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The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN their first encounter with the forces of the insurrection, the volunteers showed a steadiness and obedience to orders worthy of veterans. They received the deadly fire of the enemy, delivered at a distance so short that buck-shot was fatal, without flinching. Concealed in a ravine, behind trees and boulders, Dumont and his men had not much to fear from rifle shots; and it was difficult for our gunners to get a position from which to shell them with effect. In the battle of Fish Creek the advantages of ground, cover and accuracy of aim were all in favour of the insurgents, by whom every inch of the surface and every spot from which a shot could be fired with the best advantage were well known. The troops were necessarily exposed to the aim of Dumont's sharpshooters, their only resource being to lie on the ground and partly rise to fire, and it is natural that they should suffer, as they did, severely. Against shells the insurgents had no adequate protection, and after a hard fight of several hours' duration they were compelled to retire. The number of horses belonging to Riel's men killed—fifty-five—shows that the men themselves were in hot quarters. General Middleton successfully guarded against a surprise; his scouts appear to have performed their duty well, and he does not seem to have made any mistake in the disposition of the forces. It is difficult to see what he could have done that would have been an improvement on what was affected. To charge a concealed foe for whom a search would have had to be made, during which the troops would have been exposed to a deadly fire, was out of the question. The coolness and self-possession of the veteran commander had a good effect on the men, whose conduct in every particular seems to have been unexceptionable. That the casualties were numerous is due to the conditions under which the fight was carried on, conditions by which the insurgents were able to profit, and which the troops had no choice but to accept. The retirement

of the advanced guard of the insurgents back to the main body at Batoche's Crossing was dearly purchased by the number of casualties suffered by the troops. It is a price which, one instinctively feels, it would not do to pay in every future encounter.

THE limitations of the resources of the insurrection have made themselves visible in several ways since the troops left the line of railway on their northward march. Though the Indians and Half-breeds are expert horsemen and good rifle shots, unsurpassed in making a sudden dash on a slowly-moving foe and then precipitately withdrawing, they never once attacked the flank of either Middleton's or Otter's column, and only once fired on General Middleton's scouts. This would seem to show that the insurgents felt the necessity of concentrating their whole strength in the neighbourhood of Batoche's Crossing. The number of shot-guns used in the Battle of Fish Creek shows that the supply of Winchester or any other rifles was very limited; for, where so much would depend upon the result, the best men and the best arms would be certain to be used in the first encounter with the troops. But that the insurgents know how to make the most of slender resources the battle of Fish Creek attests. It is probable that all through the fight the necessity of making effective every charge of a scanty supply of ammunition was present to the minds of the insurgents. They can do more with a given supply of material than civilized troops can do. They can even fast three days together without great inconvenience, and each of them could devour three white men's rations every day if the rations could be got. To starve them out nearly a whole week would be required. On a retreat they could, if all mounted, urge their horses to make about a hundred miles in a single day, though this ratio could not long be kept up. So far they have taken no extra risks, not even the slight risk which mounted men would run in harrying the flank of a moving infantry column. Whatever may be the object, their tactics are well fitted to conserve their resources in men, horses, and ammunition. Of the latter, it is quite clear they must, unless they can get new supplies, of which there is little prospect, soon run short. To manufacture powder, none of them has the necessary art, even if the ingredients were at hand. But of whatever they are in possession they may be relied on to make the most.

L'ÉTANDARD, a journal published in Montreal, which boasts of having the names of more than five hundred priests on its subscription list, publishes a letter on the insurrection in the North-West written by a resident of Quebec for whose high social position it is ready to vouch. The writer advances grounds for sympathy between the French Canadians of Quebec and the Indians and Half-breeds of the North-West. He tells us, in effect, that Archbishop Taché quelled the Rebellion of 1868, and that he could, if he desired, perform the same office now; but that, having been badly recompensed for his former service, he will now leave the Government and Riel to fight it out as best they may. Difficulties of race, which no one in this region had supposed to exist, are described as being of the most serious character; the French Canadians are represented as suffering contumely and wrong at the hands of the British, not oppressors but despisers; the inference being that they ought to be in the same resentful mood as the men in arms in the North-West. No bill of particulars is or could be given which would justify these vague general statements. Why is this complaint, of which nothing was heard before, made at this juncture? Why is the attempt made to establish a bond of sympathy between the French Canadians and the Indians and Half-breeds who are in arms in the North-West? When a Parisian writer recently raised the question whether, in the event of war taking place between England and France, French Canadians would fight on the side of England, the *Minerve* replied with a point-blank negative. Whatever else may be thought of the confession, it cannot be objected to as lacking in definiteness or candour.

OPINIONS may differ as to the best mode of fighting Half-breeds and Indians; but the opinion of a Roman Catholic missionary, who is familiar with the North-West, published in *L'Étandard*, has the merit of being

based upon an intimate knowledge of the facts. The enemy with which our troops have to deal, he says, never fights in mass or in the open. The occupation of bison-hunters has made both Indians and Half-breeds the best of horsemen and the best of marksmen in encounters with an enemy. Their practice is to harass the enemy night and day, to kill the sentinels and the teamsters, to make a sudden dash on the flank of a moving column and ride rapidly away, and, whenever possible, to keep out of sight. With such rapidity are their movements made that sometimes a ride of a hundred miles a day is made. With the nature of the country for a distance of three hundred miles in one direction and five hundred in another they are familiar, every hill and every gully being known to them. What chance, our missionary asks, have foot soldiers against mounted men who fight in this fashion? He would oppose to the rebels men who fight in the same way as themselves: the pioneers of the North-West, *voyageurs*, practised scouts and modern cow-boys, mounted on Indian horses. To the Crees and other connections of the Half-breeds, among whom he places the Blackfeet, he would oppose their hereditary enemies including the Sioux. Canada is the country of the latter, and our missionary thinks they may fairly be called upon to defend it. This means of quelling the insurrection would probably be effective; but it would not be without its drawbacks. The objection to the employment of Indians would be minimized by the fact that they would be opposed to men who fight in their own way; and there are conceivable cases in which the acceptance of their services might even be desirable. Our missionary advocates their employment on the ground of humanity, believing that it would be the means of saving precious lives. This does not mean, we feel sure, that the lives of Indians and Half-breeds are not precious in the eyes of the missionary; but that the adoption of the mode of warfare recommended would greatly diminish the loss of life. The troops unavoidably expose themselves to slaughter where Indians and Half-breeds would manage to keep out of sight. But if there were no other objection to the missionary's suggestion, probably much time would be required to get together the sort of force which he names; and when got it would, if left to itself, be difficult to keep in hand. If used at all it would have to be used as an auxiliary, and not as the sole means of crushing the rebellion and restoring peace.

No one denies the constitutional power of Parliament to pass a Franchise Bill, and it is useless to argue that its passage would be high treason against the majesty of the Provinces. But, while it is quite open to Parliament to regulate the franchise by which its members shall be elected, it is equally at liberty to accept the varying franchises which have been found best suited to the several Provinces. The differences between the qualifications prescribed by the Provincial Legislatures are not great enough to make a Franchise Bill to regulate the election of members of Parliament necessary. In two opposite directions the Government Bill makes unnecessary and undesirable changes: it disfranchises male electors in Prince Edward Island, and creates a woman's suffrage, beginning with spinsters and widows. It is always an ungracious thing to take away the franchise from men on whom it has once been conferred; and it would be a perilous experiment to alter the relations between the sexes for the purpose, admitted by the Premier of giving a few additional votes to the Tory Party. That these tactics are borrowed from the Tory Party in England there is no attempt to conceal. The two provisions convey the emphatic condemnation of the measure, and the action of the House is at once putting its foot on the proposal to extend the franchise to females is eminently satisfactory. The discretion proposed to be conferred on the Government in the selection of Revising Barristers to make additions to, and subtractions from, the list of voters would place a dangerous power in the hands of party leaders, and one which would be certain to be abused to the prejudice of the electors. The arguments for the necessity of the Bill are chiefly founded on the statement that the lists of electors for the Local Legislatures are prepared by municipal officers whom the Local Government can control, but over whom the Ottawa authorities have no influence, and that under the present system errors are made and injustice is done. The fact alleged is not true; neither Legislature nor Government has any control over the officers by whom the lists are prepared. By whomsoever they are prepared errors will creep in; but from wilful tampering they are as free as lists prepared under this Bill could be expected to be. The important point is the proportional representation of the Provinces in Parliament, and as this depends upon their respective populations it requires no general Franchise Bill for its regulation. In what way the different Provinces select their several quotas of members matters not, where the differences are not great: each Province can only send to Parliament the number of members to which it is entitled, and none can get an undue advantage over the others.

THE *Economist* heralds the appearance of Sir Leonard Tilley as a borrower in the London market by reminding him that "the credit of Canada would have improved much more than it has done if she had not been so constantly and so rapidly adding to her liabilities." What he may expect to find when Canada asks for twenty-five millions of dollars—this will not be nearly enough—will be "that Canadian credit cannot bear those constant demands upon the money market." Sir Leonard's attempt to prove that nobody suffered from high protective duties does not strike the English journal as a mark of genius, but instead creates a doubt whether he is "the man to whom the finances of a country like Canada can safely be entrusted." Two political railways have greatly increased the total of Canadian loans, and are in fact chiefly responsible for the heavy load of debt which, all things considered, has been piled up with a rapidity almost without parallel. Only by some stroke of extraordinary luck can we hope that the coming loan will be placed on as good terms as the last.

THE *Mail* triumphantly contests our vindication of Mr. Fenton's conduct in the Conspiracy Case with the strictures of the Chief Justice, whom we ourselves complimented on his impartiality. We complimented the Chief Justice on his impartiality because in a political trial if he showed any bias at all, it was not for but against the political party to which he himself belonged and to which he owed his appointment. But you may compliment a judge on his impartiality without binding yourself to concur in everything that falls from his lips. If the conduct of Mr. Fenton were a point of law we should not presume to differ with the Chief Justice: as it is merely a point of propriety we do. Mr. Fenton was told that he would in all probability be called upon immediately to frame an indictment of a very unusual and difficult character, and though the case was not then actually ripe he proceeded at once to consider and prepare his form. A man, and above all a lawyer, who never does anything worse than this may be considered sure of one of the best places in the Kingdom of Heaven. We should not wonder if he were to be placed even higher than Mr. Wilkinson. And now let us all hope that the very last of the Conspiracy Case has been heard.

WE have no desire to have any further controversy with the *Montreal Herald*. We have no desire to have controversies with any of our brethren in the Press. We wish and have always tried while entering into fair discussion to maintain relations of amity and courtesy with them all. The rule of the Press is that editorials shall be credited to the editor. It forbids personal attacks on contributors. Such attacks must always be conjectural; they are often most unjust, and the practice of making them is liable to the grossest abuse, inasmuch as an unscrupulous and ungentlemanly editor might thus drive a valuable contributor out of a rival journal. In England any journalist who did such things would be socially tabooed by his profession, and we do not see why the standard of honour and good-breeding for journalists should be lower in Canada than it is in England. Anonymous journalism is the established custom, and there are strong reasons in its favour. THE WEEK has no special ground for dreading a change in this respect. If articles were to be signed, it would only appear that among the contributors to this journal there is not one who can be supposed to be actuated in the line he takes by any other motive than his convictions. But so long as the present system continues, we shall continue to observe its obligations and to insist on their observance towards ourselves. Those who choose to hoist the black flag must prepare themselves for the consequences, which to proprietors and patrons of journals might sometimes be unpleasant.

