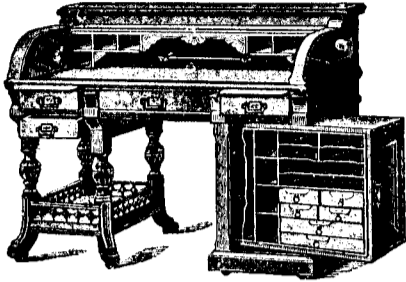


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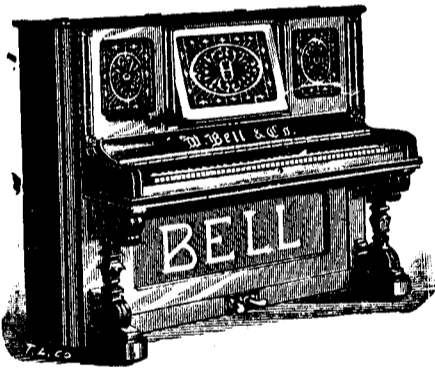


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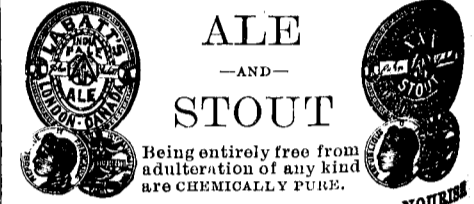
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

WE have more than once congratulated our readers on the fact that the main issue in the pending struggle is so largely impersonal; that the electors of Canada are called on to decide a question of politics rather than of politicians. It must be confessed, however, that if it should prove possible to connect the Liberal leaders, or any of them, with "the plan of campaign" unveiled by Sir John A. Macdonald in his speech at the Toronto Music Hall, the personal element would at once come very prominently to the front, in connection with the charge of disloyalty which has been so strenuously urged against the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, though not hitherto directly against the chief promoters of that policy. Upon this question of the complicity or otherwise of the leaders of the Opposition with Mr. Farrer's pamphlet depends the chief significance of Sir John's discovery. Without some strong reasons for suspecting that complicity it might be questioned whether it comported with the dignity of the Premier of the Dominion to devote a large portion of the speech, to which the country looked for fuller light upon the great trade question, to the task of proving the personal disloyalty of a mere journalistic writer, however clever. Be that as it may, there is certainly little room for difference of opinion as to the conclusion that was displayed. It is true that the ideas of both statesmen and people in regard to the limits of freedom of speech and of the press have been greatly enlarged within the last century or two, and he must be a strange Englishman or Canadian who does not rejoice that we live in the days of Victoria, not in those of Elizabeth. It is conceivable that a Canadian might here and there be found, though such are certainly very rare, who honestly believes that Canada would be better off in Political Union with the United States. We do not suppose that any Canadian Government would think of denying to such an one John Macdonald did not refuse permission on a certain occasion to George Francis Train to advocate annexation on Canadian soil. Wise policy as well as sound political principle recognize it as better from every point of view to grant free discussion in such cases, relying on the inherent vitality of truth and loyalty, and their ability to take care of themselves. But the course pursued by Mr. Farrer is not of this above-board kind, though we suppose it also is entitled to contemptuous toleration. When one living in a country and enjoying the protection of its

laws and the benefit of its free institutions uses his opportunities to spy out what he may regard as its weak points and actually advises a neighbouring nation to attack it at those points, it is not easy to conceive a lower depth of political baseness. Not only so but the recklessness of consequences involved in such a course is criminal. To impose a prohibitory tax upon Canadian fishing vessels, to abolish the bonding system, and to cut the connections of our railroads at the points of entrance into the United States would inevitably lead to retaliation. Retaliation would mean commercial war, and commercial war between two neighbouring peoples already mutually irritated over fishery disputes would bring very great danger of war with rifles and gunboats. One shudders at the thought of the awful consequences to which the machinations of one clever but unprincipled writer, were his influence on a par with his literary ability, might conceivably lead; to which it would, indeed, directly tend, for the idea that a people of the stock and spirit of the Canadian races could thus be forced into abject submission and a distasteful political union, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment.

BUT the question with which the people of Canada are mainly concerned at the present juncture is not that of the turpitude of Mr. Farrer's course, as boldly avowed by himself, or of the consequences which might follow, were his advice to be acted on by American politicians, nor is the public specially concerned with the question whether and to what extent the *Globe* newspaper should be held responsible for the private opinions and doings of its chief editorial writer. But all Canadians are or should be profoundly interested in the question whether Mr. Farrer's pamphlet in any way represents or reflects the opinions and policy of the leaders of one of our great political parties, or of that section of them who have adopted unrestricted reciprocity with the United States as the special ground on which they appeal for the confidence and support of the electorate. It is clear, as we have intimated, that only a strong suspicion of the complicity of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright or other leading men in the ranks of the Opposition could account for Sir John Macdonald's elevating the words of a private journalist to a position of so much importance in a campaign speech. Some colour is certainly given to such a suspicion by the prominent place which Mr. Farrer appears to have held in the councils of the Liberal leaders and the part he has taken in what it can scarcely be amiss to regard as informal negotiations between the Canadian advocates of unrestricted reciprocity and some influential United States politicians. But, on the whole, the Canadian people will be slow to believe that the leaders of the one political party are less loyal to their own country or less sincere in advocating what they honestly believe to be for its permanent advantage, than the other. The avowals of Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard and other Liberal chiefs are explicit and unequivocal in this regard, and there is, happily, nothing in the antecedent records of any of them, so far as we are aware, at all inconsistent with unqualified belief in the sincerity of such avowals. The many readers of THE WEEK who admire Mr. Goldwin Smith's personal courage and manliness as well as his great literary talents, however they may differ from some of his political sentiments, will regret that the *Empire* should have been betrayed into an attempt to connect him, as at least one cognizant of the fact, with Mr. Farrer's production. Mr. Goldwin Smith's frank assurance to the contrary was scarcely needed, but will be accepted as the end of all controversy on that point. On the whole, then, there is every reason to believe that the exposure of Mr. Farrer's disloyalty will be remembered but as one of the painful personal incidents of the campaign, and will not materially affect the verdict of the people on the main question.

THE London *Spectator* of February 7th has an article on "Canada and the United States," which seems to be based on a singular misapprehension of the state of political parties in the Dominion. The article was written on the receipt of the news that Sir John Macdonald had dissolved Parliament and appealed to the electors on a policy embracing, amongst other friendly arrangements with the United States, a far-reaching measure of commercial

reciprocity. Thereupon the *Spectator* proceeds to say that while most Englishmen would in the last resort declare that the matter must be left to the people of the Dominion, it suspects that not a few will view this movement with dissatisfaction and uneasiness, believing that in the end it must result in the absorption of Canada in the United States. After stating various cogent reasons to show that such a result would be nothing less than a calamity, the writer turns to the prior question and asks: "Is it, however, necessary to assume that reciprocity means absorption?" The answer, supported by forcible arguments and pertinent instances, is that there is no reason to suppose such an assumption necessary, and that, indeed, "all the examples seem to point the other way." This is so far satisfactory. But what strikes the Canadian reader as extraordinary in a journal supposed to be so well informed as the *Spectator*, even in reference to Canadian politics, is that it should thus identify Sir John Macdonald's policy as the one having suspicious tendencies in the direction of annexation, entirely ignoring, seemingly, the fact that Sir John's appeal to the electorate is based directly upon the plea of loyalty to British connection, and that the very reason-for-being of this premature dissolution is that he may thereby checkmate the unrestricted reciprocity movement of the Liberal party, and that mainly on the ground of its annexationist tendencies. In short, the *Spectator* is apparently in blissful ignorance of the existence of a Canadian Opposition, with a far more advanced reciprocity policy than that of Sir John's Government, as the single plank composing its present platform. Fancy the feelings of Sir John Macdonald and his ultra-loyalist colleagues at being seriously suspected of dissolving Parliament in order to carry out a trade policy which will couple together Canada and the United States "by a bond far stronger than that which ordinarily links one independent nation with another." Is such to be the reward of loyalty? But the *Spectator* is no doubt better informed before this time, for one of the characteristics of the present struggle is that it is attracting attention to an unprecedented degree both in England and in the United States.

THOSE (Englishmen) who dread such a result (annexation) do not do so out of jealousy or dislike of the United States, nor, again, because they are influenced by a selfish feeling that Canada, if she remains attached to England, may prove useful. Their feeling is influenced by a very different set of motives. They see that Canada is developing a worthy type of nationhood and they believe that the destruction of the Dominion as a separate political entity might deprive the English-speaking world of a community which in the future may prove capable of affording valuable political lessons.

These words of the *Spectator* will find a response in the breasts of all true Canadians of both political parties. It is because they aspire to a distinct national life, and because they feel conscious of having already made some progress towards a "worthy type of nationhood," a type different in many respects from that of the Mother Country as well as from that of the great Republic, that they are resolved to cherish their autonomy against all influences and all comers. That in so doing they have difficulties many and serious to face, difficulties internal and external, difficulties racial, financial and geographical, they know but too well, but they know too that in the force of character, capacity for hard work and independence of spirit, which their environment in the "Scotland" of the new world is so well adapted to foster they have the potency and pledge of ultimate success. The policy of restricted reciprocity advocated by the Government and that of unrestricted reciprocity advocated by the Opposition are alike admissions that the prosperity of the Dominion is to a less or greater degree dependent upon the freedom of its commercial intercourse with the great nation to the south. This admission frankly made is not a confession of weakness. It is but the recognition of a natural law in the domain of trade. The same thing is true, in greater or less degree, of every nation. When the reciprocity sought is asked for, not as a favour but as a matter of business, and in return for a fair equivalent, there is no humiliation in the asking. Any proposal to make a surrender of national self-government, or national aspirations, a condition in a mere trade arrangement would be resented as an insult by every Canadian of

spirit. True, the correspondence between Messrs. Farrer, of Toronto, Wiman, of New York, and Congressman Hitt, read by Sir Charles Tupper at Windsor the other day, if genuine, shows that certain individuals on both sides of the line have been using the desire for reciprocity in trade as a means for the accomplishment of sinister and, on the part of the Canadian resident at least, treasonable ends. But that the falsity and the treason are in the men, not in the policy, is evident from the fact, from the first suspected by many and now brought to light in the same correspondence, that the "Equal Rights," or Anti-Jesuit agitation, in which not a few Canadians whose good faith and loyalty are above suspicion were induced to join, was promoted and probably originated by the same conspirator, for the same disloyal purpose. There are certainly broad and important distinctions between the reciprocity advocated by Sir John Macdonald and that advocated by Sir Richard Cartwright, and the *Spectator* is by this time, no doubt, aware that the idea of discrimination against British products is emphatically repudiated by the former. But it cannot be too distinctly understood, for the sake of Canada's good name, and for the information of Englishmen at home, who cannot be expected to follow and comprehend all the sinuosities of Canadian politics, that not only is there no evidence to show that any influential leader, in connection with either party, would entertain for a moment the idea of making political union the price of free commercial intercourse, but that both Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have distinctly disavowed any such idea.

WHAT, then, it may still be asked, is the real basis of the charge of disloyalty preferred by the one party against the other? We can well understand the perplexity that may prompt such a question by those viewing from a distance the fierce battle now being waged. The answer has already been given in part, but it may not be amiss for us, on the eve of the election, to attempt to re-state it, as it appears from the independent point of view. The answer is, if we understand the situation, that the Conservative or Government leaders declare that the unrestricted reciprocity advocated by the leaders of the Liberal or Opposition party, involving, as it undeniably does, tariff discrimination against British goods; and involving, as the Conservatives maintain that it does, the surrender by Canada of the right to frame her own tariffs in respect to other nations, and the adoption of those virtually fixed for her at Washington, would tend directly towards and must presently end in political union or absorption. We do not know that the responsible Conservative leaders directly charge the responsible Liberal leaders with contemplating or intending this result, though the "veiled treason" of Sir John Macdonald's Manifesto sounds like such an imputation. But the policy they denounce as disloyal, whatever may be the motives of its advocates. They further hold that unrestricted reciprocity would be ruinous to the Canadian manufactures which have been fostered by the National Policy, and would, therefore, be treasonable to Canada as well as to Great Britain. On the other hand the Liberal leaders maintain that reciprocity in trade, restricted or unrestricted, is a mere matter of business relations, and has nothing to do with national politics; that, while they regret the necessity of discriminating against British goods, the country, being shut up to a choice of evils, has no alternative, without sacrificing its prosperity to a degree which would threaten its very existence; that true Canadian loyalty demands that Canadian interests must be consulted even before those of the Mother Country, that the real interests of the latter would be promoted by a good understanding between Canada and the United States, even though purchased at the cost of discrimination against British manufactures; and, finally, that unrestricted reciprocity does not necessarily involve commercial union or uniformity of tariffs. Divested of all side issues and personal considerations—and the personality of Sir John Macdonald will unquestionably count for much in determining the issue—these seem to be the chief points of antagonism. It is unhappily true, no doubt, that a very large proportion of those who vote will vote for their party, without any very profound investigation of principles or policies. But those who desire to free themselves from the fetters of partizanship, and to vote on the merits of the policies, will find themselves called upon to decide these questions: First, would unrestricted reciprocity, as proposed, be necessarily disloyal to the Mother Country, and would it necessarily lead or tend to annexation? Second, would it, by destroying the National Policy, prove disastrous to Canadian manufactures, and

make us, as a people, industrially subservient to the United States? Third, is there any possibility of securing restricted reciprocity, if so, will it meet the necessities of the Canadian situation, and if not, is there any other course open by which those necessities can be met? When they shall have decided these questions to their own satisfaction, they will be ready to deposit their ballots.

THOUGHTFUL citizens of Toronto will be somewhat relieved to know that another effort is to be made to secure the appointment of a competent medical health officer for the city. The Council at a recent meeting declined to appoint any one of the four applicants whose names have been so long before the public and resolved, on motion of the Mayor, to advertise again for applications for the position. As it was further decided that the minimum salary offered should be \$3,000, the prospects of receiving applications from thoroughly qualified men are considerably improved, though it is still doubtful whether the sum named will prove sufficient to secure the services of one of the high scientific attainments required for such a position. It is to be devoutly hoped that the opening of the Spring may not find the city without a Medical Health Officer, not only be fully qualified for so responsible a position, but clothed with all the authority needful to enable him to discharge the duties of his office faithfully and fearlessly. By all means let the Council set aside for the nonce its quibbling propensities and grapple resolutely with the question of having the city cleansed, and its houses, yards, lanes, and streets put into a thoroughly sanitary condition before the coming of another hot season. The matter is one involving not only the health of the citizens, but it may be the very lives of scores, possibly of hundreds of them.

THE terrible calamity which has befallen the Springhill collieries in Nova Scotia has sent a thrill of horror throughout the Dominion. The thought of more than one hundred and twenty stalwart men sent down to death in an instant, and without a moment's warning, is appalling, while the fact that not less than fifty-five widows and one hundred and sixty-five fatherless children survive to mourn the loss of husbands, fathers and bread-winners, appeals powerfully to the sympathies of every generous heart. In very few cases, it may be safely assumed, will the dead labourer have been able to make any adequate provision for those who were dependent upon his daily labour for the necessities of life. The need of prompt and liberal assistance is obvious, and we may be sure that it will be forthcoming from all parts of the Dominion without stint. It is to be hoped that the measures of relief taken may be systematic and thorough, having regard to the future as well as the present. In the immediate presence of such a sorrow the public will gladly respond to any appeal that may be made, but too often the relief afforded is but temporary, while the want and suffering entailed are abiding. It would be a reproach to Canadian charity to leave any of these bereaved ones to drag out wretched lives in poverty and suffering for years to come, and it is to be hoped that effective means may be found to prevent this. The first duty is evidently to care for the wants, present and prospective, of the destitute wives and children. After that a rigid and impartial investigation into the causes of the catastrophe will be in order. Such events do not happen without cause, and, though it may be that the one whose carelessness or ignorance may have wrought the catastrophe has not survived to tell the tale, it is imperative, with a view to the prevention of similar disasters, that the exact cause shall be discovered, if possible.

THE recent debate in the British House of Commons on Mr. Howard Vincent's motion for the calling of a colonial conference to consider the best means of forming an Imperial Zollverein, and the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, a day or two after, are the latest important contributions to the discussion of the question of Imperial Federation. Whether the balance of opinion and influence elicited on the two occasions is deemed encouraging or the reverse to the prospects of Imperial Federation depends, it is evident, on the mental attitude of the reader. Those who regard the proposed federation as an utterly impracticable and visionary scheme find in the speech of Mr. Goschen, and the admissions of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, strong confirmation of their own foregone conclusions. The advocates of the great project will, on the other hand, take courage from the friendly and sympathetic tone in which both Ministers

recognized the increasing desire for a closer union between Britain and her colonies. The fact that the question has attained sufficient importance to call forth a motion and a debate in the House of Commons, and to be made the subject of a sympathetic reference on an important occasion by the President of the Board of Trade, is certainly noteworthy, and, from one point of view, encouraging. It is always an important stage in the progress of any great movement, when it has gained such a place in the public estimation as to become a matter of debate in influential circles. It does not, however, follow that every movement which gains that stage is sure of ultimate success. It is really the testing stage. As we have frequently had occasion to point out, the commercial question is likely to prove the rock upon which every attempt at federation of the Empire is foredoomed to split. If the colonies were prepared to federate on a free-trade basis, or if the Mother Country was prepared to consider a basis of differential tariffs, all else would be comparatively easy. This is confessedly not the highest ground on which to debate such a proposition, but commercial facts are inexorable. We should be, we hope, among the last to depreciate lofty sentiment in a matter of this kind, but it is, we think, undeniably obvious that whatever impetus the movement has gained in Canada, it has its chief source in commercial embarrassments arising out of the high tariff wall with which our wealthy neighbour to the south is surrounding his premises, and the necessity of finding new markets for our products. Hence Imperial Federation without preferential trade arrangements would fail to meet one of the chief conditions of the problem, so far as Canada is concerned. When, then, Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, tells the House of Commons that the Colonists must understand that it is impossible for England to tax corn, and his statement is received with cheers, he throws a barrier across the path of the movement which neither his subsequent expression of sympathy with its purpose nor even his vague admission that the English people must be prepared for some fiscal changes in the interests of that movement can suffice to clear away. In the absence of a fuller report of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's words, it is difficult to understand his meaning, if he actually said that it did not follow because differential tariffs were impossible that a commercial Zollverein between Great Britain and the colonies was impossible. Perhaps a more accurate report by mail will enable us to see with him how a commercial union can be conceived of as possible without differential tariffs, a feat to which we confess ourselves at present unequal.

