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CURRENT TOPICS.

In his speech at the Auditorium last week Mr. Dalton McCarthy is reported to have said that it was impudence to ask Great Britain to enact a tariff to suit a colony which practically refused to do anything for her, and that if Canada's tariff were lowered 10 per cent. all round it would do more to establish preferential trade than any attempt at making a regular bargain. The first sentence is the statement of an obvious fact which has often been insisted on in these columns. If we do not wholly agree with the second it is only because we feel sure that no persuasion or action on the part of Canada can possibly induce the Mother Country to tax the food of the artisans in what Mr. Parkin happily calls "The world's workshop." Certainly a reduction of 10 per cent. in favour of British products would be a better, because more practical, proof of our loyalty, than all the assurances we could give in the face of the present hostile tariff. The initial objection to such a policy is that it would almost surely provoke other nations with which

we do a large trade to discriminate in turn against Canada. Indeed, as we have before said, and we have seen no convincing denial, it is altogether unlikely that Great Britain would or could permit a colony to adopt a policy of discrimination, even in her favour. If it would be inconsistent with treaty obligations for her to discriminate in favour of her colonies, as seems to be admitted, it would be equally so for her to permit her colonies to discriminate in her favour. But it is both refreshing and hopeful to hear a supporter of the Government of Mr. McCarthy's high standing admit that now is a good time to begin to lower our tariff walls.

At the time of the passage of the resolution by the British Board of Agriculture, scheduling Canadian cattle, we said that we saw no reason to doubt that the action, however mistaken it might prove to have been, had been taken in good faith for the protection of British herds. At the same time we pointed out that assuming, as many were disposed to do, that the deputations which had in a manner forced this action upon the Board were actuated by a selfish desire to exclude Canadian cattle from competition in their markets with their own productions, their course was very shortsighted from the protectionist point of view; that, in fact, it proceeded in just the opposite direction from the ordinary policy of protection in that it forbade the importation of what might be called the raw material of the trade while admitting the finished product free. We observe that the Dundee Courier is now taking precisely the same ground. It urges that the action of the Board may put a stop to the "stocker" trade, and, by forcing the Canadian farmer to go into the dead-meat business, bring him into direct competition with the British farmer in the production of beef. A strong presumptive case seems to have been made out in favour of the Canadian contention that the cases upon which the action of the Board was based were not cases of genuine pleuro-pneumonia, and that Canada is still entirely free from the pest. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the ban may be removed at no distant day. But while it is, of course, desirable to have the largest possible liberty of action, it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will take the hint and in the future fatten a much larger proportion of their cattle on their own farms than heretofore. With free corn, which the strongest N. P. Government could not afford to refuse to their demand, it is hard to see what there would be to prevent our farmers from making a moderate profit from the fattening process itself, at the same time that they would be both reinvigorating their farms, instead of impoverishing them by the sale of the fodder, and doing away with the cruelty which unavoidably attends the transportation of the living animals across ocean, arousing the hostility of the mercifully disposed. We assume that the problem of the safe transmission of meats may now be considered solved.

The unseating of one of the members of the Imperial Parliament for South Meath on the ground of clerical intimidation is of good omen for Ireland, no matter which party pays the penalty. It is intolerable and degrading, whether in Ireland or in Quebec, that the terrors of the next world as well as of this should be invoked in the desecrated name of religion to deprive the superstitious of their political franchise and their manly freedom. We are sure that neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Blake, nor indeed any of the great leaders of either party in Great Britain, would care for a victory purchased at the cost of the manhood of the voters. It is to be hoped that the case in question and others now on trial in Ireland may be the means of putting an end to such abuse of the powers of the clergy. Should it appear that Home Rule representatives owed their election largely to the use of such influences, no further proof would be needed of the unfitness of the Irish people for self-government even in local affairs.

The so-called Australian ballot system seems to have given much satisfaction to honest men of all parties in those States in which it was tried during the recent Presidential election. Defeated Republicans as well as triumphant Democrats approve of it. An influential Republican paper says that those who oppose it in the interests of any party will soon find that they are making a great political mistake. If the possibilities of the pension list are exhausted the party in power will have to take a hint from Canada, and institute a system of wholesale purchase of constituencies by promise of railroad subsidies, post-office and other public buildings, harbour improvements, etc.

Some influential American journals are protesting energetically against the exasperating slowness with which the wheels of their self-governing machinery revolve, in contrast with the celerity with which every mandate of the people of Great Britain makes itself felt at the seat of Government and in the administration of public affairs. For instance, the recent verdict against the Salisbury Government was, as a matter of constitutional usage having all the force of law, immediately followed by the assembling of Parliament to give effect to the popular will. The new Government was in a few days established in office and made responsible for carrying on the business of the country on the principles which had been endorsed at the polls. In a few weeks, or at farthest months, Parliament will have assembled and bills will be brought before it in accordance with what is understood to be the decree of the nation. Mark the contrast in the United States. "The Presidential nominations take place in June; the Presidential campaign lags lazily along until the middle of September; the popular election takes place in November; the official election by the Electoral College takes place some time in December; the President is inaugurated in March; the Con-

gress which has been elected at the same time with the President convenes in the following December. Thus the country is kept in a state of political ferment and uncertainty from the Presidential nomination in June till the meeting of Congress a year and a half later." Though the country has pronounced so emphatically against the McKinley tariff, that tariff, unless President Cleveland calls a special session of Congress next March, can hardly be abolished and a new one put in operation before two years from the time when the people decreed its downfall. That is slow work for a people who pride themselves on their democratic institutions.

Mr. G. E. Hardy, a New York educator, contending that modern education does not develop the moral sense, says that "fifty years of popular education have had little or no perceptible regenerating influence" on the American people. This is, probably, far too strong a statement. Mr. Hardy says that over eighty per cent. of the convicts in Sing Sing and Auburn prisons are public school graduates, and that the prisons and reformatories are full of them. The Independent argues that if nearly twenty per cent. of the convicts are illiterate, Mr. Hardy's figures are against his own contention, as it would hardly be pretended that twenty per cent. of the population are illiterate. We are not sure that twenty per cent. would be so much above the mark, especially in New York itself, with its vast hordes of low-class immigrants. In fact, we beg leave to doubt whether New York has public school accommodation for more than eighty per cent. of its population of school age. But be that as it may, it does not seem to us that the Independent's answer is otherwise satisfactory. It says: "No one has ever claimed that an educated man is necessarily a moral man, that those who have gone through the public schools are thereby insured against the penitentiary. All that has been claimed is that the training which they there get in discipline of the will and in intellectual aptitude will make them less liable to commit crime." But we can very well remember when it was fondly hoped by many that one generation of universal public school education would reduce the criminal population to a comparatively small minimum. That was too sanguine an anticipation. But the practical question—and it is one of tremendous importance—is, Are the public schools doing all that they are capable of doing, or that may fairly be expected of them, in the way of training and developing the moral nature of the average pupil? How many minutes of the day, or hours of the week, are given to the effective training of this part of the nature, by leading the pupil to distinguish between right and wrong, to reflect on the nature and consequences of the moral quality in actions—in a word, to seeking by the judicious use of means to develop that moral thoughtfulness which Arnold of Rugby deemed so essential a part of education? Ought not this to be the very first instead of being the last and least consideration in the schools? We know the standard objection and admit its force, but at the same time are firmly convinced that a most salutary course of moral training is quite possible without trenching upon the domains of either dogmatic theology or sectarian creed.

The Chinese Restriction Act passed during the last session of Congress required that within one year from the fifth of last May all Chinese labourers in the United States should take out registration papers and furnish photographs of themselves for the purpose of identification. Considerably more than half of the allotted time has now passed, and we are told that out of 107,475 Chinese in the United States to whom the law applies just five have registered. This amusing failure of the law to operate is not due to the neglect of the usual steps to make it effective. The Internal Revenue office prepared forms of application and issued its instructions and warnings in the Chinese language. "What are you going to do about it?" we can imagine the 107,470 who have refused to register, asking with native simplicity in the peculiar vernacular of the country. The question is a hard one. The law provides that those who neglect or refuse to comply with its requirements shall be sent back to China. But, according to a New York paper before us, to carry out this provision would cost over ten millions of dollars and the appropriation for the enforcement of the Bill is only \$50,000. The story contains several useful morals, but these may be left for the reader to discover.

Frenchmen are rather given to extremes. Present appearances seem to indicate that, having gone a few years ago into the "boodling" business in connection with the Panama Canal project, Count de Lesseps and his friends have distanced all competitors in the magnitude and boldness of their operations. There can be little doubt that should the determined efforts which are being put forth to defeat the enquiry ordered by the Assembly fail, the most astounding revelations will be made. Not only Senators, Deputies, the press, and men prominent in various departments of public and private life, but even the clergy appear to have been drawn into the foul maelstrom. If M. Brisson's charges be substantiated and it be shown that speculation in Panama shares went on at the Vatican, and that the clergy in France got heavy commissions for advising the members of their flocks to invest in Panama bonds, the saddest phase of the whole disgraceful affair will be the part played by those who should be the foremost guardians of the people's morals. No wonder that the French are so largely a nation of sceptics if such be the type of the representatives of religion.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AND ITS OPPORTUNITIES.

Sir John Thompson has at length completed his Cabinet. The fortunes of Canada are now, and for aught that at present appears are likely to be for some years to come, in the hands of a new Administration. The newness consists, it is true, more in the readjustment of old than in the introduction of fresh material, though a not inconsiderable proportion of the latter is incorporated by the appointment of Messrs. Daly, Angers, and Ives to Cabinet offices and of Messrs. Wallace and Wood to the newly-constituted comptroller-ships, and of Mr. Curran to the new position of Solicitor-General. As the three gentlemen last named are not to be members of the Privy Council, they may be left out of the list

of those who will be held immediately responsible for the acts of the Government. Nor is there, so far as we are aware, anything in the previous record of either of the three gentlemen who now take Cabinet rank for the first time, to indicate that their presence at the Council table will materially affect the course or policy of the Administration, at least for the present. Mr. Daly has, of course, for some weeks had the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, but as he has had as yet little opportunity for making his influence felt, he may be counted as, in effect, one of the new Ministers.

The only change of special importance, so far as the constitution of the new Government is concerned, is the appointment for the first time of an incumbent for the office of Minister of Trade and Commerce, created some years since at the instance of the late Sir John Macdonald. Considerable interest will attach to the working of this department. Its sphere is not as yet very clearly defined. What will be its relations to other departments; what part of their duties will be assigned to it; especially what will be the division of labour and responsibility between it and the Department of Finance remains to be seen. But in almost any event it is evident that the new Minister will assume serious responsibilities in matters of administration very closely related to the prosperity of the country. Mr. Bowell is known as an industrious and energetic worker. We are not aware that he has hitherto been conspicuous for mental breadth or originality as shown in ability to forecast the future and devise large measures suited to new occasions and exigencies. Perhaps he has not before had the opportunity to show what he can do in this way. Of the other changes it is unnecessary to speak in particular. The duty of the new officers will be to execute rather than to plan. The arrangement adds, it is true, to the number of officers and to the expense of an Administration which was already almost absurdly large and expensive, in view of the wealth and population of the Dominion. It is well known that the number of Ministers was at the first made much larger than the actual necessities of the work seemed to require, in order to meet, as far as possible, the situation created by the great excess of expectant statesmen in the different Provinces over the actual demand for Cabinet Ministers. Perhaps it is not worth while to enquire too curiously whether the new arrangement may have had its origin in a somewhat similar practical difficulty.

The head and front of the new Government is the Premier. It is not perhaps absolutely necessary to the working of our system that the First Minister should tower in intellect and force of character above all his associates, as the history of the Government since the death of Sir John Macdonald shows. But it is at least characteristic of the system that in the position of Premier a man of marked superiority may become, and almost as a matter of course does become the almost absolute ruler of the country for the time being. Without disparagement of Sir John Thompson's associates, it may pretty safely be predicted that such will be the state of affairs under his regime. His capacity for ruling has already been pretty clearly demonstrated, even without the aid of the opportunity and prestige which the premiership affords. It is therefore scarcely an exaggeration to say that the fate of Canada for years to come, possibly its de-

tiny in all the future is now entrusted to the hands of Sir John Thompson. Of this great responsibility we have before spoken. We shall not now venture upon predictions, either sanguine or pessimistic. If the difficulties of the situation are great so are its possibilities. The Manitoba question is just now a formidable one, but Sir John is probably far too shrewd and far-sighted to allow himself or the Confederation to be wrecked upon that rock so plainly in sight. There is, we believe, a source of more serious danger in the trade question. But there is in it, at the same time, promise of a grander opportunity for the display of broad statesmanship.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Enthusiasm in a cause which one believes to be good is always commendable. Mr. Parkin had, therefore, no need to apologize for his enthusiasm, much less to deny the soft impeachment, in his speech in the Auditorium on Imperial Federation. We quite agree with Mr. Parkin that it is impossible for the relations of such a colony as Canada to the Mother Country to continue much longer as they are. This is a view which we have urged persistently—too persistently, we dare say, in the opinion of some of our readers. The fact being admitted that a radical change of some kind is sure to come in the near future, it follows that the able and eloquent Canadian who, after giving years of his life to the study of the problem, and visiting both the Mother Country and remote colonies in order to gain a comprehensive view of its conditions, comes before us to advocate what he believes to be its true solution, is entitled not only to our thanks, but to the higher compliment of our most serious and respectful attention. Should anyone object that Mr. Parkin set out on his investigations as an advocate rather than as an inquirer, the reply is that that does not weaken the force of any sound arguments he may be able to advance, or of any facts he may be able to adduce in support of them. Excepting an occasional and very pardonable appeal to the sentiment of loyalty, he does not intimate that he expects or wishes anyone to accept his views, save as he is able to establish their soundness by facts and arguments.

Mr. Parkin laid considerable stress upon the endorsement which the scheme of Imperial Federation has received not only in newspapers and magazine articles, but from chambers of commerce and other representative bodies in different parts of the Empire. Should anyone point to the vote of twenty-nine in its favour at the recent large assemblage in the city of Montreal, contrasted with the large vote for Canadian Independence, as an evidence that Mr. Parkin's first efforts were needed in his country, he might perhaps reply that the Montreal meeting was not properly representative of the Canadian people generally, or that the circumstances under which the meeting was called were not such as to bring out the influential classes of citizens among whom Imperial Federation finds its chief supporters. He might further call attention by way of offset to the large, intelligent, and enthusiastic audience which greeted him and cheered his strongest utterances in the Toronto Pavilion. There would be undoubted force in the answer, but this suggests the further question to what extent such audiences as that in the Pavilion and those in whose support in England

and elsewhere Mr. Parkin finds so much encouragement, really represent the great body of the people, without whose consent and cordial support no constitutional change is possible. In point of respectability, intelligence, and political influence those audiences and supporters would no doubt take high rank. But may it not be that they represent rather the comfortable, prosperous classes, as distinct from those, largely in the majority in Canada, and no doubt in other parts of the Empire as well, to whom life is an arena of perpetual struggle and toil for the wherewithal to supply the daily wants, and who may therefore be pardoned if they are disposed to take a more intensely practical view of such questions?

We find ourselves unable to come to close quarters with Imperial Federation, for the very good reason that no definite scheme, which the friends of the movement can put forward, saying "This is what is meant by Imperial Federation," is yet before us. We do not adduce the fact as proving by any means that the thing itself is impracticable. The advocates of so stupendous a change in the constitution of the greatest empire in the world may well claim more than the four or five years which Mr. Parkin has been devoting to its discussion, for the elaboration of a plan to which they may feel willing to commit themselves definitely. On one point we sympathize heartily with Mr. Parkin's view, though the fact that in so important a matter his opinions differ radically from those of Sir Charles Tupper, who shares with Mr. Parkin the honour of being one of the ablest and most enthusiastic advocates of this large project, is in itself suggestive and ominous. We should, with Mr. Parkin, be ashamed of the name of Canadians if we were going to claim the protection of the British flag in every part of the world and were not prepared to assume our full share of the responsibility. If, at this stage of the world's civilization, an immense fleet is absolutely necessary to the protection of Canadian commerce—we do not admit the fact—and if Canada is going to rely upon the British navy for that protection, it is but a matter of common honesty, to say nothing of patriotic spirit, that she should pay her full share of the cost. And this, on the sound principle, "no taxation without representation," involves the necessity that Canada shall have a voice in directing the movements of that navy. Is there any reason to believe that the people of the "tight little isles" will ever give such voice to Canada or any other outlying section of the Empire? Ask, not an enemy, but Lord Rosebery, one of the most ardent supporters of Imperial Federation. And while we are about it we may as well ask him and other prominent British statesmen what is the degree of probability that these same people, who have so long been the brain and heart of the Empire, will ever consent to share, in any real sense, the responsibility of directing any of the great affairs of the Empire with "colonists" in all quarters of the globe. From the day in which they begin to do so we may pretty safely date the decadence and disintegration of the nation.

Mr. Parkin constantly appeals to history in support of his conclusions. It is very easy to carry our faith in the familiar maxim that history repeats itself too far. In many respects the position of Great Britain and her colonies to-day is unique. History has no precedent, therefore her voice can give us

neither instruction nor warning. In view of our confederation, our highly developed powers of self-government, our relations geographical, social and moral, to our great Anglo-Saxon neighbour, and other considerations which will suggest themselves on a little reflection, it may well be doubted whether the position of Canada is not so completely sui generis as to render the teachings of history particularly worthless in regard to her future course and destiny. For a similar reason the fact that in the past, and perhaps in the present so far as the fighting nations of the world are concerned, a great naval force has been deemed necessary for the protection of a nation's commerce, by no means proves that the same necessity now exists, or will exist in the near future, for a peaceful American community. For how long did the United States carry on an extensive commerce with almost all parts of the world with scarcely more of a navy than Canada could easily set afloat in a few years.

