Cawnpore.

BLACK.



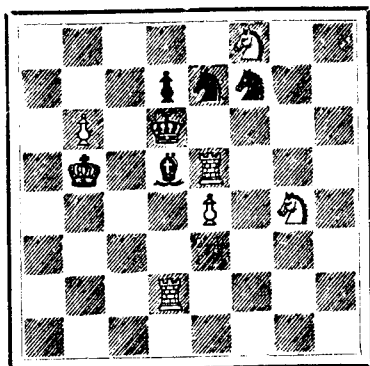
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 438.

By JAMES MASON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 437.

White.
1. K-K 1
2. Q-R 5
3. Q mates

Black.
P-R 7
moves.

No. 438.

B-R 8

GAME IN THE TORONTO CHESS CLUB TOURNAMENT FOR 1890, PLAYED BETWEEN MR. DAVISON AND MR. MUNTZ, ON THE 31st JANUARY, 1890.

RUY LOPEZ.

MR. DAVISON.

MR. MUNTZ.

MR. DAVISON.

MR. MUNTZ.

White.
1. P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3
3. B-Kt 5
4. P-K R 3
5. Castles
6. Kt-B 3
7. P-Q 3
8. Kt-K 2
9. B-R 4
10. Kt-Kt 3
11. B x B
12. Kt x Kt
13. Kt-B 5
14. P-K B 4
15. P-K Kt 4
16. Kt x B
17. P-Kt 5
18. P x P

Black.
P-K 4
Kt-Q B 3
P-Q 3 (a)
B-K 2
Kt-B 3
P-K R 3
P-R 3
Castles
Kt-Q 5
Q x B
P x Kt
P-Q B 4
K-R 2
P-K Kt 3
Q x Kt
Kt-R 4
P-K B 4

White.
19. P x P
20. Q-Kt 4
21. B-Q 2
22. Q R-K 1
23. K-R 2
24. Q-R 4
25. R-K 7 +
26. R x R +
27. Q-Kt 4
28. R-K 1
29. R-K B 1
30. B x P
31. P x Q
32. R x Kt
33. K-Kt 3
34. R-B 2
35. K x R

Black.
R x P
Q R-K B 1 (b)
Q-K B 2 (c)
P-K Kt 4
P x P
Q-B 3
K-B 2
Q x R
Q-B 3 (d)
R-K 4
Q-B 4 (e)
Q x Q
Kt x B
R-K 7 +
K x P
R x R
and White wins.

NOTES.

(a) Not good. (b) K x P better. (c) Again K x P better. (d) Again both on this and the next move K x P would be better. (e) K x P is again better.

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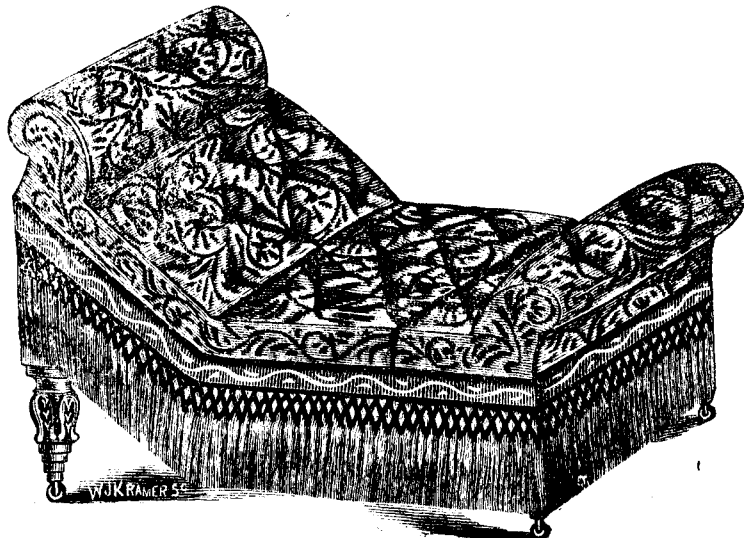
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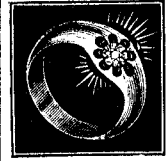
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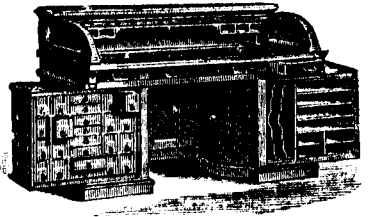
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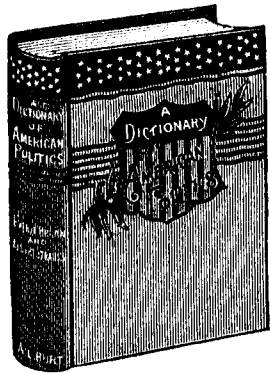


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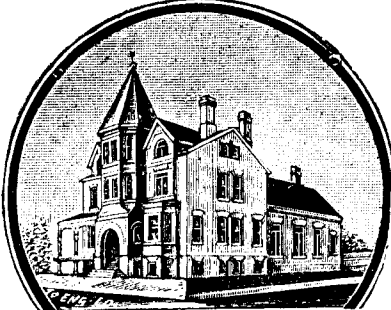
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