WITH the death of General Sherman the last of the three really great generals discovered and developed by the fratricidal war of the United States has passed from the stage. Grant, Sheridan and Sherman were a trio of strangely diverse and even contrasted characters, but each was in his way a military genius. It may, perhaps, be straining a little the proper meaning of the word "genius" to apply it to General Grant, whose strongest qualities, and those which brought him the glory of the final victory, were rather dogged determination, and reliance upon sheer weight and persistent pressure of overwhelming numbers, than any brilliant abilities as a strategist. Sheridan's genius as a dashing cavalry commander there is less room to doubt, though his career afforded no evidence that he possessed the abilities needed for the successful direction of a large army in a difficult campaign. Of the three names there is little doubt that General Sherman's will survive in history as that of the one best entitled to rank amongst great military chiefs. His March to the Sea was undoubtedly the greatest achievement of the war, if the relative strength of forces, and the formidable character of the difficulties and dangers to be met, are taken into the account. Hence the plan and execution of this march have probably been studied and will continue to be studied by the military commanders and in the military schools of other nations more than any other expedition of the War of the Rebellion. One of the strangest facts in General Sherman's life history is the slow development of his talents. In the earlier period of his life he had failed in business and had not succeeded in law. Not only so, but the history of his earlier years as a military officer was far from being a record of success. He was for a time exasperatingly slow in the movement of his troops, and seemingly over-cautious and irresolute, if not absolutely timid, in the presence of even inferior forces of the enemy as e. g. when he retreated from Cumberland Gap or when he wanted 60,000 men to cope with 12,000 Confederates in Kentucky. It would seem that it was only in the later

years of the war that he became conscious of his own powers and gained the self-reliance which enabled him to crown other important successes by the splendid march to Atlanta with less than 100,000 men under his command, thus successfully performing the feat which cut the Confederacy in two and was probably the most potent agency in bringing the war to a close. As a man, General Sheridan was singularly unconventional in manner, frank in speech, and magnanimous in disposition. He was brilliant both as a conversationist and as an orator. There was in him much of genuine republican simplicity, and what is better still, of genuine Puritan integrity. The former was demonstrated by his declining to seek the office of President which was probably within his reach; the latter marked his whole career as civilian and as soldier, and enabled him to bequeath to his children the precious legacy of an unspotted reputation.

NOTWITHSTANDING the finding of the Court appointed to enquire into the conduct of Colonel Forsyth in the Wounded Knee fight, acquitting him and his soldiers of blame, and the approval of that finding by the President and Secretary of War, much suspicion and misgiving still linger in the public mind, in the United States, with reference to that tragic event. Some of the most independent and influential papers are placing side by side with the evidence adduced before that Court, the story told by some of the Indians a week or two since to Commissioner Morgan, and corroborated in part by a half-breed Sioux minister of the Episcopal Church. According to a summary of this story published by the *Christian Union*, the Indians were returning to Pine Ridge when they were met by the soldiers, who demanded their guns. These were surrendered. The men were then collected in a group apart from their families and tepees. The massacre was brought about by the act of a young Indian who is described as crazy and very bad and a nobody, who fired his gun and killed an officer. Some other Indians drew knives, whereupon the soldiers commenced an indiscriminate butchery. The Indian men were, as above said, in one place, and their women and children at a different place some distance away. First the men surrounding the Indian who had fired his gun were shot down, then the soldiers turned their guns, the Hotchkiss guns included, upon the women who were in the lodges under a flag of truce. Of course both men and women fled in all directions, and, according to the explicit declaration of the Indians, were pursued by the soldiers and shot down as they ran, even women with infants on their backs not being spared, until their bodies were strewn all along the circular village. Women and children were shot down right beside the flag of truce and at other places as they were fleeing. It seems almost incredible that soldiers, supposed to be brave men, could be guilty of such cowardly barbarities, yet there is evidently a strong disposition on the part of some of the most reliable journals to fear that there is too much truth in the Indian story. Some are urging that a Congressional Committee should be appointed to make a searching investigation. Though it is hardly probable that Congress will go behind the report of the court of enquiry, whose finding is approved by the highest authorities, yet it is evident that unless and until their reputations are cleared by some open investigation such as will command universal respect and confidence, Colonel Forsyth and his soldiers will rest under suspicion of having committed, either through panic, or in a spirit of fiendish revenge, one of the most cruel and dastardly deeds on record.

THE question "Can lawyers be honest?" is far from being a new question, but it is discussed by Homer Greene, in the February number of the *North American Review*, with a frankness and freshness which give it all the charm of novelty. Mr. Greene commences with the statement that the popular opinion in America is that lawyers, as a class, are dishonest; that in the common mind a white blackbird is no more *rara avis* than an honest lawyer. If anyone has a doubt that the same fashion in speech is common in Canada, he has but to ask the opinion of the first one dozen or one hundred men of the people he may chance to meet. It will, of course, be understood that in this both Mr. Greene and THE WEEK are but stating a fact, not endorsing the popular sentiment —if, indeed, it be a real sentiment, and not merely a fashion of speech. Lawyers are, we have no doubt, but too familiar with the current saying in this regard, and though both they and the public are accustomed to treat that current saying as a jest, it must be none the less gall-

ing to those members of the profession who are conscious of perfect rectitude of purpose. It is not long since we heard a prominent member of the Bar, a man of high Christian character, go somewhat out of his way, in an address at a religious meeting, to notice and deny the hard impeachment in behalf of his brethren and himself. Mr. Homer Greene, in his short but pithy article, brings out very clearly the peculiarities of the position in which the lawyer, by virtue of his profession, is placed in relation to his client, out of which the general impression or fashion arises. The nature of these relations may be suggested by a brief summary of a few out of many questions of morals which are continually arising in legal practice. The client's statement of his case convinces the lawyer that said client's case is good in law, but not defensible in morals. Should he accept or refuse a retainer? During the progress of the trial the lawyer becomes possessed of facts, not before known to him, which show that his client deserves to lose his case, and which, if made known, would cause him to lose it. Can he conscientiously suppress these facts and win the case? Or he may discover facts which relieve the client of his opponent of unjust imputations or suspicions; which facts, if known, would essentially increase his opponent's chances of success. Is he justified in concealing these facts? "His (the lawyer's) policy," says Mr. Greene, "is more or less a policy of concealment. But concealment not only leads to—it is in itself—deceit. Yet if deceit is one of the conditions of success in obtaining substantial justice for a client, why may it not, in this instance, be regarded as a virtue rather than as a fault?" Once more. The counsel for the defence in a trial for murder becomes convinced, either by statements of his client, or otherwise, that his client is really guilty. Is he justifiable in concealing his knowledge and securing the acquittal of the murderer? What would be thought of a lawyer who should in any of these, or similar contingencies, which must be constantly arising in practice, give away his client's case "because his strict sense of honour would not allow him to conceal an important fact or precedent"? We remember to have been deeply impressed when young by a rumour current in regard to a certain highly respected judge in a Canadian Province, to the effect that in the course of a long practice at the Bar he had never lost a case, simply because he would never undertake one in which he was not certain that he had right and justice on his side, and, being assured of that, would bring such zeal and acumen to bear that he was sure to win. We now suspect that the story was apocryphal. But assuming its truth, would such a course be counted in accordance with either the etiquette or the ethics of the profession? All these questions are, no doubt, discussed and settled in the law schools to the satisfaction of the profession, but scarcely to that of the public. Mr. Homer Greene shows how the ball of responsibility is tossed back and forth between attorney and client, but does not attempt to fix the blame, or even to say that there is blame. He closes his article as follows:—

In the meantime this is the situation: The profession of the law is, to a certain extent, in ill repute. Lawyers are regarded, as a class, with something more than suspicion, so far as their professional integrity is concerned. More serious still is the fact that this suspicion is not wholly unfounded; and that this lack of integrity, if such it may be called, goes not only unrebuked by the people at large, but is actually placed at a premium by those people when they become prospective or active litigants. For all this there is a remedy. Who will suggest it? Who will rescue a most honourable calling from its present unfortunate environment.

THE INDEPENDENCE IDEA IN CANADA.

The passion of youth for its darling dreams.

If his occasion were not so virtuous I should not urge it half so faithfully.

A "CANADA FIRST" sentiment, it may properly be judged, is widely and warmly cherished throughout the Dominion.

Addressing an immense audience from all quarters of Canada, on the occasion of the recent Toronto Industrial Exhibition, the Earl of Aberdeensaid, amidst applause: "It would indeed be surprising if you as Canadians had not a national ambition combined with your loyalty to the British throne and British constitution. You have reason to be proud of your institutions and of your progress. In some of your chief departments of life you are ahead of us in the Old Country. As, for example, in your complete plan of local government, which we are only beginning to reconstruct; in your admirable educational system, and in your legislation for promoting temperance."

The noble lord spoke truly and struck a chord evoking response in the popular heart. Canadians naturally take pride in their fair, free land and are not too bashful to

admit that in various directions its progress illustrates the old saying:—

Full many a pupil has become more famous than his master.

Nor indeed is this feeling uncombined with love for, and loyalty to, the Old Land. The sentiments are consonant and are entertained in harmonious conjunction by the vast majority of subscribers to the Canada First Idea. Our people as heartily sing

The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined
The Maple Leaf forever,

as they do

Fair Canada, loved Canada,
Home of the brave and free!

We scrutinize the Canada First Party. It really has no organized existence, although effort to form and maintain it has more than once been put forth, and we find its basis to be pure and inoffensive patriotism. If ever there should be—and doubtless some day there will be—a duly organized and working Canada First Party worthy of the name, I judge that no mean or wilful antagonism, either towards Great Britain or the United States, will account for its *raison d'être*, but simply, as regards the former, the natural-born instinct of being old and big enough to stand alone, and, as to the latter, the reasonable promise that there is room on this continent for another "gloriously free and independent" nation. It will, when the time comes, be organized in good temper and from worthy, manly motives; and attainment of its objects will be sought constitutionally, fairly, with moderation and with "malice to none but charity for all."

It is true there may be said to be another and less thoughtful and temperate class who favour independence as the wilful, wayward boy cherishes desire to defy parental restraint and "runs away only to come home again, in most cases, sober and sorry for it." They recognize, in common with their more sober and self-contained fellow-advocates of the idea, that Canada's boasted freedom is not so much that of the eagle, which soars at will, as of the kite, which flies from a long string but is yet held in check and can be pulled in at any time. They "can't abear" to think that Canada, though ostensibly self-governed, is in reality "under Downing Street domination." The notion of "dependency" is obnoxious to them; the name "colony" is even more offensive. These restless, high-strung spirits want, and declare they must have, at once more liberty. That true liberty is consistent with the closest restrictions and the severest prohibitions—that, in fact, only as law and order prevail can real liberty exist, and that when ignorant people repudiate and defy the law they are simply destroying the very bulwark of liberty and precipitating license and anarchy—would seem not to enter largely into the philosophy of this unrestrained espousal of the Canada First, or Independence, cause.

Lord Beaconsfield has laid down the dictum that he succeeds best who has the best information. Accepting this doctrine, the extremists among the Canada First advocates might do well to examine how far they are accurately posted on independence and what it involves of national moment. The moderates are, I feel assured, seized of the subject.

The former say: "Now, one thing we want added to our present pretty fair measure of autonomy is the treaty-making power." Do they contemplate that with this would naturally seem to go the treaty-enforcing responsibility?

"We require further," they proceed, "to choose our own military Commander-in-chief." Is it taken into account that this could fairly be urged to include the assumption of our own military defences?

"We demand the right to appoint our own Governor General." Is it fully comprehended that this might sever the very last link of British connection, and give us our "freedom," with a vengeance?—our "independence," with all that that term implies? "When Canada elects her own Governor General the fisheries question will be easily settled." This blandly observes Mr. Goldwin Smith. But he addresses himself to whom? The Canada First apostles, whose principles and aims are virtuous and loyal as well as patriotic? No. The amiable and erudite Professor, whose sentiments are well known to be anything but philo-British, in addressing a select gathering of the Commercial Union Club, of which he is the revered President, and the members of which have nothing in common with Canada First advocates, except it be in precipitating the independence movement, so that their proposed union with the United States may be more easily and completely consummated.

Come let us possess ourselves of all the information that we may best succeed in reaching the independence goal. Say we cherish ambition for absolute unconditional autonomy, and at the same time scout the idea of denouncing and denying the Mother Land, on whom we would depend as a friend and ally, whose *prestige* and power would always be a source of pride and protection. Is the proposition right and reasonable? Set up shop for ourselves, and still expect the old house to back us! Bid the old folks a final good-bye, "rash and undutiful," without stopping to talk over some other possible arrangement, and yet fancy we are entitled to anything more than a formal parting blessing, coupled with a cold and significant injunction to be sure and take care of ourselves in future!

But assuming Great Britain's readiness to grant, though reluctantly, to Canada unreciprocated indulgences and one-sided concessions, which virtually cut the maternal apron-

string, and what then? With national liabilities away up in the nine figures, and assets, apart from the national household effects, only our honest, hard-working selves, and the future of our young, thinly-peopled country and its undeveloped natural resources, there would loom up an army to be raised and maintained, and a navy to be built, equipped and handled. Otherwise we could not protect our independence flag on land or on sea, or find in the company of the nations any to do us reverence. With heaps of pride, but a distressing shortage of men and money, the thus formed Canadian nation would hardly cut an impressive figure before the world, or inspire its people with soulful jubilation and sound hopefulness. And what would inevitably be the upshot of this hasty national establishment on a basis of complete separation from and independence of Great Britain? If we did not of our own volition accept the American theory of "manifest destiny," and become part and parcel of the adjoining Republic, we would be obliged, either by force of arms or of political manœuvring, to forego national aim as Canadians and take our place as Americans. Either that, or we should struggle along as a sort of Western World Turkey, owing entirely simply to the squabble of the nations as to who ought to carve the fowl and who get the best helpings.

To such of us as really entertain the independence idea honestly and patriotically, there is now nothing for it, within reason and prudence, but to patiently bide our time. We lack in the great essentials of material equipment. The primary political conditions to the national estate are sadly wanting. Inter-Provincially a veritable house against itself, and Provincially, constantly in the throes of petty political and sectarian strife, the Dominion clearly needs to set its dwelling in order as a first step to any decided movement of national consequence. The bitterness of party strife must be ameliorated, the Augean stables of administrative abuses cleaned out, the whole internal economy radically reorganized, and the people restored to sane and sensible comprehension and judgment, before Canada can stand up and look nationwards.

Meanwhile, however, there is nothing to interdict the retention and nursing of a worthy, sound, safe and politic Canada First Idea. On the contrary, it stands in need of more thorough and earnest propagation and promulgation. Instilling the public mind with it would be to create healthful, hearty and refined national *goût*, and to produce cleaner and less politics.

The Mother Country, it is quite proper to say, would view with no alarm the ambition of her sturdy and promising offspring to doff bib-and-tucker and put on long pants, always provided the change did not tend to get the youngster into bad company, and bring trouble and disgrace on the family. An ambition to develop nationally under British institutions, and with regard for the interests of the Empire as well as of the Dominion, would rather have the cordial approval and practical support of Great Britain.

At all events Canadians can, with more present security and stronger hope for the future of their undertaking, cherish aims within limits of this character than they can espouse wildcat projects whose immediate result, provided they could be carried out, would simply be investiture of this young Dominion with the proverbial and unbeautiful independence of "the hog on ice." True Canada First men will, I fancy, find it both to their credit and their interest to hold their horses.

Under "the National Idea," note may perhaps be taken of the French aim to cultivate a definite national sentiment. The ambition of the French-Canadians for race and religious supremacy is, of course, as foreign to the real Canada First Idea as the possibility of its realization is remote. Education, the true strength of a people, is spreading even in hierocratic Quebec; and in its spread we may foresee the awakening of our French-Canadian fellows from this dream and their falling into line with true Canadian institutions and aims. Meantime the French national idea may be relegated to the limbo of the fatuities.

Paris, Ont.

PARIS LETTER.

WHEN a robust man is 80 years of age, and dresses like a young fellow, during a winter where the thermometer keeps permanently several degrees below freezing point, there is nothing extraordinary in his catching bronchitis; and, when from the obstinacy peculiar to old age, he declines to take care of himself and brings on a relapse, there is also nothing surprising in its terminating fatally. That was Meissonier's case. Naturally there could not be many more years' work in him. He has died full of honours, has left a glorious name in art, above all in French art, that posterity will not willingly let die.

Meissonier was a small-sized man, with a voluminous head, penetrating eyes, sparkling with malice and incredulity, ironical lips, hair military-cropped, which set in relief a patriarchal beard that ruggedly flowed over his shoulders and down his breast. In his costume there was a dash of the Bohemian; he had always a smack of the studio about his dress, and looked palette, paint and brushes. Neither his hatter nor shoe-maker made a fortune by the frequency of his commands. If you encountered Meissonier at an agricultural show, you would conclude that he was an intelligent cattle breeder, and abreast of all the agronomic science of the period.

In temperament he was all fire and nerves, hasty, authoritative, and brooked no contradiction. He had few warm friendships—such dispositions rarely have many—he was a good hater, and a redoubtable adversary. As a worker, he was a Benedictine in patience, full of conscientious effort, was never known to scamp his work, and never initialled his pictures till satisfied the minutest of *minutiae* had been as perfect as all his talent could accomplish. He was never a poser, and held as well as illustrated in his half century of art-life that genius was but synonymous with hard work, and that reliance on industry over the easel was a surer road to solid and permanent success than speculating on "grasping the skirts of happy chance."

Meissonier, like M. Grévy, shouldered a musket in the Revolution of 1830, and blazed away from behind a barricade. In politics he was a Bonapartist. In the 1870 war he was a lieutenant-colonel on the staff in Paris. In 1872 his politics got the upper hand of his art-neutrality, when he opposed the artist Courbet's admission to the Salon, because he had been mixed up with the Communists. Meissonier executed most of his pictures at his country residence, at Poissy, near Paris, and in whose quiet cemetery he is interred. Detaille has sketched the artist on his death-bed; a mould has been taken of the deceased's hand, and a copy of the cast will, as usual, be presented to his inner circle friends. I have been told that Meissonier's statue will inaugurate the proposed decoration of the Avenue des Champs-Élysées with the statues of French celebrities.