WHILE negotiations between the British and Russian Governments were going on, with an apparently increasing prospect of a peaceful solution, and when the Boundary Commission was on the point of setting to work, General Komaroff, a Russian Jingo, has suddenly taken the law into his own hands, and by an attack upon the Afghans precipitated the war which he and his fellow-barbarians desire. Of the two versions of the affair, that of Sir Peter Lumsden and that of General Komaroff, nobody doubts that the one given by the British officer is true: to Russians the obligation of veracity is unknown. General Komaroff, in committing his act of aggression, relied, and, as it appears, with only too good reason, on the support of the military party at St. Petersburg and on the criminal weakness of the Czar, who, though personally not inclined to war, is afraid of losing his popularity with the army. In presence of this outrage, the questions with which diplomacy was before occupied recede into the background, and unless reparation can be obtained there must be war. Of obtaining reparation there is but a slender chance, since the Czar has signally identified himself with General Komaroff's conduct by thanking the General

and rewarding his troops. Perhaps a minister of a different temperament from that of Mr. Gladstone would at once and without further parley have made a forward movement; safety might have been found in that bold course; but bold courses are easily suggested by irresponsible critics. The only hope now left is the mediation of Germany and Austria, each of whom must feel that if England were to succumb in the impending struggle her turn would soon come. Especially must this apprehension be present to the mind of Austria, whose doom has long been registered as next on the scroll of destiny to that of the "Sick Man." The sinister movements of France, which have fulfilled the anticipations expressed by us when she suddenly arrested her course of aggression in China, are likely to enhance German and Austrian fears by portending a still more extensive conflagration. Bismarck's sentiments towards England are probably unfriendly; he would not be sorry to see her forces consumed in a struggle which would weaken and impoverish Russia at the same time. But the German Emperor is, in the last resort, master of the German council: he is certainly in favour of peace, and he is believed to have great personal influence over the Czar. He ought to be able easily to convince the Czar that the idea of dissipating political dangers at home by setting the world on fire is no less foolish than it is wicked. The late Emperor of the French played that game and the deserved result was the death of that arch felon in exile. By European war all the revolutionary fires will be called into play and Nihilism will be the chief gainer in the end. Arbitration, about which some philosophic Radicals are babbling, is obviously inapplicable to this case, the military or imperial abettors of General Komaroff would be bound by no award, and the delay would only give them an opportunity of securing points of vantage. Mr. Bright shows his wisdom in refusing to attend an arbitration meeting. Among the difficulties of the situation with which the British Government has to deal must not be overlooked the character and habits of the Afghans, who are a collection of wild and predatory clans, brave and not ungenerous in disposition, but fickle and untrustworthy like other barbarians, while they obey no central rule, the measure of the Ameer's power over them being that of his personal force or influence. To operate against Russia across the country of these clansmen and in reliance on the steadiness of their friendship is perilous work. In India all looks well, and Russia is not likely to be encouraged in aggressive insolence by any signs of disaffection in that quarter. The wish that there may be no war is perhaps in us father to the thought that peace is still possible; but we look with rather more hopefulness than is generally felt to German and Austrian mediation. The vigorous preparations of England for war and the spirit manifested by her people will second the efforts of mediators in the most effectual way. Mr. Gladstone may not be the best man, nor may his Cabinet be the best set of men, for the crisis; but his character and his antecedents, especially with regard to the Russian question, are an assurance to the nation and to the world at large that a war into which he goes must be inevitable and just.

AMERICAN opinion, in the quarrel between England and Russia, is decidedly in favour of England. So our correspondents in the United States tell us. The tendency of sentiment is less visible in the Press, which, like the politicians, adheres rather mechanically to the Anti-British tradition and is more or less influenced by the Irish, than in society, the feeling of which has of late years been growing very kindly towards the Mother Country, while to the native American the Irish are as far as possible from being objects of love or sympathy. The tone, however, of the Press is generally favourable to England, and an almost universal disposition is shown by the journals to accept the English and reject the Russian version of the Pendjeh affair. It may safely be said that Russia will receive no sort of support, moral or material, from the American people, and that, if she attempts in any way to make their ports the base of her cruising or privateering, international law will be inflexibly put in force against her. Very different would have been the case fifteen years ago. Russia had then won the hearts of the American people by her cheap but welcome and polite professions of sympathy during the Civil War, while the memory of the contumelious treatment which they had received at the hands of the British aristocracy and of the ravages of the *Alabama* still rankled in their breasts. And now the policy of compensation for the depredations of the *Alabama* is abundantly vindicated. Now they who, during the Civil War, strove to restrain aristocratic outrage and to preserve friendly relations between the British and the American people reap a rich reward. Now some pensive reflections might find their way into the mind of Lord Salisbury, the leading incendiary of the Southern Club, if his lordship were not too much occupied in doing fresh mischief by scattering apprehensions of revolt in India, and adding, as far as is in his power, the perils of faction within the commonwealth to those of war without.

It may be regarded as a redeeming feature of the quarrel with Russia that it must put an end to the waste of British valour resources and blood in the Soudan. That ill-starred adventure was never justified by any settled policy or substantial object. The nation was lured into it by a heroic but mystical knight-errant who took up a position beyond the proper line of operations, trusting to his supernatural powers. The Government, in risking an army to rescue him, obeyed a violent burst of popular emotion, which it took for national opinion, though, if it had stood firm, the nation might have listened to reason. The passionate desire to smash the Mahdi has now subsided, or been superseded by a more serious cause of excitement. With an army of 200,000 men against Russia's 800,000, England plainly cannot afford to leave troops in Egypt. Her brave soldiers will be withdrawn, and we may be sure they will gladly depart from the scene of a warfare at once desperate and ignoble, of terrible endurances and of barren victories. It is of course desirable that the withdrawal should take place as quietly and with as little of the aspect of enforced retreat as possible. And now mark how the Party system of government works at a mortal crisis of the nation's destiny, and how completely identical the service of a Party is with devotion to the public good. Sir Stafford Northcote, as leader of the Opposition, espying an opportunity of embarrassing the Government, rises to declaim upon the importance of the Egyptian question and to protest against withdrawal. He is willing to maim his country when she is entering on a struggle for her life, rather than forego a chance of damaging his political opponent. And he is not a low demagogue or a ward politician, but a baronet with broad acres and a long pedigree. What then are we to expect from common partisans?

THE result of the Prince of Wales's visit to Ireland must be held to have justified the counsels of Lord Spencer, if it was by him, as is said, that the step was recommended. It is in accordance with the policy which has always been advocated by those who had most carefully studied the character of the Irish people. What the Irish want is not the repeal of the Union or political innovation of any sort, but kindness, respect, and sympathy. The road to their allegiance is through their hearts. It is deplorable that this was not seen and acted upon long ago. If the Queen could have been induced to spend every alternate summer in Ireland, the Irish problem would now be in a much less desperate state. One or two short sessions of Parliament at Dublin for the special consideration of Irish questions would also have been most useful, at once in guiding legislation by the light of local knowledge and in appeasing the craving for a Parliament in College Green. But while the Court has refused to do its duty and the Government persisted in its false line of political concession, demagogues and enemies of the realm have been allowed to carry on their work and they have succeeded too well in souring the Irish heart. Still the Prince and Princess as they passed along have almost everywhere evoked a great breadth of loyalty. The Nationalist policy of silent and dignified indifference has totally broken, and the Nationalist members of Parliament have been compelled to go in person and organize riots, which they have done with a very limited measure of success. Never again can it be said after what we have seen, that Ireland is a unit or anything like a unit in favour of separation. Evidently the preponderance of sentiment is the other way. In the Protestant North especially much good will have been done. The Government in upholding order with severe impartiality and restraining Unionist as well as Separationist demonstrations has worn the appearance of discouraging and almost of repudiating its friends. By the Radical, whose philosophic and philanthropic aim it is to purchase the Irish Vote with the dismemberment of the country, hatred and contumely have been poured upon the Ulster Protestants whose gallant, staunch and indomitable loyalty such politicians regard with the best reason as the main obstacle to the fulfilment of their designs. This had gone so far that fears for the fidelity of the North had begun to be felt by loyal men while hopes of its secession arose in the breasts of Disunionists. By the Prince's visit those fears have been dissipated and those hopes have been confounded. Alarms about the personal safety of the Prince and his consort we said, and have all along felt sure, were baseless as far as Fenianism was concerned. The Royal pair were safer in Ireland than at Sandringham. In Ireland they are specially guarded by the policy of those whom all the assassins obey and who know very well that their crime would be the most frightful of all possible blunders.

GENERAL GRANT shows the same indomitable tenacity in battling with the last enemy that he showed in battling with the enemy on the Rappahannock, and seems determined once more to fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. But a formidable consensus of physicians pronounce his malady cancer, cure impossible, and the end not far off, in spite of the

present rally. There has perhaps been hardly another instance, except the case of Garfield, of a man's death agonies being thus minutely reported and watched in their daily progress by a curious and sympathizing world. If the General reads the papers they must be pleasant reading for him. He may learn from them that his case, struggle as he may, is hopeless; that of operations for the excision of cancer only 14 per cent. have been successful; that in his case owing to the situation of the cancer an operation is out of the question; that his torture may possibly be prolonged for two years from the first appearance of the disease; but that death may ensue at any time either from exhaustion caused by putrid pneumonia, from an enlargement of the cancer so as to prevent food from entering the stomach, thus killing him from starvation, or from an ulceration of an artery and hemorrhage. The advocates of "Euthanasia" will point to this touching case and ask why a man, when medical science has irrevocably pronounced his doom, should not be allowed to die an easy death instead of being condemned thus to expire in tortures worse and more protracted than the cruel ingenuity of Italian tyrants ever devised for its victims. The physician, of course, is bound by the existing rules of morality and of his profession to play to the very end the game of chess against death, even though everything worthy of the name of life may have gone, and nothing but the capacity for exquisite suffering may remain. Nor can it be denied that there would be great difficulty in authorizing him, as the Euthanasians propose, even with the deliberate consent of the patient, to terminate the scene of agony. Yet the question will probably some day present itself for serious consideration. The theological argument that Providence has sent the suffering is, like many other arguments from what are assumed to be ordinances of Providence, of little real validity. If Providence has sent the suffering, Providence has also sent the means of escape.

In English law there is no wrong without a remedy. By availing himself of a special formula a subject can always bring suit against the Crown. But in the law of the United States there may be a wrong and a great wrong without a remedy. This appeared in the great Virginia case, on which judgment was delivered the other day by the Supreme Court. An invaluable article of the Constitution forbids any legislation which would impair the obligation of contracts; but there is a much less admirable amendment of the Constitution declaring that no State shall be liable to be sued. There is reason for suspecting that this amendment was obtained for the very purpose of enabling States to repudiate. Virginia, seduced from the path of honour by the pestilent and knavish demagogue, Malone, has repudiated, and has forbidden her collectors to receive for taxes the coupons of State bonds, notwithstanding a promise on the face of the bonds that the coupons will be so received. Suit was brought against the collectors who had distrained upon taxpayers notwithstanding the tender of the coupons. Virginia pleaded her sovereign right under the constitutional amendment to swindle with impunity. But the suit being against the collectors, not against the State, the Supreme Court happily found itself able, though by a divided judgment, to protect the holders of the coupons. To the extent therefore of the value which the coupons may have as legal tender for taxes, justice is done to the creditors of the State. Perhaps further justice may be done hereafter when the devil of repudiation shall have been cast out and Virginia, coming to her right mind, shall see how much more valuable her credit is than her stealings. Sydney Smith, the satiric flagellator of Pennsylvanian repudiation, sold out at 30; but the Pennsylvanian bonds were afterwards at 120. Mississippi, it is true, did not do so well, but Mississippi was a slave State; and in slave States there was abundance of chivalry but very little honour.

M. LETELLIER DE SAINT-JUST*

If M. Letellier de Saint-Just had not become conspicuous for the courage which led him, in the exercise of the prerogative, as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, to dismiss his ministers, and thereby bring on himself the revenge of his own dismissal, he would not have been unknown to fame for the life-battle which he waged against the Roman Catholic priests of his Province, and which was provoked by their encroachments on the political domain. The contention that in dismissing the De Boucherville Ministry he went beyond the limits of his constitutional powers has not been successfully maintained. To dismiss him on the pretence that "his usefulness was gone" was to avoid a decision on the merits of the case. M. Casgrain assures us that the decision on which he acted was arrived at

by the Lieutenant-Governor without prompting or suggestion from any human being: a statement which is no doubt intended to silence the gossips who pretended to be able to name the adviser and to state the hour and the day on which he started on his pilgrimage to drop poison into the ear of the occupant of Spencer Wood. No farther additional light is thrown upon the incidents which put M. Letellier's name into every mouth, and which probably shortened his mortal as well as his official career. But a flood of light is thrown upon his struggles with the clergy and the spirit of the opposition which, in electoral contests, he had to meet.