To sum up the matter: The two great wants of Canada to-day are the national status which will enable her to compete on even terms with her powerful neighbour for her share in the influx of men and money which have enabled that neighbour to develop her resources with unexampled rapidity; and a free continental market for such of her products as cannot be profitably sent abroad. Will Imperial Federation give her either of these things? Of what real, practical benefit to her in the first named respect would any such representation as could conceivably be given her in the proposed Imperial Council really be? How much of either the consciousness or the prestige of nationality would result? Would not the position of her people be still regarded everywhere as one of inferiority, of virtual colonial subordination? And in respect to the second great need—it is no compliment to our Republican neighbours to say it, but we are in search of truth—can it be doubted by any one who knows the situation that our closer connection with Great Britain would make its attainment more rather than less difficult? We cannot pursue the enquiry further, else it might not be difficult to show that Imperial Federation would be equally ineffective in creating that national spirit among the masses of our citizens which may be truthfully described as our third great need.

We have no wish to dogmatize upon this subject, nor do we put forth these objections as necessarily unanswerable, but merely as some of those which appear to many loyal Canadians insuperable. If they are really men of straw, we shall be doing the cause a service by setting them up to be demolished.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Recent statistics show a very encouraging influx of new settlers into Manitoba and the North-West. Not the least reassuring feature of this immigration is the fact that it includes farmers from the adjoining States as well as from over the sea. If, as there seems good reason to hope, the tide has really turned, so far as the border currents are concerned, the outlook is most hopeful. Those who have lived for a time in the prairie country have but too vivid recollections of a period, some years since, when, owing partly to unwise Government

regulations and partly to a succession of bad harvests, the pioneers who had gone up to possess the new Canadian land were to be seen hastening by dozens and hundreds to cross the border, in order to take advantage of the better terms of settlement offered, as well as of what were at that time supposed by many to be the more favourable conditions of soil and climate. A bitter experience has convinced many of these that they were mistaken in at least the latter respect, while more liberal land laws have removed the former inequality. Now that the capabilities of the Canadian prairies have been so well demonstrated and a fresh stream of immigration is setting in that direction, there is good reason to hope that the population, and, by consequence, the production of these vast regions, may increase by leaps and bounds.

But what of the older provinces of Canada? Is there any indication of a similar turn of the tide in regard to these? We fear not. Both our own census returns and those of the United States forbid any such hope, unless in some radical change of recent origin. We saw somewhere, the other day, a statement to the effect that in the Province of Quebec the number of habitants returning from across the border is now in excess of the number of those departing, but no evidence was given in support of the statement, while evidence that seems incontrovertible is from time to time afforded that the exodus is still large and constant. That such is the fact in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces cannot easily be doubted by anyone who keeps his eyes open to what is going on about him. The course of emigration seems to be from the farms to the towns and villages, from these to the cities, and then, as the competition in the cities becomes too great, from the Canadian cities to the larger and richer ones across the border.

We recur to the fact, though it is an unpleasant one to contemplate, because it is necessary to understand the symptoms if one would intelligently search for the cure. For our own part, we look for no radical cure in anything short of better trade relations with our wealthy neighbours to the south. But while hoping for this and hailing the indications which give promise that wiser and better counsels may soon prevail on both sides of the line, it would be the height of folly to fail to make use of every other available means to make it to the advantage of our young people to remain in their own land. In the attention which has of late been given by the Governments of both Ontario and the Dominion to the encouragement of scientific agriculture, horticulture, cheese-making, dairying, etc., we cannot fail to recognize a most desirable means of helping to attach the youth of the country to the farm. Our thoughts have just now been directed to the subject by reading an excellent and judicious speech recently made by Mr. Dryden, the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, to the farmers of South Ontario. Mr. Dryden's remarks seem to us particularly judicious in that he always refuses to countenance the too prevalent notion that there is a certain antagonism between education and farming, so that to educate the sons of the soil is to unfit them for farm life. Probably the prevalence of this notion may have very much to do with producing the effect it assumes. To create the impression that there is some incompatibility between agricultural pursuits and mental culture is one of the surest ways

in which to cause the ambitious and intellectually hungry to decide against farming as a life pursuit. As soon, on the other hand, as the people, young and old, in country and in city, can be convinced that life on the farm, while in many respects one of the most independent, healthful and desirable of all occupations, is at the same time thoroughly compatible with the highest intelligence and culture, we may hope for a most important increase of liking for country life and pursuits. Every educated man who devotes himself to farming helps by his example and influence to dispel the false impression, and to lead others to make the same wise choice, on leaving school or college.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

"Why would not an independent Canada in an alliance more or less close with the Mother Country be at once a more feasible and a simpler solution of the problem?"—The Week.

"More or less" it cannot be,
All or none must be the tie;
Centred on ourselves we die;
One with Empire flourish free.

One with Empire, march we still,
Strong, untrammelled, honoured, feared:
For the Empire's sake revered,
Say our say and have our will.

One with Empire, all the earth,
Princes, peoples, thrones and powers,
Know the Empire's might is ours.
Are we not of British birth?

One with Empire, we are great,
Grow the greater as she grows,
Ours her triumphs, hers our foes,
Rise with hers our walls of State.

One with Empire, limit vast!
Who shall say where lie its lines—
When the hand our course defines—
Where the power our future cast?

One with Empire, we are free.
Shall we throw our glory by—
Memories that cannot die—
Shall we scorn our liberty?

S. A. C.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ONTARIO.*

Six years ago, when Dr. Kingsford began the study of this subject, he arrived at the conclusion (*Archæology*, p. 78) that "no printed book out of the domain of the statute law and the Parliamentary journals can be discovered prior to the year 1832." Since then he has been able to add thirty-three more. But this list will have to be greatly extended before it is complete. Of one of the thirty-three mentioned, Dr. Kingsford says, "it is believed that no copy can be found." This was one of Gourlay's pamphlets, sold for a shilling. It is addressed to the resident land-owners of Upper Canada, and dated "Niagara, April, 1818." Take a specimen: "Gracious Heaven! Did we, the offspring of early civilization—the first hope of genuine liberty—the favoured wards of Divine revelation, come to the new world, only to witness the degradation of our kind, and be humbled beneath the rude savage who ranges the desert woods? Surely British blood, now it has ebbed to its lowest mark, will learn to flow again, and yet sustain on its rising tide, that generous—that noble—that manly spirit which first called forth applause from an admiring world. . . . It is not the men, it is the system [of government] which blasts every hope of good; and till the system is overturned, it is

*The Early Bibliography of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, with other information. A supplemental chapter of *Canadian Archæology*. By William Kingsford, LL.D., F.R.S. (C.). Toronto: Rowsell and Hutchison; Montreal: Eben Picken. 1892.

vain to expect anything of value from a change of representatives or governors." The British Constitution was the model which Gourlay desired to see followed. He named the 13th April for a meeting of freeholders at Rogers' Coffee House, Niagara; at this and similar meetings the now famous Convention was to be considered and have delegates selected as members. This was the beginning of all Gourlay's trouble. If Dr. Kingsford means that no copy of the edition of 1818 has been found, he may be right, for my copy is of a later edition. The author was tried, at Kingston, on a charge of having uttered "a false, wicked and seditious libel." The verdict of the jury was "Not guilty." Copies of the *Niagara Spectator*, in which the call for enquiry into the state of the Province was first published, sold, at the time, for twelve dollars each.

The book which Dr. Kingsford named, in his "Archæology," as the first-born of the press of Upper Canada, David Thompson's "History of the War of 1812," appeared in the same year, 1832, with another and much larger work, "Meacham's History of the Methodist Church. Printed at Hollowell, by Joseph Wilson." pp. 503. This book, which still remains to be added to Dr. Kingsford's list, may possibly have preceded Thompson's by some months. The fact could probably be ascertained.

There remain, beyond all doubt, a large number of others to be added. I will add several, which are in my own library. The period which Dr. Kingsford's Bibliography covers is from 1783 to 1840. I shall not notice any book printed before the first or after the last of these dates. In the true spirit of enquiry, Dr. Kingsford points out that an advance has been made whenever "it can be established that error exists, for it is the first step towards its rectification." The few corrections I have to make are offered in the frank spirit in which this invitation is made, and not with the view of underrating the value of the work under notice.

"A warning to the Canadian Land Company, in a letter addressed to that Body, By an Englishman resident in Upper Canada. 1824. Kingston, U. C. Printed at the Herald Office. 1824." pp. 32.

Here we have the true flavour of the pamphlet. In Canada everything is going to the dogs, in the United States all is couleur de rose. But if the author fell into a pro-American strain, and marked a rut which all parties in opposition to the Government of the day have shown a tendency to follow to this hour, the company in question had given him his text in the following question to which answers had been solicited from Canadians: "What is the cause of the difference which all travellers have remarked between the United States and Canada, where the soil and climate are similar? In the former everything is represented as alive, active and prosperous: in the latter all dull and languid?" Seventy thousand immigrants were represented by Dr. Strachan in his answer as having come into the country in the previous ten years; "eight-tenths of them," the pamphleteer avers, "beyond all question, have gone to swell the population of the United States," and he intimated that only fools would invest money here. "The [Canada] Company," such was his advice, "cannot with prudence embark a shilling of capital in the country, or conscientiously invite a single Englishman to quit his native land for this abode of poverty, apathy and languor, where the grass grows greener in the streets than in the meadows." Wheat was represented as bringing only forty cents a bushel in the Province, while Genesee wheat sold for a dollar at Albany, and a dollar and a quarter in New York. Here is a pleasant picture of the settlers whom the company might allure to Upper Canada: "The mind shrinks with horror from contemplating the perils of their condition. Half of them perhaps quit in disgust, and ten to one but the other half are imprisoned and banished for sedition." The author was willing to admit that the company might sell a few lots "situated in the immediate vicinity of settlements, upon a very long credit, if they will take in payment firewood, blighted rye, smutty wheat, lean cows, half starved two-year-olds, now and then a

quarter of skinny veal, and from time to time a day's labour at double the price." The monopoly of the East India Company in the supply of tea to Canada was attacked vigorously and not without cause. The reader as he comes to complaint after complaint, wonders what all this railing is about; but before he gets to the end he finds an intelligent key to the whole. The author wanted the St. Lawrence river thrown open to the world, the restraints on the immigration of Americans abolished, the monopoly of the East India Company put an end to; and he hoped to see these changes brought about by the influence which the Canada Land Company could bring to bear on the Imperial Government. The author writes with a vigorous pen. The preface addressed "to the Canadian public" is dated Nov. 20, 1824.

I have a fragment of a pamphlet by Mr. Thomas Dalton, the preface of which, signed by the author, is dated "Kingston, Upper Canada, March 17, 1824." As the page on which it should appear is missing, I cannot give the title: the ravages of time and bad usage have cut off at the other end whatever there may have been after page 58, up to which point the pages follow one another in regular succession. Page 45 is signed and dated, the same as the preface. This ends the argument, which is full of pepper and hot at that; all aimed at the eyes of Mr. Hagerman, for whose benefit the quotation stands at the head of page 1 after the preface, "By the words of thy own mouth will I condemn thee." The pamphlet is addressed "To Christopher Alexander Hagerman, Esq." The contents have reference to "the Pretended Bank of Upper Canada," and Mr. Dalton's connection therewith, which Mr. Hagerman had unfavourably criticised. Mr. Dalton was anxious to provoke a reply, and in pursuance of this subject he says: "Let me warn you, Sir, against the fatal error of taking refuge in silence. Though the difference in our stations be so immeasurable; though you be a Barrister and I a common brewer; though you be a loud proudly swelling with the cream of aristocracy, and I but one of the million; still, Sir, the silence you may mistake for dignity, may be interpreted by the world to your disadvantage." Mr. Dalton was the founder of the Patriot newspaper.

"The Prompter, a series of Essays on civil and social duties. Published originally in the Upper Canada Herald: Kingston: Printed and published by H. C. Thompson. 1821." pp. 36.

The author was the elder Bidwell, though the pamphlet is anonymous. The preface is signed "The Prompter," and dated "Kingston, Feb. 10, 1821." The writer's object, he tells us, "was to promote improvement of the Province, particularly the district of his residence, by pointing the attention of his fellow subjects to matters in rural economy and the philosophy of common life." The profit, if any, was to go to the Agricultural Society of the district. In this rural economy there is a slight shading of politics, so deftly introduced as to be nearly invisible to the ordinary bucolic eye.

"British Freedom. Written by an English farmer, a member of the Church of England, an advocate for civil and religious liberty; and a lover of good government; whose father was a high churchman. Printed and published by the author, York, Upper Canada, Colonial Advocate Press. J. Baxter, Printer. 1882." pp. 23.

Examples drawn from England for the instruction of Canadians.

"The Colonial Advocate, No. 6. Published September 27, 1824. Containing an essay on canals and inland navigation, and the Reports of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, of Messrs. Francis Hall, James Clowes, and Nathan Roberts, engineers, employed to survey a line to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario. Printed by William L. Mackenzie."

I have only a fragment of this pamphlet, which ends abruptly with page 6.

"Dr. Charles Duncombe's Report upon the subject of Education, made to the Parliament of Upper Canada, 25th February, 1836. Through the commissioners Doctors Morrison

and Bruce, appointed by a resolution of the House of Assembly in 1835, to obtain information upon the subject of education. Toronto: M. Reynolds, Printer. 1836." pp. 262.

Duncombe went alone to the United States to make the enquiry and report to his colleagues. He afterwards took a prominent part in the Rebellion and became a fugitive in the Republic. The educational enquiry embraced everything from the common school to the university. Duncombe found that not much was to be learned from the American common school, where, as in Canada, the lame and the lazy were employed as teachers, because their services could be had at a low figure.

"Trifles from my Portfolio, or Recollections of scenes and small adventures during twenty-nine years of Military Service in the Peninsular War and Invasion of France, the East Indies, Campaign in Nepal, St. Helena during the detention and until the death of Napoleon and Upper and Lower Canada. By a Staff Surgeon. In two volumes. Quebec: Printed by Wm. Neilson, Mountain Street. 1839."

The author finally made Brockville his home, and a female descendant of his is now, I believe, at the head of a public institution in Toronto. He tells his experiences in a pleasant and interesting way. The second volume is almost exclusively devoted to Canada. At one time the author was stationed in Toronto. He has a good deal to say of events that preceded and accompanied the rebellion. When in St. Helena he assisted at the autopsy of Napoleon, which revealed the extraordinary fact that the great man whose amours had filled Europe and America with an echo almost as loud as his own cannon, had all his life been near the verge of impotence. The author was Walter Henry. The work was reprinted, in London, in 1843, in two vols. 8vo.

"Proceedings Had by the House of Assembly during the 2nd session 121st Provincial Parliament on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Toronto: M. Reynolds, Printer. 1836." pp. 27.

The object of this publication was apparently to signalize the amendments made by the Legislative Council, March, 1826, to a Bill for the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, sent up by the House of Assembly.

"Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the answer of His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, to an address of the House of Assembly, relative to a responsible executive council. pp. 183.

This pamphlet comprises the whole of the quarrel between Sir Francis B. Head and his ministers, together with outside expressions of opinion on the event: by the Grand Jury of the Home District, by a jubilee meeting of the citizens and by the common council of Toronto.

"Reports of the commissioners of Internal Navigation, appointed by His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., etc., etc., in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An act to make provision for the improvement of the internal navigation of the Province.' Kingston, Printed by James Macfarlane, at the office of the Kingston Chronicle. 1826." Folio, pp. 105.

After an explanatory preface, comes the first report, signed by Robert Nichol, Vice-President, James Gordon and Charles Jones. The commissioners thought that internal navigation from the ocean to Sault Ste. Marie could be made possible. A supplementary report, bearing the same signatures, is dated York, February 15th, 1823. A third report, dated York, 20th December, 1823, when Mr. John Macaulay had become an additional commissioner, is followed by another supplementary of the same date. In these reports the germ of the whole canal system of Canada is to be found.

The doubt whether a second copy of Governor Simcoe's speech, on the closing of the first session of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, exists, I am able to resolve. But I have not seen my copy for three years, and am unable to examine it at present. I do not believe that it is an original. The Reformers

who made a text book of this speech, until Responsible Government was conceded, had a strong motive to reprint it. The expressions which they were constantly appealing to, which were perpetually lisped by their lips and copied by their pens, contained the assurance that the constitution of 1791 was "not a mutilated constitution," but "the very image and transcript of that of Great Britain." These words are italicized in the reprint, for such I take it to be, and the printer's name is absent: two things neither of which would be likely to occur in an official copy of a vice-regal speech: the first would be impossible, and latter nearly so. I suspect the republication was prior to the year 1822, when Gourlay copied the speech, italicized in the same way, in his second volume. The italicizing of the same words in both publications is presumptive evidence that one was taken from the other. A good way to begin the enquiry would be to see whether there is any family likeness in the typography of the Niagara Spectator and the printed speech, if anybody but myself has the materials for making it.

"Thoughts on the Banking System of Upper Canada, and on the Present Crisis. Toronto: Printed for the author. 1837." pp. 16.