Meissonier was born at Lyons in 1811, of humble parents, and he had to scramble for his technical education. He had taste, rather than passion, for drawing. He arrived penniless in Paris and earned his daily bread—though he did not have it daily—by illustrating periodicals and books, as also by painting pictures associated with Daubigny for exportation to South America, at the price of five frs. the square yard. His latter day pictures sell at 200,000 frs. the square inch. The speciality of Meissonier to confine the subject of a picture within the dimensions of a square yard, and paint the personages microscopically, had not a little to do with his popularity. One was astonished to see, in proportions so reduced, an animation so just, and indications so minute, where not a detail was omitted, and all executed with sculptural precision. They were thumb nail pictures; the "Fumeur," for example, sitting at table surrounded with all the accessories of smoking.

He excelled as a designer that weak point in French art; he was inimitable in the happy grouping of personages and incidents, was an admirable colourist, but left something to be desired in the harmonious combination of his colours. The "Rixe," owned by Queen Victoria, is generally considered to be the artist's master-piece, while some rank as superior to it, the "1805," "1807" and "1814"—the trilogy of Napoleon's career. A catalogue of his paintings, panels, water-colours, book designs, etc., would alone make a respectable volume. Perhaps the fecundity is due to Meissonier not being a man of imagination, only a painter of incidents, but still a great painter. His most studied picture is the "Partie de Boules," although the verdure is very mediocre for an artist proverbially painstaking. But he was in no respect a landscape painter. Thus when Meissonier was asked to paint the Park of St. Cloud, it was Français who did the landscape and Meissonier who put in the personages.

He was a faithful observer of physiognomies and still more so of costumes—the latter, if dating from the close of the eighteenth century, especially. He imparted to satins and velvets a softness that rendered them softer. He accompanied the French army to Italy, and hence his "Empereur à Solferino"—a battle he witnessed. The atmosphere of this picture is weak, the figures appear rather modelled, more than taken in action; however, the line of cuirassiers stamped him at once as the first of military painters. This picture is in the Luxembourg. A visitor punched Napoleon the Third's head out of the picture with a stick, and Meissonier had to put a new head on his Majesty's shoulders. As an illustrator of books, Meissonier's want of imagination did not permit him to rank higher than his rivals. He was not a portrait painter of the first order; his best is the portrait of Hetzel, and Madame Silver Queen Mackay swears that her's was his worst. Of late years Meissonier relied on photographs and on the sun to aid him; but he could afford to transform and make the work of others his own, while his powers of invention and originality were only of the second order. But if inferior by mind, he was great by art, and would have been the first painter of the age had Ingres and Delacroix not existed. In any case, he was the most perfect painter, that is, the one in whom the fewest defects can be discovered.

M. Bonnefont says: If a foreigner desires to study English manners, let him not go to London or Brighton, but to Cannes, between November and March. From Mentone to Tamaris, all the sea side is occupied by the English, and the natives only desire that peaceful possession to be perpetuated. Cannes has arrived at the zenith of its migratory population. The Russians and the Americans prefer Nice, the animation and pleasures there being more to their taste. The English population at Cannes is more to their taste. The English population at Cannes is not floating; the same families return there winter after winter, to their quarters. A singular fact is that no English inhabit the centre of the town of Cannes; nor do they patronize the markets; they purchase provisions from the shops, and settle their accounts every month, or when they are going away. Saturday is held the best day,

oddy enough where they have no business to transact, to study "ye English." Then the animation of a half-holiday exists. But all is quiet and subdued the following Sunday, when it is obligatory to repose; only at hours for attendance at church do the English appear in the streets.

Not many invalids proper stay at Nice; such proceed to Mentone or Hyères, for more delicate care.

About 2,000 persons reside at Mentone each winter; they do not indulge in much visiting, there are too many sick to tend, so that in the evening the streets are deserted. A visitor who comes to die, "to dodge death," is not interested in exhausting a limited stock of vitality. Hyères is rather a *repositoir* for the aged, for the weary to rest awhile, "before they go away and are no more seen." Tamaris is a village on the south-west of the Bay of Toulon, and that the cosmopolitan has not yet quite discovered. It is a favourite rest-home for novelists, metaphysicians, inventors, thinkers, and gestation philosophers.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

AS this is the all-absorbing issue to be determined by the election contest now pending in the Dominion, it is much to be regretted that the Trade and Navigation returns of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, have not been distributed, so that the press and the public should have had the fullest opportunity of investigating and discussing the latest returns of the Commerce of the country. Partial statements are apt to be received with caution and distrust, and are suspected of containing such figures as may favour a certain line of argument or policy, and of concealing other figures or facts which would bear against this argument or policy. Sir Richard Cartwright and others are quite justified in censuring the Government for their culpable delay in distributing these returns.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the Foreign Commerce of the United States for the fiscal year 1889-90, was published and distributed in that country some months ago. It shows considerable changes in the volume of the import and export trade with Canada as compared with preceding and previous years. And as its statistics as to export trade are admitted by the statistician to be very defective, this adds to the necessity that the electors of Canada should have been put in possession of the fuller and more correct information contained in our own Trade and Navigation returns.

One of the most important features in the annual report of the Washington Bureau of Statistics is its pointed reference on pages 63 and 64, to the "Defects in the Statistical Laws for the collection of Domestic Exports."

"I repeat the recommendations which I made in regard to this important subject in my last annual report. I earnestly invite your attention to the defects in the present law providing for the collection of statistics of domestic exports. The law under which these statistics are collected was passed in 1821, when our foreign commerce in merchandise amounted to only \$109,000,000 and prior to the introduction of steam or motive power, when our frontiers were practically impassable, except at a few points, for the interchange of commodities with border nations.

"The provision of this law requiring exporters to furnish information to the Government in regard to exports in vessels, for statistical purposes, reads as follows:—

"Act, February 10, 1820 (Rev. Stats., Sec. 337. Fifth). Before a clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign place, the collector shall require the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo to deliver to the collector manifests of the cargo, of the parts thereof shipped by them, respectively, which manifests shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped by them, respectively, and the value of each such quantity of each kind of articles; and state that such manifest contains a full, just and true account of all articles laden on board such vessel, etc. Manifests and statements hereby required shall be verified by the oath of the person by whom they are respectively made and subscribed."

"This provision of the law has remained upon the statute books substantially as it was passed in 1820, and as it provides for the collection of statistics of exports in water-borne vessels only, furnishes no means by which the collectors or other officers of the Government charged with the duty of collecting such statistics can secure information in regard to exports of commodities from the country by railways and other land vehicles. Statistics of exports by railways, therefore, are procured through the courtesy of the officers of a few companies only, and those are necessarily imperfect, as only the incomplete details furnished for the bills of lading can be given.

Full and accurate statistics of our trade with Canada and with Mexico are especially important, as our relations with these countries are frequently the subject of treaty negotiations and legislation.

"A Bill providing for the collection of such statistics over railways across our border has been presented to the last three Congresses, and has once been favourably reported upon by the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives.

"Experience has clearly demonstrated the necessity for some legislation on the subject, and I therefore

eatly renew the recommendations above. The Bill above referred to, draughted and submitted to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, will, it is believed, supply the necessary means of collecting these important statistics."

"HON. WM. WINDOM, Chief of Bureau." "S. G. BROCK, Chief of Bureau."

The above extracts are given, as they appear to explain the very erroneous impressions prevailing among the politicians and people of the United States as to the balance of trade between that country and Canada, and as to the much greater advantage which the latter country would obtain under reciprocity in natural products. The very misleading consequences of the defectiveness in the system of collecting statistics of exports in the United States are made evident by comparing them with the statistics of imports into the Dominion as per trade and navigation returns of Canada.

On pages 19 to 24 of the annual report of the U.S., tables are given showing the value of imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United States, from and to the principal foreign countries, for a series of years. In these, the trade returns include Newfoundland with Canada, as British North American possessions. The returns of imports include those entered for consumption and those entered at custom houses, but afterwards exported.

On page 10 of the trade and navigation returns of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1889, a table is given showing the imports into Canada from the United States, but only including those entered for consumption. These tables compare as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: U.S. exports to B.N.A., U.S. returns, Imports into Canada from U.S., Canadian returns. Rows show years from 1885-86 to 1889-90.

Excluding 1889-90, for the four preceding years Canada's returns of imports exceed the United States returns of exports, \$49,304,393.

For the year 1888-89, the Washington annual report shows (pages 19 to 22):—

Table with 2 columns: Total value of imports into U.S. from all B.N.A. possessions, exports from U.S. to B.N.A. Rows show values for 1888-89.

Apparent balance of trade in favour of B.N.A. \$3,210,000

The trade and navigation returns of Canada (Pages 8 and 9):—

Table with 2 columns: Value of goods imported from U.S. into Canada, and entered for consumption, exported to U.S. from Canada. Rows show values for 1888-89.

Balance of trade in favour of U.S., Canada returns. \$7,015,036

Leaving Newfoundland imports and exports from and into U.S. to balance each other, there is a discrepancy between the Canadian and U.S. returns of over \$10,000,000. Nor is this all; the trade and navigation returns of Canada show that during the year 1888-89 there was imported from the U.S., in addition to the goods entered for consumption, merchandise of the value of a little over \$5,000,000, consisting of horses, swine to be slaughtered in bond, Indian corn, wheat, flour, oats, butter, cheese and pork. In the U.S. returns of imports, all merchandise is included in one heading, whether for consumption or for export. It is thus seen that Canada's imports from the U.S. in 1888-89 were \$12,000,000 more than its exports to that country, and that, through the defective system of obtaining exports in the U.S., the people of that country are given to believe that Canada's purchases from them were fully \$15,000,000 less than they really were.

It is true that supplementary reports are sometimes issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, showing the imports of merchandise into Canada according to our returns, but these supplementary reports are rarely referred to in the press or on the platform, and do not remove the erroneous impressions created by the annual reports. Under such circumstances it is hardly a matter of surprise that the question of reciprocity in natural products should be viewed with indifference or hostility by the politicians and press of the U.S., but it is surprising that so many of the politicians and conductors of newspapers in Canada, having access to and full acquaintance with the true figures on this question, should persist in asserting that the position of the trade between the two countries is such that its extension on a fair basis would prove of the greater advantage to that country (Canada) which is now importing from the other about 25 per cent. more merchandise than it sells to them. Most unquestionably, the leaders of a party who are avowedly in favour of granting any concession for the sake of obtaining reciprocity are not the men to be entrusted with the negotiations with a Government whom they have informed in advance that any and all of the demands which they may make will be granted and submitted to.

The proposal of the Dominion Government, as submitted for the approval of the electors, is a practical and business-like step towards the legitimate extension of the trade between the two countries. They propose that a Joint Commission should be appointed by the Governments of the U.S. and Canada to inquire into and report upon the actual position of their commerce with each other, and to ascertain in what directions and to what extent this commerce can be extended and increased on equitable

terms and to mutual advantage. A non-partisan commission, unfettered by political exigencies and uninfluenced by sectional predilections, ought to be able to accomplish the objects in view, and should be able to agree upon a liberal policy which will command the approval of the intelligent people in both countries.

RECIPROcity.

GAMALIEL SINGS.

O to carve the jewelled ring that shines upon her finger. O to build the marble porch wherein her footsteps linger. O to shape the leafy arch that intertwines above her. O to be her bounden slave, true devotee and lover.

And yet, my mistress (ah so fair!) She doth not wait in porches; Nor moves she through dim galleries, Nor lingers late in churches; Nor rests she 'neath the leafy roof, Vine-wreathed in summer weather; Nor lonely walks, pale-phantom-proof O'er moon-bright leagues of heather;

O to fashion some one thing, my very own, to give her: To paint a castle, or to build one, near a pleasant river; To plan a road, erect a bridge, her carriage might pass over; To be her faithful servitor, true devotee and lover.

And yet I know she would not smile Though I proved ne'er so skilful. Nor is there any tender wile To woo my lady wilful. Though I did yield my life for her No word of sweet concession Should pass her lips, no kind demur Against such rash transgression.

If I should cull a posy rare and on her threshold fling it; If I should fashion one sweet song and at her lattice sing it; If I should weave a canopy her royal brow to cover; She might reward her faithful slave, true devotee and lover.

But no—her eyes are far away, In dreams she looketh onward; Nor sees the lovers fain who stray Beneath, her glance is sunward. Beyond the city's towers looks she, Beyond the mountain's summit, And sees afar the knight care-free, Who comes yet never cometh.

J. H. BROWN.

THE OUTLOOK: A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

AFRICA continues to absorb a large share of public attention on both continents, and now that the excitement over Stanley's marvellous achievements has calmed down, and the mist of horrors, which the weird story of the Rear Column precipitated upon us, is, for the time at least, in the back-ground, we may perhaps venture to enquire what effect this new African world may have upon the older civilizations of Europe, and the growing commonwealths of America. It may appear visionary to hint that it can have any tangible influence at all. But notwithstanding the calm of the hour, the balance of European power is so finely poised and sensitive that a breath of discord might at any moment precipitate war and set Europe in a blaze of battle. The healthy interest awakened however in that luxuriant land may be the means of staving off the inevitable conflict of which we have heard so much, by finding peaceful employment for the nations that have so long studied the art of mutual destruction. Time in national, as in individual, life works many silent and far reaching revolutions. Thirty years ago Livingstone expressed the hope that the day would come when the honest poor of England would redeem Africa from savagery and desolation, and make it "Home sweet Home" with all the blessings of prosperous civilized life for multitudes of the English-speaking race. What David Livingstone cherished as a possible outlet for the struggling masses of his countrymen may have a much wider application in the near future, embracing the five or six nationalities now represented there and eager to take their share of the burdens and responsibilities incidental to the opening up and development of the country. Germany it is true has gone into Africa without any affection for colonization per se, but simply to foster national feeling, which appears to languish under the prolonged regime of peace. Europe is bristling with bayonets at this moment, and all the Great Powers are devoted to the study of the art of mutual slaughter.

The German Emperor, we know, is labouring manfully to avoid war, and strengthen the bonds of peace which exist between the two great Teutonic nations, but he has at the same time added fifty thousand men to the German Army, besides important additions to the field artillery, and as France and Russia control armies larger still by five or six hundred thousand men, Germany has no alternative but to continue the development of the complicated machinery of war necessary in the interest of peace. Financiers must of course raise money to meet this ever increasing outlay, consequently almost every article of general consumption is taxed to the utmost,

and while the middle class hardly know where to turn to meet the new demands made upon them, the wage-earning millions are being driven to despair. No wonder the workingmen in these countries strike for wages, well knowing that their condition in any case can be no worse; or form dangerous combinations, and turn with hope to the dreamers who tell them that, if only society as now constituted could be destroyed, a new world and a better world would rise upon its ruins. Count von Moltke with the prescience which has made him the colossal figure in continental warfare, which he is, tells us that Cabinet wars have come to an end, but that the forces that militate against peace still exist, and will be found in the people themselves, in their attempt to secure rapidly and by violence improvements in their condition, and in the general discontent "with the existing state of things." Even if kings should cease to be ambitious, and desire to beat their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks, the antipathies of races and nationalities would still remain. The next European war, we are told on the same high authority, "will not be of short duration." The Great Powers are so armed that no one of them can be shattered in one or two campaigns so completely as to confess defeat, and accept peace on hard terms. "It may be a seven years' war, it may be a thirty years' war; woe to him who sets fire to the magazine."

These are weighty words coming from the greatest living soldier, the keen-eyed man of ninety who has twice "organized victory" for the German arms. They would go a long way towards annihilating our hopes for the human race, did we accept them in their entirety without any side lights of human cheer. Of what avail, we would be ready to ask ourselves, are the scientific triumphs of the age, and what the sum total of our gains in the many fields of human knowledge, if the science of destruction holds civilization itself at its mercy. "What is the most brilliant finance worth," asks the count, "if the enemy gain a footing in the country?" What indeed are all the treasures that wisdom and knowledge have accumulated through the years of ever-widening intelligence worth if they retard the march of man but a single hour? Not much, truly! Some of us have been persuading ourselves that the old order had changed, and that the soldier was no longer a factor in the adjusting of disputes among civilized nations, but the big armies of Europe are at this moment a weighty argument against the "sweet reasonableness" which the happy, hopeful ones among us imagined had come over the military dreams of the world. Happily this generation knows little of the brutalizing effects of long wars. The wars of Europe for many years have been short, sharp and decisive, and the Civil War of the States had many mitigating influences to save it from the utter barbarism that accompanies long conflicts; but a European war, such as Count von Moltke means, where nations have watched one another with "intent" for years, armed for this one purpose and enduring the terrible tension of a coming life and death struggle, until they can endure it no longer, is enough to inspire every sane man with wholesome terror, and an eager desire to avert such a scourge from the nations of the earth. That the young and energetic ruler of Germany is anxious to maintain peace is beyond doubt, and that he desires to ameliorate the condition of the labouring classes at home, and open up a colonial world for the healthy expansion of Germany abroad, is one powerful guarantee of peace. If "it requires the sword to keep the sword in the sheath," as Count von Moltke tells us, we shall be indeed grateful to find that the sword can perform such a signal service for the nations. We would rather build our hopes for the future, nevertheless, on a colonial expansion which would make it possible for honest toil to enjoy its peaceful fruits in quietness and security. This country, being outside the storm circle, may feel that she can view the sweep of the threatened tornado with comparative calmness, and Great Britain, although always in danger of being drawn into such a conflict, is not perhaps very immediately concerned. But who can tell when the train is once fired where the conflagration may end. England has interest at stake in every part of the world. On this continent, Canada, in case of need, would claim her protection, and were Great Britain involved in a European war, there is a party in the States numerically powerful enough, under perfectly conceivable circumstances, to make the keeping of the peace a matter of extreme difficulty. It might even require the sword to keep the sword in its sheath, and the exigencies of politics might render such a keeping of the peace extremely doubtful. America has her destiny to work out on other lines than battlefields if she will consider her true interests. She has to face social and labour problems on her own account. She has to guard herself against social war within her own borders through imported agitators who have no love for the country and no pride in her institutions. It requires no great penetration to see that the complicated social questions of the old world are rapidly maturing in the new. The increase of wealth among a comparative few, and the struggle for existence among the many, must in the natural course of things breed its own curse and work out its own curse on any soil. In European countries there is an aristocracy of blood as some counterpoise to the aristocracy of millions, and although the worship of rank may not be much better in some respects than the worship of wealth, it is a distinct gain to have competing idolatries claiming public homage.