How the Liberal Party of Lower Canada, with Lafontaine at its head, began to be Conservative, and how the tendency once commenced acquired additional force, M. P. B. Casgrain, in his account of the life and times of M. Letellier de Saint-Just very plainly shows. In Lower Canada the "Pléiade Rouge" which appeared above the horizon gradually developed into the Rouge Party. *Les Enfants Terribles of l'Avenir* were its prophets; its tendencies were republican, and it began its career by a vigorous onslaught upon tithes and the influence of the priests, whom it alienated and provoked into resistance. In Upper Canada Mr. Brown had put himself at the head of the Grit Party, to which he had at first been opposed. The programme of this party M. Cassault describes as being "about the same as that of the Rouges." The *Globe*, taking up the note sounded by Lord John Russell when Wiseman was made Archbishop of Westminster, observed no measure in its denunciation of the Roman Catholics. By a natural law of antagonism M. Cauchon brought the *Journal de Québec*, of which he was editor, and which was then the most powerful of all the French journals of Lower Canada, to the support of the assailed priests. These events gave to the political contests a degree of bitterness before unknown. The secession of the Rouges of Lower Canada and of the Grits in Upper Canada weakened the Liberal Party. The seceders, while ostensibly contemning the principles of the Tories, fought side by side with them; the contact created no repugnance, even at the first; uniformity of aim—the defeat of the Government—made the heterogeneous allies brothers in arms, if not in heart; and after the alliance had been endured for a while the fortuitous concurrence ended in a fraternal embrace in the presence of the public to which it afforded the sensation of a genuine scandal. The embrace had taken place at the polls; and after the elections were over, the Tories, who had never had any real relish for the alliance, finding themselves too feeble with the aid of these new and strange bed-fellows to grasp the reins of power, deserted their accidental allies and threw in their lot with the Liberals. From the moment the coalition was formed the Liberals became more and more Conservative, and the allied forces gave themselves the self-contradictory name of "Liberal-Conservatives."

The intermixture of politics and religion continued to embitter party contests; and it fell out that almost the entire political life of M. Letellier de Saint-Just was a battle with the clergy of his own Church. Yet he was himself a "good Catholic," and he seems to have suffered vicariously for the sins of others whose doctrines he never formally embraced. At his first election to the Legislative Assembly he consented to accept the position of a delegate pledged to uphold a programme which his supporters put into his hands, and which contained, among other things, a declaration in favour of Protection. But these "imperative instructions" he is said to have had a large share in framing. His opponent, M. Chapais, sought, by insinuation rather than by direct averment, to make him responsible for the opinions of *l'Avenir*; but he had not come into direct collision with the priests, and in the absence of their active interference he was elected. The first vote he gave was against the Lafontaine-Baldwin Government, though his course during the first session was remarkable for the independent part he played. For these two leaders, both of whom retired this session (1851), he had a genuine admiration. Of M. Papineau his opinion was not so exalted. Of Sir John Macdonald he wrote, at this early date: "This man is destined, if God spares his life, to out-distance all competitors in the race."

In M. Letellier's second election contest for Kamouraska, his opponent, M. Chapais, fought him with ammunition furnished by the *Globe*, in the shape of attacks upon the Roman Catholics. "He was sure to produce the effect desired," says M. Casgrain, "by tracing the connection between the Rouges and the Clear Grits." The clergy took sides against M. Letellier; and he gave mortal offence to one of them by telling him that his proper place was not the political platform from which he found him delivering a direct attack against himself. From this time the immense influence of the clergy made itself felt in the political contests of Lower Canada. *l'Avenir* claimed M. Letellier as a Rouge, and he did not repudiate the claim; in this his biographer thinks he was wrong, and contends that he ought to have appropriated the name of "Democrat," as

* Etude Historique; Letellier de Saint-Just et son Temps.

tending to designate a *nuance* less pronounced. He petitioned against the return of M. Chapeau as illegal; and if the new Parliament had not been dissolved before the case could be heard, it is probable that the question of the undue influence of the clergy would have been raised at this early date.

At the General Election of 1854 all the Roman Catholic clergy in the country opened fire from their pulpits upon M. Letellier. They confounded him with *L'Avenir*; and though M. Casgrain tells us there was nothing either in his writings or his speeches that would justify his being placed among the enemies of the clergy or the Church, his defence necessarily took an anti-clerical colour. The attack was so overdone that the bishop called upon one of the priests to retract something he had said. The retraction was characteristic. "I said it, my friends, it is true; and this gives additional force to the proverb, 'that all truth is not proper to be told.'" M. Letellier was grimly amused at the play on the words; and when the wound had partially healed he used to entertain his friends by recounting the apology which affirmed the original statement with emphasis and buttressed it with the support of a familiar proverb.

These specimens of M. Letellier's contests with the priests show the powerful influence against which he had to contend. Other candidates of the party to which he belonged fared no better; some of them, if possible, fared worse. As a result of their interference in the Charlevoix election in 1876, the Supreme Court of Quebec annulled the election. The "undue influence" of the priests in elections received a check. But M. Letellier felt that the civil authority was of itself powerless to put an end to this abuse. Being then a member of Mr. Mackenzie's Government, he conferred with his colleagues on the subject, and drew up a "respectful remonstrance" to the authorities of Rome, whence a telegram came in reply directing the priests to abstain from interference in elections. But it was too late; the conflict had been entered upon with more than the usual energy.

An Apostolic Delegate was sent from Rome to enquire into the facts. The bishops had previously inspired the priests to give their blessing to one political party and their curses to another. Mgr. Conroy had come to make peace for the time being, and he would make the bishops explain away their own words. In their joint letter of the 22nd September, 1865, they had said, "A political party may be judged dangerous, not only by its programme and its antecedents, but also by the separate (*particuliers*) programmes of its leaders, of its principal members and of its press, if this party does not disavow and definitely separate from the offenders." Mgr. Conroy brought the bishops together and asked them to prepare another joint pastoral explaining these words away. According to the author of "La Source du Mal de l'Epoque au Canada," the Apostolic Delegate himself wrote the explanatory pastoral of October 11, 1877; the bishops not being able to agree upon one prepared by one of their own number whom he had named for that purpose. But this explanatory pastoral did not at once secure the entire submission of the clergy, and the Congregation of the Propaganda, September 13, 1871, sent to the Archbishop of Quebec a decree which M. Casgrain regards as "destined to put an end to the religious war set on foot in this country against the Liberals." The appearance of "La Source du Mal de l'Epoque," which M. Casgrain may possibly not have seen, since it has been interdicted by the Bishop of Montreal and has been rigidly suppressed, makes it certain that this effect has not been produced; and we are assured that this ultramontane pamphlet, which marks the boldest step yet taken by the extreme party, expresses the opinions of a great majority of the priests in the dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers. There are different ways of exercising clerical influence, of which the frankest is not always the most dangerous. In Ontario this influence is not unfelt; though probably nothing is done on which a complaint similar to that sent to Rome by Mr. Mackenzie's Government could be founded; and surely an influence which can be exercised with impunity is not less dangerous than one which it is possible to check. The confession of M. Letellier that the civil authority is insufficient to protect the citizens against undue clerical influence in political affairs, and that this influence can only be effectually curbed by the exercise of authority by the Roman Congregations, throws a flood of light upon the situation and reveals a helplessness which is not gratifying to our self-love. THORPE MABLE.

SIR J. LUBBOCK thinks that the great readers of the future will be workmen and artisans, who will find in quiet study the necessary complement to their mechanical toil; whilst professional men will seek relief from sedentary pursuits in manual games and out-door exercise. We agree with him that workingmen are certain to become greater readers. But the appetite for books grows with what it feeds on, and experience seems to show that the student is likely to grow more bookish than ever.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.

IN these days of rigid analysis, when everything, even Scripture itself, is subjected to the keenest scrutiny and criticism, it would seem strange that the gross misstatements and pseudo-scientific jargon of Prohibition lecturers and advocates should pass current so long without serious contradiction and exposure. While the teetotallers confined themselves to the reformation of the drunkard and restricting the liquor traffic—especially in ardent spirits—to reasonable bounds, they were doing society a service and deserved the encomiums of all good citizens. But finding that their efforts did not always succeed, and that their profession was a profitable one, they have at last come to denounce every drop of alcohol as a virulent poison and to roundly abuse everyone who does not agree with them. The London *Lancet*, in a recent editorial on the subject, says: "The intemperance of the teetotallers has greatly hindered the cause of temperance. Their denunciations of moderation and moderate drinking have estranged whole classes of men who would have brought strength and help to their cause. Their dogmatism about what constitutes food and what poison, and about the injurious effects of alcohol, has excited ridicule and laughter rather than intelligent interest. By such an attitude the medical profession has been prevented from co-operation with those who see in the drunkenness of the country a gigantic evil and disgrace to be remedied at any cost short of that of talking nonsense."

Their assumption that alcohol is not a food rests, as I pointed out in a recent address to the National Liberal Temperance Society, upon the hypothesis of Liebig, which was abandoned years ago. The popular notion in regard to food is rather erroneous. For instance, the unscientific mind divides the ingesta, or all material taken into the system, into "food" and "drink." Such a classification is completely worthless for physiological purposes. "Food" and "drink" constitute terms referring only to the particular state any article for consumption may happen to be in, viz., in a solid or liquid state. What is drunk, for instance, and this holds particularly good in the case of milk, may be very rich in food, or solid matter, while in the food we eat there is invariably a large quantity of liquid matter. Hence the separation of the ingesta into food and drink is not suitable for scientific purposes. The two real factors in life are food and air. Regarded then in this comprehensive light food embraces both solid and liquid matter.

Liebig divided the ingesta into two classes, nitrogenized, or those principles which contained nitrogen, and the non-nitrogenized, or those not containing any. The former he considered true tissue-forming or "histogenetic" material, the latter as being simply heat producers. The former he termed the "plastic elements of nutrition," the latter the "elements of respiration," or as they are now termed "calorificants." This only holds good in part, however, for it has since been shown that true histogenetic material may in certain cases be utilized in the place of non-nitrogenized material to produce heat, and that, *vice versa*, the latter may take the place of the former, an instance of which we have in the formation of adipose tissue from the fats and starches. Liebig's classification still holds good, however, for various reasons—one being its convenience.

Muscular force, according to Liebig, involved the destruction of muscular tissue; consequently it was held that non-nitrogenous principles, since they did not, according to Liebig, enter into tissue formation, could not be considered in the light of foods. According to this view nitrogenous matter alone constituted the source of nervous and muscular force and energy. This doctrine was generally accepted, and until recently held to be a scientific truth. Such was the high standing of its author that it—though not based upon any experimental data—formed the standard by which the nutritive value of any food was judged. Gradually, however, experimental enquiry has demonstrated its error, and it is now completely rejected.

If muscular action is coincident with, or involves the destruction of, muscular tissue, then the product of destruction or decomposition of such tissue must of necessity be eliminated from the body, and the amount of such elimination would bear a direct proportion to the amount of energy expended. Now the principal channel by which nitrogen is eliminated from the system is the kidneys, through which it escapes in the form of urea. Such was the general acceptance of Liebig's hypothesis that chemists have asserted, until quite recently, without any analytical proof that such was really the case, that the amount of urea eliminated was increased with the amount of work expended. Space is too short to give the many experiments that went to prove in the most decided and conclusive manner that so far from increasing in proportion to the power expended the amount of urea was in many cases diminished. These amply proved that muscular-tissue disintegration could not be the source of muscular power, and, if not, then the true source must be looked for elsewhere.