The name of the printer is not given, but I can trace the work to the office of the Constitution. In that journal, July 21, 1837, most of the pamphlet is extracted, in a column of unusual width, identical with the measure of the brochure. The only difference is that the "leads" were taken out of the type before it was transferred to the newspaper. On the opposite side of the title page there is an inscription "To the Legislative Council and [the] House of Assembly of Upper Canada. These observations on the important subject upon which they are about to legislate are respectfully inscribed by their most obedient Servant, the author." The writer treats with temper a subject with which he was well able to deal. He was in favour of free banking, under proper restrictions, a liberty which was won, against all the odds of chartered exclusiveness, in the United States. If I were asked to name the author, I should, on the strength of internal and external evidence, without hesitation, name Francis Hincks.

"Responsible Government. Letters to the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, etc., etc., on the Right of British Americans to be governed by the Principles of the British Constitution. 'Look on this picture, and on that.' Halifax, N.S., 1839." pp. 48.

The last letter only is signed "Joseph Howe," but they are from the same pen. The author, as the title shows, dealt with all the British American Provinces. Sir Francis Bond Head's theory that the Governor alone was responsible is subjected to a scathing criticism. The meaning of the statement is interpreted in a sentence: "Your Lordship will perceive, therefore, that when a Governor declares, as did Sir Francis Head, that the responsibility rests on him, he merely means that he is about to assume extensive powers, for three or four, perhaps eight or ten, years, without the shadow of a chance of ever being called to account for anything he may do or leave undone."

"Report from the Select Committee of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, appointed to report on the state of the Province. Toronto: Printed at the Patriot office. 1839." pp. 83.

The unofficial publication of a Parliamentary report, in pamphlet form, by a partisan press, pre-supposes that the Report was regarded as a good campaign document. For a similar act of publication, W. L. Mackenzie had been expelled from the House of Assembly; but on that occasion the other fellow's ox had been gored.

"Remarks on a Legislative Union of the Provinces of British North America. O.T. Cobourg, U.C. Printed at the Star office, Cobourg, by R. D. Chatterton, 1839," pp. 113.

A calm and able discussion of the question. The scheme of union introduced into the Imperial Parliament, in 1822, is reviewed, and a conjectural plan of union between Upper and Lower Canada is discussed, the first fifteen pages being taken up with these matters. This

part of the work was written "many years" before the date of publication—how many we are left to conjecture—and "was submitted to the Secretary of State for the colonies." The belief is expressed that it had "some weight with the administration of the day." The date of transmission was probably 1822, when an union bill was on the carpet, or 1826, when another was expected. Was it a volunteer production, or was it written at the request of the Imperial Government? It was probably volunteered; if it had been asked for, the fact would almost certainly have been stated.

The second part of the work has a separate title page: "Observations on the policy of a general union of all the British Provinces of North America," but the pagination is continuous. A scheme of legislative union is sketched and the subject is treated with calmness and deliberation. Objections to such an union are met. The author has a firm grasp of the facts necessary for the foundation of his theme, and he shows a keen appreciation of the actual position of the British Empire among the nations. Who was the author? Ought the initials to be transposed and to receive an additional letter, so as to stand for Thomas Turner Orton? Mr. Orton, who lived near Port Hope, was described by a contemporary writer, in 1824, as a "linguist, a polemic, and a political economist of no mean celebrity," a Hebraist, and a good French scholar. His wife had been familiar with the royal family of France, in what capacity is not stated, and he himself had had some sort of intimacy with Gustavus, King of Denmark. The author of the essay shows that he was acquainted with the writings of Adam Smith and the later economists. There were but few persons in Upper Canada in 1824 of whom this was true. Some one in Cobourg may possibly have preserved the secret of the authorship. The account books of the Star office, if still in existence, ought to show for whom the essay was printed. Col. Covert may have been the author. He won a prize medal for a treatise on hemp, in 1831. I do not find Mr. Orton credited with publishing anything.

Dr. Kingsford mentions a pamphlet ("Archæology," p. 79.) as connected with a supposition that it was the first book published in Toronto. The title he gives differs from the title of my edition. The latter reads: "The Poor Man's Preservative Against Popery. Part I. Containing an introduction on the character and genius of the Roman Catholic religion, and the substance of a letter to the congregation of St. James' church, Toronto, U.C., occasioned by the Hon. T. Elmsley's publications of the Bishop of Strasbourg's observations on the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel. By John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of York, etc. etc. Also additional observations on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and transubstantiation." [Quotations from Moses and St. Paul.] "Toronto: Printed and published by G. P. Bull, Courier office, Market House. 1831."

The title given in the "Archæology" only begins with the words "A letter" and ends with the words "Archdeacon of York, etc. York: Printed by Robert Stanton (no date on the title page), 1834." It is certain from this that there were two different editions, by two different printers, in the same year. It would appear from the title pages that one pamphlet contained more matter than the other. Ten pages more at the beginning, and how much more the "additional observations" made can only be determined by a comparison of the two. I have only the edition of which I have given the title. The longer pamphlet, it would seem, followed the smaller; but even this was only part I. The announcement was made that the appearance of the second part would depend upon the encouragement which the publisher might receive from his friends. It was to contain "observations on the inalienable right of every man to read the scriptures, with the conversion of Andrew Dunn, an Irish Roman Catholic." A third part was to contain "the Rev. Blanco White's [do two whites make one black?] 'Preservative against Popery.'" After this was promised a fourth part, to contain "Romanism Contradictory to the Bible," by Thomas Hartwell, M.A., etc., etc." Did anything beyond part I. ever appear? Mr. Elms-

ley, when he learnt of the Archdeacon's intention to publish his letter addressed to the congregation of St. James' Church, decided to circulate free, through the Province, five thousand copies of an extract from the writings of the late Bishop of Strasbourg. It was this enterprise on Mr. Elmsley's part that fired the Archdeacon and his friends to prepare so much ammunition for return shots; but their enthusiasm seems to have proved transient, and to have evaporated by the time one quarter of the promised work had been done. When Dr. Kingsford supposed that pamphlet to have been the first book published in Toronto the enquiry had only just been begun. There were, it is now well known, many books published in Toronto before that date.

"A Letter to the Hon. Venerable Archdeacon Strachan in reply to some passages in his letter to Dr. Chalmers on the life and character of Bishop Hobart, respecting the principles and effects of the Bible Society, Upper Canada, 1833." Signed "Joseph Harris," and dated "Upper Canada College, 31st October, 1832."

The tone of Mr. Harris's pamphlet is deferential but firm. He defended the Bible Society from the double objection sometimes made that it brought Church of England clergymen into unholy connection with dissenters, and that it diverted money from objects exclusively within the control of the Church of England. The first point is one which Dr. Strachan never yielded; he would not have permitted any exchange of pulpits with "dissenters," though he was personally on good terms with different clergymen of the Church of Scotland. "I cannot doubt," Mr. Harris says, "that if none of the sons of our Church had ever assumed a haughtier tone, or expressed harsher opinions towards those without her pale, than the example of their venerable mother, justifies much of the feeling of dissent, if not much of dissent itself, would never have existed." This is guarantee that Mr. Harris was a member of the Church of England, and he was probably one of the four English university men whom Dr. Strachan elsewhere mentions as being connected with Upper Canada College four years before. There is no imprint on the title page, but at the end of the appendix we read: "Correspondent printing office, York, U.C." The opposition which Archdeacon Strachan met from this quarter shows that some of his friends failed to encourage the publication of the pamphlet criticised; a fact which would help to account for the non-publication of some parts contained in the programme.

A book written by J. B. Mackintosh and printed by W. J. Coates, Toronto, in 1836, was entitled "The Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; and the Origin of the North American Indians" (pp. 152). It has been reprinted once, if not more than once, in the United States. The work, in spite of its title, is devoted almost exclusively to the North American Indians. The author quotes at length in four different languages. He favoured the theory of the Asiatic origin of the Indians.

"A speech of Dr. Strachan on the Clergy Reserves, 1828, printed by Robert Stanton," pp. 43. In this speech, the admission is made that the future bishop, in 1803, made application for a Presbyterian church, then vacant in Montreal. Some of his friends in recent years have denied the fact, possibly in good faith, and treated the story as a calumny. His executor, the late Mr. Harman, assured me there was no truth in it; and I found that the late Mr. Dent put faith in the denial. When I told him that I had a copy of the letter, he said he was aware that such a letter had been printed, but that it was a forgery. I find on examination that there were three letters written on this subject by the future Bishop Dr. Strachan, in the speech in question, says he was induced by "the late Mr. Cartwright" to make some enquiry about the vacant Presbyterian church and that he did so by communication with a friend in Montreal, from whom he received in answer the intelligence that Mr. Somerville had been appointed. Dr. Strachan complained, and he had a right to complain, that his friend [Mr. Blackwood] "not only kept my letter twenty-five years, but he brings it out in the midst of this controversy, for the purpose of injuring me." The

latter, which I have now read again, contained a distinct application; and if it was not formally delivered by his friend being too late, the fact of its existence is not likely to have been concealed, even at the time.

"A Report of the case of the king vs. Dennis Donahoe and others, Roman Catholics, and of the king vs. Edward Noble and others, Orangemen, For a Riot on the 12th July, 1827: tried before Mr. Justice Sherwood at the Midland District Assizes, September, 1827." Kingston: Printed at the Herald office, 1827." On the first of these trials all the accused five in number, were found guilty, except Patrick Collins; in the second, all the accused, fifteen in number, were acquitted.

"Letters from the Reverend Egerton Ryerson to the Hon. and Reverend Doctor Strachan, published originally in the Upper Canada Herald. Kingston, U.C. Printed at the Herald office, 1828," pp. 42. The date of this pamphlet must have been near the beginning of the long warfare which the author waged against the Church of England's assumption of a position of exclusiveness.

"A Memorial presented to His Excellency the Lt.-Governor, by James G. Stowbridge, contractor for the works at the Burlington Bay Canal, and several documents relating to the works and the disagreement between the commissioners and the contractor. York: Printed by F. Collins, C. Freeman office. 1829." pp. 36.

There is a large number of books on the history of the war of 1812, of which Mr. Kingsford makes no mention. One of them contains all the American despatches published by American officers in the army and navy of the Republic, during that contest. Its title is: "Collection of the official documents, in detail, of all the battles fought by sea and land, between the navy and army of the United States, and the navy and army of Great Britain. During the years 1312, 13, 14 and 15. B. H. A. Fay, Late capt. in the corps of the U.S. Artillerists. New York: Printed by E. Conrad. 1817."

"A Poetical Account of the American Campaigns of 1812 and 1813" (pp. 139) was printed at Halifax, in 1815, by John Howe, jun. It is an ocean of blood, over which peals of small thunder constantly reverberate. My copy is printed on writing paper. Useful for light and shade, Major Richardson's "Canadian Brothers," which comes within Mr. Kingsford's dates, cannot be excluded. It shows very clearly the jealousy that existed between the militia and the Imperial officers, and the sketches of the scenes of the border warfare are vivid.

A pamphlet published in 1825 states the case of the Legislative Council against the House of Assembly, in their difference on the Alien question. My copy, though in good condition, is without title page; the imprint on the last page (92) gives John Carey as printer. The printing was done "by order of the Honourable the Legislative Council." The pamphlet contains, among other things, the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Alien question, but in so informal a way that we cannot learn from it the names of the members of the committee. It gives by far the best account of the Alien question that ever came under my notice.

The report of the trial of Reinhard, at Quebec, May, 1818, published in Montreal the same year (pp. 821) certainly belongs to the bibliography of Ontario. Mr. Kingsford has a similar book in his list but not this.

"Upper Canada. Statute 3rd. Wm. IV. chap 4. Relating to capital punishments; with an exposition of its provisions, in a charge of Chief Justice Robinson, to the Grand Jury of the Home District; April, 1833. York, Upper Canada: Printed by Robert Stanton." By this Act 126 crimes previously punishable with death in Upper Canada ceased to be capital. The wonder is that anybody escaped hanging in those days. But the truth is the severity of the law had to be mitigated by the exercise of leniency in the administration, including pardons. Horse stealing was often punished with death. Still the Chief Justice expressed the belief that not more than forty executions had taken place in the Province in forty years; of these eight were for treason

during the war, and the majority of the others for murder.

"Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly, adopted Monday 31st January, 1835. Printed by J. Carey, U. C."

"The celebrated Letter of Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., to William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, declaratory of a design to free these Provinces from the baleful domination of the mother country." With the comments of the press of Upper Canada on the treasonable tendency of that letter, and the speeches, resolutions and amendments of the common council of the city, which were the result of a motion of that body to disavow all participation in the sentiments of Mr. Hume. [Then follow two quotations from Proverbs]

Toronto: Published and Printed by G. P. Bull, at the Recorder and general printing office, 1834. Price one shilling and three-pence." pp. 64.

"Report of the select committee of the House of Assembly, on the petition of George Rolph, Esq., against the proceedings of the magistrates of the Gore District. York: Printed by order of the House of Assembly. W. J. Coates, Printer, 1830. pp. 42." This has not the appearance of being an official edition.

"Addresses, resolutions, dispatches statutes and other official documents explanatory of the class of sufferers in Upper Canada by the operations of the late war between Great Britain and the United States of America. York: James Baxter, Printer. 1831." Double column, pp. 21.

"Address to the people of the Newcastle District." Published by R. D. Chatterton, who instead of an imprint in the usual form prints and signs a note dated July 6, 1832, explanatory of the delay that had taken place in the publication. The author, Mr. H. Rutan, prints his name at the end, dating from Amherst, Newcastle District, 2nd April, 1832." The pamphlet closes in this strain: "I for one am resolved. My father sacrificed his little all for the good of the old cause. He shed his blood in defence of his fireside, against the machinations of an insidious foe, fostered within the bosom of his country. His son has shed his blood [some of it presumably] in defending this country against the attempt at subjugation by the same people. He will instill the principle into his children, and his children's children shall venerate the ashes of him who never deserted the British Crown." Mr. Rutan had got out of tune with the Family Compact for the moment.

Perhaps the most remarkable omission in the Bibliography is that of "The Autobiography of John Galt," of which an American reprint was issued in 1833. About half the contents of the two volumes relate to Canada.

Of the Almanacs published by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie Dr. Kingsford is unable to give a full account. He finds that the first was published in 1830 and the last in 1834, and on the supposition that one was produced each year there would be five in all. But Mackenzie was in England the greater part of one year, when no almanac could have been produced. I do not find one dated 1833. There is a noticeable variation in the titles: one reads:

"Poor Richard's Almanac or British American Royal Calendar. [Revised from the original loyal and patriotic Philadelphian series, ending anno Dom. 1775]: To which is added the Upper Canada Red Book, and the York Farmers prognostication. Carefully compiled for the year of our Lord, 1830: being the second after bissextile or leap year; and of the reign of our most gracious sovereign George the Fourth, the eleventh. By Patrick Swift."

Following are six lines giving an alleged relationship of the putative author to Dean Swift, with all the titles of the Dean "York: Printed at the office of the Colonial Advocate, by and for W. L. Mackenzie, the proprietor. continued annually." "Poor Richard" was the name of Dr. Franklin's Almanac, and the reference to Philadelphia is to the place of its publication.

The next is "No. II. of 'Poor Richard' or the Yorkshire Almanac for the year of our Lord 1831, being the third after leap year. By Patrick Swift, late of Belfast in the Kingdom of Ireland, Esq., F. R. S.; grand-nephew of the cele-

brated Dr. Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, etc., etc." Following is an Irish harp with words "Erin go bragh" in a scroll underneath. Then comes a quotation from Young of twelve lines, beginning with the words: "Look nature thro', tis revolution all! All change, no death, day follows night, and night the dying day." Next are seven lines from Milton:—

As when the sun now risen
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of his beams behind the moon
In dimm eclipse disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs: darkened so, yet shone
Above them all th' Arch-angel."

The latitude and longitude of York [Toronto] are given, with a table of contents. "Third edition. York. Printed at the office of the Colonial Advocate, By William Lyon Mackenzie." The last words on the title page being "continued annually."

There was still another variation of title. "A new Almanac for the Canadian True Blues; with which is incorporated the Constitutional Reformer's Text Book; for the millennial and prophetic year of the Grand General Election for Upper Canada, and total and everlasting downfall of Toryism in the British Empire. By Patrick Swift, Esq., M. P. P., Professor of Astrology, York. York: Colonial Advocate Press: Printed and published by Peter Baxter." Peter Baxter was Mackenzie's brother-in-law. The quotations on the title page were from O'Connell, Thomas Atwood, Mr. Hume, Goldsmith, Burns, Shelley and Blackwood's Magazine. O'Connell is quoted to show that, in their revolution, the Americans had no appeal but to force. Hume tells a Manchester audience that "if there had been no display of force, or public opinion"—two very different things apparently given as equivalents, for a purpose—"there would have been no reform bill." Goldsmith chimes in, "Hail to the land! whatever land it be, which struggling hard, is panting to be free." Old Ebony, then a youth of seventeen, speculated on the effects of the possible loss of the British American colonies, saying the latter would, in the event of separation, "soon manifest their self-sufficing powers," while the loss "would inflict a heavy wound upon the reputation of England." Shelley is hard on the golden god:—

Commerce has set the mark of selfishness,
The signet of its all-enslaving power
Upon a shining ore, and called it gold;
Before whose image bow the vulgar great,
The vainly rich, the miserable proud,
The mob of peasants, priests and kings,
And with blind feelings reverence the power
That grinds them to the dust of misery.
But in the temple of their hireling hearts
Gold is a living god and rules in scorn
All earthly things but virtue.