The tendencies of the times, however, are increasingly hostile to both rank and capital in the old world and in

the new. The ice may imperceptibly gather over the surface of a stream until men make it a common highway, and roll their artillery over the hidden waters, but slowly and surely the concealed current will swell beneath, gathering force to contend with the obstruction, and fearful will be the rush and crash which shall accompany the breaking out of the imprisoned waters when the day and the hour of their power has struck. Over and above the social problems which the American Union shares in common with the old world, there remains the Negro question. Bancroft tells us that "the history of American Colonization is the history of the crimes of Europe," and the presence of the coloured race on this continent is a striking reminder of this observation. The American Negro cannot well be ignored. They are increasing in number, in education, in wealth, and consequently in political significance, and as it is neither likely nor desirable that they should become a part of the American people through natural absorption, the question of their future ought to take its place among the practical issues of the hour. Mr. Wiman might not unprofitably turn his attention to this question. The States have not taken any part in the struggle for territory in Africa, although Mr. Stanley has carried the flag of the Union through untrodden forest solitudes, over lakes that may be called inland seas, and given it to the breeze on mountain heights hitherto unvisited by civilized man. Like England, America aims, or should aim, at competing for the trade of the world, and were it not for her insane and suicidal tariff laws her success would be assured. It may be extravagant to expect, as some do, that Mashonaland may become the greatest gold field in the world, that the coffee-plantations of the Shire Highlands may eclipse those of Ceylon and Costa Rica, and that the African trade with England may, in a few years, equal that of South America. It is enough that Africa opens up a new field for commercial enterprise, and an outlet for the superabounding human energy of the world. There are many and weighty reasons why the American people should take their share in the making of this new world. Africa opens up a possible solution of the Negro question, and incidentally some solution of other questions dear to the heart of Mr. Wiman. It would not be so vast an undertaking for a great people, rich, prosperous, and progressing, like America, to make it possible for the African race under their flag to return to their native soil, whence they were torn by the cupidity and stupidity of Christian Governments in time past. He would return to his fatherland nobly equipped for the work of redeeming his savage brethren, and lifting them up to his own level. That the American Negro has not yet outgrown the vices bred of slavery, nor the taints and tendencies of race, may be freely granted. In Africa he would not be in competition with the white man, but would take his place as an educator and civilizer among men of his own colour. The African has gained immeasurably through his intercourse with the superior race, and this gain constitutes him an important link in the chain of circumstances which points to the realization of Livingstone's hopes for the redemption of the Dark Continent, and working out on a fair and free field the destiny of the American Negro. The subject is, no doubt, many-sided, and presents difficulties as well as advantages, but I am persuaded the difficulties are not insuperable and the advantages would be very real indeed. Could such a scheme as colonizing some portion of that vast continent with American Negroes be realized on well considered lines of policy it would, indeed, be a noble undertaking. Whilst European nations are scrambling for territory, and framing treaties to secure their commercial interests, America would have a Policy of Humanity in the Dark Continent worthy of the fathers and founders of the Republic. If Africa can furnish peaceful occupation for the armed nations of Europe, and open a door of hope for the Negro race, David Livingstone and Henry M. Stanley have not lived for naught.

D. KINMOUNT ROY.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND—V.

REPLY TO MR. PEDLOW.

IN discussing this subject I had planned to refute some of the stock errors and mis-statements relative to Irish landlords and rents. Several of those are repeated by Mr. Pedlow. After quoting Parnell's latest public utterance on the subject I will now confine myself to Mr. Pedlow's errors as to prices in the past as compared with present prices, and his statements as to tenants' improvements. A little reflection should convince any reasonable man that agricultural prices in Ireland must, on the whole, average higher than they did 111 years ago.

The following shows Parnell's belief as to the capabilities of Ireland: At a meeting of the Select Committee on Emigration last July, Parnell was examined as a witness. He stated "that the fisheries and internal resources of Ireland were almost absolutely undeveloped. That if the land of Ireland were properly cultivated it would be able to supply double the quantity of milk, butter and beef that it did at present."

Doubling the production of the land would mean an increase of hundreds of millions of dollars. Parnell corroborates my statements. According to Mr. Willis, formerly of the Munster Bank, the Irish farmers of 1886 had the enormous sum of eighty-three millions of dollars

lying idle at the Joint Stock and Savings Banks. No government can force people to be enterprising or industrious.

Mr. Pedlow states that since Arthur Young's tours (1776-1779) "the value of farm produce in Ireland has decreased to an alarming extent."

I quote Arthur Young's prices—giving Mr Pedlow the benefit of all doubts:—

ARTHUR YOUNG'S PRICES.		AVERAGE PRICES PER Dublin <i>Wardens</i> , OF JANUARY, 1891.	
per cwt of 112 lbs.		s. d.	
Beef.....	23 0	2nd quality Beef.....	53 9
Pork.....	30 0	0—Pork.....	36 6
Butter.....	58 0	0—Butter (3rds 117s., 4ths 90s)	100 0
Wheat per cwt.....	23 7	Wheat per cwt.....	17 6
Barley per cwt.....	8 0	Barley.....	14 1
Oats per cwt.....	4 0	Oats.....	6 5
	146 7		228 3

The prices in 1891 average 56 per cent. higher than in 1889.

Not one per cent. of the farmed land in Ireland is now under wheat. Young observes that the then prices were much higher than during preceding years. See page 132—the average prices during the preceding 20 years—were for beef 14s., pork 19s., butter 42s. In 1779 eggs were four a penny, milk 7 pints for a penny, sea salmon 2d. each, a large cod a shilling, &c., &c.

Mr. Pedlow says that since 1779 rents have increased out of all proportion. The above prices speak for themselves. Young repeatedly states the rents in different localities. From painstaking calculations made some time ago, I reckoned that the various rents quoted by him would at a rather low estimate average 10s. 8d. or \$2.60 per acre. Curiously this exactly tallies with the rents shown by the subsequent and last Government report under the Land Act. Rents have been fixed by Government officials (appointed in the interest of the farmers) for one-half of Ireland. The average is now 10s. 8d. or \$2.60 per acre—exactly the same as I had previously estimated the average rent to have been in 1779. The average rent before reduction under the Land Act, was about 13s. 4d., so that the average reduction has been 2s. 8d. or 64 cents per acre.

Tenant-right value on the average sells for 12 years' of the rent. Therefore the 64 cents reduction equals \$7.68 per acre. Thus officials appointed in the interests of the tenants practically value tenants' improvements at an average of \$7.68 per acre. If more than that they have had their cake. Nothing has been allowed to the landlords for exhaustion of the soil by the tenants. Pilkington, a farmer and a landlord—an eye-witness of what he describes, states in his valuable non-political pamphlet, that prior to the potato famine, one-third of the soil had been "con-acred"—that is, burnt—yielding enormous profits for two or three years to the farmer, but ruining the landlord's property. The tenant took the oyster leaving the shell to the landlord—a typical case of landlord's oppression. In Canada we don't call exhausting the soil tenants' improvements. An Irishman once hired a wooden bedstead at a monthly rental from a furniture dealer. To eke out his own fuel he cut off the wooden legs and used them for firing. The creditor seized for non-payment of rent. But Pat, fired by a lively sense of his wrongs, brought an action against him for "confiscating tenants' improvements."

The *Toronto Mail* of January 27, quotes a Scotch agricultural statist, from whose figures, it appears, when compared with the number of cultivated acres, that the average yield of the United Kingdom for 1890—crops, cattle and dairy—was £4 16s. 4d., or \$23.43 per acre. He also states that "Ireland had not only the highest value per acre but probably the highest profit per acre." Is there any state or province in North America which shows as well. Compare this with "The Decline of Rural New England," in *THE WEEK* for January 30.

An infallible method for a truth-seeker to confute an Irish-grievancer is, always to hark back to the facts. The latter will excel in volubility and in plausible and groundless statements, but the truth-seeker, starting from rock-bottom facts will find that his superstructure will "stand four-square to all the winds that blow."

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

THE RAMBLER.

NOT a very large, but presumably an interested and representative audience, assembled in the hall of the Upper Canada College last Monday evening to hear a lecture given under the auspices of the Canadian Military Institute upon an historical subject. I am certain that the lecturer, Captain Cruickshank, did his best with the material at hand in connection with the Brock Campaigns and general incidents of the war of 1812; the room was comfortable and brilliantly illuminated, the audience attentive to a degree, and yet I think it was felt that the lecture might easily have been made more attractive. In the first place, the lecturer was very late in beginning—not altogether his fault, certainly, and although no one could carp for an instant at the Hon. Mr. Beverley Robinson's excellent remarks, which served as introduction and prelude, they rather retarded the reading of Captain Cruickshank's paper. Then we should have liked to have had some visible and outward sign—some map or some chart, some relics, some documents—any-

thing to bring that far-away Niagara Campaign more graphically before us. For it is a lamentable fact that there is an element of dulness in our Canadian history—and not even the presence of a score or so of brilliant laced and scarlet coats made us forget it the other night—which should never be allowed to dominate. I have frequently heard children at school complain of finding Canadian history dull, and personally I have often marvelled at those students in American Normal Schools and colleges, who devotedly address themselves to the "history" of their own country (at one time, you know, English history was not taught at all at some of these, or if so, then, barely, often falsely, outlined only), and reel off entire pages of colourless campaign detail and accounts of fabulous battles, adorned with the equally fabulous monsters, General This and General That. Well, it is plain I am wandering far from my subject, but what I wish to say is this: Despite the lack of colour in our colonial history, there is, I think, as much of interest in it, if not perhaps more, as in that of the Republic, but it needs to be deftly set before us. Parkman, it is clear, is never dull, but then that wonderful Province of Quebec is so rich in event and tradition! We in Ontario need not, however, despair nor lag behind if we only see to it that our methods of putting history before all classes and ages—particularly the young—are up to the times, and bright and adequate; nothing should be easier, yet even if it be found a little difficult, hundreds of modern appliances are waiting to be called into requisition.

The black flag—say the contemporaries—is at length hoisted in the streets of Toronto. I walked parallel with it the other day on Yonge Street—by accident—until I discovered I was in danger of being taken for one of the Unemployed—then I retreated. The chief articles of difference between the Employed and the Unemployed are these: The Employed slouch, carrying a hod; the Unemployed swagger, hoisting a banner. Seriously, such a parade is disheartening and disillusionizing in the extreme, and the poor men really do not benefit themselves in the least, since the passers-by laugh—I am sure I don't know why, but they do—and perhaps make audible remarks and certainly fail to sympathize, saying aloud from the shallows of their inane hearts: "I should think if they really wanted it"—and all that kind of remark. The whole trouble is the disregard of the injunction to "till the ground," and the consequent overcrowding of our cities.

Farmers' boys won't live on the farm, neither will the farmers' daughters. This breeds a distaste for and disbelief in country life. I believe the greater portion of these Unemployed are natives—not emigrants. But "whatsoever is under the moon is subject to corruption, alteration, and so long as thou livest upon earth look not for other," as Robert Burton says. "That which is necessary cannot be grievous," says another old writer. Can it not? This fallacious observation was perhaps made in the snug of some Latin closet where the outer noises of the work-a-day world hardly penetrate. The necessity for moral evil, and for the diseases and aggravations and poverties that go hand-in-hand with it, are no doubt very disheartening to upholders of the grandeur of our century and our new civilization. If one saw the so-styled Black Flag in the streets of New York, Chicago or London, for instance, the revulsion would not be great—in fact, there would be no revulsion. But here—there is a recoil, certainly, when side by side with the brightly-decked shops and fine equipages, and signs—not only of comfort but luxury—we meet this dismal procession. (N. B. A political friend, wearing a blue tie, has just come in. He says the procession was formed in the backyard of the *Globe*.) Well—I will let these remarks stand all the same. (N. B. B. Another political friend, with a red tie, has entered. He indignantly denies the statement of my acquaintance in blue—now, what am I to believe?)

Japan requires protection—at least in one sense. The Law appears to be the favourite profession there, and I append as a solemn warning the following statement: "Previous to the opening of the Diet the Japanese Bar was figuratively 'a public lounge,' at least outsiders were not unnaturally led to consider that any and every youngster with a fancy for legal argument had access to it, to judge from the annual number of candidates. Something like two thousand went up a few months back, but quite a small percentage passed, only 250, and even this modest number causes one a shudder of apprehension less any unlucky chance should involve one in a lawsuit. Fancy 250 barristers annually! These happy-go-lucky-days are gone for the law, however, and legal aspirants of the future must examine their pockets as well as their brains ere they can hope to distinguish themselves in the courts of their country. A Bill—for the prevention of barristers it should be called—has just been successfully carried, making some of the most especial qualifications for the Bar to begin with cost a pretty substantial figure in the form of fees, besides a really stiff examination and a final condition that all candidates must be 'sound in mind and body' before being permitted to practice. This ought to keep the courts fairly clear. The title of barrister is not to be permanent either, but a made to take off arrangement; but the precise duration of time during which a man may and may not consider himself a full blown pleader has not been publicly announced."

ON THE HILL-TOP.

As one who on the summit of a hill
Turns, backward gazing, for a last survey,
Ere he forsakes it, of the upward way
By which he climbed—and, while his pulses thrill
Regret at parting, sees the sunset still
About his head while in the valley gray
The darkness gathers—and with fond delay
Would gladly linger, were his need his will;
So on life's mountain crest awhile I stand;
And in the solemn pause turn steadfast eye
Upon the downward slope on either hand,
Rend'ring the past the tribute of a sigh;
And see the last red sunbeams light the land
Before descending where the shadows lie.

Kingston.

ANNIE ROTHWELL.

DR. WORKMAN ON MESSIANIC PROPHECY.

THE subject of prophecy has too long been left to the tender mercies of the dreamer and the fanatic. That method of its treatment which reached its climax and is most closely connected with the works of Dr. Cummings, has done more to bring discredit upon the Holy Scriptures in general, and ridicule upon prophecy in particular, than all the assaults of Prof. Huxley and the redoubtable Col. Ingersoll combined.

To dignify the lucubrations of this class of writers with the name of method, is, except on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, to pay them an unmerited compliment, and one which we scarcely suppose they would appreciate. Fixed principles of interpretation would probably savour somewhat too strongly of rationalism to meet with their favour and would certainly restrain within too narrow limits the range of an imagination which knows no bounds and recognizes no checks from sober facts. The worst of it is that too often sensible men and women believe that this style of handling prophecy is legitimate, although the particular applications made by any given writer be rejected, and consequently an Isaiah or a Daniel is supposed to have been an individual of the Cummingsite type, and whilst we are far too polite to express it, we only too often feel a veiled contempt for both prophet and prophecy. It would almost seem as if this spirit had crept into our pulpits, for surely if there is one subject upon which our educated ministry is more persistently silent than another, it is that of prophecy. How many of the well-behaved and faultlessly-attired occupants of our church pews have more than the vaguest conceptions of the meaning of those sublime utterances which fill the pages of the major and minor prophets, and yet no voice is upraised to declare their meaning for their own, and their meaning for our own age. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that so far as the Old Testament is concerned the blatant atheist triumphantly bleats.

There are signs, however, that this reproach is about to be rolled away from the door of the Church. A thoroughly scientific treatment of prophecy, based upon the results of modern criticism, but orthodox in doctrine and reverent in tone, has been for some time steadily advancing in Germany, and at length a voice has been raised in its behalf, here, in Canada. Not that we intend to imply that Dr. Workman's article is not the result of independent and obviously painstaking study, but that the spirit of the late lamented Edouard Riehm and Franz Delitsch, and of Von Orelli, breathes throughout the altogether admirable essay which appears in the October number of the *Canadian Methodist Quarterly* on the subject of Messianic Prophecy.

The substance of this article was read as a paper on the occasion of the closing exercises at Victoria University last year, and at the time excited some little attention and correspondence in the public press, but we believe the author has made considerable additions, and indeed its present length—filling as it does some seventy octavo pages—is sufficient proof that this is the case.

A detailed exposition or criticism of Prof. Workman's views would be out of place here, but a bird's-eye view may not be unacceptable; and should it induce others to read the article for themselves, the present writer's object will be fully attained.

The reference to "Modern Criticism" will probably have aroused some suspicions as to Prof. Workman's orthodoxy. It will be well therefore to bring forward in the first place one or two reassuring statements on this head. Whilst admitting that some of the phenomena of prophecy are to be found amongst heathen nations (we may recall the case of Balaam), Prof. Workman lays down two distinguishing features of Hebrew prophecy. In the first place "its nature is peculiar in that it claims to be a special Divine revelation," and next "its contents are peculiar in that they profess to unfold a special Divine purpose" (p. 409). So again he says: "Hebrew prophecy was a development upwards, pagan prophecy was a development downwards, a degeneration into sooth-saying and superstition" (p. 409).

Dr. Workman has a clear conviction of the absolute character of the Christian religion. "Christ was the end of prophecy, that is, the prophetic work of Christ was final, in the sense that Christian prophecy is the unfolding and explaining of the truths which He revealed. His prophecy was also final, in the sense that no other revelation will be made to man that will supersede the system of

religious truth which constitutes the basis of historic Christianity" (p. 413).

Once more, whilst Dr. Workman emphatically asserts that prophecy is not merely nor even chiefly prediction, he by no means denies that it contains a predictive element. "Inasmuch as prophecy sometimes signifies to foretell or to tell beforehand, the term has two essential elements, the one a moral and the other a predictive element." And he quotes with approval Prof. Briggs' suggestive definition: "Prediction is the instruction that prophecy gives as it looks forth from the present into the future" (Messianic Prophecy, p. 35).

Neither in the Greek from which the word "prophecy" is derived, nor in the Hebrew does "to prophecy" of necessity imply prediction. The Hebrew word would seem to convey the idea of utterance made under a strong impulse, felt to be Divine, and Prof. Workman therefore substitutes "forthtelling" for "foretelling" as descriptive of the message of the Prophet. Prediction, indeed, had but little place in the work of an Elijah or an Elisha. Their life work, as indeed that of all the Prophets, was to declare the will of God, and that will by no means required for its expression continual reference to events yet in the future. Nay, history which deals with the past partook of the nature of prophecy in the conception of the Jewish mind, since indeed we may and do learn the will of God from His workings in the past, and of the three divisions into which the Jews divided the Old Testament—the law, the prophets, and the sacred writings, the chief historical works form part of the second. "The incorporation of the historical books with the prophetic books of the Old Testament in the same division of the Hebrew Bible, indicates that in ancient times the tracing of the hand of God in history was strictly considered prophecy" (p. 418).

Of prophecy in general, Messianic prophecy forms an important sub-division. It is an undeniable fact that from the earliest pages of the Old Testament to the close of the Canon the expectation of a "Deliverer" finds expression in terms that steadily grow clearer and more definite.