At this juncture the doctrine of the "correlation of the physical forces" was enunciated by Grove. The position maintained was that all forces are capable of reciprocal production, or, in more simple words, heat, light, sound, motion, electricity and magnetism are all interchangeable, that either may produce the others, and neither could originate except from some preceding force or forces. This doctrine, now thoroughly accepted, together with that of the "conservation of energy," cleared the way for a thorough understanding of what constitutes food. Conservation of energy implies that the quantity of energy is as indestructible as matter, and that, however variously it may be transformed in all the manifold changes of the universe, it cannot be created or annihilated, or decreased or increased. The doctrine further implies that each of the different forms of energy have their fixed reciprocal equivalents, or, in other words, so much chemical energy will yield so much heat, and that that again will yield so much mechanical power. The mechanical equivalent of heat given by Joule, of Manchester, may be found in any standard work on dynamics.

Actual energy is evolved from the sun. When a weight is lifted by the hand it may seem a long way off to go to the sun as the primary cause, yet such is the fact which the doctrine of the conservation of energy teaches us. By vegetable life the sun's energy is made potential in the carbon compounds formed. In these the energy is stored up in a latent condition, and this potential energy is reconverted into actual energy when they undergo oxidation during combustion or utilization in the animal economy. Thus it will be seen that we should consider as true foods all principles which undergo metamorphosis in the system, building up any portion of the body, and by oxidation in the lungs producing heat and muscular force. Alcohol in Liebig's time was understood to undergo oxidation in the lungs to carbon dioxide and water; but not containing any nitrogen was not classed as a nutriment. "Alcohol," says Liebig, "stands second only to the fats as a respiratory material." Liebig, however, adduced no evidence of this, basing it upon general chemical considerations. That it should occupy such a position, however, seemed so reasonable that it was generally accepted. A reaction was started by the announcement by M.M. Lallemand, Perrin and Duroy, that they had discovered alcohol in an unchanged state in the secretions after the ingestion of a certain quantity. This formed the ground, according to both Liebig's and the present definition of food, for the denial that alcohol possesses any alimentary value. Dr. Smith repeated these experiments with a similar result; the test employed was the one known as the chromic-acid reaction. If alcohol escape from the body in an unchanged state then it can no longer be considered a food. Considering the quantity of alcohol in fermented and spirituous liquors consumed under the idea of their benefiting the system, the question, says Dr. Pavy, becomes one of vital importance. It must be observed that none of these observers have been enabled to estimate the quantity eliminated, the amount being too small for ordinary processes of analysis.

Dr. Anstie directs attention to a series of observations of his own which throw grave doubts on the soundness of the opinion of the French observers and Dr. Smith. He shows that the chromic-acid test is one of extreme delicacy, being affected by the minutest quantity of alcohol. Dr. Parkes, in conjunction with Count Wollowicz, points out that they have obtained the chromic-acid reaction with the condensed perspiration from the arm of a man who had taken no alcohol for twenty-six days previously. Dr. Dupré agrees with Anstie, and Thudichum in England, and Schulinius and Baudot on the continent, in believing that the chief quantity of alcohol ingested is destroyed in the system. Dr. Dupré, after a series of masterly experiments conducted upon himself, sums up as follows: "The amount of alcohol eliminated per day does not increase with the continuance of the alcohol diet; therefore all the alcohol consumed daily must of necessity be disposed of daily, and as it certainly is not eliminated within that time, it must be destroyed in the system." "The elimination of alcohol following the ingestion of a dose or doses of alcohol ceases in from nine to twenty-four hours after the last dose has been taken." "The amount of alcohol eliminated, in both breath and urine, is a minute fraction only of the amount taken." In agreement with Parkes and Wollowicz, Dr. Dupré found that after six weeks' total abstinence from alcohol, and even in the case of a teetotaller, a substance was eliminated in the urine, and perhaps also it is stated in the breath, which, though apparently not alcohol, gave all the reactions used for the detection of traces of alcohol. "It passes over with the first portion of the distillate," says Dr. Dupré. "It yields acetic acid on oxidation, gives the emerald-green reaction with chromic acid, and yields iodoform;" he further adds that this had been already noticed by M. Lieben. Shortly after the publication of the above, an article by Dr. Anstie appeared in the *Practitioner*.* In one experiment mentioned therein, brandy was administered to a dog to the extent of one ounce daily for ten

days, when the animal was killed and the alcohol from the whole body estimated. The total quantity recovered during the ten days and from the body amounted to only one-fourth of the dose which had been administered two hours before death. "These experiments furnish us," remarks Dr. Anstie, "with a final and conclusive demonstration of the correctness of Dr. Dupré's arguments against the possibility of material accumulation of alcohol in the body. "From a review of the evidence," says Dr. Pavy, "as it at present stands, there is sufficient before us to justify the conclusion that the main portion of the alcohol ingested is destroyed in the system, and, if this is the case, that the destruction is attended with oxidation and a corresponding liberation of force."

Pavy places alcohol between the carbohydrates and the fats, and in accordance with other observers gives it a much higher place in regard to heat production than the starches from which it is derived. It seems to me that this peculiarity is worth investigating, and offers a fair field of enquiry to the chemist. From a due consideration of all the preceding facts it will readily be seen how perfectly justified the chemist is in considering alcohol a valuable food: not only for the amount of force liberated by its oxidation, but for its ready assimilability, and those who, in spite of the clearest evidence of the senses, would controvert scientific facts, only betray their lamentable ignorance or utter disregard of the sublime truths of nature.

C. GORDON RICHARDSON.

THE AMERICAN VIEW OF THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

WASHINGTON.

THE WEEK was entirely right in justifying the conduct of the Canadian Government in sending its troops through its own territory exclusively to quell the outbreak in the North-West. Had permission been asked to transport troops or munitions of war through the territory of the United States it would have been refused. It is not meant by this to assert or suggest that the Government at Washington ever had the subject under formal consideration, for the truth is that nobody in authority here expected such a request from the Government of Canada; but the reproduction in the journals of the United States of articles in the Canadian press, attacking or defending the Cabinet at Ottawa for not making use of the shorter line by way of the United States, induced considerable unofficial inquiry into the subject, with the conclusion hereinbefore indicated.

It would have been unfortunate if a desire to get an early grasp of the rebellion induced an application to send Canadian soldiers through our territory. It would have practically compelled our people to pass judgment upon the rebellion with means of knowledge even now absurdly insufficient, and such a judgment would have been certain to lean strongly towards the Half-breeds. As the matter now stands the general feeling in the United States is complimentary towards the vigour of the Government and the patriotism and alertness of the militia, and sympathetic towards the settlements exposed to the horrors of both barbarous and savage warfare. If the insurrection does not drag along throughout the summer little is to be feared from the Indians of the United States. The agents have them well in hand, and the whole frontier is in the hands of Brigadier-General Terry, a highly capable and intelligent officer. If the reported alliance between Riel and the Canadian Indians should be true, and it should result in serious slaughter of settlers, the claims of humanity would doubtless be permitted to outweigh the colder doctrines of non-intervention, and the right of way would probably be freely granted.

The anxiety of a part of the Canadian press respecting a Fenian raid is not understood here, where nothing is better known than that there is neither organization nor resources for such an attempt, even if there was stomach for the enterprise. The large majority of the Irish in the United States who have social standing and means sufficient to give them an influence upon American or Irish-American opinion are still believers in Mr. Parnell, the Irish Parliamentary Party, and the National League, and would discountenance any project or movement not directly approved by the Irish leader. The vicious and ignorant would not be content with striking so indirectly at England as would be implied by an attempt on Canada. If an invasion of Canada could be openly promoted and organized here, it would fail from the beginning for want of funds—men could be gotten of course for that, or any other such enterprise, if money enough were offered. The competition among the different kinds and classes of Irish patriots to finger the pennies of the labouring Irish is so keen that the Fenian organization has practically disappeared, and it is ridiculous to read of Riel receiving funds from a treasury that does not exist to arm his followers. There may be good reasons why Canada should divide her slender regiments into home and service battalions, but Fenianism should not be charged with the dislocation. Some of our military and Indian experts deem it unwise to have made use of the eastern militia at all, when enough men accustomed to the country and the habits of its insurgent people could have been brought into service for less than the maintenance of a regular military expedition will cost. Still, there may be political reasons for not taking the rough-and-ready course. The American Government always uses regular troops against Indians, fearing that if the loose material of the scene of warfare were employed the methods of repression used would be too drastic.

B.

* *Practitioner*, p. 15, July, 1874.

ART NOTES.

In two gorgeous blue morocco-bound volumes Mr. Alfred de Rothschild has catalogued his magnificent collection of pictures, furniture and decorative objects, the whole being illustrated by photographs. Amongst his treasures are works by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, Paul Potter, Wouvermans, David Teniers, the younger Watteau and two lovely Greuze. Several perfect sets of old Sévres, silver work from Italy, including the exquisite piece executed by Cellini representing Diana on a stag surrounded by hounds and accompanied by a Cupid, and the famous "Orpheus Cup" of enamelled gold, go to make up one of the noteworthy collections of the day.

THE discovery of a bronze statue in Rome is creating the greatest interest. The rapid conversion of ancient Rome into a modern capital now going on has resulted in the unearthing of an enormous number of art treasures. Of marble statues, busts, bas-reliefs, enough have been discovered during the past fourteen years to over-fill a new museum on the Capitol, while for many years the great galleries of the world, to say nothing of private collections, have all contained some large share of the marble wealth of the mighty city which in the time of Cassiodorus held as many statues as people. The Vatican museum alone possesses 2,000 specimens. But with all this abundance of marble work the discoveries of bronze statues have been few and far between. Of the 4,000 recorded bronze statues in Rome in the middle of the sixth century, by the middle of the fifteenth all had disappeared except the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. Even now the Vatican possesses only one and the Capitoline three statues. The gilt bronze Hercules of the Vatican was unearthed in 1864, and in 1881 the workmen on the Tiber embankment came across the remains of another, supposed to be Domitian. The next treasure was found on the 8th of February last while excavating foundations for the new national theatre on the brow of the Quirinal, the site of Hadrian's Temple of the Sun and Constantine's Thermae. It is the first complete bronze statue of undoubted Greek workmanship yet discovered. It represents the nude figure of an athlete; the weight of the body is thrown on the right leg; the right hand is behind the back and the left is held up; the index finger of this hand and the object it probably supported have disappeared, otherwise all the pieces of the statue have been found. It is fractured cleanly across the left shoulder and right thigh, and the left knee is broken. It is a grand piece of modelling from the art point of view, and represents, like a portrait, a magnificent type of physical perfection. It stands six feet ten and a-half inches in height. The wise of Rome appear to have come to the conclusion that this is a veritable work by Lysippus. If so, it is the only one out of the 1,500 bronze works that he is stated to have executed which has come to light.

AMONGST the treasures of a collector in Berlin there has just been found a genealogical family manuscript book, containing no less than 150 miniatures in oil painted chiefly on thin plates of gold and silver by artists whose very names have been forgotten. The miniatures are of great delicacy and well preserved. The book dates from the sixteenth century. It is to be reproduced in *fac simile*.

THE purchase of the Blenheim Raphael, the "Madonna Degli Ansdei," from the Duke of Marlborough for £70,000 for the National Gallery gave rise to a lively debate in the English House; the vote, however, favoured the committee by a majority of 101, there being thirty against the purchase. The vote was for £87,500, a Vandyke, from the same collection, being purchased for £17,500. This picture represents Charles I. on horseback.

A NEW process for the decoration of half-baked porcelain has been discovered at the Sévres manufactory, and the results were shown at the last exhibition of the Society of Arts and Manufactures. It has been desired to keep the process a trade secret so as to secure it for French industry. This, however, is found to be impracticable.

THE dispersion of Mr. Bohn's immense collection of miniatures was a source of great interest to connoisseurs. The prices realized were fairly good and in some cases high. A portrait of the Earl of Rochester, by S. Cowper, brought £16 5s.; Henri II. and other personages, £23 2s.; Ninon D'Enclos, in a brocaded dress and green scarf, £15; Benjamin Franklin, in a green coat with fur, on enamel, by De Bria, £15 4s. 6d.; Richard B. Sheridan, £14; George IV., when Prince of Wales, by Conway, £16 16s.; Madame de Maintenon nursing a dog, by La Tellerie, £21; Mrs. Siddons, in a white dress and turban, enamel, £5; John Gay, the poet, enamel, by Zinke, £9; Mrs. Fitzherbert, in white dress and powdered hair, by Conway, £63.