This medley of quotations is found on examination to be harmonious. The drift of the mass looks ominous; but inside there is nothing to confirm the fear which the title may have suggested.

The Almanac for 1830 is devoid of politics; that of 1831 gives a list of "rights demanded by Canadians but actually withheld by the government, including: complete control over the provincial revenue, an independent judiciary, an independent legislative council, responsible government, equal rights to every religious denomination and the exclusion of the priesthood from a participation in temporal power; the ballot, the right of the people to amend the constitution, the exclusion of office-holders from the House of Assembly." The number for 1834 is political, but less so perhaps than its title page, with its quotations, would indicate.

A remarkable pamphlet was printed at the Observer Press, October, 1825, entitled: "No. 1. The answer to the awful libel of the Spanish Freeholder against Cardinal Alberonia. By Diego." This brochure was attributed to Dr. Rolph at the time of its publication, and I think no other man then in the country could have written it. The libel with which the writer deals was an attack on a Canadian judge, in connection with trials for treason. I have a letter from Mr. Tiffany, written at the time, in which he throws out the conjecture that Diego embraced both Dr. Rolph and Chief Justice Robinson; but the

two men never worked together. The pamphlet is full of subtlety; and it is not always easy to understand the drift and intent of the writer, who sometimes in saying one thing gives the impression that he means to insinuate another. To a large extent, the brochure is enigmatical.

Dr. Kingsford says: "Mr. Gourlay commenced the publication of pamphlets as early as 1818." Gourlay began to write his "Village System" in 1801, and published it in 1809. I have one pamphlet published by him in 1808, three in 1815, one in 1816, and two in 1817. On the fly-leaf of several of these pamphlets the author has written, in a bold characteristic hand: "To the Land-owners of Upper Canada this pamphlet is dedicated, to prove to them the early, persevering and unchanged principles of their most unjustly punished Fellow-Subject and Friend, Robert Gourlay, born March 24, 1778." Where does Mr. Kingsford get the second given name, Fleming, which he gives Gourlay in connection with his "General Introduction!" I nowhere find Gourlay calling himself Robert Fleming Gourlay. Of all he wrote, Gourlay's "Village System" is, to my mind, the best. It is but little known in Canada, I believe. Some of the pamphlets were published privately. I have one on which the author has written: "This may be shown, but must not go out of possession."

The value of the Bibliography is enhanced by the writer giving, as far as possible, the standpoint of each author whom he presents to us, and of whose book he often tries to give the spirit in a few words. His judgments are generally fair. But there are exceptions, no doubt, to this rule. At page 63, for example, he says Mr. Stewart formed an unfavourable opinion of Upper Canada. I read in Stewart's book, "The Emigrant's Guide," page 321: "To the spirit of enterprise, she [Upper Canada] presents a vast plain of the most fertile land, under a highly genial climate," a place in which the poore migrant would find himself "encompassed with objects which shall fill anew his poor, distracted, weary soul with hope, and call forth his prayers for those who have been the means of retrieving him from woe" (page 323), by sending him to Upper Canada. In one instance where the bibliographer undertakes to make a correction, he fails in correctness himself. Of a book which he describes, page 84, as notes of travel, more than half the contents are not of that character. But these two are the only slips of the kind that I have noticed. Dr. Kingsford's opinion of McGregor, "British America," is certainly contrary to that generally received. He finds pleasant, what most people found hard, reading; but, en revanche, he denies to Mr. McGregor the right to be considered an authority. An original authority for the descriptions he gave Dr. Kingsford is right in saying he was not. But he was strong on the statistical side, and was one of the joint secretaries of the British Board of Trade. He produced other works which should find a place in Mr. Kingsford's list, notably his "Commercial Statistics," and his "Progress of America," in both of which Canada is concerned. It was a common saying that there was a fatality about McGregor's books: they did not sell; but they had their value nevertheless. His pleasantest book was published under the cognomen of "Simeon South, Esq." In other instances only some of the works of an author are mentioned.

"Beautes de l'Histoire du Canada," does not, as the author of the Bibliography supposes, stand alone. I have along with it a companion volume, "Beautes de l'Histoire du Mexique." I doubt that M. Hector Bosange was author of the former, though Dr. Kingsford's source of information may be better than mine.

Several of the early printed journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada have become very scarce; possibly some of them may have disappeared altogether. But in the beginning of an enquiry of this kind, it is never safe to assert a negative with positiveness; to say that a particular book, once known to have existed, has entirely disappeared. Books which were unknown to Brunet are, from time to time, being announced. The same

thing has happened and must continue to happen to all bibliographers, for none of them are ubiquitous: there are hidden corners into which they do not see. When none of the principal libraries contain a particular book, known to have existed, and a long enquiry fails to find anyone who has seen a copy, the presumption that no copy survives becomes stronger as the years roll on; but it will be a long time before it becomes a certainty. Two centuries after the publication of the "Relations des Jesuites" was begun, the belief was general that but one complete copy survived; it is now known that this conjecture was incorrect. Dr. Kingsford ventures the statement that "If the journals [of the House of Assembly] of 1802 and 1803 were printed, no copies are extant." I have been in possession of a copy of the journal for the year 1802 ever since the dispersion of the Baldwin library. It is uniform with the journal of 1801, but the type is larger. It contains 87 pages and no index: the printer is John Bennett, "Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty." Dr. Kingsford thinks the journal continued to be printed till 1806. The fact can be ascertained by examining the type-written copies which are in existence. Authority to print, or the refusal of authority to print, would be found in these copies. In 1802 the House rejected a motion to print its own rules, which did not contain a thousand words, and to supply each member with a copy. Late in the twenties only 200 copies were printed. We may conclude, therefore, that, in the early years of the century, the number of copies printed would not much exceed the number of members. There is no difficulty in believing with Dr. Kingsford that the journals of the early years of the century have nearly all disappeared, but it is too soon to assume that any journal that was printed has utterly perished. The non-existence of complete sets has thrown great obstacles in the way of historical research; and yet numbers of persons have assumed to write the history of the period without ever having had access to the journals of the Legislative Assembly. Let those who are apt to look back on the day of small things as undeserving of attention, remember that some of the questions which are debated now not the less claimed a hearing then. The session of 1802 had before it a measure for putting on imports from the United States the same duties that they would have paid if they had come from England. Instead of railways, post roads and post carriages claimed the attention of the Legislature. At this early date, the respective privileges of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council come under contest between the two Houses; and the question was fought out in 1818.

This calls to mind that Dr. Kingsford has omitted from his list a book of forty-five pages published in 1818, without the printer's name, under the title of "Resolutions, Addresses, etc., etc., etc., of the Commons House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, as taken from the York Gazette, and the Minutes of a By-Stander [whom let us introduce to By-Stander No. II.] at the Bar of the House of Commons, During the last Session of Parliament. With an appendix." Printed on writing paper.

If there be such a thing as chance it is liable to manifest itself in connection with the search for rare books; but the great thing is to know where to look for them. Two remarkable things which happened to myself in this connection may be not inappropriately mentioned here. I met with and purchased, in Paris, a copy of Sagard's "Histoire de la Nouvelle France," at a time when Tross Freres had been on a ten years' hunt for a copy, from which to reprint; and they were ten years more before they found what they wanted. They must have known much better where to look than I could possibly know. When the "Relations des Jesuites" were reprinted in Quebec, in 1858, no copy of the original edition, for the year 1862, could be found from which to work. I had myself a copy, which I had bought in Paris some years before. The persons who had undertaken to republish did not know that I had a copy, and I did not know that they wanted one. A manuscript

copy in the Bibliotheque Imperiale, Paris, was followed. The editor flattered himself that he had reproduced the original edition of the Relations "even to the faults." I collated a part of the reprint, for this year, with the original, and I found that, at the beginning, several pages were left out of the reprint altogether, and that in eight other pages there were more than one hundred and fifty variations from the original. It was impossible to tell on what rule the variations had been made: or rather it was quite certain that they were of the haphazard kind. Archaic orthography was retained in the reprint when it had been rejected in the original, and the reverse of this happened also.

"The Canadian Miscellany; or the Religious and Statistical Intelligencer." April 28, 1828. No. 1, vol. I. This first number is the only one I have, and as it wants the title and imprint, the place of publication, probably Montreal, is not shown.

"The Annual Report of the Canada Methodist Conference Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, York: December, 1827. Printed for the Society, at the office of the Colonial Advocate, by William Lyon Mackenzie."

From this report we learn that the printing of the gospel of St. Luke, translated by Mr. Hill, had been begun; and that a hymn-book, partly in the Mohawk and partly in the Chippewa languages, had just been printed, presumably in the United States. A part of an Indian New Testament was printed in Toronto soon after, by Peter Baxter, I think. As I cannot readily lay hands on my copy, I cannot now fix the date: it was probably 1832 or 1833. In the previous year, missionaries from this society were first sent to Lake Simcoe. Sir Francis Bond Head afterwards complained that the sending of missionaries to the Indians, "by some accused process" blanched the babies' faces. The slur cast on the missionaries was, I believe, not deserved; certainly it was not forgotten.

"Letters from the Rev. Egerton Ryerson to the Rev. Dr. Strachan, published originally in the Upper Canada Herald, Kingston, U. C. Printed at the Herald office, 1828." pp. 42., double column. The letters are dated Cobourg, from May 6 to June 14. These dates tend to show that the author had not yet formed the habit of consuming the midnight oil till four or five o'clock in the morning, as he told me he did later in life, at times when the fervour of controversy excited him.

"Voyages chez differentes nations sauvages de l'Amerique, septentrionale; par J. Long, traquant et interprete de langues Indiennes. A Paris. Prault l'aîné. II. année l'Éra Republicaine."

These travels took place between the years 1768 and 1787, and were first published in English in 1791. The French edition was translated by J. B. L. Billecocq. pp. 320. The author traversed and described the country and its Indian inhabitants, north of Lake Huron and Superior. His long sojourn in the country made him familiar with Indian languages. The book belongs to the history of the fur trade, and is of considerable merit. From him we learn that the white man took the charivari from an Indian custom.

So far I have touched on nothing not in my own library, and I am far from having explored all its recesses. I feel confident that many specimens of the early topography of Upper Canada, dealing with subjects of Provincial interest, will yet be found. Wherever there is a free press, or a press half free, books or pamphlets are sure to be produced.

"A letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, K.G., etc., relative to the rights of the Church of Scotland, in British North America, from a Protestant of the Church of Scotland," was published at Kingston in the first half of the year 1826, forming part of the long and bitter contest between the clergy of the Church of Scotland and of the Church of England over the clergy reserves. This brochure made some noise on its first appearance. The reverend Thomas Campbell, of Belleville, complained that the author underrated the number of members of the

Churches of England in that town. Others complained of the use by the writer of "harsh epithets and pointed personalities against the members of the Church of England." I have no copy of this pamphlet. (See the U. E. Loyalist, June 24, 1826). Mr. Sampson said the pamphlet "in a great measure defeated its own object."

A work was published, probably in the early part of the year 1822, entitled "Observations on the state of the Colony." In the Weekly Register for that year, in my possession, I find a review of this book, the first part of which, published on the 18th April, was followed by twelve other parts and concluded July 11. The author, in spite of the name on the title page, is at first spoken of as unknown. The reviewer greets him, whoever he may be, with a quotation, running through each number, from an old play: "Ferdinand Mendez Pinto was but a type of thee, thou prince of liars!" In No. 3 the reviewer says: "We do not know a single instance where a complainant has shown his power to cultivate more land than was originally ordered for him in council, or that he could show any just right or claim for more, except in the case of Gourlay, who came into the country as a firebrand, and met with a treatment far more generous than he deserved"; but nothing is said to indicate him as the author. In No. 8 the author is apostrophized, "Oh John, John," as if the name was now a settled matter. The name on the title page the reviewer does not mention; but he throws out the conjecture that it might have been lent for a purpose.

I have said enough to show that the bibliography of Upper Canada is yet in its infancy. To Dr. Kingsford belongs the credit of beginning the good work. Though his book is necessarily far from complete, I have gathered from it much information which I did not possess before; and I shall be pleased if anything I have said in this article should prove useful to him.

CHARLES LINDSEY.

EARLY DAYS IN ONTARIO.

Under the caption of "American Marriages" the following sketches were found in a volume of the Saturday Magazine, Sept. 14th, 1849, (London: John William Parker, West Strand) and are here given as an interesting picture of days gone by.

To such as are looking back over the past of their country, a country of whose advancement, prosperity and promise Canadians may well be proud, such memories as are here revived appeal with tenderness and force. They depict the noble simplicity of the day of small things, of those times when the tiny seed of a patient and pious loyalty was dropped into the new ground, whence it has shot up into a goodly sapling whose branches promise in due time to shelter a great people. And as we love to think of the spring-tide of the natural year when we digged and sowed and planted in hope the seeds that, yielding a glorious return in flower and fruit, urge us forward in faith to future years when by a continuance of our labours we shall ensure a happy prosperity, so the patriotic eye dwells with loving pride upon the records of the past, and thus gains strength and assurance to its inmost soul wherewith to plod on patiently in building up this great Dominion that is to be.

In scanning the sketches given Canadians may clearly see that they have no reason to regret their support of the religious and Biblical view of marriage as a divine institution rather than as a civil contract. Nor can he fail to be struck with the ameliorating effect on social manners that the religious ceremony appears to involve.

The sketches which are almost idyllic in their tender and poetic touches of incident are as follows:—

"The first marriage ceremony I witnessed in America took place at a lonely little hamlet on the shore of Lake Erie in Upper Canada. I was then almost a stranger in the land, nevertheless I received an invitation couched in phrases polite from Major, alias Squire, Blank (for he was a Major of Militia as well as a

Magistrate) to attend the marriage of his eldest daughter. Although I then knew but little of the country and its inhabitants, I had been made acquainted with the narrowness of the Major's circumstances—in short, of his comparative poverty. But this did not surprise me, since I knew it to be a very common case with many majors, colonels and squires on the western side of the Atlantic.*

"The alliance which Major Blank's daughter was forming was one that greatly delighted the father, for the individual was not only a man of unsullied reputation, but a colonel of militia and the keeper of a respectable 'store' in a flourishing settlement on the western shore of Lake Erie. It will not be out of place here to remark that among the 'better sort' of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, there is much aping of gentility, so that many families, in very indifferent circumstances, consider themselves as belonging to the aristocracy of the Province, and profess to be much shocked with the boorish manners of the emigrant Scotch and English farmers, who are, in fact, ten times better off; and who, without suspecting anything of the gentility of the 'early settlers' (probably judging from the poor appearance of their farms and dwellings), take the liberty of locating themselves wherever they may be best suited. I suspect that this aristocratic feeling has been mainly superinduced by the early settlers having had much familiar intercourse with the military officers formerly stationed among them; and though the forts have long since been dismantled, and the military removed from the upper part of the country, yet the people continue to tell of the 'military balls' and 'splendid routs' in the days long since passed.

"It seemed to be the major's wish that his daughter's wedding should be no ordinary occasion; and, therefore, to make the matter tell, the greater portion of the 'admissibles' of the Niagara district were invited to assemble at his small wooden cottage at seven o'clock in the evening of an autumnal day. Presuming that punctuality would be looked for on so 'interesting occasion,' I found myself opposite the mouldering walls of the old fort, just as the report of the seven o'clock gun came booming across the eastern extremity of the lake from the (then) village, but now town, of Buffalo; and a few minutes afterwards I found myself in the midst of the bridal party. The major and his lady (all females, with exceedingly few exceptions, are ladies in America) were there to receive their guests in due form, and, considering their condition in life, I was both surprised and pleased with the manner in which they acquitted themselves; for there was more genuine good breeding in that little uncarpeted and wainscotted parlour than in apartments that I had elsewhere seen that Squire Blank's lowly dwelling.

"Shortly after my arrival I was ushered into a small adjoining room (a bed-room, nine feet by seven), where, upon a small dressing-table, were displayed two or three dozen pair of white kid gloves, that would have done credit to one of the most fashionable shops in Bond or Regent Street. Where or how these had been procured was a mystery to me, but having made my selection of a pair of suitable size, I again took my place in the company assembled from I know not how many counties. I afterwards understood that the small apartment was the dormitory of an itinerant schoolmaster who, on the night in question, had been driven from his nightly quarters to make room for an occasion that might never again return. A murmur rather audible than loud presently pervaded the assembly, and by a little attention I soon gathered its meaning from those around me; it was in consequence of the non-arrival of the Episcopal minister, who had been invited to perform the ceremony. Now, the reverend gentleman resided near the Falls of Niagara, a good many miles distant from our

* This writer does not seem to have been aware that most of the earlier settlers in Upper Canada were gentlemen; United Empire Loyalists who left all their rich possessions behind them when they followed the British flag, or officers who, after fighting under Nelson and Wellington and through the war of 1812 in this country, took their retiring pensions out in land in the promising colony of Canada, many of them, indeed, having again lost their all in the war of 1812.

hamlet, and the roads being in bad condition, and the night unusually dark, some apprehension began to be entertained for the minister's safety.