Messianic prophecy is not, however, to be limited to passages bearing reference to this deliverer, the Messiah, but should include all such as describe the characteristics of the Messianic times and the results of the Messianic work. Dr. Workman, however, seems inclined to limit Messianic prophecy to the first class of passages. "The expression Messianic prophecy," he says, "has both a narrower and a wider application. In its extended sense the term embraces all the Old Testament representations applicable to the Messianic age; in its restricted sense the term includes simply the representations applicable to the Messiah Himself. In strictness however the term applies only to those prophecies in which the hope of Israel centres in an ideal person." The wider application has its advantages, and it is my opinion that Messianic prophecy can be legitimately extended so as to embrace nearly the whole of the Old Testament. For it is clear that even the institutions of the Old Testament, the sacrifices, the Jewish kingdom—in virtue of their typical character partake of the nature of Messianic prophecy.

Dr. Workman is strenuous in his assertion of the Divine origin of this striking phenomenon of the Old Testament. "As prophecy is part of revelation, and as revelation is an outcome of Divine agency, Messianic prophecy of course, like all true prophecy, originated through the energizing influence of the spirit of God. . . . Without recognizing the reality of moral and religious inspiration, such a thing as prophecy proper becomes practically inexplicable" (p. 422). Nevertheless this by no means implies that the human faculties of the prophet were in abeyance, so as to render him the passive instrument of the spirit. Nor again is Messianic prophecy developed in a series of spasmodic, disorderly and disconnected utterances. On the contrary it advances steadily from the lower, less definite, to the higher and more definite; from the "seed of the woman" to the Royal Scion of the House of David.

So again, whilst its germ or germs are of direct Divine origin, there is certainly a human side to its development. It has its roots in certain great formative ideas of the Old Testament. Riehm has admirably stated this part of the subject in his masterly little volume on Messianic prophecy. The expression of the prophetic truths is modified by the circumstances in which the prophet finds himself. There were in the Old Testament three institutions whose formative influence upon the prophetic conceptions can scarcely be overstated. These were: (1) The Covenant, in the various forms it assumed; (2) The Kingdom of God, i.e., The Jewish Kingdom; and (3) The Theocracy, or the Government of the Kingdom by Jehovah. Each of these supplied much to the prophet; in terms of these he described the work of the Messiah, for it is a steadily growing conviction amongst those who really endeavour to grapple with the problems of prophecy, that the prophet was limited both in conception and expression by the circumstances in which he found himself. As Driver says: "The prophets, one and all, stand in an intimate relation to the history of their times. Whatever be the truth which they announce, it is never presented by them in an abstract form; it is always brought into some relation to the age in which they live, and adapted to the special circumstances of the persons whom they address. Of course, the principles which the prophets assert are frequently capable of a much wider range of application; their significance is not exhausted when they have done their work in the prophet's own generation; but still his primary interest is in the needs of his own age." (Isaiah, p. 3.) Messianic prophecy, therefore, admits of degrees of directness. We are not to

think of the prophet as transported out of his own age and surroundings, and beholding, as it were, in vision, the actual Historic Christ, and therefore it is that for the interpretation of prophecy there is required a sympathetic study of the prophet's environment, of the period in which he wrote, and his relationship to his predecessors.

The idea of the Covenant is fulfilled in Christ, the Mediator of the new covenant. The idea of the Kingdom of God, which in the Old Testament is confined to the Jewish nation, expands, as a result of the work of Christ, into the Christian Church, the Universal Society, the Kingdom of Heaven, within whose borders there is "neither Jew nor Gentile, bond nor free," and lastly that of the Theocracy, the Divine Government, was wondrously fulfilled in the actual, visible assumption of the Headship of His Church by Him who was the manifestation in human flesh of "the Father of an Infinite Majesty."

Professor Workman has careful sections on "The Development," "The Import," "The Application," "The Fulfilment" and "The Spirit of Messianic Prophecy," with which space will not permit me to deal, but I cannot conclude these remarks without observing that he has laid his finger upon the source of the inadequate and mistaken views of prophecy already referred to, and has indicated the true means of reaching sounder conclusions. Prophecy has indeed been too long used for apologetic purposes. As Professor Briggs says of the works of many on this subject, "they either use Messianic Prophecy as a sword with which to smite the Jew or the infidel; or else as a crutch for a feeble faith in Christ and Christianity"; whereas prophecy really belongs to the sphere of Old Testament exegesis, and requires for its proper exposition the application of the rules now pretty generally recognized in the treatment of the Scriptures.

That Dr. Workman will return to this subject, which is evidently dear to his heart and that his words may be honestly studied by all students of the Bible is the aspiration with which I bring this brief article to a close.

O. T.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOSS OF LIFE ON RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—A greatly wronged mother addresses a Montreal editor in the following impressive terms:—

"SIR,—Accidental death imputing blame to no one' was the verdict, I see by your issue of this evening, at the inquest of the dear little boy, Herbert Whittet, slaughtered at Canning Street on Friday morning. Was the jury composed of directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company? My children cross that crossing four times a day on five days of the week, and I assure you it is in fear and trembling often I see them go (as many mothers do). I suppose money is of more importance than lives; or surely the Grand Trunk Railway and the School Commissioners could do something to right this terrible scandal.

"Montreal, Feb. 9, 1891.

M. P."

No case could be better stated than the present one, in the simple and honest words of this good and troubled mother. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is a close corporation with its sittings in London. It is undoubtedly directed by one leading spirit. Were we living in the times of the Hebrew Kings, a Nathan might well be commissioned from above to arouse the conscience of the man. We think that we are a free people, and yet bow our necks to the scourge in this way. Our sense of freedom is intensified at the present time by the early approach of the general elections, but in a knowledge of the first principles of citizenship we are plainly deficient. Let the thinking voter take this case of cruel, because needless, homicide home with him—look at it in all its bearings, and then give an attentive public the result of his meditations. The public will listen, now, to any voter who will show them what a candidate ought to do when elected. At the moment, I call to mind a few names of members who have interested themselves in questions affecting railways and the public welfare generally, viz.: Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Bergin, and the popular Montreal member, Mr. Curran. Can you inform your readers if there are others? Many may have the wish, without being known to have manifested it. Of course, we are not discarding hopes of Sir John's action to protect our lives when the proper time comes.

February 16, 1891.

MR. JEPHSON AND EMIN PASHA.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—After the coarse recriminations of the Stanley-Barttelot and the Stanley-Emin controversies, it is refreshing to turn to the latest literature of the relief expedition, Mr. Mounteney Jephson's story of his nine months' sojourn in Emin's province. This is the work of a gentleman, of a man animated not only by high personal courage, energy and determination, but also by a genuine spirit of chivalry and the most tender consideration and sympathy for others. That Mr. Jephson possesses these qualities is a necessary deduction from his own simple and modest narrative.

At Duflé, on his return from a short journey south, he finds armed sentries stationed about the compound where Emin is imprisoned by his rebellious officers, with orders

that Jephson is not to be admitted. He immediately seizes the nearest sentry by the collar and hurls him to the ground, an unlooked-for act of belligerency which stupefies the other guards, and the Englishman is permitted to enter. The man who does this sort of thing has enviable pluck. It is impossible to read the story without feeling that it must have been greatly due to the fearlessness which he displayed all through the violence and confusion of the mutiny that Jephson was treated with a certain amount of respect by the rebels. Mr. Jephson's chivalry is manifest in his refusal to leave the Pasha, who urged him to withdraw himself, as he might have done, from the dangers and anxieties of a situation for which he was in no way responsible. His kindness of heart appears in oft-repeated expressions of sympathy for the unfortunate and too-sensitive governor, doomed to reap insults and imprisonment as the reward of thirteen years devoted service to a set of worthless wretches, and in his comments on the wanton cruelty of the Egyptians to the Mahdi's emissaries.

Mr. Jephson's book is valuable as throwing light on the character of Emin Pasha, so mercilessly ridiculed by Stanley. We see in the governor, depicted by an unprejudiced observer, a man of disinterested and unselfish character, who has devoted with unwearied zeal the best years of his life to the thankless task of bringing a barbarous province under the sway of law and order. We see him insensible to personal danger, a just and beneficent administrator, an amiable companion, an accomplished naturalist. His fault is that he is too good to the semi-barbarous Egyptians and Soudanese whom he has to govern; too ready to forgive acts of insubordination on the first signs of a penitence which he should have learned to distrust. And he is wanting in decision of character, a grave defect, certainly, in one in his position; a defect which would above all things excite the disgust of a man like Stanley, who, with many egregious faults, cannot be charged with lack of resolution. People will think better of Emin Pasha when they read this loyal narrative of Mr. Jephson's; they will think better too of Stanley, to whom a man like Jephson can also be loyal.

Toronto.

GEO. A. MACKENZIE.

THE VARIORUM BIBLE.*

THIS most important and valuable work first appeared in 1876, but it was reissued in 1880 with several improvements and additions, and from that time it has been a standard book of reference, and much more than this, not only with students of the English Bible, but with eminent Biblical critics who have testified to its worth and utility.

As the title page declares, the characteristic distinction of this work is a summary of the various readings and renderings which have been suggested or adopted by the various commentators and translators who have dealt with the sacred texts. The necessity for some such provision needs no proof. The text from which the authorized version was made was of no critical value; and whatever our opinion may be of the results of recent New Testament criticism, it is impossible to regard the text of Erasmus and Stephens as definite or satisfactory.

Not only was the text from which our present version was made unsatisfactory, but the translation itself, admirable as it is in many respects, has many confessed faults; and even those who have steadfastly opposed a fresh translation or even revision, have been forced to allow that it was necessary to provide some means by which ordinary readers might be put on their guard against imperfect or misleading renderings. To a great extent this has been accomplished by the Revised Version; but even those who habitually use that great work will find much help from the "Variorum Bible," inasmuch as they will learn the chief grounds upon which the changes in the Revision were adopted; of course the various readings refer much more to the text of the New Testament than to that of the Old; but even in this there are emendations suggested from the Septuagint, the Peshito and other sources.

It would not be possible to give the reader a complete notion of the extent of territory traversed by the editors in the preparation of this great work without actually reciting the names of the authorities to which reference is made; and their name is legion. We have counted nearly a hundred names of commentators on the Old Testament, and more than half of that number on the New, whose works have been used. Fourteen versions of the Old Testament have been used, and six of the New. Of the latter twenty-three uncial manuscripts have been used (the cursives seem to have been neglected); and all the late critical editions of the Greek Text; namely those of Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles and Westcott and Hort, together with those of Alford Ellicott, Lightfoot, and many others. Besides the various readings of MSS. and editors, and the new renderings of commentators and translators, all the important variations of the Revised Version are found in the new edition.

It would not be easy to review a work like this in the ordinary manner; but we have been able to subject it to a more satisfactory test. For the last ten years the writer of these lines has had the former edition in constant use.

* "The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, edited with various Renderings and Readings from the best authorities." By (Old Testament) Rev. Professors Cheyne and Driver; (New Testament) Revs. R. L. Clarke, Prof. A. Goodwin and Prof. W. Sanday. London and New York: Eyre and Spottiswoode.

During all that time he has discovered no error in the notes or references; and these last are full and excellent. He has hardly ever consulted the book in vain; and often he has been saved the labour of having recourse to many volumes.

The most eminent scholars in England, as has already been mentioned, have borne their testimony to the value of the book and to the constant use they have made of it. But it is not chiefly to such that the "Variorum Bible" is invaluable and almost indispensable; but to Sunday school teachers or other Bible students with slender libraries; and to travelling clergymen and missionaries, who are unable to carry about a large stock of books with them. They have here, to all intents, a critical edition, an improved translation, and a condensed commentary all in one. We should add that the enterprising publishers have also printed a set of "Aids to the Student of the Holy Bible," containing an immense amount of information respecting the Geography, Natural History, etc., of the Bible, together with a condensed Concordance. These aids may be had separate, or bound up with the Bible.

When we add that the work may be had in different forms and at different prices, we have given all the information necessary. We are satisfied that no student of Holy Scripture, however learned or simple, will regret the amount expended on the purchase of this great and monumental work.

DAWN.

THE night-breeze chill blew cold across the mere,
A sullen mist, slow creeping up the dale,
Enshrouded all the land with clammy veil,
The clouds stood still, the trees bent low with fear.

At last, far in the eastern heavens drear,
A little stranger gleam, trembling and pale,
Afeared lest he to find his way should fail,
Took courage on the dismal scene to peer.

The trees look up, the grasses tip-toe rear
Their tiny heads, the clouds mount high and scale
The top-most skies to welcome him anear,

The waves awake, roused by the rising gale,
The mist shrinks back, and all rejoice to hail
The long-awaited harbinger of cheer.

ARNOLD HAULTAIN.

Feb. 22, 1891, 3.05 a.m.

ART NOTES.

THE Budget of the Minister of Fine Arts in France amounts to £480,000.

THE Luxembourg in Paris is to be enlarged by the addition of a new gallery, twenty metres in length, to be erected along the Rue Vangirard.

IN Adolph Artz the modern Dutch school has lost one of its finest painters. His work was distinguished for its truth, not only of character and expression of the fisher-life he was so fond of representing, but of those phases of nature which he loved to repeat in his canvases.

MEISSONIER was one of the many little men who have played big parts in the world's history. His head was large and his shoulders were rather broad, but his body was short and slender. His legs were small and insignificant, but they answered Abraham Lincoln's test, in being long enough to reach to the ground.

MR. W. W. STORV, the poet sculptor, and author of "Robi di Roma," etc., is preparing for early publication a new volume of his writings, which have appeared in various magazines. It will contain essays on "Michael Angelo" and "Phidias," an imaginary interview with Marcus Aurelius, besides an exposition of "Macbeth," taking, it is said, an entirely new view of the tragedy and the characters of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON is at present occupied in expanding and revising the short "Life of William Hogarth," which he contributed to the "Great Artist Series" several years ago. Since its appearance the preparation of articles on this subject for "The Encyclopædia Britannica," "Chambers' Encyclopædia," the "Dictionary of National Biography," and various magazines has added considerably to his sources of information, while successive exhibitions at the Royal Academy and elsewhere have brought to light many unknown or little known works by the painter. The new volume will include a lengthy *bibliographie raisonnée* of works relating wholly, or in part, to Hogarth, and a concise but sufficiently detailed catalogue of that great artist's pictures and engravings, giving, in the case of the latter, the dimensions and material variations.

FLASH-LIGHT photography, as it is popularly called, is actually less than five years old, but in that short time it has had a truly wonderful growth. Five years ago the popular "flash" picture was an impossibility, now it is one of the commonest of photographs. The amateur is no longer dependent upon sunlight alone for his instantaneous "shots" with the hand or detective camera. Thanks to magnesium, he can now photograph at night, indoors, under the open sky, or in the recesses of the earth where the sun's rays never penetrate.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

PINERO'S new play, in rehearsal at the Garrick Theatre, London, tells a story of modern English life in two phases of society.

THACKERAY'S merry "Ring and the Rose" has been played in London with much success. The actors studied the author's own illustrations for the details of dress and "make-up." There is a prospect that it may be seen in New York soon.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Berlin for the purpose of erecting a monument to Mozart in the capital of Germany, which, by the bye, does not yet possess a Beethoven statue. At the head of the Mozart committee are Messrs. Joachim, Blumner and Bargiel.

SIMS REEVES is so sensitive that he cannot bear the slightest noise while he is singing, and it is not unusual for him to stop in the midst of a song if he hears any disturbance in the audience. He has issued circulars announcing that he will give instruction during this year.

It is said that Campanini has the spirits of a boy since the restoring of his voice. He hums to himself as he walks, and the old look of melancholy has been displaced by a perpetual smile. He exposes himself almost recklessly to the weather, and so far his voice has stood the test.

MME. MODJESKA is spending the winter in Europe. At a recent engagement at Posen, Poland, she drew crowded houses for a month. The people came from miles around to hear her. She has refused a flattering offer from Berlin, and will spend most of her time in Prague, Warsaw, and on her husband's estate at Cracow, her native city.

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S new opera, "Pique Dame," was produced at St. Petersburg on the 19th January with great success. The *mis en scène* was superb, and the best artists of the Russian stage were engaged. The composer was recalled a great number of times. At present it is too early to speak of the merits or the permanent success of the work.

EDWARD LLOYD, the English tenor, whose silvery notes delighted American audiences last season, tells of an incident that occurred while he was singing in "Judas Maccabæus." After the aria "Sound an Alarm," Mrs. Lloyd, who was among the audience, overheard one young lady say to another: "Isn't that lovely!" "Ah," replied the grandfather, who was with her, "I've heard Sims Reeves sing that, and he sings it an octave higher."

THE Paris music critic, Arthur Pougin, has been delivering an interesting lecture on "The True Creators of French Opera," whom he declares to be not Quinault and Lulli, as generally assumed, but two predecessors of theirs, Perrin and Cambert. The lecture, which was full of both solid learning and amusing anecdote, was interspersed with musical illustrations from the works of Cambert and Lulli, sung by Mrs. Vidand-Lacombe and Mr. Anguez, and a passacaille played by Miss Juliette Barat, and was very warmly applauded by a numerous audience.

PACHMANN is unapproachable in the preludes, etudes, valse, mazurkas and nocturnes. He is a miniature painter. It is Meissonier's art, but a Meissonier who has attained to a richer, riper, and perhaps more morbid art than that found in the masterpieces of the dead French master's works. Pachmann is a humorist; he has just that touch of dainty satire that makes the Chopin mazurka a veritable Heine epigram under his fingers—sweetness and bitterness, honey and gall. The other day I was amused by the latent sarcasm in his playing of the octaves in the A flat polonaise. He began them *fortissimo*, as one should say, "Ha, I, too, can be a fortissimist as well as a pianist."—*The Raconteur, in Musical Courier.*

THE history of the various versions of "Orfeo" remains to be written. It can never sufficiently be regretted that Miss Pelletan, who devoted her life and fortune to publishing a final edition of Glück's works, died before "Orfeo" was included in the magnificent series issued by her disinterested munificence. Originally brought out in Vienna in 1764, ten years later the work was remodelled and partly rewritten for the French opera, for which Glück wrote most of the great works upon which his fame rests. In a sense it may be said to date from his earlier manner; but it was in "Orfeo" that he first struck the vein of dramatic truth which was afterward developed so nobly in the two "Iphigenias," "Alceste" and "Armida." In "Orfeo" Glück first revealed himself as a master of paths who has never since been surpassed.—*The Saturday Review.*

At the first annual meeting of the Choral Conductors' Alliance, England, Mr. Joseph Barnby, the president, said that at twelve years of age, while a chorister, he took his first organ and began his experience as a choir-trainer. At fourteen he conducted his first orchestra. At sixteen he entered the Royal Academy of Music, and found that one of the most important branches of a musician's training, the art of conducting and choir-training, was not taught, nor is it taught now, at either of the other great schools of music. An organist had no actual experience of choir-training until he stood before the choir. Several points should be borne in mind by conductors in training choirs: Quality of tone; balance of tone; accuracy of tonality; simultaneous attack and release of tones; careful attention to marks of expression; intelligent phrasing; musicianly feeling.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A DIGEST OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Alfred H. Welsh, A.M. Chicago: S. C. Griggs and Company.