THE Annual Exhibitions of the Roman Art Societies appear to have been very successful—the Roman Water Colour Society and the exhibit of the Palazzo Delle Belle Arte having made a good show. The private studios in Rome, however, at all times command higher interest, and notably amongst these is the Studio of Corrodi, whose landscapes and figure studies from Cyprus, Egypt and the East have drawn a number of visitors, including King Humbert and Queen Margharita.

DURING the forthcoming season in London religious art will be represented by no less than three huge canvases. Echena's "Arrival at Calvary," Munkacsy's "Calvary," and Holman Hunt's "Triumph of the Innocents." Echena is a modern Spanish artist, and his picture is destined for the high altar in the pro-Cathedral, Madrid. The awful procession has just reached the summit, and preparations are being made for the erection of the crosses. The tumultuous bearing of the crowd, kept back by the Roman soldiery, is in strong contrast to the dignity of the Christ, whose white robe is soiled and blood-stained, and whose face shows signs of distress and exhaustion; the whole colouring is extremely subdued. Herr Munkacsy has produced a dramatic picture, a composition of undoubted

power, full of dark shadows and rich colouring, but lacking in that subtle sense of reverence which should differentiate such a work from the mere scene of an ordinary execution. The moment chosen is the final one, when all the horror of the act of dying has been succeeded by the quiet of the last sigh; the Virgin is in tears at the foot of the cross, and the staring crowds of peasants, priests and soldiers are for the moment hushed. The work, however, though strongly effective, is not spoken of as competing with this painter's "Christ before Pilate," the success of which was exceptional. In his "Triumph of the Innocents," Mr. Holman Hunt has revelled in the graceful fancies of his idealistic mind, and treating the old story of the Flight into Egypt, has surrounded the path of the humble little band of fugitives with a charming army of child forms: the spirits of the martyred babes of Herod's cruel edict gather about the holy family and lighten the darkness of the night with their own glorified presence. However fanciful the subject, it has been exquisitely treated, and in the lovely faces of the children the incongruous element of the picture may well be forgiven. The colouring is the colouring of Holman Hunt, and the whole picture is emphatically original and characteristic. Mr. Ruskin has furnished a glowing panegyric on the work. Amongst the pictures of the year will be one painted by Millais for Sir Michael Bass, the well-known brewer, and a portrait of the Prince of Wales in masonic dress by Chevalier Desanges. Frith will send a historical subject, "Knox's Interview with Mary Queen of Scots." Frank Hall supplies a portrait of Lord Dufferin, and Sir Frederick Leighton a piece of statuary. Luke Fildes will send a scene in Venice. Briton Riviere has a picture called the "Sheep Stealers," and Marcus Stone one entitled "The Gambler's Wife."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE has given \$100 in aid of the expenses of the Art Association of Ottawa. This association held its annual exhibition of pupils' work, and the prizes in connection with it were distributed, on Monday, the 13th. The Governor-General made the presentation, and at the same time spoke upon the general question of art culture. The Hon. Mr. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, was present on the occasion, and referred briefly to the interesting and important work of industrial art training upon which his department is engaged.

MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER has received the distinction of having one of his pictures accepted by the Hanging Committee of the Paris Salon for the forthcoming exhibition.

DELTA.

HERE AND THERE.

THE annual banquet of the Toronto St. George's Society proved a most gratifying celebration. There was not only a larger assembly than usual, but all the arrangements were upon the most liberal scale—a not unimportant item when Englishmen meet as such. The present difficulties and prospective dangers of the Empire served, as they always do serve, to stimulate the patriotism of some hundred and thirty members of a race which is not by any means so clannish as it might be, and the usual loyal toasts were received with enthusiasm. Naturally their kinsmen fighting in the North-West were not forgotten, and could Colonel Otter have heard the stentorian cheer which went up after his telegram was read pleading "another engagement" as excuse for not being present, he would have felt that the splendid work being done by Canadians is appreciated to the full by their English brethren. It is the most difficult of tasks to say anything new at the annual dinner of a society, and His Honour the Lieut-Governor doubtless expressed the general feeling of those who responded to toasts when he said that he would prefer to be unreported, and to simply feel himself one of a company of jolly good fellows—which unquestionably was the fact.

THE Liberal Temperance Association is doing good work in Toronto. As was expected, many who, impressed with the evils of drunkenness, sympathized with the Scott Act as the only remedy then before the public, are now coming forward in support of a more liberal and practical movement. If our friends, however, are to be thoroughly successful, better arrangements must be made in the organization of these meetings. However powerful, and no matter how able, a speaker may be, he cannot without minimizing his influence continually appear before audiences to some extent composed of the same persons. The saw about a change of meat applies with equal force to oratorical and literary pabulum. For the same reason it would be advisable that each speaker at an ordinary meeting should be allotted a certain time in which to express his views. Fifteen or twenty minutes, except in special cases, would probably be found long enough. An additional advantage would be that under some such regulation it might be practicable to allow discussion—a result not possible without confusion where there are no pre-arranged rules.

WHATEVER may be thought of the action taken by some Toronto ministers in regard to the suppression of Sunday newspapers, there can be no question as to their general whole-souledness in the matter. It is all the more to be regretted, therefore, that one of their number should have forgotten his cloth and gratuitously insulted the members of a calling in the ranks of which we are happy to say there are few men capable of following such an example. It is just as impossible to exclude undesirable recruits from the ranks of journalism as Mr. Milligan's co-workers have found it difficult to entirely close their profession against pharisees and time-servers; but to dub journalists "tramps," and generally to sneer at an honourable business, is a mistake not even justifiable by a perverted sense

of humour or an excess of zeal. It would appear that the reverend gentleman has recently modified his views upon this question, if it be true, as rumoured, that he was until lately a contributor to a local journal, and that he then recommended it to the attention of his congregation.—*Verbum sap.*

WITH great thoughtfulness and good taste the ladies and gentlemen who compose the Toronto Harmony Club have decided to offer the proceeds of their second performance of "Patience" to the fund in aid of sufferers by the North-West Rebellion. We understand that a tremendous rush has been made for tickets of admission to both representations (Friday and Saturday evenings), and that there is every prospect of the event proving the most successful, as it will certainly be the most fashionable, which has taken place in Toronto for some time.

WOULD the Montreal *Herald*—which by the way has again made itself amusingly angry at THE WEEK—say how much truth there is in the following *on dit*? So certain were the officers of a now notorious Quebec regiment that their men would refuse to fight Riel that fifty pairs of handcuffs were taken out as an important part of the outfit.

THERE were twenty-one failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against ten in the preceding week, and seventeen, thirty-nine and thirteen in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. In the United States there were 198 failures during the week as compared with 196 in the preceding week, and with 164, 186 and 105, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About eighty-five per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

It was about time for a Canadian Club to be formed in this city, says the *New York Town Topics*. "The natives of that British province have so greatly increased in number in the Metropolis during the past few years as to somewhat justify the remark lately made by a Wall Street broker, that the entire business of New York seemed to be passing rapidly into the hands of German Hebrews and "Kannucks." A club for mutual protection against such aspersions as these was therefore a good move for our resident Canadians. Erastus Wiman took the chair, I notice, at the organization. His active participation will deprive Staten Islanders of any interest in the new club, no matter where born, whose chief anxiety in regard to this gentleman now is, that his transit from their loved isle may be a rapid one. I was surprised not to see Mr. Gordon Macdonald's name in this new organization. So energetic and prominent a young Canadian should have received prompt recognition, and I cannot understand why Mr. Wiman should have overlooked so valuable a countryman."

ON every hand come proofs of the worthlessness of the American press as a news medium when it has to cater to Irish readers. Whilst the leading journals in the States, and more particularly those of the Eastern and Southern States, are showing the most friendly feelings towards England in discussing the Afghan incident, many of the Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati papers, and some of the less reputable of New York, not content with sympathizing with Russia, descend to the pettiness of circulating palpably false reports of the North-West imbroglio—thus endeavouring to hit the Mother Country over Canada's shoulder. Mr. Gladstone was, moreover, the other day described by one of these as having "probably not a single affinity with anything aristocratic," as being ready to accept a "diplomatic insult," and as thinking India "not worth a fight with Russia." One could understand an American journalist making a wrong estimate of Mr. Gladstone's character; but there is no sort of excuse to be given for the latter statements referred to, for the most modern of history gives them the lie direct. Nor could an intelligent reader of English news, even when it is coloured by an Irish-American "cablist," well form the opinion that Mr. Gladstone's sympathies were anti-aristocratic. His attitude in the recent dead-lock between the Lords and Commons alone would suffice to show his tendencies, not to mention his raising of Tennyson and others to the peerage, and a thousand other evidences lying ready to the hand of honest enquiry.

FROM the *National Republican* we learn that there was a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the St. George's Society in Washington on Thursday evening last. It is pleasant to read that "there was an unusual display of patriotism, every reference to the prospective difficulty between Russia and the Mother Country being received with enthusiasm." Professor Goldwin Smith responded to the toast "The Guests." In the course of his address he referred to the Anglo-Russian complication, the sentiment of the following extract being loudly applauded: "Professor Smith said he took comfort in believing that Mr. Gladstone will go into no war with any power which is not inevitable and just; though, even in a just cause there is ground for deep anxiety, he would have good hope for his country. In a war with a despotic power, England has that strength which belongs only to the free—a latent strength of which none can be more conscious than the people of the United States. England's points of weakness are obvious enough; her reserve of force less so. Her commercial wealth, with her command of skilled industry, is rapidly converted into military and naval power when occasion arises; her administration, incessantly subject to free criticism, is kept pure and trustworthy; and peril will kindle patriotism, quell faction, and bring the right men to the front. If the present strain between England and Russia should end in war, he pre-

dicted that we should witness what he had witnessed in this country twenty or more years ago—the old ship with rigging torn, masts shattered, and decks running blood, but we should not see her flag hauled down. With their still vivid remembrance of their own sacrifices and efforts in the war of the rebellion, the people of the United States could not doubt the willingness of the English people to do and endure in like manner, nor the result of their efforts and endurance."

THE American Geographical Society has been discussing the nomenclature of places in the United States. There is much excuse for some strange names to be found in the altogether exceptional circumstances under which the country was settled. Civilized colonists naturally transfer to the land of their adoption many of the names which belong to the Old Country. Nor is there anything to find fault with in the adoption of the names used by the aborigines before their arrival. Many of the most beautiful and picturesque place-names of America are of this order. It was impossible for names to grow up in that gradual and historical fashion in which English towns and villages acquired their present appellations. In the Wellingtons, Prestons, and Oldhams of this country we have a whole history crowded into a single word. Settlements in America and, to some extent in Canada, had to be labelled quickly for convenience sake; and they were in a measure significant. So much cannot be said for some of the creations of later days. New Athens, New Rome, and New Memphis cannot be regarded as teaching or recording anything but the poverty of invention and lack of imagination which marked their authors. Another set which has been thrown off during the rapid settlement of new districts in the Western States are grotesque and destitute even of that love of the grandiose and high sounding which is so often shown by the illiterate in choosing fine names for their children. Among American place-names we have the following: You Bet, Popcorn, Wild Cat, Cab Run, Bake Oven, Big Coon, Barn Corn, Rawhide, Cat Creek, Dirt Town, Doctor's Town, Ivy Tavern, Cut Off, Big John, and Fish Hook. We cannot expect any great fund of inventive power or any extraordinary delicacy of taste on the part of pioneers, whose powers are of a rougher and perhaps more useful order. After all, the names they give to their clearings are not much more inappropriate than many of the Christian names bestowed upon their children by parents in the lower and lower middle classes in England, whose chief peculiarity is that they have no kind of real or imagined correspondence with the persons named, or the circumstances under which the name is bestowed.