"Surmises to this effect caused the bride to look paler than usual, while the bridegroom became every minute more fidgetty; but by-and-by someone ventured to intimate that there was no reason to apprehend any serious disappointment since there were no fewer than four magistrates present, any one of whom had the power, according to the law of the colony, of uniting the couple, in case the minister should not make his appearance. This, however, would not be doing the thing genteelly; but just as it was about to be carried into effect, the waggon containing the minister and his lady drove up to the door of the cottage. The delay had taken place in consequence of one of the bridges over the numerous creeks being in so bad a condition that it was with the greatest difficulty that the vehicle could be got over at all, and this at the inconvenience of a serious injury to one of the wheels of the waggon. Without wasting more time the reverend gentleman forthwith proceeded to marshal the company agreeable to the arrangements on such occasions. The usual ritual was read from a Book of Common Prayer; and, judging from appearances, there was no want of that proper feeling and decorum the occasion always seems to call for.

"When the ceremony was over, or rather when the minister had closed his book, he next saluted the blushing bride. This seemed the signal for a general rush on the male part of the company to follow up the clergyman's example, and somehow or other (without any exertion of my own) I found myself carried away by the tide into the immediate vicinity of the object of such general attraction, and the next moment my lips were pressed to that cheek which a few moments before I deemed should have been sacred to him alone who had solemnly pledged himself to 'love and cherish unto death.'

"At that time I was far from approving of this (said to be) good old custom; but example and mechanical impulse carried me away from my purpose (for I had predetermined to stand alone, and be considered singular, rather than meddle with another man's property); and yet, probably there was no great harm in complying with the customs tolerated by the 'better sort' of the people of Upper Canada.

"No sooner were these matters concluded than wine and its accompaniments were handed round to the company, and gladness seemed to brighten up every countenance. Apparently the clergyman was 'master of ceremonies' for nothing seemed to be done without his sanction and approbation. Probably about an hour was passed in discussing the wines and the gossip of the district, when tea and coffee were handed round to the company, and shortly afterwards the major and the minister's lady placed themselves at the head of a country dance. The reverend gentleman descended not from the dignity of his sacred character in joining in the mazes of the giddy dance; but, with few exceptions the whole company partook of the jumble, for there was not sufficient space for one-third of the number to dance in. About twelve o'clock dancing was suspended in order to do justice to a sumptuous cold collation (sumptuous for the country where it took place) that Mrs. Blank and her friends had provided; when, that being over, the dancing was again resumed, and continued with much spirit until four or five o'clock in the morning when the reverend minister announced that it was time to discontinue it, and the whole of the company assembled, except the reverend gentleman and his lady, acting upon the hint, betook themselves to their respective homes, highly gratified with the gay doings at the humble cottage of Major Blank."

Notwithstanding a slightly supercilious tone that pervades the above narrative, the narrator evidently prefers the marriage in the "lonely little hamlet of Fort Erie in Upper Canada" to others that he saw in what he calls the "interior of the United States" for he proceeds to detail one of these ceremonies with a scant respect although he is scrupulous as to its respectfulness. He says: "In the interior of the United States, apart from the towns and

cities, most of the marriages are performed by the civil authorities, since marriage is generally considered as a civil rather than a religious contract; and hence the very great number of divorces that annually take place. For the most part there is very little show or festivity on those occasions, although it sometimes happens that a small party is invited to the residence of the parents of either the bride or the bridegroom in order to meet the newly-married couple on their return from the Squire's, where they have been to have the marriage ceremony performed.

"Some years ago* I happened to be present at the house of a magistrate in Indiana, the keeper of a 'house of entertainment,' when, a little after the evening had closed in, a young man and woman waited upon the squire for the purpose of being married. After some half-hour's conversation between the squire and the young man, respecting chopping, logging, and burning of fallows, and between the young woman and the squire's daughters concerning 'quiltings and camp-meetings,' the youth at length mustered the resolution to hint pretty broadly to the functionary the business which he and his companion had 'called in' upon. The squire was not slow in intimating his willingness to proceed to business immediately, when the young man 'guessed' that he wished previously to make him acquainted with one little particular, which he 'calculated' he had better first explain. The 'little particular' amounted to this, that they were unprovided with the cash necessary to discharge the usual fee; and without the squire would either take his 'note of hand,' or else give him a 'little job of work,' he was afraid that there might be some little difficulty. The squire, however, soon settled this point satisfactorily, for he informed his young neighbour that his father had previously applied to him on the subject of his (the son's) marriage, and representing to him the scarcity of cash, he had agreed to receive his fee or demand in wheat. Whereupon the happy youth gave the magistrate a nod of approbation, ejected the tobacco juice, quid and all, into the corner of the fire-place, cast a sly look on the seemingly quiescent maiden, and then springing from his seat, said, with considerable energy: 'Then I guess we be ready to be spliced!'

"The 'splicing,' as he called it, was soon over; for, after the squire had asked two or three questions relative to their ages, names, etc., he put the main questions, 'Will you have this woman for your wife?' and 'Will you have this man for your husband?' which, having been duly answered by each party with a 'Yes,' accompanied by an affirmative nod, he declared, in the presence of his family and myself, that the parties were now and henceforward lawful man and wife. After the newly-married couple had been treated to 'a drink' of boiled cider, the squire seeing that they were about to depart, addressed the young man with 'I say, Mr. —, I guess you might as well tell the old captain (the young man's father) to let me have the wheat by tomorrow at sundown, as I calculate on going to mill the next day, and might, as well as not, take it along with me.' The young couple set out for their respective homes apparently as unconcerned and uninterested as they seemed when they arrived; and I could not help thinking that a couple of bushels of wheat, worth six or seven shillings, was the most weighty consideration in the whole business.

"J. B. B."

The writer of these sketches appears in several previous issues to the one from which we have quoted, as a contributor of articles on the manners and customs of various parts of the United States, thus showing that he was making a tour of observation through the country, and, after a fashion by no means yet gone out, he fails to distinguish between the loyal British colony of Canada and the but lately erected Republic of the United States. To correct this wrong state of things, Canadians should insist on their rights of autonomy in this respect, and jealously watch that they are respected, particularly by the press of both countries.

S. A. C.

* It is to be borne in mind that the date of the publication of the Saturday Magazine in which the above accounts appeared is September 14, 1839.

THE FISHER.

[From the German of Goethe.]

The river swirled and eddied past.
A fisherman sat by it—
Into the depths his gaze fixed fast,
In dreamy mood and quiet.
And as he sat and as he stared,
The waters cleaved before him;
And, dripping, from their depths appeared
A mermaid standing o'er him.

To him she sang and softly spake:
"Ah, with thy craft and slyness,
Why dost thou these poor fishes take
To die in scorching dryness?
But didst thou know how little fish
Live blessedly down yonder,
Straight wouldst thou plunge to perfect bliss,
Nor stay to gaze and ponder.

"The sun and moon—do they not lave
Their beautiful forms in ocean,
And rise, transfigured from the wave,
With ripple-scattering motion?
The deep sky, crystallised in the sea,
Does it not tempt thee ever?
Nor thy clear image call to thee
To plunge into the river?"

The river swirls, it eddies past—
His feet it now caresses!
And, at that touch, his heart beats fast
As 'neath love's first wild kisses.
The mermaid sings—she speaks—her lips
Paint bright the depths before him.
Half draws she him, and half he slips—
The eternal floods close o'er him.

JAMES A. TUCKER.

PARIS LETTER.

There is no second opinion respecting the necessity for putting the Panama Canal Company out of pain. In the course of a few days the Chamber of Deputies will administer the coup-de-grace to the moribund that since two years has been in a state of coma. The victimized shareholders, 200,000 in number, and mostly domestic servants, cabmen, small shop-keepers and humble clerks, no longer labour under the delusion that the capital they subscribed, some 1,500,000,000 frs., is recoverable, either by prosecuting the ex-directors or patching up the ancient company. They desire to know into whose pockets the two-thirds of the capital, not expended on actual canal making, has gone; they want to examine the details of the expenditure, to deliver to public indignation the names of the individuals who have been bribed, and to test if there be judges in Paris, as the miller assured Frederick the Great there were at Berlin.

Beyond doubt it is to cushion the expected scandalous revelations, where so many reputations are expected to go under, that the settling day for the ex-directors has been so long postponed. Public opinion is at present in such a highly-strained nervous state from a variety of causes, interests are lashed into so deep antagonisms, that it would be dangerous to play any longer with its patience. The primary object with a certain coterie is to save M. de Lesseps and his fellow big-bugs, who are also administrators of the Suez Canal Co. If they should be convicted of swindling, the English Government might insist on their resignation, and the Suez Company would have the head office transferred from Paris to London. Then the British, having a majority of votes, would become the virtual owners of the canal. At present they are so subject to international obligations, but only aim at having lower tonnage rates for shipping passing through the canal. The second Chauvinistic fulcrum employed is, that the conviction of M. de Lesseps would destroy the last chance of France to achieve the Panama project, when the Yankees would step in and buy up the relics at a song. That might wound the amour propre of France, but the commercial world would not put on sackcloth and ashes for the event. Besides, America is occupied with her Nicaragua Canal across the Isthmus, and its construction forms one of the planks in the Cleveland platform.

M. de Lesseps is accused of knowingly and wilfully deceiving the public as to the cost of the Panama Canal; asserting it could positively be made for a fixed sum and within a certain date, and with expending the capital to bolster up equivocal combinations to gild notorious deceptions. That's the indictment in its main lines. The victims want to examine the documentary proofs of the misrepresentations and to denounce the amount of "soap" employed and the number of hands greased. Many persons may be astonished to learn that under the third Republic there is a category of functionaries amenable to be tried for misdemeanours outside the code; the exalted members of the Legion of Honour belonged to this privileged class worthy of the ancien regime; the Deputies have just swept away that inequality by a unanimous vote. It is thus that M. de Lesseps must appear in the dock, the Star Chamber Court no longer existing.

A cynic observes that they are only the third-rate houses, the ignored or district theatres that make money. That is true, because they keep in view that the aim of a theatre is to amuse. These establishments have a special public, which is kind hearted, for, if an artiste indulges in false notes, the spectators will supply the harmony; even, if necessary, they will supersede the prompter. If the actresses be good-looking, dance well and smartly, all other professional failings will be overlooked. Extravaganzas are in vogue because infringing on the bills of fare of the cafes concerts. The popular songs of the day are adapted to witty, sarcastic and humorous passing incidents. In one theatre the police are "reviewed," leading captured wandering dogs to be knacker-yarded. One policeman stops to sing his opinion on the work he has to do, when the poor Tray barks, or howls, or wags his tail following the sentimentalism of the stanzas. To view the scene is better than a wheelbarrowful of liver or life pills for the bilious and the hypochondriacal. In art, as it has been said of man, the best thing in it is the dog. Some of the minor houses indulge in pathological plots; a pair of turtle-doves have arrived at the marrying point; the fiancée having been declared epileptic, announces in the interests of public hygiene and patriotism the marriage to be impossible, despite the entreaties of his fiancée. A lady has dramatized an incident of her life; to obey her father, a rich fabricant, she agrees to marry a rake and penniless marquis, but on condition that, as the latter only wants her millions, he can have them; in exchange she is to be free to live with the man she loves, a clerk. The public took no interest in these two improbabilities—represented, however, for "one night only." In the time of Moliere there were theatres that brought out a new play every night, for which they paid the author five francs.

The hitherto quiet life of Deibler, the executioner has been rudely disturbed since the anarchists appeared on the scene. His salary is 3,000 frs. a year plus 1,000 frs. more for every head he strikes off—on an average of late perhaps of one decapitation per month. He has had to quit his old residence, as the co-tenants dreading the Anarchists would dynamite him, resolved to leave. He and his wife have been house-hunting consequently, but the moment the "Red Man," as he is called, gave his references and his profession was known, his intended landlord ordered him to be off, and concierges threatened him with their brooms. He stole a march on one landlord, who signed a lease for nine years, renewable every third year, and it was only after the lease was registered, he asked Deibler could he possibly be the headman. The reply was in the affirmative. Deibler was offered 1,000 to consent to the cancelling of the lease, but refuses. Why not lodge, as of yore, the executioner either in the Palace of Justice or the state prison? Quite an army of officials have their apartments therein. A person now seeking to hire a house will be cross-examined as to his occupation, and especially if the Anarchists have an account to settle with him.

If Deibler could manage to shake his guilotine at the practical jokers who make up packages to do scare duty as dynamite, he

would perform a service. Opinion is not at ease respecting the anarchists who beyond doubt have laid in stocks from the cases of dynamite stolen from railway waggons during the summer. The number of unemployed in Paris is on the increase, in addition to the standard battalions of indigents. Between high duties and the uncertainty about commercial conventions, the business world is at its wits' end. The demand of the budget are every day becoming more difficult to meet. Excepting alcohol nothing more can support remunerative squeezing for taxation.

At any moment a change of ministry may be expected; people laugh when they reflect how long the present Loubet cabinet has endured; it had a plethora of good intentions, but no grit; the time has arrived when the Republic must be governed by a firm but not reactionary hand. The deadly struggle between Capital and Labour deepens; everyone speaks socialism, and no one apparently has any fixed idea what they mean by it. Some expect the State to supersede society and extinguish the individual; others, that the State should play the role of the good papa towards all who suffer in body and estate. The organs of the property classes are very pessimistic, and call upon the representatives of the Republic to uphold law and order, while bluntly telling them that a saviour of society is not impossible to find.

The intended recasting of the Press Laws, to make them more stringent so as to compress the Anarchists, does not meet with much favour. The lower stratum of society, that of Labour, is heaving upwards, while the summits of society are lowering; it is this process of evolution which causes the perturbation, more sharply expressed in France because anticipated and quickened by the impulsiveness of the national temperament.

Dahomey is puzzling; it is now a fortnight since the official journals announced that all was finished at Dahomey. Next to that consummation, so devoutly to be wished, is the fact that the brave General Dodds continues to receive plenty of fresh troops—had he been sent these at first he would, ere this, have terminated his work. The feeling is growing that after the lesson King Behanzin has received, the best solution of the situation would be to keep him as king, occupying strategic points of his realm, and placing at his side a political resident. Behanzin could not then indulge in raids for slaves to provision his hecatombs. The French need not be too sentimental on the point; they executed a treaty with him a few years ago and allowed him 20,000 frs. annually to keep the peace towards foreigners, though he would not give up his creed of decapitations to secure himself long life and happiness. Apply to Cardinal Lavigerie for a contingent of his "White Fathers" to keep Behanzin on the right metals. It is time for France to try the experiment of inducing her sons and daughters, by land grants and assisted emigration, to settle down in some of her new possessions. To hold the latter without developing them must in time bleed her as white as veal. Z.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN POEM.

To the Editor of The Week:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to call the attention of your readers to one of the most interesting literary discoveries ever made in Canada?

Of the few native-born Canadians who have become widely known as writers perhaps the most famous is, or was, the late Professor De Mill. Of his popularity it is enough to say that from "The Dodge Club" to "The Copper Cylinder" his published books number over thirty titles; that they sold by the thousand copies; and that one at least, "The American Baron," has been translated into French. He has been dead twelve years, and, though his tales were once in great demand, to-day his name is scarcely heard. The reason is not far to seek. His work was not serious; he pos-

THE NAME AMERICA.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Allow me to supplement Rev. Dr. Scadding's paper on Cabot's Head, and the name Cabotia, by a quotation from a geography of the reign of James the First in my possession wherein the injustice of giving the name America to the New World is commented on with some force.

Under the heading "Of America" the author says: "The great tract of land ought, and that most aptly, to be called the New World; New for the late discovery, and World for the vast spaciousness of it. The most usual, and yet somewhat improper name, is America, because Americus Vesputius discovered it: but sithence Columbus gave us the first light to discern these countries, both by example and directions; and Sebastianus Cabot touched at many parts of the continent, which Americus never saw; Why is it not as well called Columbana, Sebastianiana, or Cabotia?"

He proceeds to say also, "The most improper name of all, yet most usual among Marriners, is the Westerne Indies: Westerne because of the West situation, and India because by that one name they express all wealthy (if remote) countries."

The whole treatise on America is comprised in twenty pages against 766 devoted to the rest of the world; This, of course, arises from the newness of the discovery. Certain speculations as to the origins of the people found on the new continent, and some anecdotes and traditions of the conquest, together with such description of the peoples, and also of the Islands belonging to the new discovery as were already current, make up all the theme.

A table of the "Longitude and Latitude of the chief American cities" gives Canada as in Long. 305 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lat. 50 $\frac{3}{8}$, by which must be meant Quebec, but it is interesting to learn that the former was the older and the only recognized name at the period when the ancient geography was written, which was somewhere about 1623, as appears by a list of the Popes of Rome from Bonifacius the 3rd in 606 to Urban the 8th, "now living," as the author remarks.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
S. A. C.

THE WEEK AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—In your issue of Nov. 11th you mock at this sentence of an upholder of separate schools: "You built schools antagonistic to the faith of these new comers (the Irish immigrants), and you taxed them for the erection and maintenance of these schools."

You say the writer begs the question by "antagonistic."

It seems to me it is you who beg the question when you assume the public schools to be neutral in matters of faith.

And if I may speak of myself, it is not that I write as opposed to your wish that all children of the country could be educated in the same schools. However, that by the way, wishes are not the subjects of this letter.

We need to be clear seeing, and to be fair and honest about this matter. Liberal theories have stood as obstructing stone walls before now, as Matthew Arnold reminded his Liberal brethren of less sympathetic mould.

What are the facts? First, that neutral schools are an impossibility; secondly, that our public schools are Protestant.

Do let us honestly look at things as they are, and not wrong ourselves by taking words for things.