This volume may be considered a companion to the preceding volumes by the same author—on "The Development of English Literature and Language." It was prepared as a helpful hand-book in which its author recorded in parallel columns—first the writers, and second their writings, on opposite sides of the same page—giving the name of the writer, the dates of his birth and death, when known, and a condensed estimate of his character, work, influence; also a clear, concise and terse account of his works across the page. This method is carried through the volume, which is divided into ten chapters, extending from the first which comprises the Anglo-Saxon Period, to the last which includes the Victorian Age. To the work of Professor Welsh has been appended a list of authors and their works which were not included in the work as it came from his hand. We regret that the learned author did not deem the late Cardinal Newman worthy of place in his index, as we supposed him to have been one of the great masters of English prose and song of this century. Bearing in mind such omissions, the book will be found useful to literary workers.

QUEEN CHARITY, and other Sermons. By the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D. Montreal: W. Drysdale and Company.

The writer of this volume of excellent sermons, who is a clergyman of the "Church of Scotland" at Montreal, modestly tells us in his "forewords" that "these sermons claim to be simple, practical, religious, and nothing more"; and these claims, which few critics will disallow, mean a great deal. The writer is perfectly right when he says that he agrees with John Wesley in desiring other than mere Gospel sermons. We are not quite sure that, if Wesley had lived in our own days, he would have put his complaint quite into the same form. It is often complained, and not without cause, that the prominent facts and teachings of the Gospel are not quite so conspicuous in modern sermons as they might be with advantage. Those now before us, however, have no lack of evangelical statement and sentiment; and must have been highly effective as preached. They are on great subjects. We have seven on the greatest of all graces, founded upon 1 Cor. xiii. We have another seven on "Jesus our Light and Life." There are some thoughtful discourses on the pregnant subject—"We See as We Are," and finally two series, on the "Seasons" and "Special Occasions." We would willingly make quotations from these eloquent discourses, and we could close by opening the volume almost anywhere without giving an unfavourable impression of the author's work. There is only one word of criticism which we will venture. If Mr. Hill should print another volume of sermons he might with advantage prune the luxuriance of his style. Phrases which are effective in the warmth of delivery are apt to sound magniloquent when read in cold blood.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE. By Professor A. H. Welsh, A.M. 2 Vols. Chicago: S. C. Griggs and Company.

One of the noblest and most refining studies that can instruct the scholar or charm the casual reader is that which takes them back to the crude beginnings of the language and literature of their race, and thence by the tiny rills of thought and speech which found their source in the dim light of barbarism, down the ever widening stream which expands into the mighty river of to-day. This fascinating study has engaged the attention of men of genius and culture from time immemorial, and it is one of such absorbing interest that the literary student of one race and tongue is sometimes led to seek new honours and triumphs in the investigation of a language and literature foreign to his own.

In breadth and novelty of treatment, in graphic portraiture and brilliant expression, the work of M. Taine on English literature has been one of the most memorable of the century. In some respects similar to it in its conception and treatment is that of the late Professor Welsh, which has now been before the public for some years, and which is comprised in two volumes of over one thousand pages. This important and unique work is based upon a method peculiar to itself, which distinguishes it from all kindred works which preceded it. Its learned author imposed upon himself a task of great magnitude involving unusual research, accurate scholarship, keen discrimination and comprehensive treatment, and a graphic and luminous description not only of the literature of an age, but of the varied forces in such age which created, and gave form, colour and power to its own literature. And the same philosophic and analytic mode of investigation, description and illustration, which has been applied to the distinctive periods in the history of literature, are used in considering the authors whose works have formed such periods.

By this method we are presented with a view of the politics, society, religion, learning, language, poetry, drama, fiction, history, theology, ethics, science, philosophy of a period. And of the biography, writings, style, rank, character and influence of its authors. The work is also

carried into the nineteenth century, and treats of the literature of the United States as well as of England, and ends with the sage of Concord—Emerson. It may be charged against the author that his plan was too ambitious, that what is required in a work on the literature of a people is a clear and concise sketch of the lives of its representative literary men; a just, critical estimate of their works; and such extracts from them as may enable the reader to form an adequate opinion of their character, scope and style; and, where necessary, comparisons or contrasts between individual writers, or schools—for the purpose of illustrating or enforcing lessons of style, or the effect of the changes wrought upon literature by advancing time. A great deal depends upon the critic—for our own part we welcome every honest effort to shed new light upon our literature from whatever source it may come—provided that the effort be capable and comprehensive, and the light be not obscure and misleading. Professor Welsh divided his work into chapters treating the subject under the following headings: I. Formative Period—The People. II. Formative Period—The Language. III. Formative Period—The Literature. IV. Initiative Period. V. Retrogressive Period. VI. First Creative Period. VII. Philosophic Period. The second volume treats the subject under chapter I. First Transition Period. II. Critical Period—First Phase. III. Critical Period—Second Phase. IV. Second Transition Period. V. Second Creative Period. VI. Diffusive Period. We so find that over one hundred pages are devoted to a description of all the varied forces which influenced and moulded the people, the language and the literature of the British Isles during what the author styles the formative period—and then the representative authors of the period, Caedmon, Bede, Alfred and Roger Bacon, are individually discussed under the respective headings of biography, writings, style, rank, character, influence. And so through all the periods we find an ample discussion of their politics, religion, poetry, prose, and representative authors. Each division is fully treated and illustrated by its political parties or representatives writers, and the great writers of each period are awarded special mention at the end. Though opinions may vary as to the wisdom of the author's plan, or the soundness of his critical judgment, it must be admitted that for novelty of treatment, enthusiasm of pursuit, diligence of research, copiousness of exposition and illustration, luxuriance of style and wealth of diction, his work has won for itself an honourable place among the foremost works which have been written on the language and literature of our race.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee. Vol. 25. Harris—Henry I. New York: MacMillan; London: Smith and Elder; Toronto: Williamson. 1891. Price \$3.75.

The new volume of this great Dictionary partakes of all the characteristics of accuracy, fulness, and literary excellence which have distinguished its predecessors. The names which are contained within its limits are, many of them, exceedingly well known; but very few of them of first rate importance. Starting with the name of Harris, we come upon a number of celebrities of different degrees, lords and commoners, clergymen, soldiers, actors and literary men. Probably each reader will think of one who represents, more or less, his own ideas or pursuits. Thus politicians will probably think of late Earl of Malmesbury whose memoirs have been recently published; philologists will perhaps remember James Harris, the author of "Hermes," a man of note in his time, now regarded as a heretic by the Anglo-Saxon school; whilst readers of theological books may be attracted to a genial memoir of John Harris, D.D., the author of "Mammon" and other books of greater power, if not of wider circulation, who, although now almost forgotten, was once a power in the pulpit and from the press.

Passing from Harris to Harrison, we have a good many names of eminence; but we naturally turn to Thomas Harrison, "Regicide," who was, "according to the most probable accounts, the son of a butcher or grazier at Newcastle-under-Lyne." This article, by Mr. Firth, is a very good example of the calm and dispassionate manner in which subjects are treated in this Dictionary, which used to be handled with a kind of fury, either of advocacy or of opposition. Harrison was perhaps the most perfect specimen of a fanatic discoverable among the many men of his times who might rightly lay claim to that title. In life and in death he was entirely consistent, and the story is here told briefly and well, and with abundant reference to authorities.

As we pass on, we find good and appreciative notices of Hartley, the celebrated philosopher, who, much as he is neglected and perhaps despised in our own days, was a kind of epoch-maker in English thought; of Harvard, the founder of the most famous University in the United States; of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; of another William Harvey who will be remembered by those who have studied the many excellent pictorial works put forth by the late Mr. Charles Knight.

We pause as we come to the name of Hastings, and we should like to dwell upon the name of Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon, a very remarkable lady, who had a really considerable influence upon English religious life and thought about a hundred years ago. But three pages more take us to a greater of the name, the never-to-be-forgotten Warren Hastings, whose story has been told by some of our most eminent writers. The memoir, as here

told by Mr. Keene, occupies twenty-three columns, and is conceived and given in a spirit of perfect fairness. The truth of the matter, as we are here told, was, as James Mill said, that few men would be found whose character would present a higher claim to indulgence than his. That is to say, he behaved better than almost anyone else would have done in the same circumstances; yet the impeachment "was something more than mere hypocrisy or hysterics," although there was also something of this in it. The standard of life and government in India at that time needed raising; and Hastings was the scape-goat.

Again we come upon some well-known names, among them one not unknown in Canada, the late Dr. Hatch, who, it is said, "belonged to no school and bore the stamp of no master." There is an excellent sketch of the chivalrous Sir Henry Havelock. The two Hawkers, grandfather and grandson, the one an extreme Calvinist, the other the highest of high Churchmen, ending as a Roman, show how extremes meet. There is a pleasant memorial of the "great Provost" of Oriel, Hawkins, under whom that college obtained a reputation, exceeded perhaps by none in the whole history of the University of Oxford. Then we have the history of another Hawkins or Hawkyns, a very different man, yet one not to be forgotten, one of our old sea-dogs, if not the most beautiful of them, the companion of Drake, Frobisher and Raleigh.

A good many Hays and some Hayes have names among them worthy of note. Poor Haydon, the painter, has a just and sympathetic memoir, in which Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse does full justice to his powers, which were not as great as he thought, and points out clearly, yet gently, the causes of his ruin. Abraham Hayward, best known perhaps by his prose translation of Goethe's "Faust," but also an essayist of distinction, receives just mention; so does Hazlitt, who perhaps was overrated in his own day, and accordingly gets less than his due among ourselves. Sir Francis Bond Head should be mentioned as being of interest to Canadians. Heaphy the younger, the painter, should also be noted, if it were only for his "Own Story" which appeared (1861) in *All the Year Round*. Reginald Heber also has a worthy place here, if it were only as author of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," and some other hymns not likely to die. We can only mention, of other articles, those on Arthur Helps, Felicia Hemans, Alexander Henderson, Hengist, Henrietta Anne Duchess of Orleans, Henrietta Maria Queen of Charles I. (both of them admirable) and an excellent one on King Henry I. If this volume has few names of first rate importance, it can hardly be said to fall behind its predecessors in living interest.

CANADA maintains its high standard, and its last number received is a credit to Canadian journalism. Among the contributors are some of the ablest writers in our country.

THE *Andover Review* for February is a strong number. Prof. H. C. Sheldon opens with a powerful arraignment of "Papal Infallibility in the Light of History." Prof. J. G. Schurman also contributes a scholarly article on "The Ideal College Education." The remaining articles, editorials, notes, reviews, etc., are excellent.

"BEE Culture in California" is an instructive and well-written illustrated opening article in the *Overland Monthly* for February. This number contains a full supply of short, bright, entertaining articles, stories and poems for the most part bearing upon western scenes and life—such as make it a welcome visitant to eastern readers.

THE number of the old favourite, the *Illustrated News*, for the 16th inst. shows new life and vigour. The full page impression from Raeburn's celebrated portrait of Sir Walter Scott alone gives character to the issue, not to mention those of Meissonier, Bradlaugh and Signor Crispi; the illustrated supplement "Dreams," by Jerome K. Jerome; the serial, "My Danish Sweetheart," by Clark Russell, and other capital contributions and illustrations.

THE *Writer* for February has some useful suggestions in "Preparing Copy," by M. L. Allen. Matthew Marvin slashes a modern humbug who had the assurance to advertise himself as "A Professional Critic," in the next article. There is a pleasant sketch of that able New England poet and writer, George E. Woodberry, which is followed by an interesting contribution by Arthur C. Grissom of synonyms of said. Other helpful matter for literary workers completes the number.

THE *New England Magazine* for February has an interesting illustrated article on "The Old Masters of Boston," by Samuel L. Gerry, preceded by a fine impression of the celebrated portrait painter, Gilbert Stuart. "Women's Work in Science" is a short review of that subject by Sara A. Underwood. "A Model New England Village" is a bright, illustrated, readable article on St. Johnsbury, Vermont. "William Morris" is an appreciative article by William Clarke, M.A., on the well-known English poet, artist and socialist. In "The Rindge Gifts to Cambridge," Ashton R. Willard shows the great good done by a wealthy man through judicious gifts to his native town during his lifetime.

CANADIANS will naturally turn in the quarterly *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for January to the erudite contribution of David G. Ritchie "On the Conception of Sovereignty," and the thoughtful historical survey of "The Character of Villein Tenure," by Professor Ashley of Toronto University, as well as the

favourable reviews of Dr. Bourinot's "Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada," and "Federal Government in Canada." Mr. Stuart Wood's clever "Critique of Wages Theories" is well worth the reading, and our railway authorities will find some useful information in "Railroad Passenger Tariffs in Austria."

"GOVERNMENT and Administration of the United States," by W. W. Willoughby and W. F. Willoughby. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. This is one of a series of studies in History and Political Science known as the *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, issued for January and February. As the authors say—their object is to give "a clear, concise statement of the salient points of the federal system of the United States and a description of the actual workings of the characteristic features of their institutions." We may say that for any one who wishes to obtain in compact form information of the character mentioned, we know of no similar presentation of the subject that would prove more compact, concise and serviceable.

Belford's Magazine for February contains two Canadian contributions. Mr. Edmund E. Sheppard's article on "The McKinley Bill and Imperial Federation" is a manly and forceful presentation by the able editor of the *Toronto Saturday Night* of some important considerations bearing upon the subject matter of his article. Mr. Sheppard's views are presented with the frankness of a Canadian who has the courage to write what he thinks, and who is well versed in the public affairs of his own country as well as of the United States. Mrs. Harrison's poem, "In Northern Skies," is marked by the warmth of imagination, vividness of description, felicity of expression and vivacity of style which have won for this well-known authoress a high position among contemporary Canadian poets.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for last month, curiously enough, opens its pages with the same topic as its sister quarterly the *Quarterly*—Mr. Lecky's history. The second article, one on "American Fiction," avers that "America has as yet produced only one great writer of romance, and no great novelist. . . . They [the Americans] are deficient . . . in creative power, passion, depth, richness of imagination and . . . It is not by the New England school of impersonal realists that the great American novel can ever be written." Another article is also devoted to matters American, namely, the fiscal system of the United States, and in this, of course, the name of McKinley is often enough met with. "Modern Economics" is a grave topic gravely treated. "Sanitary Progress," "French Occupation of Egypt," and "Paintings of Pompeii" are other prominent subjects discussed in an excellent number.

THE *January Quarterly* affords its readers a very substantial repast. Its contents are such as require to be chewed and digested. Of the eleven courses—or articles—there is not one which does not deserve time and thought. It opens with a review of Mr. Lecky's two concluding volumes, and of these it says: "The two portly tomes before us contain the fullest, the most accurate, and the most exhaustive account that has hitherto been laid before the world of any period of Irish history." "Döllinger and the Papacy" is a timely topic. So is "Ethics of the Day"—a review of recent works by Messrs. W. T. Lilly, Martineau, Sidgwick, Leslie Stephen and Herbert Spencer—a goodly company. Other recent books reviewed are Sedgwick's "Life and Letters," Mr. Wemyss Reid's "Lord Houghton," and Mr. Frazer's "Golden Bough." It is an admirable number, and will give its readers ample food for thought till its successor appears.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A. J. MOUNTENEY JEPHSON, of Stanley's "Advance Column," has an interesting article in the *March Scribner*.

GEORGE BANCROFT published a book of poems in his youth, and later in life bought up every copy of the work he could lay his hands on.

JESSIE M. SANBY has a short article in *Chambers' Journal* entitled "Pi-a-Pot's Reserve," a reminiscent sketch of a phase in our North-Western life.

IN the *March Century* is seen the work of thirteen artists and twenty-four engravers. Among the latter are several "honour men" of the Paris Exposition.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY announce "Later Leaves," by Montagu Williams, Q.C., the celebrated English Criminal Counsel, being a continuation of "Leaves of a Life."

A BOOK on the "Childhood and Youth of Charles Dickens," by Robert Langton, consisting largely of entirely original and interesting information is to appear shortly in London. It will be fully illustrated.

THE "Lost Book of Aristotle" is about to be published by Henry Frowde, Amen Corner, London. The appearance of this great modern literary discovery is eagerly looked for by the scholastic world.

AN international exhibition of books has been opened in Copenhagen as a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into Denmark by Gottfried von Ghemmen, who printed the first book in Copenhagen, in 1491.

IT is significant of the changed position, which women occupy in this age, that the title of the forthcoming new edition of "Men of the Time" is to be "Men and Women of the Time." Messrs. George Routledge and Sons will publish this edition early in the spring, with additions to date.

THE death is announced of G. P. Danilefsky, historical novelist, journalist, and chief editor of the official *Russian Gazette*. The best and most widely known of his numerous works are, "Mirovich," "Princess Tarkanova," "Burning of Moscow," and "The Ninth Wave."

MR. HERBERT SPENCER will publish in March an entirely new edition, in three octavo volumes, of his "Essays, Political, Scientific and Speculative." It will contain many new essays not included in the previous editions, and will be uniform in size with his other works.

ROBERT BUCHANAN, the poet, novelist and reviewer, was a poor Scotch village boy a score of years ago, without fame or fortune or prospects of either. The success he has had in literature has been won by hard work and merit, but to-day he is one of the foremost men in London literary life.

A PUBLISHER'S announcement of interest to the Anglican communion is that of Henry Frowde of "The Book of Common Prayer, edited with plain song and appropriate music," by William Henry Monk, Mus. Doc. It should prove a very helpful adjunct to the choral service of the church.

LIEUT. COL. G. T. DENISON, at the request of the Teachers' Association, will deliver an historical lecture on the timely subject of "Loyalty," at the rotunda in the Normal School Buildings this evening at eight o'clock. Colonel Denison is well qualified to do justice to his theme, especially in its bearing upon the history of Canada.

GREAT interest will attach to the "Memorials" of the elder John Murray, with all his copious correspondence with the men of light and leading in his day. The work, which is being speedily prepared for publication, can hardly fail to prove attractive reading to those who desire to see something more of the inner life of the great literary names at the beginning of the century.