It is rumoured in one of the London papers that old Temple Bar is soon to be set up again in King's Bench Walk, so near the old site that anyone may see it without being three minutes off Fleet Street, but in a position where it will no longer be an obstruction. When the old Bar was taken down the stones were carefully numbered by some who took pleasure in them and properly stowed away. The erection in King's Bench Walk will, therefore, be in the strictest sense a restoration. It is different with the new statue of Queen Anne, which is to be set up by the Corporation in front of St. Paul's Cathedral in substitution for the dilapidated image which now occupies the site. The statue will be a reproduction of Francis Bird's work, which was originally much admired.

WE live in an age of centenaries, bicentenaries and quincentenaries; but a millennium festival is somewhat of a novelty. Such a celebration, however, began on Tuesday, April 7th, in the town of Welehrad, Moravia, in connection with the two great Slav apostles, Methodius and Cyril. Monday, the 6th, was the date of the death of Methodius in 885, Cyril having died seventeen years previous, but it has been arranged to have one millennial festival simultaneously for both. The religious period of the celebration is to continue until the 4th of October, although the greatest solemnities will be comprised between April 7 and 13, July 5 and 12, and August 13 and 22, in Austria, Russia and Bulgaria. Methodius was a monk and a painter, who was living in Constantinople in 853, when Bogoris, the King of the Bulgarians, summoned him to Nicopolis to paint the walls of a banquet hall. He painted a picture of the Last Judgment, and did it so effectively that the King was first terrified and then converted, being subsequently baptized into the Christian faith along with his whole army. Meanwhile Cyril was busy evangelizing the Chasars, who dwelt on the shores of the Caspian Sea, his labours amongst whom were so successful that the Khan himself became one of his converts. Ere long the news of the work of both preachers reached Rastic, the Prince of Moravia, who urged them to visit his dominions also, and enter upon a new field together. They accepted the invitation, and made thousands of proselytes, assisted by a number of whom they completed their translation of the Scriptures, which is in use to this day as a sacred or church language among all Greek-Catholic Christians, Russians, Bulgarians and Serbs.

WHILE we in Halifax are sending our young men thousands of miles to endure all the hardships and mishaps of a frontier war in order to put down a rebellion fanned by that unchanged murderer, the Tory Party in Quebec are endeavouring to secure the return of a supporter of Sir John by holding that gentleman up as a friend and sympathizer with Riel. And Sir John will repeat his tactics of 1871, and while exhorting the English Provinces to pour out their blood and money to suppress Riel, will at the same time whisper honeyed assurances to his French Canadian friends that no harm shall come to their dear friend and spoiled darling. He is a worthy chief of a worthy party.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Your issue of the 19th March contained an article in which the Athanasian Creed is classed with such forgeries as the Will of Peter the Great, the False Decretals, and the Donation of Constantine. The writer deals with the "Creed of Athanasius" as a "literary forgery," and mentions its "spuriousness" as "conclusively proved." This has had the effect of puzzling me. I was aware, long ago, that portions of this Rule of Faith are too strong meat for some; and the whole thing, to others, one awful crystallized falsity, but then it was at least a genuine falsity. Every Sunday-school tyro knows that its author is unknown; that it is associated with the name of St. Athanasius, not as compiled by him, but as embodying in clear and concise form the great verities of the Faith of which, in his day, he was the most distinguished defender, as Arius was their deadliest impugner. I am not aware that Athanasius ever pretended to be the author or compiler of this creed. I am not aware that any one has ever supposed it to have been in existence, as a form of doctrine, till long after his time. I have never heard that his name was, by its compiler or any one else, fraudulently affixed to the document. I know that, in substance, it contains what Athanasius taught, and what the great Augustine wrote, concerning Life, Death, Resurrection, Judgment, the Trinity, and Retribution. I know that almost every clause of it may be found in Augustine's works; that every statement it contains is founded on and warranted by Scripture, and is therefore true. I know that for a thousand years it has stood out, like a grim fortress, terrible with cannon, every one of them pointed against some deadly heresy. And I know that it is unpalatable to some, because of its inexorable attitude of hostility to your modern religious maudlinisms. In a word, I knew it was under the ban as a "relic of the dark ages," freighted with bigotry and uncharitableness; but it remained for this writer to open my eyes to the fact that it is "spurious"—a "forgery." Putting the matter as he does, the reader is to infer that the Church has in this matter knowingly perpetrated, or at least sanctioned, a wicked fraud. For argument sake let us agree that the creed is not a correct statement of the Truth. Even then there has been no fraud in the case. Indeed, the Church Catholic has never even sanctioned or enjoined its use, in solemn council, as she did with the shorter and less expository symbols. The American Church has inconsiderately expunged it; the Eastern Church never adopted it. Universally, however, in substance, it is held. What, then, does this writer mean when he says: "Nor did the effect in any of the cases cease when the imposture was exposed"? Why, he means, of course, that the Church had imposed a falsehood—and an invented, "forged" falsehood at that—on Christendom; and that, under the blaze of modern light, the "murder" came out. I would ask, is it manly or honourable thus to smuggle in an inference which is groundless? which, if true, would be most discreditable to the Church? and which this writer intends that his unwary readers shall accept as truth? I ask, is it just to place the history of the Athanasian Creed *en sandwich* with an instrument fabricated to promote the damnable schemes of a Bonaparte, and another invented for purposes hardly less disreputable?—a creed evidently intended at any rate for the highest good of mankind and the glory of God. It has no sort of kindred or fellowship whatever with these cunning concoctions either in its authorship, its nature or its purpose; and this our author is too well-read and too clever not to see. Could Peter the Great "revisit these glimpses of the moon," what, think you, would he say to his too famous "last will and testament"? We know he would repudiate the document, but we do not know whether or not he would now repudiate its sentiments. It is very probable that Isidore of Seville, as one of the *pares* among whom the Bishop of Rome was simply *primus*, would reject with indignation the "Decretals" which bear his name, as false in substance as well as form. Can the same be affirmed of Athanasius? Would he not say: "It is true this document is not my work—it was not constructed by me; but I endorse every word of it, and I bless God's providence for so magnificent a bulwark of the Faith"? All this we absolutely know. Where, then, is the "forgery"? Where the "imposture" which, even after its "exposure," has perpetuated its terrible "effects"?

The fact is, it is most likely this invaluable composition is not, even in form, the product of any one hand or one age. True or false, its dogma interpenetrates the very life of Christendom. Its enemies can hope for little from flank assaults or sandwich enterprises—that old but futile device of the crucifixion of the Truth between two thieves.

Yours truly,

J. MAY.

Winnipeg, April 22, 1885.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The Week:

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue of THE WEEK, in treating of the Bankruptcy Bill, you refer to the position which I have felt it to be my duty to take in the matter of legislation relating to insolvency. You apparently misapprehend my argument, doubtless through not being furnished with what I have so far advanced; I therefore take the liberty to enclose to you three hurriedly-written letters on the subject.

It is to be regretted that the public press is so short-sighted as to close its columns to discussion when this bears against insolvency legislation. All the papers I have asked to insert letters have refused, though I offered to pay for their insertion at advertising rates. Could discussion be had, so that the promoters and advocates of the Bill would have to stand on their defence, the grossest oppression and wrong, not yet even hinted at, done under and through the opportunity furnished by a law providing for distribution *pro rata* of assets of insolvent debtors, would be exposed to the light of day.

I may not have made my argument very clear in the last letter enclosed to you, though you will no doubt understand what I mean, namely, that all statutory law should be so framed as to constrain men to observe the laws of nature, and conversely, that no law should be enacted by the State which will tend to lead men to neglect these laws, or relieve them in any way of their responsibilities to God and to their fellowmen of informing themselves as to the operations of these laws; but this very thing all special laws relating to insolvency necessarily do, and therefore it would really be more consistent to enact a law to punish men for disregarding the laws of supply and demand than to enact laws with a view of relieving them of the consequences of breaking them. But of course this is not necessary, for nature will always assert her own prerogatives, and either bring back the erring one to the right way or else destroy him.

You will observe that throughout I oppose special insolvency legislation, not on the basis of expediency, but on principles of justice and righteousness.

Yours very truly, THOS. RITCHIE,
President Belleville Board of Trade.

MAY TIME.

With throb of throistle and with throat of wren,
Full of soft cheepings comes the longed-for May;
With myriad murmuring life throughout each day,
It grows and greens in grove and field and glen.
Gleam marigolds across each fragrant fen;
The fields grow bright with dandelion gold;
The buttercups are yellow on the wold,
Till all the earth is made glad unto men.

And thus May comes most like some sylvan queen,
Her trailing garments fringed with green and gold;
And passes by with shimmer and with sheen
Of all her verdure, till she reach the fold
That rose-crowned June will offer her between
His flower-wreathed arms in fragrances untold.

J. ALMOND RITCHIE.

ON THE ICE BREAKING UP AT BELLEVILLE,

Thursday, 16th April, 1885.

THE morning sun shines brightly o'er the town
On this, the loveliest day of early spring;
I watch the busy streets both up and down,
And think that winter now has taken wing.
But lo! the thought has scarcely taken shape
When through the streets one cry is heard—"The ice!"
The eager crowd now for the river make,
And fill the city bridges in a trice.

Huge blocks of ice come floating down the stream,
Smashing the houses built on either side;
No human building can resist, 'twould seem,
Yet the last bridge hath stayed the powerful tide.
The water thus pent up must find a vent,
So with a backward rush it finds its way,
And down a street in volumes it is sent—
The dwellers gaze upon it with dismay.

Within yon house an anxious mother stands,
With pale, set face, and anguish in her heart;
She hears the rush—its import understands—
Her babe pressed to her breast—naught shall them part.
'Tis scarce a moment since she heard that sound,
When the fierce flood bursts in the bolted door;
She gains the staircase with one frantic bound,
And joins her children on the upper floor.

And through the open window now she looks,
To see ice, house-tops and verandahs pass;
The rapid stream no opposition brooks,
It sweeps away full many a home, alas!
But tears of joy come to her weary eyes,
For coming towards her window is a boat,
And in it her dear husband she descrys;
Soon husband, wife and children are afloat.

That tiny craft makes for the nearest land;
And though their home has been completely wrecked,
This humble pair thank God, and pray the hand
That bruised them on their helplessness reflect.

DAVID McCLEW.

LORD BRAMWELL ON DRINK.