As to the first point. Surely in a Mohammedan country, though schools were said to be neutral, yet there would be an atmosphere which good English speaking Protestants would not wish their children to breathe. In France public schools are said to be neutral with regard to Christianity. Who that knows them will say that they are or can be so? In English speaking countries we are told by good Protestants that the schools are neutral. Why? Because these persons instinctively

are satisfied about schools which, as the Anglican Guardian puts it, are really the establishment of middle-class dissent. (You will forgive its English phrase.) And by liberal un-orthodox Protestants, these schools are allowed to be still definitely Protestant; but they say, Wait a bit till the teachers are trained away from dogmatic influences. One answers, Look at France. And one adds, Even teachers are not machines; it is vain to expect human beings not to have opinions, and equally vain to expect them to be able to keep them from indirect or even direct expression, especially if the human teachers are worth much as teachers of flesh and blood youth.

And secondly, one repeats, our schools are Protestant. Their tendencies are so; the atmosphere there is so. This must be so, the facts of English history being what they are. We did not need Dr. Newman to tell us, when discussing the attitude of Catholics towards English literature, that English literature told more for Protestantism than for Catholicism. He could assume that every fair reader would make that assumption with him. So with English institutions generally.

A proof of this one sees in the Anglican opposition to these schools expressing popular traditional Protestantism—for the time anyway.

And so let us be honest. If we ask the majority of our Protestant supporters of the public schools, "Would you, on your honour, be equally ready to support the public schools, if you thought they were just as favourable in their general tendency to Catholicism as to Protestantism?" What would the answer be? Surely you, Sir, know what the answer would have to be. Archbishop Whateley was honest a man enough to say that he hoped the public (national) schools in Ireland would end in the conversion of the Irish Catholics. He believed they would so end; and that was a reason he gave for supporting them. Yet they were to be "neutral" schools.

I venture to illustrate by a story. Not long ago in Boston a Protestant lady, above the suspicion of proselytizing, used to gather together some Catholic girls for work and reading and recreation in the room under a Protestant church. At last they were prevented coming. She went to the priest, and he asked her did she think Protestant parents would like their daughters to find their pleasant hours of instruction and amusement in so Catholic an atmosphere as the parochial room under his church, for example. The honest lady said she did not think Protestant parents would like it.

W. E. STOCKLEY.
University of New Brunswick, Nov. 22, 1892.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AND THE HOTTENTOT SLANDER.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Whatever our political opinions may be, it is always a labour of love to refute unfair aspersions upon the character of leading statesmen. Fair-minded people will, therefore, be pleased to learn that the malicious invention charging the Marquis of Salisbury with having called the Irish "Hottentots" has been conclusively proved to be utterly false. The charge against the Marquis was invented several years ago by the leaders of the then united Parnellite party, and Home Rulers on both sides of the Atlantic have since adopted it as an article of belief. Even Mr. Gladstone with all his experience of the calumnies that the same people invented respecting himself, prior to his going over to their side, and also knowing, as he must have known, the extreme improbability of such a story, has reiterated it—and this notwithstanding that it has been repeatedly shown to be false.

In a recent article in the North American Review Mr. Gladstone stated that Lord Salisbury "classes Irishmen with Hottentots." The Nationalists go a step further and actually allege that he called them "Hottentots." The Marquis in an article in the National Review quotes the whole passage from the speech out of which this three-black-crows story has been evolved.

What he stated in his 1886 speech was: "Another word which has done a good deal

essed a fund of quiet humour, and he regarded his rapidly-written, well-paid, blood-and-thunder stories as a series of jokes on the public. Though clean and showing signs of cleverness at every turn, his novels are flimsy and without permanent value. He himself attached not the slightest importance to them. His best energies were given to his college duties; and his one solid piece of published work is his able and scholarly treatise on rhetoric.

But De Mill was much greater than anything he ever did. He was a man of many gifts and graces; his nature was deep, refined and facile. Though apparently reserved, he was a delightful talker, rapid, witty and allusive. He had a knack of drawing caricatures comparable with Thackeray's, which he exercised chiefly for the amusement of his family. He was a great reader, a scholar with the widest intellectual curiosity (he went into modern Greek, for example), and a perfectly indefatigable worker. He was almost as much beloved by his students as was Young, of Toronto; and by those who knew him best his memory is revered. But he is rapidly becoming only the shadow of a name. It seems a great pity that there should be no permanent memorial of such an engaging personality.

It was therefore a matter of surprise and delight when I discovered, some time ago, that he had at his death left ready for the press a long poem, elevated in character, sustained in power, and as polished as its author could make it; a poem into which De Mill put himself, his best hopes and highest aspirations. On further examination I found that apparently it was the one thing which he had cared to do well; that it was the answer to his detractors and the justification of his existence as a man of letters. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the most remarkable long poem ever written by a Canadian.

The theme owes something to Richter's "Vision of Immortality," and the form of the stanza to Poe's theory of verse; but the treatment is original throughout. Even with the example of the pedant who tried to sell his house by exhibiting a brick, I cannot refrain from quoting the opening stanzas:

On a headland hoar and riven
I had fixed my lonely seat,
From my fellow mortals driven,
With the wilderness around me and the ocean at
my feet
And the night wind sole companion of that desolate
retreat.

On that lonely habitation,
On that night of all the years,
Waiting for my revelation,
I had prayed and I had wrestled with a thousand
doubts and fears,
With a longing without voice, and with a sorrow
more than tears.

The poem is the narrative of a vision, mystical and yet clear. The ethics are Christian. The seer, after long vigils, is taken into the world of spirits and traverses the realms of space in search of one whom he has loved and lost. When at last he finds her she is lost in heavenly contemplation and can take no thought of him. In his grief and disappointment he desires his angelic guide to restore him to earth; and learns from him that this world is famous throughout the universe as the scene of the Divine Sufferer's life. He comes to himself and discovers that his long journey has occupied but a moment of time. This is the barest and faintest outline of a poem extending to over 1,000 lines, containing passages, such as the vision of life on the earth, which reach a high level of poetic excellence.

The poem is too long for the ordinary methods of publication; and I hope to see it printed in such shape as shall be worthy of the contents and creditable to the art of the Canadian bookseller. Trusting that all readers of The Week will be interested in this trouvaille, I am, sir, very truly yours,

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN,

Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S.
November 26, 1892.

of duty in this controversy is the word 'confidence.' We are to have confidence in the Irish people" (with regard to the Nationalists dealing fairly with the Unionist minority). . . "Confidence depends on the people in whom you are to confide. You would not confide free representative institutions to the Hottentots, for instance. . . Nor, going higher up the scale, would you confide them to the Oriental nations whom you are governing in India, though finer specimens of the human character you will hardly find than some of those who belong to those nations but who are simply not suited to the particular kind of confidence of which I am speaking. I doubt if you could confide representative institutions to the Russians with very great security. You have done it to the Greeks and I do not know whether the result has been absolutely what you wish. And when you come to narrow it down you will find that this which is called 'self-government,' but is really government by the majority, works admirably well when it is confided to people who are of Teutonic race, but that it does not work so well where people of other races are called upon to join in it."

Thus he did not, as falsely asserted by the Nationalists, call the Irish "Hottentots"; neither did he, as Mr. Gladstone untruly alleges, "class Irishmen with Hottentots." In support of his argument as to the relative fitness of different nations for self-government he began with the Hottentots as the lowest race, rising to the modern Greek, one of the highest non-Teutonic races, and noted their comparative unfitness for representative institutions as compared with the Teutonic nations.

Practically Lord Salisbury's statement amounted to this—that representative institutions have not been so successful with non-Teutonic as with Teutonic nations. History corroborates his assertion as is proved by reference to the multifarious troubles and changes in France, Spain and South America. The Teutonic races under parliamentary institutions "agree to differ;" but the two wings of the Nationalists when disagreeing were not satisfied with merely differing, they consequently donnybroke each other, which mode of settling political differences is precisely what representative government is meant to prevent.

To refer to his speech: do the desperate fights between the two wings of the Nationalists create "confidence" in their fitness and willingness to deal fairly with the Unionist minority? What would have been the fate of the under-dog in their fights if the Imperial police had not come to the rescue?

Mr. Gladstone is greatly to blame for making assertions which have no foundation in fact. The London Spectator is a high-class Liberal-Unionist weekly. There is no journal in America that equals it for the combination of (1) fairness to opponents, (2) moderation in words, (3) ability and statesmanlike leadership. Although it differs from Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule question, yet it has a high opinion of him otherwise, and this it takes pains to make known; but its great regard for truth sometimes causes it to state unpalatable truths. In a leader in its issue of January 25, 1890, blaming his mode of stating facts, it says: "It is seldom that Mr. Gladstone manages to make an historical allusion without warping the records of the past to suit a party purpose. This is exactly what he has recently done in the case of Lord Salisbury, and it is a matter of great regret that one so gifted and so highly placed should do so and set so bad an example. He forgets that 'the evil that men do lives after them.'"

All candid men will be glad to know that the Hottentot three-black-crows story is thus shown to be utterly untrue. It will in future rank with the Nationalist charges prior to November, 1885, that Mr. Gladstone was a dreadful tyrant, grievously oppressing the Irish nation, and that his Lord Lieutenant, a member of the then cabinet, was the "Duke of Sodom and Gomorrah." This latter insinuation has since been publicly acknowledged by the Nationalist M.P. who invented it to have been a pure invention. All three charges were and are equally false.

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

Toronto, November 30, 1892.

THE PRONOUN "SHE" AND AMERICA.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—In return you take me to task for my modest little remarks on The Week's use of "she" as the personal pronoun representing the United States of America, and I feel more modest from having seen the same use of "she" in an article, by an American I suppose, in The Forum for December, but I cannot think it quite right. A country or perhaps a nation may be referred to as "she," and is often so; but not the people of a country or a group of countries associated together. We call France or England "she," but not the French or English nation, or even the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Swiss cantons, as such, and when the plural expression is used in the same sentence. Perhaps I am over nice, for it always jars on me to find a minor poet calling his lady-love "you" and "thou" in the same song.

As touching the number of The Forum before me, I may say I am much pleased to find from an able article on the silver question and banking that it is clear the Americans will not make debts payable in silver at an enormously depreciated value, which they acknowledge would be a fraud on the creditors and a disgrace to the nation.

I agree with you that Mr. Ewart's argument in the Manitoba case was "cleverly conceived and ably put," but I do not think it valid under the Manitoba Act. The Judicial Committee decided that the School Act complained of violated no right or privilege existing at the time of the union, because there was then no law which created any right to Separate Schools; but I think the case is otherwise under Section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, which provides that the appeal to the Governor-General in Council shall exist if such right should be created and violated, as the Catholics say it was, by provincial Acts, passed after the Union, in which case the said section (93) gives such appeal. What the Governor-General in Council will see proper to do is for them to consider and the Parliament after them. You will probably have seen my letter signed "W." in the last Canada Law Journal, by which I abide. Yours ever most truly, W.

ART NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid exhibit on the 10th, 12th and 18th of this month, at the Mart, King Street. These pictures will be all that are now in possession of these artists, the majority of which have been painted in the Catskill Mountains during the past summer.

The exhibition of paintings by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Reid opens to-day at the rooms of Messrs. Oliver, Coate and Company. The collection is a choice one, including pictures shown in Paris, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Among them are some important compositions, "Family Prayer," "Logging," "The Clock Cleaner," "Berry Pickers," which was hung on the line at the Salon of 1891, and "Lullaby," which this year found its way to the same walls, though thousands of pictures were rejected by the critical French jury. There are also in the collection many canvases which have never yet been exhibited, being the most recent work of these artists. Among these are "The Country Courtship," an attractive fire-light effect, and many impressionistic glimpses, in oil and pastel, of blue hills, old stone fences, and foliage glowing with the mellow splendour of our American autumn. In these latter days, when "Light, more light," is the cry of the painter, as it was that of the philosopher, it is interesting to observe the increase in the number of pictures dealing with sunny, out-of-door effects. This note of modernity is particularly noticeable in the landscapes of the present collection, and will, no doubt, attract all lovers of the school of plein air. There are also some charming foreign bits (which we secretly adore, while openly giving preference to what is nearer home), and a few pretty flower studies, which give brightness and variety to what everyone must consider a most artistic exhibition. The

collection is on exhibition Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the sale taking place on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, Dec. 13 and 14, at 3 o'clock.

What, then, is it we hope from lecturers like Mr. Lecky, when addressing audiences, between whose knowledge and their own the chasm is nearly impassable? First of all, what we do get, and in Mr. Lecky's presence get in the best way—a statement as from authority that the study of history is of the greatest use. Secondly, a definite injunction, with illustrations, as to the necessity of acquiring as a foundation a general idea of the history of the world, of the skeleton to which everything that has movement, and charm of form and colour, must always be attached, and must from first to last depend on; and, thirdly, a sketch of the method by which, in the lecturer's judgment, it is possible for a man so equipped to obtain the detailed knowledge he desires or needs. That method can only be picking the brains of authoritative books, as Mr. Lecky, for example, would pick the brains of original authorities. That art is still unknown to the English middle-class man, but he could cultivate it as easily as he learns the information, often recondite, necessary for his trade. He needs, above all, the aid of the bibliographer; and we believe it would be perfectly possible for a man like Mr. Lecky, in a two hours' lecture on authorities, to do more to make the study of history facile, and therefore pleasant, than has been accomplished yet by all the advocates of the new method. But the bibliographer is useful only to the man who knows the outline of history as he knows the multiplication table. He does not learn the latter either by studying the theory of numbers or the gradual growth of the modern system of writing figures down.—The Spectator.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The advent of two such distinguished artists as Johannes Wolff and Joseph Hollman in our concert rooms this season is an event that cannot be lightly passed by. As masters of their respective instruments, violin and cello, they have received the stamp of critical approval in all the leading musical centres of Europe. Mr. Wolff is spoken of as a violinist of talent and versatility, and Mr. Hollman is indisputably acknowledged to be one of the greatest masters of his instrument in the world. Great cello artists are not numerous, and in nobility of tone and style Mr. Hollman has few equals. Both these artists are magnetic, and Mr. Hollman's personality is said to be of a rare type and extremely interesting. They will make their debut at Chickering Hall December 9th, and their tour in this country will be under the management of Messrs. N. Vert and L. M. Ruben. A glance at the artistic careers of Wolff and Hollman will not be amiss.

Johannes Wolff is a Hollander. His father is an official in the Hague Home Office and is extremely fond of the "divine art." When only nine years old young Wolff heard the great Wieniawski play, and it was an experience he never forgot. From that hour he developed a passion for the violin, and it was from Wieniawski that he learned the most, although he studied under several celebrated masters. At fourteen years of age he competed for the king's scholarship, and gained it over twenty other students, all older. He then went to Dresden for two years and carried off all the honours of the conservatory.

From Dresden he went to Paris, and there his professional career began in earnest. This was in 1882, when he made his debut at the Pasdeloup concerts. Wolff's playing is said to present a remarkable combination of qualities, including power and beauty of tone, extraordinary command over the instrument, warmth of feeling and intensity of expression, delicacy and refinement of taste, with unflinching perfection as regards technical execution.

No sooner had he made his appearance in public than he was at once recognized as a masterful player and his position was established. The applause which had been so freely bestowed upon him by his friends, including

Ambrose Thomas, Gounod, Saint-Saens, Reyer, Massenet, Lalo, Widor and Godard, all musicians of distinguished character, was more than confirmed by the critical but delighted public of all large cities in the Old World.

Mr. Wolff is a linguist and a scholar. His charming ways and generous nature have endeared him to hosts of celebrated artists and literary lights. He has been decorated by all the crowned heads of Europe, and his little home is crowded with autograph pictures and valuable gifts from kings and queens and well-known figures among the nobility.

This clever artist plays upon an instrument of unknown make. Mr. Wolff came in possession of his treasure in this way: He was passing the evening with the Duc de Campofelice in Paris, when asked to play, but unfortunately had not brought his violin. The duke asked Mr. Wolff to select one from his valuable collection, which he did, and played several times for his enchanted listeners. When he had finished, the duke rose and asked him to accept the instrument as a souvenir of the evening, as none could appreciate its beauties to such a degree as the artist. Mr. Wolff learned afterwards that the duke valued the violin at 2,000 guineas. It has the famous Cremona varnish, but no name.

Joseph Hollman was born in Maestricht, Holland, on October 16, 1852. His father, a magistrate, had no idea of educating his son for the musical profession, but observing his musical disposition assert itself, he consented to allow young Hollman to receive some instruction from a native professor. A short time after this young Hollman obtained admission to the conservatoire at Brussels, at which institution he studied the violoncello four years under Servais. At the age of seventeen Hollman took the first prize at the conservatoire for violoncello playing. At eighteen he went to Paris, and for the next four years he received private lessons from Jacquard and Davidoff. Hollman became a student at the Paris Conservatoire, and received instruction in the higher branches of his art from the famous Mr. Savard.

In 1875 he made his appearance as a public performer, and was acknowledged to be a masterful player. He played at several concerts given by Mr. Pasdeloup, and performed at the famous entertainments given by the Paris Conservatoire. He then undertook a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Russia, being warmly received. His patron, William III., King of Holland, made him an officer of "Couronne de Chene." Various other distinctions have been conferred upon him, including that of "Chevalier de la Conception," from the King of Portugal, and "Chevalier de l'Ordre d'Ernestine Saxe-Coburg," from the King of Saxony. From the Prince of Wales he received a handsome pin, with the initials "A. E." in brilliants, surmounted by a crown.