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S newest work is called "The South Seas; a Record of Three Cruises." It was written at Samoa, and consists of a series of letters, each complete, dealing with adventures, economics, cannibalism, criticism, ghosts, dancing; and the language, manners, morals, and customs of the dusky peoples whom the author has visited, and among whom he has decided to live.

LAURENCE HUTTON will contribute to *Harper's Magazine* for March an important paper on "The Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh," describing the homes and haunts as they now appear of the Scottish men of letters to whom so much of "old Scotia's grandeur" is due. Sixteen illustrations from drawings made in Edinburgh by Joseph Pennell will add to the attractiveness and beauty of this very important paper.

"THERAPEUTIC SARCOGNOMY: a New Science of Soul, Brain and Body," a forthcoming work from the house of the J. G. Cupples Company, Boston, is a book of as highly sensational and attractive a character as is to be found in the realms of Science. It makes a total revolution in physiology and medical philosophy. The author, Prof. J. R. Buchanan, is well known as a forcible and brilliant writer upon scientific and reformatory subjects.

THE *Ladder* is the title of a new sixpenny monthly magazine. Its object is to discuss questions of the day and to review literature, science, and art. A special feature of the periodical will be articles designed to encourage and facilitate self-culture of a high order, while presented in a popular and readable style. Among the contributors will be some of the best known writers, and the magazine has for its editor Mr. D. Balsillie, M.A.

THE first number has just appeared of a new monthly magazine called the *Pantobiblion*, bearing as a sub-title "International Bibliographical Directory of the World's Scientific Literature." The *Pantobiblion* is printed simultaneously in fifteen different languages, a special feature of the magazine being brief, critical articles on all principal publications (books and periodicals) of the world. The magazine is published by Mr. Aloysius Kersha, civil engineer, St. Petersburg. Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are the recognized English agents for the periodical.

A NOTICEABLE feature in the report of Governor Morison of the British America Assurance Company is "that the conservative policy adopted by your directors has met with very gratifying results, all branches of the business showing a profit." The statement that "the securities of the company are on the increase" must be very satisfactory to the shareholders. It is observable that, though the company has sustained the loss of \$16,000 by the defalcation of an agent in New York, this loss has been "charged up and provided for," and, after allowing for two dividends amounting to \$35,000, there remains a net surplus of \$187,462.04. It is gratifying to learn that the large loss mentioned in the report was not sustained in Canada—where even through the period of financial depression the company's securities have more than weathered the storm—but in the United States where a large portion of the company's investments appear to be made.

THE annual meeting of The Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company was held on the 21st inst., and the report of Mr. J. Herbert Mason, the president, was presented. No better proof of the high standing of this great Canadian company could be given than the fact that the directors were again called upon to refuse profitable business or to increase their issue of capital stock. The latter step was taken by an increase to the extent of \$500,000. Thus

the company now has a subscribed capital stock of \$15,000,000, and a paid up capital stock of \$2,600,000. The total assets of the company are \$11,868,967. The net earnings for the year were \$347,330. After making all necessary payments, including dividends, etc., \$35,000 was added to the Reserve Fund, and \$3,741 to the Contingent Fund. It may be said that these Funds now amount to \$1,550,156—equal to 59.62 per cent. on the paid up capital stock. The total income for the year was \$3,715,789, exclusive of the large balance from last year, and the receipts of money for investment were \$1,192,593, showing a net increase of \$417,787. The total invested funds or working capital of the company amounts to the large sum of \$11,700,000. The dividend of 12 per cent. is computed on the paid up stock only. It is gratifying to observe that the splendid record of this most successful Toronto company has been made mainly through the sound judgment and great business ability of its able president, Mr. J. Herbert Mason; and that this great result has been attained by Canadian enterprise and energy, and through investments in Canadian securities. We observe that of the company's assets the sum of \$11,300,040 represents the investments on the security of mortgages upon real estate. What better illustration could be given of the substantial though surprising achievements that can be made in this Canada of ours by capable and patriotic Canadians than the report to which we have referred, and the clear, comprehensive and practical address of Mr. Mason.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Kemble, Frances Anne. Further Record. A Series of Letters. \$2.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
Lilly, Rev. J. P., M.A. The Lord's Supper. \$1.50. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.
Pole, Dr. Wm., and others. Handbook of Games. Vol. II. Card Games. \$1.00. London: Geo. Bell & Sons.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE

O, CANADA! MON PAYS.

COMME le dit un vieux adage—
Rien n'est si beau que son pays,
Et de la chanter, c'est l'usage,
Le Mien, je chante à mes amis.
L'étranger voit avec un œil d'envie,
Du Saint Laurent, le majestueux cours;
A son aspect, le Canadien s'écrie,
O, Canada! mon pays! mes amours,
Mon pays, mon pays, mes amours!

Le Canadien, comme ses pères,
Aime à chanter, à s'égayier;
Doux, aisé, vif en ses manières,
Poli, galant, hospitalier.
A son pays il ne fut jamais traître,
A l'esclavage, il résista toujours;
Et sa maxime est le paix, le bien-être
Du Canada, son pays, ses amours,
Son pays, son pays, ses amours!

—By the late Sir George Etienne Cartier.

MELBOURNE AND THIRLWALL.

THE most important of Melbourne's Episcopal appointments was that of Dr. Connop Thirlwall to the diocese of St. David's. Thirlwall had long laboured under a suspicion of heresy. When a fellow and tutor of Trinity had published a pamphlet in favour of admitting Dissenters to the University, and the censures it drew upon him from Dr. Wordsworth, then Master of the college, led him to resign. He had since published a translation of Schleiermacher's "Gospel of St. Luke," and joined Julius Hare in translating Niebuhr's "History of Rome." He held the college living of Kirby Lonsdale when Melbourne searched him out, and a letter asking him to call upon the Prime Minister found him on his rambles at a village inn. The story of the interview is told by Mr. Torrens: "He called at South Street, as he had been asked to do, and on finding that the Minister had not yet risen was about to leave his card, when he was told that directions had been given that he was to be shown in whenever he happened to come. Melbourne was in bed, surrounded with letters and newspapers. 'Very glad to see you,' he began. 'Sit down, sit down: hope you are come to say you accept. I only wish you to understand that I don't intend, if I know it, to make a heterodox bishop—I don't like heterodox bishops. As men they may be very good anywhere else, but I think they have no business on the Bench. I take great interest,' he continued, 'in theological questions, and I have read a good deal of those old fellows'—pointing to a pile of folio editions of the Fathers. 'They are excellent reading and very amusing; sometimes or other we must have a talk about them. I sent your edition of Schleiermacher to Lambeth, and asked the Primate to tell me candidly what he thought of it—and look, here are his notes on the margin—pretty copious, you see. He does not concur in all your opinions, but he says there is nothing heterodox in your book.'" Thirlwall frankly responded to the appeal thus made to his honour, Melbourne was satisfied, the appointment was confirmed, and few men have conferred greater dignity on the Bench. From Lord Melbourne. By Henry Dunckley, M.A. Sampson Low and Company.

PENSIONS AND STANDING ARMIES.

GREAT BRITAIN, with a regular army of more than 225,000 officers and men, and a total force, effective and non-effective, of 618,000, pays annually less than \$75,000,000, and France, with a regular force of 580,000, besides an enormous reserve, pays \$111,000,000. The great army of the German Empire, the best appointed and equipped military force in the world, consisting, on a peace footing, of 492,000 officers and men, costs annually less than \$92,000,000, while the actual field force of Russia, numbering 814,000, is maintained at an expense of less than \$94,000,000. These are the annual charges to which the people of four great European nations are subjected in order to maintain a constantly available and effective force for their own defence in case of war, and for the preservation of the "balance of power" which their governments consider necessary to guarantee their independence. No standing army in the world costs the people so much as our army of discharged soldiers. Although we are at peace among ourselves and with all the world, and have no foreign or domestic policy to make such an expenditure necessary, we are paying more than \$135,000,000 annually to the soldiers of a war that closed twenty-five years ago. The payment of reasonable pensions, on account of wounds actually received and diseases actually contracted in the military or naval forces in time of war, is just and right in itself, and is, moreover, the wisest policy that can be adopted by a Government which relies for its defence almost exclusively upon the voluntary services of its citizens; but the gratuitous distribution of public money among certain classes of the people is neither just nor consistent with the character of our institutions.—*Senator Carlisle, in the Forum.*

ROBERT BROWNING'S VOICE.

TO-DAY was the anniversary of Robert Browning's death at Venice, and at five o'clock in the afternoon, in singular commemoration of it, an event unique in the history of science and of strange sympathetic significance took place at Edison House. The voice of the dead man was heard speaking. This is the first time that Robert Browning's or any other voice has been heard from beyond the grave. It was generally known that Col. Gouraud had got locked up in his safe some words spoken by the poet on April 7, 1889, at the house of Rudolf Lehmann, the artist. But up to yesterday the wax cylinder containing the record had never been made to yield up its secret. Yesterday Dr. Furnivall and Col. Gouraud happened to meet at my house, and the president of the Browning Society (Dr. Furnivall) reminded Col. Gouraud that it was the anniversary of their mutual friend's death, and that this would be a fitting occasion to test the integrity of the cylinder containing his voice. Accordingly, after wiring Rudolf Lehmann to meet us, we adjourned to Edison House. The small white wax cylinder containing the record carefully wrapped in wool was produced, and, on being put upon the machine, the voices at Rudolf Lehmann's house on the night of April 7, 1889, were accurately reproduced. First came a message in Col. Gouraud's voice, addressed to Edison, informing him that Robert Browning's voice would follow his own, and then, whilst in breathless silence the little, awed group stood round the phonograph, Robert Browning's familiar and cheery voice suddenly exclaimed "Ready!" and immediately afterward followed:—

I sprang to the saddle, and Joris, and he;
I galloped, etc.

And all went on in a most spirited manner down to the words:—

Speed echoed the . . .
then the voice said hurriedly, "I forget it! er—"
(some one prompts), and Browning goes on:—

Then the gate shut behind us, the lights sank to rest (and again the poet halted). "I—I am exceedingly sorry that I can't remember my own verses; but one thing that I remember all my life is the astonishing sensation produced upon me by your wonderful invention." Then there was a pause—Rudolf Lehmann reminded us that Browning left the speaking-tube, but, on being asked to authenticate his own words, returned. So presently in a loud voice came shouted at us "Robert Browning." The murmur of applauding voices and loud clapping of hands followed. After this extraordinary seance, the wax cylinder was taken possession of by Miss Fergusson, who had manipulated the phonograph on the night of April 7, 1889. The end for which the little company had met was accomplished; a few reliable persons could now bear witness to the fact that the record of Robert Browning's voice was audible, satisfactory, and considering that the cylinder did not represent the latest phonographic improvements, wonderfully perfect. The witnesses were then taken phonographically, each speaking a few appropriate words into the mouthpiece. The cylinder containing the record of the witnesses was finally added to the Browning phonogram, and this invaluable relic was then restored to its place in Col. Gouraud's already historic library of voices.—*H. R. Haws, in London Times.*

FRANCE produces annually 20,000,000 tons of coal, Germany 70,000,000, England 105,000,000. The annual consumption in Germany is 3,000 lb. for each individual, in France 1,560 lb., and in England 7,400 lb. In France wood and charcoal are far more largely used than in England.

IN NORTHERN SKIES.

WEBS of silver, spun in the twilight's travail,
Spring into sight when the orange rim has pass'd;
Silver webs that a diamond dew-world spangles,
Webs of crystal glittering at glowing angles
Flash into flame at the zenith, rosiely mass'd;

Crowns of silver, colossal, shining, mighty,
Serenely set upon brows, straight, bright, and bland;
Girdles that grace a priestess high in the azure,
Zones that encircle a queen in her safe embrasure,
Gleam on the verge of midnight's velvet strand;

Shields of silver, studded with fires of topaz,
Harps that are silver-strung, rimm'd pure with pearls;
Rapiers rich with gems that the gloom encrusteth,
Scythes and scabbards that never a wet moon rusteth,
Wheels of gold that a tireless helmsman twirls;

Sails of silver, spread to the silent ether,
Ships of state that ride with a burnished keel;
Galleys grand that sparkle to magic measure,
Dipping divinely down in a radiant pleasure,
Hulls of gold that round with the star-worlds wheel—

All go by—sails, shields, crowns, gems and girdles.
Hearken the ring of the mighty silv'ry chains!
Hearken the clang and the clash, the reverberations,
The golden din, as the shining constellations
Slowly swing and sink to the dusky plains!

—*S. Frances Harrison, in Belford's Magazine.*

NANSEN'S PRECIS.

As you know already, we left the *Jason*, on July 17, with the best of prospects, and expected to reach the land the very next day. In this, however, we were disappointed. We were hindered by the packing of the ice, by the force of the currents, and by floes so impracticable that we could neither row between them nor pull our boats over them. One boat got crushed; but we mended her, and made her serviceable again. We were carried seawards by the current at the rate of thirty miles in the twenty-four hours. We drifted in the ice altogether twelve days. We struggled to reach the land, and were near doing so three times, but three times we were carried out to sea at a speed there was no contending against. Once, during a whole day and night, we were in continual risk of destruction in the heavy sea that broke upon the edge of the ice. After twelve days' drifting, we were carried ashore at Anoritok, which lies to the north of Cape Farewell, in lat. 61 deg. and some minutes, the number of which I do not remember at this moment. We then rowed northwards, and reached Umivik, and began the crossing on the "Inland ice" there on August 15. We steered first for Christianshaab, but, as we met with violent storms and heavy going underfoot, we saw we should not arrive there in time to reach home this year. By going to Godthaab I thought we should have more chance of this; and, besides, I considered that it would be more interesting to examine the ice in this quarter, as it was as yet quite unexplored. We, therefore, altered the course for the District of Godthaab, reached a height of nearly 10,000 feet, and experienced as much as—40 deg. or 50 deg. Cent. of cold. For several weeks we were more than 9,000 feet above the sea. We had furious storms, loose, fresh snow, and terribly heavy going. At last, towards the end of September, we came upon land not far from Godthaab. Though the ice here was nasty and rough, we found a passage, and, coming down at the head of Ameralikfjord, here made a boat out of our tent-floor, some bamboo-poles, and willow boughs. In this Sverdrup and I rowed off, and reached this place yesterday, October 3. The four others will be fetched as soon as possible; they have rather short commons to live upon in there. Here you have our "saga" in short. I may add that we are all perfectly well, and that everything has gone capitally.—*From "The First Crossing of Greenland," by Fridtjof Nansen. Translated by Herbert M. Gepp. Longmans.*

WHAT CHRISTIANITY'S FRUITS ARE.

CHRISTIANITY is our moral mother—the mother of our standards of justice; the mother of our noblest conceptions of duty; the mother of that spiritual sense which apprehends God; the mother of a civilization, more active, more moral, more progressive than any of which the world has a record. We speak of the waning interest in theological discussion. All this may be consistent with a growing interest in Christianity. Theology may need theologians to explain and defend it. Christianity needs only hearts to receive it, and lives to illustrate it. The Christian mind is outgrowing the need of striking symbols. It is also outgrowing the use of denominational barriers. The spirit is succeeding the letter of the law, the closer fellowship of religious denominations the more tolerant spirit, the larger charity which everywhere abounds, the liberal recognition of the normal differences which exist in the constitution and education of men show that the fruits of Christianity are constantly growing riper and richer. The spirit of Christianity is coming to dominate more and more the forces of the world. We dwell with satisfaction upon the achievements of our age; the progress which has been made towards national justice, even friendship; the wider diffusion of all

forms of useful knowledge, the many ways by which the comforts of men have been multiplied. We realize that the present century holds more that may minister to the happiness and nobility of life than any that preceded it. There are no spasmodic movements before the people, but a peaceful flowing on of the current of progress, a steady rising of the tide of general intelligence. All this has come as Christianity has spread. Can it be continued without the aid of Christianity? Can this be done with the dumb, spiritless, nerveless, faithless principles of materialistic or pantheistic belief? They may build tombs and they may build temples, but can they comfort and strengthen and exalt the minds and hearts of men! Can they prepare this grand age for the duties and triumphs of the next? We stand looking into a future richer in promise than any age which has preceded it. It will have the accumulated wisdom of all the ages. What will enable men to grasp that wisdom and apply it to the ways of life? The heaven-born light of Christianity. The light that shines upon the path of the humblest individual and which is also sufficient to light up the highways of nations; the light that will never go out, because it is held by the hand of God. There is a hope in the world which neither this age nor any other has as yet realized. This hope is slowly assuming the stronger forms of belief—the belief that with so much light in the world there should be less darkness; the belief that with so much wealth in the world there should be less poverty and less sorrow; that in the race of life there should be fewer handicaps; that somehow in some way the opportunities of men should be less unequal.—*Christian Thought.*

PORTRAITS OF CLEOPATRA.

THE question of Cleopatra's beauty is an old one, but it has been brought into fresh prominence by Sardou's "Cleopatra" and Mrs. Langtry's revival of Shakespeare's play. The only authentic portrait of Cleopatra that is known to archaeologists is a bust which appears on a series of coins. It is on the reverse, and bears the inscription in Greek, "Queen Cleopatra, the Divine, the Younger," while on the obverse is a portrait of "Anthony, Dictator for the Third Time, Triumvir." The workmanship of the coin is far from good, and this accounts in some measure for the undeniably plain appearance of the Queen. Yet the likeness, so far as the features go, is a true one, for the other coins of the same series, though of a different type, give her the same features—an aquiline nose, a strong chin, a long neck and narrow shoulders. The fact is that her beauty was not so remarkable as one would think from the spell she cast over Caesar and Anthony. Plutarch, for instance, tells us "that her beauty in itself was by no means incomparable nor calculated to amaze those who saw her," but adds that the magnetic charm of her manner, the gracefulness of her movements, the persuasiveness of her conversation and her figure were most attractive.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A RARE COIN.

THE *World* was to-day shown a letter received from Capt. Robert H. Hughes, of the Allan liner, *Nova Scotia*, by Mr. Wm. McCarthy, late of Rockwood, Ont., but who intends to become a permanent resident of Vancouver, thanking him for the present of a quarter of a pistareen, dated 1740. When Mr. McCarthy was having the cellar excavated for one of the first houses in Rockwood many years ago the workmen came across this coin, buried quite a distance below the surface of the ground. He has always kept it until a few weeks ago when he sent it to Capt. Hughes. Mr. McCarthy crossed the Atlantic this summer in the *Nova Scotia* and noting that Capt. Hughes was an enthusiastic collector of old and rare coins acknowledged the courtesies he had received by this token. The pistareen was a Mexican coin passing current in the United States before that newly organized colony had a die cast for themselves. The quarter pistareen is now a great rarity.—*Vancouver World.*

ROYAL ENGLISH AUTHORS.