IN a pamphlet written by Lord Bramwell for the English Liberty and Property Defence League, which will shortly be published, he says: "There are some opinions entertained as honestly, as strongly, and after as much thought as the opinions to the contrary, but which nevertheless are put forth in an apologetic way, as though those who hold them were doing wrong and knew it, or at least doing something they were not sure about. This apologetic style exists in some when the opinion entertained is righteous, just, moral, and in conformity with the practice of all mankind. It exists where those who hold the contrary say, and are permitted by their opponents to say: 'We are the righteous, the good, the virtuous, and you are the wicked, bad, and vicious.' This is what the total abstainers and the like say of themselves and those who do not agree with them. I am one who does not, and I am going to say why; and, as I think my opinion as good and virtuous as theirs, with the additional merit of being right, I am going to state it without asking pardon for it or myself. Drink—yes, drink! I mean by that drink which cheers and if you take too much, inebriates. Drink! Yes, alcohol, of which if you take too much 'you put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your brains.' Drink, which makes a man contemptible and ridiculous if under the influence of too much of it. Drink, which ruins the health and kills the unhappy wretch who persistently takes it to excess. Drink! Yes, I say it is a good thing, and I think the world would act very foolishly if it give it up. Why, if

it can do all the harm I have mentioned? For this reason—that it does an immense deal more good. I say outright that it does a deal more good, because it gives a vast deal of pleasure and enjoyment to those who take it with good sense and moderation. Is it not true that it is a source of great pleasure and enjoyment? See the thorough relish with which a tired man takes his glass of beer, the keen pleasure of the first glass of sherry at dinner to the man exhausted with the labour of his brain. But, besides these keen enjoyments, take the more quiet and sober pleasure of the glass of beer at dinner and at supper, or with the pipe. I have as yet only mentioned the pleasure of drink, but there is more in its favour. I will say what Sir James Paget tells me:—‘I would maintain this, and all that can reasonably be deduced from it—namely, that the best, and, in proportion to numbers, the largest quantity of brain work has been, and still is being, done by the people of those nations in which the use of alcoholic drinks has been and is habitual. Further, I would maintain that, so far as I can judge of the brain work of different persons, they have done the best and most who have habitually and temperately taken alcoholic drinks.’ This is the case for ‘drink,’ its pleasure and its utility. Now, what is on the other side? A set of enthusiastic gentlemen, very honest, very much in earnest, have taken the matter in hand. They say that the world has been in error for all time, that drink is bad, that drinkers are wrong, and that those who do not agree with them are wrong, and not only wrong but viciously wrong, ought to be ashamed of themselves, and their practice and advocacy of drink denounced and put an end to. This is hard upon us who think otherwise. A little more charity might be shown us. First of all, we are the majority vastly here in this country. Out of it, or rather out of Anglo-Saxon influence, there is no minority even. Then we may say to our opponents—Your fathers drank, and your ancestors as far back as story goes; let us have time to think it out and see the error of our ways. Those of them who are Christians should, in the Eucharist and the miracle of Cana, have found some excuse for those who think that drinking wine is not in itself wicked. I own at once that disease is brought on, health is ruined, insanity and death caused by excessive drink. Further, the amount spent in drink is enormous, and a large part of it might be better expended. But what does it prove? Not that all the 8,000,000 male adults of the United Kingdom are doing wrong and are drunkards, but that some are; that some have been drinking to excess, and have swollen the average. Now, what is to be done? It seems obvious to answer—let those who drink in moderation continue to do so, and let others leave it alone or learn to take it moderately. No, say the total abstainers—or some of them—that cannot be. If drink is to be had, some will take it in excess. Stop it altogether. Does this seem fair? The glass of beer is taken from the whole of fifty men because one of them will take more than is good for him. In truth, these liquor laws are either to make men better who do not want to be made better, or to make men better who have no self-control, and in both cases at the expense of others. Is that just? Is it warrantable interference? Then see the mischief of such laws. The public conscience does not go with them. It is certain they will be broken. Every one knows that stealing is wrong; disgrace follows conviction. But every one knows that drinking a glass of beer is not wrong; no discredit attaches to it. It is done, and when done against the law you have the usual mischiefs of law-breaking, smuggling, informations, oaths, perjury, shuffling, and lies. Besides, as a matter of fact, it fails. Nothing can show this more strongly than the failure in Wales of the Sunday Closing Act. Can nothing, then, be done by law to diminish the mischief caused by drink? I say, ‘No.’ Whether it is desirable to limit the number of drink shops is a matter as to which I have great doubt and difficulty. But grant that there is the right to forbid it wholly or partially, in place or time, I say it is a right which should not be exercised. To do so is to interfere with the innocent enjoyment of millions in order to lessen the mischief arising from the folly or evil propensities, not of themselves, but of others. And, further, that such legislation is attended with the mischiefs which always follows from the creation of offences in law which are not so in conscience. Punish the mischievous drunkard—indeed, perhaps, even punish him for being drunk in public, and so a likely source of mischief. Punish, on the same principle, the man who sells drink to the drunken. But go no further. Trust to the good sense and improvement of mankind, and let charity be shown to those who would trust to them rather than to law.”

A MASTER ARTIFICER'S HOUSE IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

EXCEPT the dealers who kept stalls on Chepe (a great, open market-place in the old days), the city men of the Middle Ages lived at their places of business. We can get a fair idea from “Fitz-Alwyne's Assize” (the first Metropolitan Building Act, promulgated 1191, by the first Lord Mayor of London) of what an ordinary master artificer's house was like in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It was neither very large nor very commodious. The party-walls were of stone, three feet thick and sixteen feet high. From them the roof, made of tiles, or in old houses of thatch, ran up to a point, forming a gable towards the street. The rain, running down the slant of the roof into a gutter made along the top of the wall, was discharged from a projecting spout into the kennel, unless the head of a passer-by happened to intercept the stream. The front and back were filled with timber and plaster. Joists at a height of eight feet from the ground supported the floor of the upper and the ceiling of the lower story. The “solar,” as the first floor was called, was probably entered like a modern hay-loft, by a ladder through a hole in the floor. The ground floor

was used as one room, or divided into several, according to the size of the house and the needs of its inhabitants. Glass was scarcely known in dwelling-houses at the commencement of this period, and the windows were simply holes guarded by iron bars and closed at night by shutters. But before the end of Edward III.'s reign glass windows of lattice-work were common. Chimneys likewise were a refinement which Londoners generally did not adopt till about the beginning of the fourteenth century. A movable stall, jutting out into the street, formed an annex to the front ground-floor room, and provided a shop window behind which the master and his apprentice could work at their craft and keep watch over their wares at the same time. A cellar, reached by steps from the outside, existed under most of the houses. Reeds on the floor and whitewash on the walls were usually the only internal decorations of what to our modern notions must have been an extremely squalid, comfortless abode—a mere hut.

Our ancestors' great fear was lest it should be burnt down. The city ordinances abound in quaint regulations by way of precaution against fire. Between Whitsuntide and St. Bartholomew, when the heat and drought would be most severe, everyone was to keep a barrel or large earthen vessel of water in front of his door in case of emergency. The “bedel” of each ward was to be provided with a strong iron crook with a wooden handle, two chains, and two strong cords. This was to assist the neighbours, summoned by the bedel with his “loud-sounding horn,” to arrest a conflagration by tearing down burning buildings. After the fire of 1212, Fitz-Alwyne promulgated a new “Assize,” in which these regulations are repeated, except that the barrel of water is no longer ordered, but, like the sanitary precautions of modern times, only recommended as “a good thing.” In this Assize the cookshops, evidently regarded as the chief source of danger, were placed under stringent rules, a step which was justified by subsequent events, for the Great Fire of 1666 began at a baker's oven in Pudding Lane.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE SCRAP BOOK.

THE GENTLEMAN FARMER OF CANADA.

A “GENTLEMAN farmer” is a wholly different personage in the N.-W.T. (as the North-West Territories are shortly called) from what he is in Norfolk. Here he has to work, and work hard too, with his own hands. I am inclined to wonder, though, why more placeless men in England, to whom all the liberal professions seem to be closed, do not come out here simply (at first) as labourers. Positions deterrent in the Old Country are not merely possible, but more than tolerable to a “gentleman” here. Many a useless member of society at home, who yet is blessed with good lungs, liver and sinews, might not only do good work here in helping to civilize a new land, but be paid more for it at once than he probably would earn for years if he were called to the Bar. In a short time, *e.g.*, he would find himself worth thirty dollars a month, that is, £72 a year, his board (with a magnificent appetite to realize that part of his income) and lodging. Then, too, at odd times, supposing him to bring a gun, he could walk out without question by gamekeepers and fill his bag with wildfowl and prairie chicken. No doubt his life would sometimes be very rough in divers ways, but he would find not a few gentlemen in the same boat as himself, counting it no social degradation to have their hands horny with labour. Then, too, if industrious and thrifty as a labourer, he may look forward to the possession of land of his own, or, using such tact as he possesses, combined with some experience of the country, may see some other door whereby to enter into a better furnished position. Before I realized the condition and duties of the settler I had an impression that the skill of the trained agricultural labourer would put him in an exceptionally good position. But now I am rather inclined to doubt it. He would have to unlearn much. The very neatness of his methods might delay him. No one cares about driving a perfectly straight furrow on the prairie, or trims a hedge with the accuracy of a hairdresser. Hodge would bring a seasoned back and sinewy limbs to any outdoor work, but he would find his conservatism shocked by the untidiness of Canadian farming, and be some time before he could bring his mind to the looking after “his bullocks” full gallop in a Mexican saddle. On the other hand, every departure from established methods of agricultural procedure tells in favour of the man who has been accustomed to none. As a cavalry officer in the old days preferred any recruit to a postboy, so a Canadian farmer may find a “help” ready to fall into his ways better than a man wedded to special ways of toil. Thus a gentleman, however strong and willing, is not likely to be twitted with his ignorance as he would be if he attempted to take his place in a team of prejudiced peasants at home. His freedom from the traditions of labour would assist him. Indeed, if my reader were to explore and examine these new “cities” which are beginning to sprout here and there throughout the North-West of Canada he would be surprised and charmed at the number of “educated” persons who are already taking part in their birth. Every year, moreover, makes the plunge of a “gentleman” into these realms the easier, in a social sense, but the amount of work remaining to be done renders want of employment, to those who really will work, impossible for any time you like to count.—*The Rev. Harry Jones, in the Leisure Hour.*

THE CASE OF THE JINGOES AGAINST RUSSIA.

“STRIPPED of cant and pharisaism generally,” writes a correspondent of a London paper well situated for gauging the real motives which are swaying our public men, “the case of the Jingo is well summed up by

Mr. C. Marvin in his newly-published book, 'The Russians at the Gates of Herat': 'It is better that we should fight her now, when she has only got 10,000 troops in the Transcaspian region, and has not thoroughly established herself in the Herat district, than give in now, and have to fight her next year or the year after, when she has seized the whole of the camping-ground, and concentrated 100,000 troops upon it to drive us out of India.' There are members of the Conservative Party who openly admit that this is their view. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* seems to share it. I am not sure that it is not the opinion of the editor of the *Times* himself. But fortunately it is not the view of Mr. Gladstone. No wonder, however, that the Russian military party should try to convince the Emperor that England is determined to bring about a war, with the intention of destroying the power of Russia in Central Asia, of promoting if possible internal revolution, and of breaking up the Empire."

THE best government is that which gives to the subject the largest amount of freedom. The freedom required is not only of person, but also of property. Freedom of property embraces as one of its most essential elements the right to exchange that property for what the holder needs—the right to deal with whom, for what, and where the holder of that property pleases.—*Bobcaygeon Independent*.

ALL politicians should know that the love of country is above the love of party; that sympathy with rebels will never be a profitable investment in Canada; that the men who hope to promote their political interests by taking the hand of Louis Riel—the man who has set the Indians on to massacre our white brethren and sisters in the North-West—will lose by the transaction ten votes for every one they strive to gain.—*Gossip*.

TAKING the most charitable view of the situation it seems reasonably certain that after wantonly bringing about the rebellion, the Government has arranged for the expenditure of very much more than was necessary in its suppression. In considering the cost of the rebellion we have taken no account of the injury which it has done to the prospects of the North-West and of the whole Dominion. But that is by far the heaviest item of all.—*Manitoba Free Press*.

THE English element residing in Canada in the past has been largely Tory in its instincts, but it is no secret to those who live and move among the English that their emigration directed to our shores at the present moment is strongly Radical and Liberal in its political sympathies, and that sooner or later that class will give to Canadian politics a new tone. Perhaps in a few years from now Sir John Macdonald will be very glad of the opportunity to cultivate the English Vote.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

WE are glad to see the Ontario Education Department following the excellent example of our American cousins in an "Arbour Day" for the Public Schools. We hope the experiment may prove a great success. To transform the plain, too often unsightly school grounds into beautiful groves and avenues is a work well worth doing. The child who plants his tree or shrub, and watches over its growth at school, will not be likely to forget to make the surroundings of his home, when he has one of his own, neat and attractive.—*Canada School Journal*.

NONE but the fanatical or the inexperienced expect that people will be made sober and virtuous by Act of Assembly. But a high license law will do much to suppress the evils and the scandals of the liquor traffic. A repeal of all license laws would be infinitely better than the existing system, under which the free traffic in bad rum is thinly disguised, and the saloons made the centres of profligate political intrigue for managing the affairs of a great city like Philadelphia. The overshadowing saloon influence in municipal government should be broken down, either by reducing the number of saloons through high license or by abolishing all licenses.—*Philadelphia Record*.

MUSIC.

TORONTO QUARTETTE CLUB.