Hollman has written a number of solos for his favourite instrument, but his most important compositions include two concertos for the violoncello, with orchestral accompaniments. His playing is distinguished by remarkable power and beauty of tone, and it is said that no less an authority than Liszt observed that "when he played his soul was in his bow."—*The New York Musical Courier.*

LIBRARY TABLE.

NEW VEGETARIAN DISHES. By Mrs. Bowdich. With preface by Earnest Bell, M.A. London and New York: George Bell and Sons.

This little book, besides some pages of general hints, contains no less than two hundred and twenty-one receipts. Of these, Mr. Bell tells us in the preface, "upwards of two hundred are absolutely original, having been carefully thought out and tested by the author herself, and not hitherto published anywhere." For nourishing qualities Mrs. Bowdich places the haricot bean first and next to this the German lentil. The subject of the little book is hardly original, but then, as we are assured, the greater part of the matter is so in every sense. On the whole we feel bound to recommend "New Vegetarian Dishes" to all vegetarians.

KENT HAMPDEN. By Rebecca Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a tale of western Virginia told in this well-known author's graceful style. Boys will follow the adventures of Kent Hampden and Tom Congdon with unvarying interest, while their elders will read the descriptions of Virginian life in those old days with equal relish. Rebecca Harding Davis is so well-known upon this continent for her sketches of American life that any book such as this Virginian tale carries its own recommendation in its author's name.

MARSE CHAN: A Tale of Old Virginia. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a beautiful reproduction of Mr. Page's fine short story of Virginian life—the tale is told by a venerable negro in the quaint, simple dialect of the sons of Ham. Here is a brief sketch of a duel told in Sam's own words: "Den I heahed Mr. Gordon say 'Gentmens, is yo' ready?' and bofe on 'em sez, 'Ready,' jes' so. 'An' he sez, 'Fire, one, two'—an' ez he sez 'one' ole Cun'l Chahmb'lin raised he pistil an' shoot right at Marse Chan. De ball went th'oo his hat: I seen he hat sort o' settle on he head ez de bullet hit it! an' he jes' tilted his pistil up in de ar an' shot—bang; an' ez de pistil went 'bang,' he sez to Cun'l Chahmb'lin, 'I mek you a present to yo' fam'ly, seh!' " Lever describes a bullet passing through a hat on a similar occasion; Bulwer with many another has portrayed the generosity of a man refusing to return a shot, but there is something about this negro's description as vivid as it is natural. One feels that he was actually there, that he saw the hat "sort o' settle on he head"; there is nothing romantic about it, the negro confines himself to facts! This new edition of Mr. Page's interesting story will be eagerly welcomed by those for whom the "old days" of Virginia have still some fascination.

SILHOUETTES OF AMERICAN LIFE. By Rebecca Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This, as the title implies, is a volume of short stories or rather sketches of American life. There are sketches and sketches; vague outlines that leave one with equally vague impressions of the original, and sketches which take you right into the heart of things, showing you in few words all that is innate and essential amid the tormenting contradictions of nature and of man. In such sketches as these Ivan Tourgenieff was a master, and though we can hardly compare the volume before us with "The Annals of a Sportsman," there is much that is common to both. "At the Station," the opening story of "Silhouettes of American Life" is a tale of a commonplace woman in commonplace surroundings, but the author has infused into it a genuine pathos altogether unforced and natural. Here is an example of her clear, racy style taken from a really charming sketch entitled "The Doctor's Wife." It is graduation-day at "Madame Latouche's private school": "Clergymen and faculty spoke, and prayed at us, the very air kindled with hope and fervour; and there sat that plump little dunce at the foot of the bench, smelling a bunch of the red Burgundy roses, of which she was so fond, quite contented to be nobody now and in the future." We cordially recommend this book to our readers as a most agreeable comment upon American life, given with all the piquancy of a woman who knows her world, and all the acuteness of a close observer.

TEACHER AND STUDENT. By William Osler, M.D., etc. Baltimore: John Murphy and Company. 1892.

This admirable discourse, delivered at Minneapolis on the occasion of the opening of the new building of the College of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Minnesota, in October of this year, deserves to be carefully read by others besides the members of the great faculty of medicine. The author, who has reflected honour on Toronto, his native city, is a distinguished physician and a professor

in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and was chosen to give the opening address on the important occasion mentioned above. Every word of this discourse is valuable and interesting; but one passage deserves specially to be quoted and commended to the attention of young men, of whatever profession, who are preparing for the business of life: "My message is chiefly to you, students of medicine, since with the ideals entertained now your future is indissolubly bound. The choice lies open, the paths are plain before you. Always seek your own interests, make of a high and sacred calling a sordid business, regard your fellow-creatures as so many tools of trade, and if riches are your heart's desire they may be yours; but you will have bartered away the birthright of a noble heritage, traduced the well-deserved title of the physician as the Friend of Man, and falsified the best traditions of an ancient and honourable Guild. On the other hand I have tried to indicate some of the ideals which you may reasonably cherish, no matter though they are paradoxical. In comparison with the ordinary conditions in which you work, they will have, if encouraged, an ennobling influence, even if it be for you only to say, with Rabbi Ben Ezra: 'What I aspired to be and was not, comforts me.' And though this course does not necessarily bring position or renown, consistently followed it will at any rate give to your youth an exhilarating zeal and a cheerfulness which will enable you to surmount all obstacles—to your maturity a serene judgment of men and things, and that broad charity without which all else is nought—to your old age that greatest of all blessings, peace of mind, the realization, may be, of the prayer of Socrates for beauty in the inward soul and for unity of the outer and the inner man; a fulfilment, perhaps, of the promise of St. Bernard: 'Pax sine crinine, pax sine turbine, pax sine rixa.'" We commend these noble words to the young professional man, and we refer him to the address for the further illustration of the points indicated.

"Lady Lorrimer's Scheme" is concluded in the December number of Cassell's Family Magazine which also contains the continuation of "How a Wilderness became a Garden." "Charley Down's Ordeal: A Railway Romance," by Henry Frith, is a readable story. Arabella M. Hopkinson's serial, "Barbara Merivale," is brought to an interesting close in this issue. "The Flower-Seller" is the title of a pretty contribution in verse. Josepha Crane writes on "The Care of One's Clothes." "Melancholy" is the title of some powerful lines from the pen of M. C. Gillington. The December number also contains an interesting and pathetic tale entitled "Shipp's Loot," by C. N. Barham.

Lippincott's December number commences with a story entitled "Pearce Amerson's Will," from the pen of Richard Malcolm Johnston. "Love Came to Me," by Gertrude Morton, is pretty, and recalls a charming little Greek poem which breathes the same sentiments. "An Old American China-manufacture" is the name of a paper by Edwin At Lee Barber. Frederick Peterson contributes some lines entitled "Reminiscence of Tatoi," which, without being very profound, are not without a certain rhythmic charm. Floyd B. Wilson writes a good paper entitled "In the French Champagne Country." Ella Sterling Cummins makes a study of "An Honest Heathen." This number of Lippincott's is a good one.

A Mr. Wm. J. Fowler opens the December Arena with a paper on "Whittier and Tennyson." We do not care to discuss this paper, and will merely remark in passing that it is worthy (to use the writer's own triumphant words) "of a people where 'art for use' counts for more than 'art for art's sake.'" Mr. Fowler's extraordinary references to "In Memoriam" show that it is absurd to expect any definite limit to bad taste. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., writes upon "Compulsory Arbitration," which is followed by "Occultism in Paris," from the pen of Napoleon Ney. "Esotericism, or the study of occult science," says the latter writer, "is spreading

step by step in Paris. It penetrates by infiltration into all quarters, without noise or violence, but with slow certainty, by continuous absorption." "Why the World's Fair should be Opened on Sunday" is the name of a contribution to this number from the pen of Bishop J. L. Spalding, D.D.

The Christmas number of St. Nicholas is as bright and merry as the season demands. "The Soldiering of Beniah Stictham" is the title of an amusing story, by Howard Pyle. Mary Mapes Dodge contributes some pretty lines on "The Bloom of the Christmas Tree." M. Carrie Hyde commences a serial entitled "Holly-berry and Mistletoe" in this number. "Mark Twain's Big Namesake" is the story of the felling of an enormous tree; "At the base it was thirty feet in diameter, while for one hundred and fifty feet its columnar trunk was unmarked by a limb, and its top-most branches were three hundred feet above the ground." Elizabeth Satterfield contributes a pleasant, rambling paper entitled, "From the Postboy to the Fast Mail." William O. Stoddard continues his serial, "The White Cave" in this number, which is altogether a very readable one.

The Christmas number of Harper's opens with a contribution from the pen of Henry Burden McDowall entitled "A New Light on the Chinese"; Mr. McDowall concludes his interesting paper with this significant question: "surely the Chinese have much to learn from us, but have we not something to learn from them?" Mary E. Wilkins contributes a prose drama in no less than six acts entitled "Giles Corey, Yeoman." Constance Fenimore is the author of "A Christmas Party," a curious tale with a somewhat over-powering finale. Theodore Child writes a most interesting paper on "Some Types of the Virgin." "Nourmadee," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, contains some good lines. Eva Wilder McGlasson writes a pathetic story under the title of "Fan's Mammy." "Le Reveillon: A Christmas Tale," is the name of a bright, readable story by Ferdinand Fabre. The Christmas number of Harper's will be welcomed by all the readers of this well known magazine.

The December number of The Cosmopolitan commences with "A Japanese Watering Place," by Sir Edwin Arnold. Thomas P. Gorman writes an interesting descriptive paper on "The Silent Monks of Oka." Arthur Hornblow contributes an article full of information upon "French Journalists and Journalism." "None of the Latin races," says the writer, "understand advertising as do the Saxon." Mr. Hornblow quotes George Augustus Sala to the effect that French journalism consists in giving the date of to-morrow and the news of yesterday. Mr. Bliss Carmen contributes a charming poem to this number, entitled "The Yule Guest," from which we quote the following stanza:

Tender as April twilight
He sang, and the song grew
Vague as the dreams which roam about
This world of dust and dew.

Dr. George Stewart is the author of a paper on "Alfred, Lord Tennyson." Maurice Baldwin writes a beautiful little poem entitled, "The Neophyte." That readable tale, "The Wheel of Time," by Henry James, will be concluded in the next issue. The December number of The Cosmopolitan is a very fair one.

F. Marion Crawford's "Don Orsino" reaches the twenty-ninth chapter in the December Atlantic Monthly. W. S. Stillman writes a most interesting paper upon "A Few of Lowell's Letters." Speaking of the poet's later days the writer says: "The kindly caress in his voice, the flash of humour in his eye, the masterhood in his port, were there as I had known them thirty years before." "Alone on Chocorua at Night," is a title of a most readable descriptive paper from the pen of Frank Bolles. Lilla Cabot Perry contributes a really pretty poem from which we quote the first stanza:—

Alone, beneath the solemn stars I stood,
And felt night's spacious loneliness, but yet
Life's sorrow and defeat could not forget;
To-morrow's terrors trembled in my blood!

Edward Everett Hale continues his "A New

England Boyhood" in this number. "A Morning at Sermione" is the name of a paper by Ellen Olney Kirk. "That Catullus once lived here,—that is the essence of the thing," finely observes the contributor of this charming paper. Margaret Collier Graham contributes the second part of "The Withrow Water Right." "December," by John Vance Cheney, is a sonnet containing some power and much beauty of expression. "Wit," says Agnes Repplier in her readable article on "Wit and Humour," "is artificial; humour is natural. Wit is accidental; humour is inevitable." The December number closes with the "Contributors' Club" which discusses amongst other interesting subjects the personality of Ernest Renan.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

"Green Fields and Running Brooks," a new book of poems by James Whitcomb Riley, will be issued on December 1st by the Bowen-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis.

Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the "World's Congress Auxiliary" of the World's Columbian Exposition on Historical Literature.

The Archdeacon of London is about to publish with Mr. Elliot Stock a volume of essays on Christian character and conduct in the present day under the title of "The Servant of Christ."

"In Arctic Seas," a narrative of the voyage of the Kite with the Peary expedition to North Greenland, by Robert N. Keeley, Jr., M.D., surgeon to the expedition, and G. G. Davis, is in the press of Rufus C. Harttrauf, Philadelphia.

Mr. Walter Scott's new series, "International Humour," starts with "The Humour of France"—a very pleasant-looking volume, the matter selected and translated by Miss Elizabeth Lee, with numerous illustrations by Paul Frenzeny.

Among Mr. John Murray's forthcoming publications are the long-expected "Unseen Foundations of Society" by the Duke of Argyll; "The Mission of the Church," by the Rev. Charles Gore, the first volume of Mr. Francis Darwin's Life of his father, and Mr. W. S. Lilly's "Great Enigma."

Theodore L. De Vinne and Company are printing the "Standard Book of Common Prayer" for 1892 in 1,013 copies—500 on ordinary, 500 on American hand-made paper, and 18 on vellum, which has required the use of 2,600 skins—with rubrics printed in red, and every quality of books valued by the most fastidious collectors. The price is to be \$20 for an ordinary paper copy. John Pierpont Morgan gave for this publication \$10,000 to the General Convention.

Among the recent contributions to the proceedings of the Academy of Political and Social Science are one on the "Effects of Consumption of Wealth on Distribution," by Prof. William Smart, of Glasgow, and another by Dr. Carl Bornhak on "Local Government of Country Communities in Prussia." Professor Smart is well known as the author of "Introduction to the Theory of Value," and as the translator of Boehm's great work on "Kapitalzins." Dr. Bornhak is Privatdozent at the University of Berlin, and is the author of a standard work on Prussian Public Law.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the following publications: "Short Stalks," a Narrative of Hunting Trips, North, South, East, and West. By Edward North Buxton. With sixty illustrations; "Studies of Travel in Greece and Italy," by the late Edward A. Freeman. Two volumes, 16mo, with portrait of the author. "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal Information." Twentieth edition, revised and brought down to the fall of 1892. Edited by Benjamin Vincent, Hon. Librarian of the Royal Institution; "Studies by a Recluse in Cloister, Town, and Village," by Augustus Jessop, D.D.; "Voodoo Tales," by Mary A. Owen; "A Country Muse," a volume of verse, by Norman R. Gale; "The Gospel and its Earliest Interpretations," by

Orello Cone, D.D.; "The Pocket Encyclopaedia," uniform with the "Pocket Atlas" and the "Pocket Gazetteer."

An exchange has the following interesting note: Among literary people who were fond of walking may be mentioned James and Harriet Martineau, who made a tour of Scotland in 1822, walking five hundred miles a month. Robert Browning and his sister "Sarianna" walked miles and miles together after the death of Mrs. Browning. Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy were great walkers, and sometimes walked forty miles a day. In November, 1797, these two, in company with Coleridge, started on a pedestrian tour along the seacoast. Dorothy's usual costume was a "little jacket and brown dress." DeQuincey calculated that the Wordsworths had walked 170,000 miles. Shelley and Mary Godwin planned to walk from Paris to Lausanne, but the trip was undertaken more from lack of funds than love of walking, and ended disastrously with a sprained ankle for Shelley, and they had to get a conveyance.

It is interesting to note how at times by a curious coincidence old historic scenes are suddenly revived after many years of forgetfulness. The interesting island of Cape Breton, once Isle Royale, takes up a considerable part of Dr. Parkman's concluding work of his series on the French regime, while Dr. Bourinot goes over much of the same ground in his recent work on the island and at the same time brings before us its many attractions for the tourist and the student of the present. Now an English writer, W. J. Gordon, has written a romance on "Englishman's Haven," which, says the preface, "is the story of Louisbourg, that key of Empire; which, owing to the consequences of its fall, is one of the most notable of the world's dead cities. . . . Founded, fortified, captured and destroyed, all within a life-time, its history would be remarkable even without the prospect of the new town's future." Yes, Louisbourg must rise again and become an important agency in the commercial development of the Dominion.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose delightful stories of the old times of Acadia and New France, "The Romance of Dollard," and "The Lady of Fort St. John," have won her so high a reputation, is now engaged on a new historical romance which will appear in the Atlantic Monthly. It is to deal with the story of Old Kaskaskia, which was a French post and village situated on the meadows of the Mississippi, in the Illinois country. It was established in the latter part of the seventeenth century and with the neighbouring settlements held the centre of the long line of French posts extending from Canada to Louisiana. Mrs. Catherwood will doubtless illumine the past of the old French village which had once a college and a monastery. One must, however, regret that our Canadian writers should not devote their attention to the deeply interesting materials for romance that exist in which was formerly Acadia and New France. Except Mr. Thomas Kirby, F.R.S.C., in his "Chien d'Or" no one has made a success in this attractive domain.

The Canadian Institute announces the following programme of papers for December: On Saturday 10th, "British Immigration into Upper Canada, 1825-1837," by A. F. Hunter, M. A., Barrie, and "Site of the Mission of Ste. Marie on the Wye: Its Possessors and Present Condition." On Saturday, 17th, "The Journal of Captain Walter Butler in a Voyage along the North Shore of Lake Ontario from the 8th to the 16th of March, 1779," by Captain Ernest Cruikshank, Fort Erie. In the Natural History (Biological) Section, on Monday 5th, "Haunts and Habits of Sea-birds," by W. D. Stark. "Snakes in Captivity," by J. B. Williams. On Monday, 19th, "The Reason we Sleep," by President Harvey. In the Geological and Mining Section, on Thursday, 22nd, "Some Problems in the Building of the Rockies," by Prof. A. P. Coleman, Ph.D.; and in the Historical Section, on Thursday, 15th, "Memories of Champlain," by A. C. Osborne, North Bay. Champlain's Astrolabe, a most interesting historical relic, will be exhibited at this meeting by its present possessor, Mr. R. Cassels.