THE list begins, naturally, with Alfred, "the father of English prose," as the Rev. Stopford Brooke calls him. Next comes Henry II. and Richard I. Edward II. is said to have been an author, and Richard II. is also said to have "made ballads and songs, rondeaus and poems." Even Henry V. has been accredited with Latin verses, but this is doubtful. Henry VI. was an author, and Henry VIII. a writer on theological subjects; while Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth, all wrote. James I. is better known as an author. Charles I. wrote, and even Charles II. has claims to a place in the list, he having written a curious account of his adventures after the battle of Worcester. James II. composed his own memoirs. About 100 years ago there appeared an account of a model farm at Petersham, near Richmond, in Arthur Young's "Annals of Agriculture," signed Ralph Robinson, of Windsor. Ralph Robinson was George III. George IV. published a folio on the Herculaneum MSS., and Her Majesty Queen Victoria closes the list.—*Spare Moments.*

A BATTALION of infantry has 150 picks, 150 shovels, 10 spades, 25 axes, 50 billhooks, and 4 crowbars. An engineer company has 130 picks, 130 shovels, 6 spades, 81 axes, 13 handsaws, 4 cross-cut saws, 40 billhooks, 13 crowbars, and 20 heavy hammers.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday the 21st inst., in the Company's building, Toronto Street, the President, J. Herbert Mason, Esq., in the chair.

The Report of the Directors for the year 1890 is as follows:— On the occasion of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting the Directors present with great satisfaction the accompanying duly audited Balance Sheet and Statements, furnishing as they do indubitable evidence of the continued and increasing prosperity of the Institution.

The total income for the year was \$3,715,789, in addition to the balance of \$119,114 brought over from the previous year. Of this sum, \$2,355,496 were received on account of Mortgages and other securities; a sum which exceeds the receipts of any previous year. The receipts of money for investment amounted to \$1,192,593, of which \$345,522 were received on Deposit, in the Company's Office; \$624,605 on Debentures, and \$222,465 on Debenture Stock, the net increase being \$417,787.

The demand for money throughout the year was active, and Loans to the amount of \$2,115,055 were made.

The Directors found themselves again under the necessity of choosing between making a further issue of Capital Stock, or of refusing profitable business. As the Company had not yet been in a position to reach its legal limit of liabilities to paid up Capital Stock, the Board decided to create \$500,000 additional Stock in shares of \$50 each, upon which \$10 per share were called up. These were allotted to existing shareholders at a premium of fifty-two per cent., of which \$6 per share were called up. These shares were largely taken up by the allottees, and those not so taken were sold at a profit of \$1,945. This issue has increased the Subscribed Stock Capital to \$5,000,000 and the paid up Stock Capital to \$2,600,000.

The Total Assets exhibit an increase from \$11,265,335 to \$11,868,967.

The net earnings for the year amounted to \$347,330. After paying therefrom the customary half-yearly dividends of six per cent. each on the Capital Stock, as well as the Municipal Tax thereon, and charging the account with the discount on the Debenture Stock issued, and applying \$2,380 in reduction of the Company's building, the Board was able to add \$35,000 to the Reserve Fund, the remaining sum of \$3,741 being carried to the Contingent Fund. These Reserved Funds now amount to \$1,550,156, equal to 59.62 per cent. on the paid up Capital Stock.

A marked improvement has taken place in the general aspect of affairs in Manitoba. The last harvest was abundant, though the quality of the grain was injured by exposure to unfavorable weather. Real Property is gradually acquiring a saleable value which for some years after the inflation and subsequent reaction it seemed to have lost. In Ontario, not much, if any, change in values has taken place. Any properties remaining on the Company's hands have been taken at prices which it is believed can be realized if considered advisable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. HERBERT MASON, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditure, listing various financial items like Balance January 1st, 1890, Mortgages and other securities, etc.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Table listing profit and loss items such as 60th Dividend, 61st Dividend, Municipal Tax on Dividends, etc.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Summary table of assets and liabilities, including Deposits and Interest, Debentures, Capital Stock, Reserve Fund, etc.

GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made the usual thorough examination of the Books of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company for the year ending 31st December, 1890, and hereby certify that the above statements are strictly correct, and in accordance with the same.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, JOHN HAGUE, F.R.S.S., Auditors.

The Report of the Directors was unanimously adopted, as also were votes of thanks to the President, Directors, Officers and Agents of the Company. The retiring Directors, Messrs J. Herbert Mason, S. Nordheimer, Judge Boyd and Henry Cawthra, were unanimously re-elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Messrs. J. Herbert Mason and Edward Hooper were respectively re-elected to the offices of President and Vice-President.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1890.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in the company's office, Front Street, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., the governor, Mr. John Morison, occupying the chair. Among the gentlemen present were: W. Macdonell, John Leys, John V. Reid, J. Morison, W. H. Banks, J. Morison, Jr., Thomas Long, Dr. Hugh Robertson, Augustus Myers, Henry Pellatt, J. K. Niven, A. Willis and E. J. Hobson. The assistant secretary, Mr. W. H. Banks, read the following report: The directors have the honour of presenting the fifty-seventh annual statement of the affairs of the company, for the year ending 31st of December, 1890, together with the balance sheet duly audited.

TORONTO, 14th February, 1891. J. MORISON, Governor.

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Table showing Assets (U.S. Government and State bonds, Bonds, debentures, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Losses under adjustment, etc.).

Table showing Profit and Loss (Fire losses paid, Marine losses paid, Commissions and all other charges, etc.).

Table showing Surplus Fund (Dividend No. 93, 94, Balance, etc.).

Table showing Reinsurance Liability (Balance at credit of surplus fund, Reserve to reinsure outstanding risks, etc.).

To the Governor and Directors of the British America Assurance Company: GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, having examined the securities and vouchers and audited the books of the British America Assurance Company, Toronto, certify that we have found them correct, and that the annexed balance sheet is a statement of the Company's affairs for 31st December, 1890.

TORONTO, ONT., January 27, 1891. Governor Morison, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said:— I think you will find the statement so plain and clear that it leaves me very little to add.

With reference to the next item, you will all remember that during last fall a great financial crisis spread over Europe and America, which caused a very high rate of interest to be paid for money, consequently all securities fell very much, but as money is now getting easier our securities are all again on the increase.

Naturally, the duty of your directors in meeting and dealing with this trustee was one of the most melancholy which they have ever had to perform, and their difficulty in coming to a wise decision as to what should be done for the best interests of the company may well be imagined. After extended negotiations and most careful deliberation they came to the conclusion to accept a compromise, and the \$16,000 is a direct loss to the company.

I am very happy to say, however, that the business of the company was never in a better shape. We have cut off every branch of the business which we had found by experience did not produce a profit and which had shown a loss in former years, and, as volume of business is not what we are seeking but net results, we can now confidently push ahead on the lines laid down, for by the experience of the past we are convinced that the policy we are now pursuing will give you a fair profit yearly.

Moved by the governor, seconded by the deputy-governor, that the report now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Pellatt, that the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the governor, deputy-governor and the directors of this company for their attention to the interests of the company during the past year. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Myers, that Messrs. Macdonell, Pellatt and Niven be appointed scrutineers for taking the ballot for directors to serve during the ensuing year, and that the poll be closed as soon as five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being taken. Carried.

The following is the scrutineers' report: We the undersigned scrutineers, appointed at the annual meeting of the British America Assurance Company on February 18, 1891, declare the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. John Morison, John Leys, John V. Reid, Thomas Long, Hugh Robertson, M.D., A. Myers, G. M. Kinghorn, George H. Smith and T. H. Purdon.

The meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. John Morison was unanimously re-elected governor and Mr. John Leys, deputy governor for the ensuing year.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is on the flood tide of popularity, which position it has reached by its own intrinsic, undoubted merit.

STAND YOUR GROUND.—When you make up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some other preparation instead. Clerks may claim that "ours is as good as Hood's" and all that, but the peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled. Therefore have nothing to do with substitutes and insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and building-up medicine.

THRENODY.

WATCHING here alone by the fire whereat last year Sat with me the friend that a week since yet was near, That a week has borne so far and hid so deep, Woe am I that I may not weep, May not yearn to behold him here.

Shame were mine, and little the love I bore him were, Now to mourn that better he fares than love may fare Which desires and would not have indeed its will, Would not love him so worse than ill Would not clothe him again with care.

Yet can love not choose but remember, hearts but ache, Eyes but darken, only for one vain thought's poor sake, For the thought that by this hearth's now lonely side Two fast friends, on the day he died, Looked once more for his hand to take.

Let thy soul forgive them, and pardon heal the sin, Though their hearts be heavy to think what then had been, The delight that never while they live may be— Loves communion of speech with thee, Soul and speech with the soul therein.

O my friend, O brother, a glory veiled and marred! Never love made moan for a life more evil-starred. Was it envy, chance, or chance-compelling fate, Whence thy spirit was bruised so late, Bowed so heavily, bound so hard?

Now released, it may be,—if only love might know— Filled and fired with sight, it beholds us blind and low With a pity keener yet, if that may be, Even than ever was this that we Felt, when love of thee wrought us woe.

None may tell the depths and the heights of life and death, What we may we give thee; a word that sorrow saith, And that none will heed save sorrow; scarce a song, All we may, who have loved thee long, Take; the best we can give is breath.

—A. C. Swinburne, in the London Athenaeum.

ILL nature exaggerates all other bad qualities.— Bruyere.

THE First Regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots, is the oldest corps in the British service, and is, indeed, said to be the oldest in the world. This regiment boasts of the nickname of "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard," from its antiquity. It was originally "Le Regiment de Douglas," in the French service (1633), and it and the Picardy Regiment had a dispute as to which was the oldest. The Picardy Regiment claimed to have been on duty on the night of the Crucifixion, to which Douglas' Regiment replied: "Had they been on their guard they would not have slept on their post." The Royal Scots are possessed of twenty-five honours—more than any other regiment in the army. The Coldstream Guards, so called from the town of that name, where, in 1660, General Monk raised the regiment, known at first as Monk's Regiment, is the next to the 1st Foot in age.

Tried and True

Is the positive verdict of people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dyspepsia relieved, scrofula cured and all the bad effects of impure blood overcome. If you are in need of a good blood purifier or tonic medicine do not fail to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Believe it the Best.

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, and it gives me pleasure to recommend it. I know of many who have taken it with great success."—R. L. HAWKINS, 12th and Elm Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gives the Best Satisfaction.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction, has the largest sale and does the patient more good than any other Sarsaparilla on the market. It not only purifies the blood but it also regulates the stomach and bowels."—OTTO L. HOFFMAN, Druggist, 4th and Town Streets, Columbus, Ohio.

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

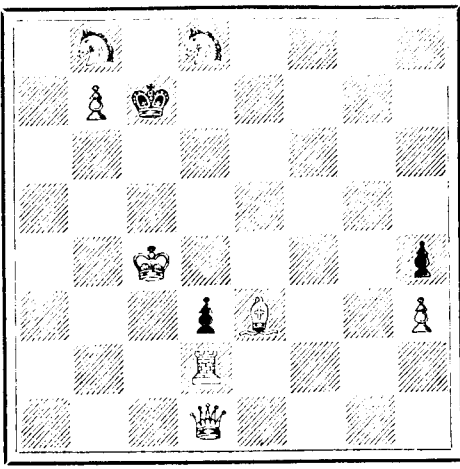
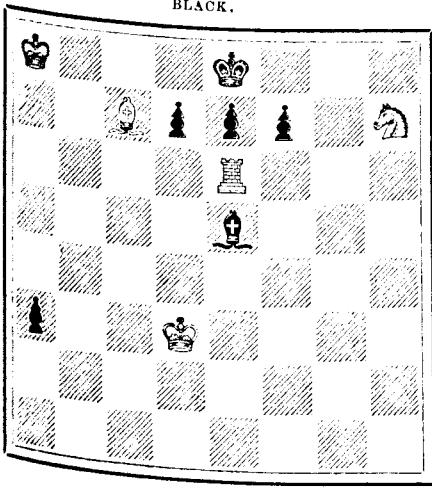
CHESS

PROBLEM No. 543.

By F. M. Teel, New York.

PROBLEM No. 544.

By D. S. Wade, St. Louis.



SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 537. White. 1. R-Q Kt 2. R-Q Kt 1. 3. R-K R 8 mate. Black. 1. B-Q 8. 2. K x P. If 1. B-B 3. 2. K x P. With other variations.

No. 538. K-R 6

GAME PLAYED IN THE GUNSBURG AND STEINITZ MATCH AT NEW YORK.

GINOCO PIANO.

I. GUNSBURG. White. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3. 3. B-B 4. 4. P-Q 3. 5. P-B 2. 6. Q-Kt-Q 2 (a). 7. K-B 1. 8. Q-K 2. 9. P-K R 3 (b). 10. B-K 3. 11. P-Kt 3. 12. P x P. 13. Kt-Kt 5 (d). 14. P x B. 15. B-K 3. 16. Q x B. 17. Kt-Q 2 (e). 18. Kt (Kt 5)-B 3. 19. Kt-B 4 (f). 20. Q-Kt-Q 2. 21. K-B 1 (h). 22. K-Kt 2. W. STEINITZ. Black. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-Q B 3. 3. B-B 4. 4. Kt-B 3. 5. P-Q 3. 6. P-B 2. 7. P-Q 3. 8. Castles. 9. P-Q 4. 10. Kt-Kt 3. 11. P x P (c). 12. B-K 3. 13. B x B. 14. Q-Q 2. 15. B x B. 16. P-Kt 3. 17. P-B 4. 18. Q R-Q 1. 19. K R-K 1 (g). 20. R-K 2. 21. P-K R 4. 22. P-R 5. I. GUNSBURG. White. 23. K-R 2. 24. P-B 4. 25. Q R-Q B 1. 26. R-B 3. 27. R-K Kt 1. 28. Kt-B 1. 29. Q-K 2. 30. P x P. 31. K Kt-Q 2 (j). 32. R-K B 3. 33. R-Q 3. 34. Q x R. 35. Q x K 3. 36. R-Kt 2 (k). 37. R-K 2. 38. R-B 2. 39. Kt-B 3. 40. Q x Kt. 41. Q x Q. 42. R-K 2. 43. K-Kt 2. Resigns (l). W. STEINITZ. Black. 1. P-K 4. 2. Q-B 3. 3. K R-Q 2. 4. Kt-R 4. 5. Q-K B 3. 6. R-Q 8. 7. P x P +. 8. R-R 8. 9. Q-Kt 4. 10. Kt-B 3. 11. R x R. 12. Kt-B 1. 13. Q-Kt 3. 14. Kt-K 3. 15. Kt-Q 5. 16. R-R 7. 17. Kt x Kt +. 18. Q x P. 19. Kt x Q. 20. Kt-Kt 4. 21. Kt-K 3.

NOTES.

- (a) White varied his development every time in this opening; it is, however, questionable whether this move is advisable before his QB has been brought into play. (b) White makes too many preparatory moves. (c) There was no necessity of exchanging pawns. (d) If B x B, P x B, the open R file might become dangerous. (e) R-Q 1 was the right move here. (f) There is not much object in this move. (g) It would have been very strong if he had manoeuvred so as to be able to play at a subsequent stage P-K B 4 supported by the Rook. (h) His only alternative; to castle on the Q side would have exposed him to a lively attack. (i) Kt-K 3 would have been decidedly better. (j) This and the following moves are compulsory. (k) He cannot prevent the loss of a second pawn.

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THE CANADIAN GAZETTE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

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OR MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS, MONTREAL.

Chronic

Catarrh destroys the sense of smell and taste, consumes the cartilages of the nose, and, unless properly treated, hastens its victim into Consumption. It usually indicates a scrofulous condition of the system, and should be treated, like chronic ulcers and eruptions, through the blood. The most obstinate and dangerous forms of this disagreeable disease

Catarrh

is usually the result of a neglected "cold in the head," which causes an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. Unless arrested, this inflammation produces Catarrh which, when chronic, becomes very offensive. It is impossible to be otherwise healthy, and, at the same time, afflicted with Catarrh. When promptly treated, this disease may be

Can be

cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. **I have always been more or less troubled with Scrofula, but never seriously until the spring of 1882. At that time I took a severe cold in my head, which, notwithstanding all efforts to cure grew worse, and finally became a chronic Catarrh. It was accompanied with terrible headaches, deafness, a continual coughing, and with great soreness of the lungs. My throat and stomach were so polluted with the mass of corruption from my head that Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and Emaciation totally unfitted me for business. I tried many of the so-called specifics for this disease, but obtained no relief until I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using two bottles of this medicine, I noticed an improvement in my condition. When I had taken six bottles all traces of Catarrh disappeared, and my health was completely restored. — A. B. Cornell, Fairfield, Iowa.

Cured

by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. **I suffered, for years, from chronic Catarrh. My appetite was very poor, and I felt miserably. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which I have now taken five bottles. The Catarrh has disappeared, and I am growing strong and stout again; my appetite has returned, and my health is fully restored. — Susan L. W. Cook, 909 Albany street, Boston Highlands, Mass.

For thoroughly eradicating the poisons of Catarrh from the blood, take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

saparilla. It will restore health and vigor to decaying and diseased tissues, when everything else fails. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

It is the safest and most reliable of all blood purifiers. No other remedy is so effective in cases of chronic Catarrh. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



ALL THE FLESH-FORMING AND STRENGTH-GIVING ELEMENTS OF PRIME BEEF

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

It is a Valuable Food for the Sick. An Invigorating and Stimulating Beverage. NUTRITIOUS, PALATABLE and EASILY DIGESTED

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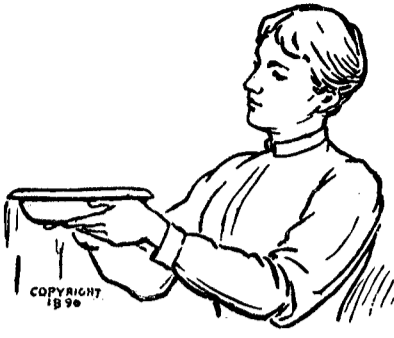
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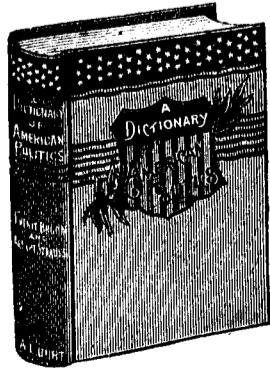
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