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The historian of the last quarter of the nineteenth century in America will find few events more notable than the completion of the work of Mr. Francis Parkman.—EDWARD EGLESTON, *November Century*.

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SCIENCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Among the special features of this standard magazine for the coming year will be accounts by competent specialists of the present standing of the several departments of science as exhibited at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. The marvels of **Electricity** to be displayed there will be described and explained by Mr. CHARLES M. LUNGRÉN. Large provision has been made for the exhibit of **Anthropology**, and this department will be carefully treated by Prof. FREDERICK STARR, of the Chicago University. Mr. BENJAMIN REECE will treat of the applications of science in the vast interests of **Transportation**, and the scope and significance of the exhibits in other departments will be set forth by able hands.

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

From the literary point of view, it seems to us that coloured hearing is a deformed metaphor; metaphor is an intelligent connection between different things, founded on some frequent and natural coincidents; in the coloured alphabet the connection is absolutely destitute of sense. From the psychological point of view, coloured hearing is a deviation, slight though it may be, from the normal march of thought. Finally, if we place ourselves at the social point of view in order to judge of this phenomenon, we find that the small number of persons having this faculty are cultured people, artists, men of letters; the faculty of colouring sounds is more frequent among refined minds than dull and robust natures. The peasant who sows wheat knows none of these subtleties of thought.—Translated for Public Opinion from the French of M. Alfred Binet, in the Paris Revue des Deux Mondes.

We have taken the following interesting item from "The Springfield Republican": The storage battery street-car at Milford in this State, says the Engineering Record, was subjected to a test of battery endurance in service last month. Two statements having been made by the Hopedale electric company, one that the batteries would operate the car 30 miles and another that the car could carry 70 passengers, a committee of Cambridge aldermen invited a demonstration upon a basis as severe as that of the service between Cambridge and Boston. The car was loaded with 6,077 pounds of iron and lead, and nineteen passengers brought the weight to 9,174 pounds. The investigators brought their own electrical measuring instruments, and Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard University, kept the record. The car was run continuously for thirty miles without recharging its batteries, surmounting, as a part of its course, a grade five per cent. 1,500 feet long. The average time for the thirty miles is said to have been over six miles an hour. The load carried was at no time less than that of the iron and lead and the persons necessary to operate the car. The car has two 7½-horse-power motors; it was naturally run slowly a part of the time, and was carefully handled, as it was not known how the batteries would stand the strain.

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure." ©

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Some wonderful results with regard to potato culture have been obtained by a gentleman farmer in France. This farmer, who is also a distinguished chemist, has been, according to a recent consular report from Nantes, for some time past conducting experiments with potatoes, with the remarkable result that he has succeeded in securing the enormous return of forty-two tons per acre. The plan he adopts is to carefully select the seed and to use only the best and soundest tubers. The ground is dug or ploughed to a great depth and is well manured. Before planting the seed potatoes they are soaked for about twenty-four hours in a mixture composed of saltpetre and sulphate of ammonia, six pounds of each salt to twenty-five gallons of water. After this soaking the tubers are allowed to drain, and they then stand for twenty-four hours longer, in order that the germs may have time to swell.—Chambers' Journal.

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Those who have looked at the archaeological collections of the Smithsonian with any attention, cannot fail to remember the extraordinary specimens of copper work from the Etowah valley mounds, in northern Georgia. The figures they delineate have an unquestionable family resemblance with those inscribed on shells obtained on the lower Mississippi, so accurately presented in Mr. Holmes's essay in the Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1880-81. Both present curious analogies to Mexican and Maya art, and I have been almost constrained to believe in a connection, either ethnic or commercial, between these peoples. Dr. Eduard Seler, however, who is a most competent authority on these questions, expresses a different opinion in a recent article in Globus, Bd. LXII., No. 11. He analyzes with care the mode of wearing the hair, the headdress, the clothing, and the weapons of the figures, and shows that in several of these points they correspond with the descriptions of the early voyagers of the natives they found in these localities. He also compares the same features with similar relics from ancient mounds in the Ohio valley. The conclusions he reaches are, that the builders of the Etowah mounds and the artists of the inscribed shells were probably related to the builders of the Ohio mounds; that they were not the direct ancestors of the tribes found in Georgia at the discovery; that there is not sufficient reason to suppose connection with Mexico or Yucatan; that probably the mound-building and copper-working tribes were destroyed or driven to the remote sea-coast by invasions from the north and west at a period not very remote from that of the discovery of the continent.—Dr. D. G. Drinton, in Science.

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One by one the objects of our affections depart from us, but our affections remain, and like vines stretch forth their broken, wounded tendrils for support.—H. W. Longfellow.

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy, playing on the sea-shore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—Sir Isaac Newton.

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Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science held its sixteenth Scientific Session in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30th. Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Social Science at Columbia College, made an address on the "Ethics of Social Progress." This address by one of the leading sociologists of the day is of interest to many classes in the community who feel the need of social reforms in many of our institutions. This is the first scientific session this season of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. As usual, a large number of scientists were present to take part in the discussion. According to its custom, the Academy holds regular sessions each winter; the papers read at these meetings, together with a report of the discussion they excite, are published in the Proceedings issued under the name of the "Annals."

That it is economical for electric street railways to maintain their own machine shops is demonstrated by a writer in the American Machinist. It proves to be the case, he says, that no less than twenty-four roads are maintaining machine-shops, doing all their own repairs and manufacturing many supply parts. They say unhesitatingly that there is economy in so doing. They give as their reasons: First, that they can make better material than they can buy; that they are perfectly familiar with the requirements and conditions of the business; they are operating the roads, and are in a position to know just what is needed, and are better able to judge of the strength and durability of the apparatus than those who have never been in a similar position. A second reason given is that there is a saving of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. by manufacturing the majority of parts.

And now electricity is being utilized to cheapen the production of illuminating gas from coal. E. D. Chaplin, of Boston, has been experimenting for some time in this direction, and claims to have devised an apparatus that materially cheapens the cost over the old method. Another great advantage in favour of this process, Mr. Chaplin claims, is that screenings can be used; in fact, it will probably be found advantageous to reduce all coke or coal to a broken condition; hence the immense dumps at the mills and mines in Pennsylvania and other manufacturing centres can be utilized either for making into gas or converting into coke for their furnaces; in which latter operation the gas generated in the process will furnish the fuel for the conversion, thus making it a very economical process, and the coke produced will be of the best quality, being almost, if not absolutely, pure carbon. This process is performed by the aid of electricity, and is continuous, during which the heat generated by the combustion will largely furnish the power required for the dynamos.

New England with its great mill and factory interests, says the Commercial Bulletin, is taking the lead in the adoption of electricity for power transmission. A large woollen mill at Taftville is about to put in the largest electric power plant of the kind in the country. The Cataract Construction Company, of Niagara Falls, of course, will be, without exception, the largest power plant in the world, but it will supply current for all purposes. The Taftville equipment, which will be strictly a mill plant, will in all have a capacity of 750 horsepower in generators, and transmit power from waterfalls three and a-half miles distant. This will operate a large part of the mill machinery. In locations where water-power is cheap and relatively handy, it can, through the agency of electricity, be made to run machinery cheaper than by any other method. We predict that in a few years all good water-powers in New England and elsewhere, that are now running to waste, will be harnessed by electricity to operate the wheels of industry.

Among the different kinds of mirage perceived at the seaside or on the border of the lakes, that one known as the Fata Morgana is the most interesting and the least studied. Its distinguishing marks are as follows: Objects separated from the observer by a certain extent of water (some kilometers) appear magnified vertically; their apparent diameter is much

greater than in the conditions of ordinary atmospheric refraction; walls or houses a few metres in height seem transformed into immense cliffs. Frequently a layer of fog seems to float between the objects and the water. The Fata Morgana is very fleeting; in general it lasts a few minutes, disappears, reappears, and so on, several times in succession. Quite often, at the moment of ceasing, the object which was strangely magnified, seems to be excessively reduced. At the same time, on the surface of the water where the phenomenon was produced, the depression of the horizon appears to vary considerably from one moment to another; it also changes from right to left, so that the horizon apparently represents an undulating line, continually changing. One essential condition for the production of this phenomenon is a perfectly calm atmosphere. This mirage is visible at Lake Lemane in summer, and particularly in the spring during the first warm days, when the temperature of the lake is still very low; March, April and May are the months in which it is oftenest seen. It has been observed and described alike by different scholars, particularly by Castberg, Humboldt, Woltmann, Charles Dufour, Forel, but in no case has any satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon been found. When the air is warmer than the water, in the mirage known under the name of mirage d'eau froide, distant objects have their dimensions vertically reduced; at the same time the horizon appears elevated. Bravais, in his "Notice sur le mirage," explains this very clearly. How, then, does it happen that when the difference in temperature between the air and the water becomes very great a considerable enlargement of objects is observed, contrary to that which happens in the ordinary mirage of cold water? In carefully regarding that phenomenon with a strong lorgnette one sees that, in reality, the objects are not magnified, but that several images of the same object are observed, superimposed upon each other, now in proper position, anon reversed. M. A. Delebecque, from whom the statements in this article have been borrowed, has counted as many as five. These images were generally so close to one another that it was difficult to separate them with the naked eye, and they therefore had the appearance of one large object. They often encroached upon each other, which increased the illusion. Sometimes it was only a single part of the object which gave birth to these multiple images. "Thus," says M. Delebecque, "it often happened to me to see vessels with two hulls the sails showing nothing extraordinary; a few minutes after there would be but one hull and the sails would have gigantic proportions." The Fata Morgana appears, then, to be a mirage of multiplied images. But here mathematical analysis is able to explain the observed facts. In his account of the mirage, Bravais demonstrates by calculations sufficiently complicated the possibility of three images in case that "a layer of warm air should more or less suddenly superimpose itself on a layer of cold air, and when the calmness of the atmosphere would permit these two layers to remain for some time in that condition." These are precisely the conditions which exist during the apparition of the Fata Morgana, since, as M. Delebecque has said, the phenomenon is produced when the air is warmer than the water and the atmosphere is very calm. That existence of three images is the only particular case of the Fata Morgana, of which M. Bravais thus gives a mathematical explanation without knowing it. M. Delebecque has attempted to explain the production of five images in the same manner, but has been stopped by the complexity of the calculations. The method of Bravais, nevertheless, shows why, as in the case of the sailboats, only certain parts of an object give rise to multiple images. Finally, the instability of the equilibrium of layers of air very different in density, and the necessity of an almost perfect calm, sufficiently explains the variability of the phenomenon. If the difference between the temperatures decreases, in that case we observe the ordinary cold water mirage, and that is why the objects seem to us to have dimensions alternately very large and very small.—Translated for Public Opinion from the Paris Revue Scientifique.



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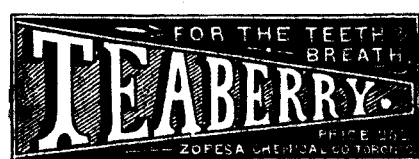
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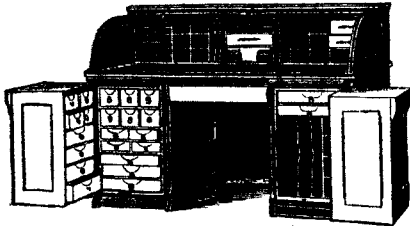
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which may be called the final or natural. It
need never be produced, and never could be
except under the most unskilful management,
and it is a long time in its progress. When
death does occur in this manner it is by the
slow extinction of the natural animal zymosis,
and is illustrated, as to method, perfectly by
the simple experiment of gradually extinguish-
ing a candle in a confined space by introducing
vapour of chloroform into the air that fills the
space. It can be illustrated also by the experi-
ment of stopping ordinary fermentation by the
presence of chloroform, and even by the
simpler process of using chloroform vapour as a
preservative of animal tissues from decomposi-
tion. All anæsthetics are open to kill in this
manner, but that is the safest anæsthetic which
puts out life in no other manner, which does
not, that is to say, cause either of the reflexes
of spasmodic character during administration.
—The Asclepiad.

In Alsace there lives a species of reddish-
yellow ants. These sally out at times in multi-
tudinous hordes from their nests or ant-piles
and attack the piles of some not far distant
black species. Great slaughter then takes
place, and when the black enemy has been dis-
persed, their pupæ, or young—popularly but
wrongly called ant-eggs—are carried home as
booty. The black ants which subsequently
emerge from these pupæ are then born slaves.
They know naught else from their youth up-
ward but that they have to serve their red
masters, and they are educated and trained to
minister food unto them. Imagine what is not
necessary to such a task. So great, in conse-
quence of this custom, do the ease and leisure
of these slave-barons become, that they ulti-
mately lose that most powerful of all animal
instincts, the instinct of self-nourishment; as
we know from the fact that they will starve to
death by the very side of their favourite food
unless one of their servants is present to min-
ister it to them.—Dr. Ernest Schroeder, in
Chicago Open Court.

Rev. Sylvanus Lane of the Cincinnati M.
E. Conference, makes a good point when he
says: "We have for years used Hood's Sar-
saparilla in our family of five, and find it fully
equal to all that is claimed for it. Some peo-
ple are greatly prejudiced against patent medi-
cines, but how the patent can hurt a medicine
and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries
to me."

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills.

The newest thing in racing rowboats is
aluminum shells. The pioneer in constructing
this sort of craft is Mr. J. B. Gallanaugh, a
well-known oarsman and boat-builder of Phila-
delphia. He has made several single shells
of this material for oarsmen, the dimensions of
the boats in each case being, length, 31 feet 6
inches; beam, 10½ inches; depth, amidships,
6 inches; at bow, 3½ inches; at stern, 2
inches; and weight, with outriggers, etc.,
all included, 25 pounds. The same boat-
builder has put together also a four-oared
racing shell of aluminum for the Fairmount
Boat Club of Philadelphia, the dimensions of
which are, length, 44 feet; beam, 18 inches;
depth, amidships, 8½ inches; at bow, 5½
inches; at stern, 4½ inches, and the total
weight 118 pounds. Every part of these boats
is made of aluminum, with the single exception
of the outriggers, which are hollow steel tubes.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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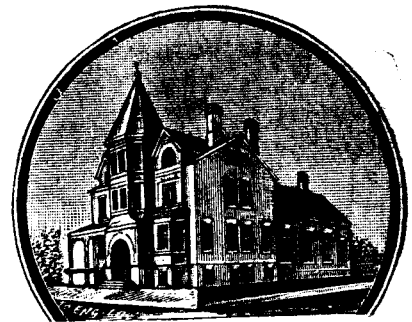
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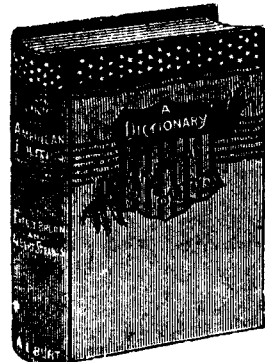
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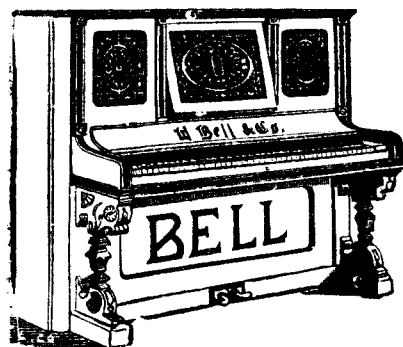
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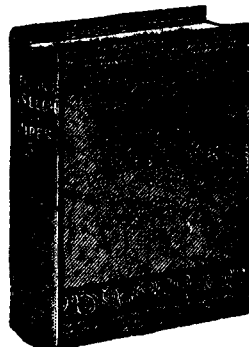
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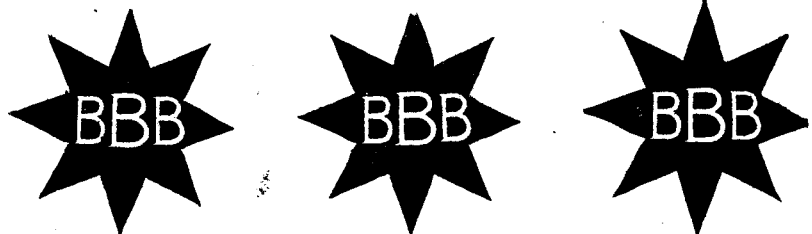
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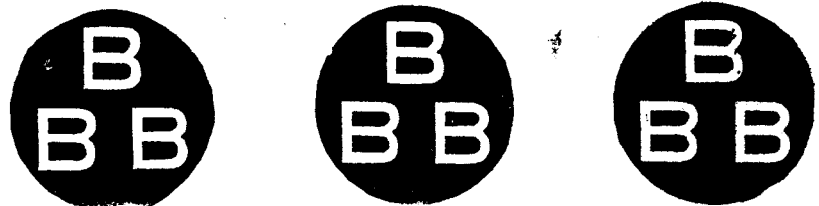
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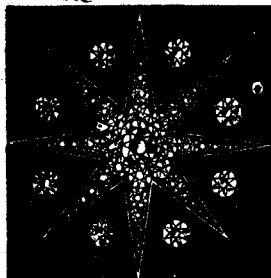
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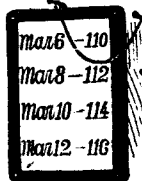


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