ONE of the most pleasant musical reunions which have taken place this season was that held last Friday evening in the Theatre of the Toronto Normal School on the occasion of a complimentary subscription concert given by the Toronto Quartette Club. The unusual and gratifying spectacle was presented of an audience of seven hundred ladies and gentlemen listening with evident and appreciative enjoyment for two hours and a-half to the performance of classical chamber music interpreted by artists who, save with one exception, are resident musicians of this city. The programme was a model one of its kind, representative works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Cherubini and Raehenecker, with songs by Bach and Mozart, making up a most attractive list of pieces. The Mendelssohn quintette, Op. 87, B Flat Major, with which the concert opened, is one of the most striking and beautiful compositions of the master's maturity and is remarkable for its strong dramatic colouring. The Club gave three movements from this work, commencing with the second movement and closing with the first. The executants were Messrs. Jacobsen, Bayley, Haslam, Martens and Reitz. The Andante Scherzando, the first movement played, was not given with the confidence necessary to secure that delicacy and precision of execution required for the faithful presentation of the piece, and it was easy to understand that at the outset the Club had not instinctively felt that they were playing to an audience composed mainly of lovers of classical music and appreciative critics of the works presented. The rapt attention, however, with which this number was received, and the burst of applause which followed the last faint notes of the *pizzicato* at the close, convinced the Club that they had the sympathies of their listeners both

with them and their music, and they played the succeeding movements without a suspicion of doubt or hesitancy, and with an *ensemble* which they had never previously approached. The impressive *adagio* was admirably given, and among its features were the beautiful solo for the violoncello on the re-entry of the second theme in the key of D Major, delivered with much beauty of tone and phrasing by Mr. Rietz, and the final enunciation of the leading subject on the higher register of the first violin with the well-worked up *crescendo* of the *tremolo* accompaniment of the four other instruments. The *allegre vivace* was interpreted with well-sustained vigour and effect to the end. The *andante cantabile* of the Raehenecker quartette in C Minor was a number much admired, the charm of the leading melody as alternately sung by the first violin (Mr. Jacobsen) and the viola (Mr. Haslam) calling forth enthusiastic comment. The Club improved upon the success it had then achieved by its playing of the well-known *andante* with variations from Schubert's grand quartette in D Minor, and the quaint *scherzo* by Cherubini. Beethoven's great trio, Op. 97, for piano, violin and violoncello, perhaps his best chamber trio, played by Messrs. Jacobsen, Martens and Reitz, was most artistically interpreted by all three executants. Mrs. Caldwell was the solo vocalist. Her principal number was the *aria* from the "Magic Flute," a piece which could not have been better chosen with the view of displaying to advantage her extraordinary range of voice and the flute-like quality of the extreme high notes. Mr. Rietz played, as a solo, a pretty little Gavotte by Popper, which served as an admirable contrast to the heavier numbers, and was neatly and artistically played. The audience left highly pleased with the concert, and expressing surprise that such a programme could be given by our own artists.—*Clef*.

MRS. ADAMSON, the talented lady violinist, gave a successful matinee on Saturday afternoon at the rooms of Messrs. Mason and Risch, Toronto. She was assisted by Mrs. Dick (pianist), Mr. Schuch, and Madame De Chadenedes, vocalists, and three of her violin pupils. A very pleasant programme was presented. Mrs. Adamson played as her solo, Vieuxtemps' "Fantaisie Caprice," a showy composition which served to exhibit to advantage her left-hand technique and her management of the bow. The programme as a whole was acceptably rendered, and well sustained the interest of the audience.—*Clef*.

If one judged by the attendance at the concerts recently given in Hamilton by Mr. MacDuff and Mr. Baumann, two leading teachers of the violin, Hamilton people are beginning to appreciate good music. Mr. MacDuff spent a good deal of money and yet managed to have a surplus, while Mr. Baumann, who gave his concert in St. Paul's Church School-room on Wednesday last, expended less and his receipts were fully as large. The great attraction at Mr. Baumann's concert was the violin playing of George Fox, aged fifteen. This young lad is certainly possessed of musical genius. He first appeared some years since as a pianist. His progress as a violinist has been remarkable. His selections were a "Legende," by Wieniawski, the "Hungarian Dance," by Hauser, and he also played first violin with his teacher, Mr. Baumann, and Prof. O'Brien in Schumann's "Traumeri," arranged for two violins and piano. He was thrice recalled, the audience, at first inclined to be critical, manifesting much enthusiasm. He responded with Hauser's "Bird in the Tree," a "trick" performance of no musical value, and a second time with "Auld Robin Gray." He also played a Mazourka, by Wieniawski. At this day the lad shows strong individuality in his playing, which is valuable as an indication that he may become a really great performer. He already has a firm, vigorous style of bowing, and the tone he produces is quite broad, and of even and pure quality, so that little slips in execution are to be overlooked because of the evident excellence of his style. Yet withal he is a boy among boys, and has not a particle of the air of premature manishness often possessed by young players of more than ordinary ability. The vocalists were Mrs. McCulloch (who appeared for the first time since the death of her husband, and was warmly welcomed by a sympathetic audience), Miss Juliette D'Ervioux, Mr. J. H. Stuart, a local basso, the Camœnæ (lady vocal quartette) and the Arion Club (male voices). Miss D'Ervioux sang with intelligence, and the delicious quality of her voice pleased much; but objections were made, and properly so, to her constant use of the tremolo. Prof. O'Brien is the most artistic accompanist Hamilton has, and his delicate work is grateful to both singer and audience. The Camœnæ made their first appearance in Hamilton. The voices are well-balanced and of good quality; but until they can all sing true to pitch it would be wisdom to confine their performances to the practice-room.—*C. Major*.

HAMILTON MEMS.—Mr. Baumann purposes to give a summer concert in the Drill Shed, at which George Fox is to appear. The Hamilton Musical Union will not produce "Iolanthe" this season as at first proposed. The Union will, instead, give a concert in aid of the volunteers wounded in the North-West. The "Elijah" is to be performed here by the Philharmonic Society under F. H. Torrington. Mrs. McCulloch and Mrs. Frank MacKelcan, of this city, and Messrs. W. Mockridge and A. E. Stoddard, of New York, will be the soloists.

AN action was recently brought against Mr. Sims Reeves, the great English tenor, for damages on the ground that he had failed to perform an engagement to sing at Stratford. Mr. Irving, the plaintiff, a music dealer at Stratford, had engaged Mr. Reeves on sharing terms to give a concert at which the latter failed to appear, pleading hoarseness. The jury did not consider the evidence sufficient to prove Mr. Reeves incapable of singing, so gave the plaintiff \$250 and damages. This is an action which has often

before been brought against Mr. Reeves under varying circumstances and with varying results. It is an exceedingly difficult thing to settle how sore a vocalist's throat must be to prevent his singing in public. Mr. Reeves has been especially unfortunate in this respect. Possessed of a delicate throat, liable to sudden hoarseness through changes of weather, he frequently incurs the charge of capriciousness when he is only properly anxious to avoid appearing when unable to do himself justice. It is unfortunate that this great vocalist has never allowed himself to be persuaded to visit this side of the Atlantic. His voice is now failing, so that only those who have heard him in England can have any conception of the beauty of voice, perfection of method and masterly interpretation of this greatest tenor of his own and probably any other day.

An amusing trial also took place recently at the Edmonton County Court, in which the plaintiff (a professional bassoon player) sued the defendant for a guinea for services rendered. The musician appears to have been invited to give his services, but whether as a guest or as an engaged professional was not clear. The result of this case was a nonsuit. Attempts are often made to obtain the gratuitous services of professionals by inviting them ostensibly as guests. There is a well-known story of Madame Adelina Patti being asked to dinner, and then pressed to sing, which she did, but afterwards sued for services rendered and recovered her claim. Mr. Sothorn, the actor, also revenged himself on some officers and "gentlemen" who, having invited him to a mess dinner, asked him during dessert to recite for them. In response he piled up a lot of valuable crockery, etc., in the middle of the table, smashed it and explained that this was the drunken scene from "David Garrick." In this country the line of demarcation between professional services and those rendered by courtesy are somewhat better defined, but even here musicians have to be on their guard against people who invite them to their houses, not as a social attention but as a means of "dead-heading" themselves into the position of art patrons.

The London season of English Opera on Mr. Carl Rosa commenced on Easter Monday evening with the perennial "Maritana," which drew a large audience. The principal artists engaged are: Mdme. Marie Rose, Mdme. Georgina Burns, leading sopranos; Mr. Joseph Maas and Mr. Barton McGuckin, tenors; Mr. Ludwig and Mr. L. Crotty, basses, and others. "Carmen" has also been produced, hardly a suitable work for English treatment, the music lending itself better to French or Italian, especially the former language in which it was written. Mr. Randegger is again the conductor. The chief novelty will be Mr. Goring Thomas' new opera with the unpronounceable name of "Nadeshda."

The custom of giving full orchestral performances of oratorios in churches is becoming more and more general in England. Nearly all the leading churches in London made some attempt of the kind, some of them on a magnificent scale, at Eastertide. Notable amongst these was the performance of Bach's "Passion" (according to St. John) in Marylebone church, with the church choir and full orchestra, harp and organ, under the direction of Mr. Oliver King (pianist to the Princess Louise), who is organist and choir-master at this church. The performance is said to have been remarkably fine, and the orchestra, led by Mr. Emile Mahr, a rising violinist, being simply perfect. It is intended to give several of the works of the great masters during the coming season at this parish church which, having been recently restored, is now one of the finest in London. Mr. Oliver King's many Canadian friends will doubtless be glad to hear of his artistic activity and the success which is evidently crowning it.

The Chester Musical Festival will take place July 22nd and 23rd. The novelty will be a new oratorio, "Daniel," by Dr. J. C. Bridge, organist of Chester Cathedral. Gounod's "Redemption" and a Bach motet will occupy the remaining morning concert, and Berlioz, "Faust" is one of the chief features of the programme for the first evening.

Another important Musical Festival is that of the "Three Choirs," which will this year be held at Hereford in the week commencing September 7th. The works performed will be "Elijah," "Redemption," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," "Hymn of Praise," "Messiah," "St. Kearns" by Dr. Smith, "Death of Baldwin" by Dr. Harford Lloyd, etc.

Other festivals to be held this year are the "Handel" festival at the Crystal Palace, the Birmingham festival, at which Dvorak's new cantata will be produced, and the Bristol triennial festival.

THE PERIODICALS.

THE opening article in the *Contemporary* (Leonard Scott Reprint) is from the pen of Mr. Matthew Arnold—"A Comment on Christmas." The "sweetness and light" of the anniversary lie in the fact that it is a proper "homage to the virtue of pureness and to the manifestation of this virtue in Jesus." A chimerical proposition is advanced by Sir Frederic Goldsmid which would for ever settle the Afghan difficulty. Mr. Herbert Spencer is taken to task by M. de Lavayale in a paper entitled "The State versus the Man," and as this is followed by a lively reply in which Mr. Spencer pulverizes his critic, it may well be imagined that the duel is good fun. The literary articles are Professor Dowden's "Shakespeare's Women," and Mr. R. L. Stovenson's "Style in Literature." Those who are interested in Sir John Lubbock's views on Eastern matters, and have not followed them in the English press, will find his paper, "England in the Soudan," good reading. It is immediately followed by a paper in which Captain Cameron undertakes the supererogatory task of considering what is to be done when Khartoum is taken. Papers on "The Present Low Prices and their Causes," and "Contemporary Life and Thought in Greece," together with the editorial "Record," complete the number.

THE *Fortnightly* for April is a very solid number. Mr. Escott gives a selection of papers on politics, sociology, physical science, art and literature, which might well satisfy the most exacting. With the air pregnant with war talk, peculiar interest is given to articles on "The Bulwarks of Empire," "The Armed Strength of England," and "English Interests in North Africa." Mr. John S. Don very ingeniously expounds the theory that Shakespeare has a habit of "playing upon one subject or several subjects in a drama, transposing the subject into different characters, and continually recurring to it with repetitions and variations, so that the drama presents something which resembles the continual recurrence of subject, answer, and counter-subject in a fugue." Mr. Henry Craik pleads for "A Minister of Education"; the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Fyffe, each in his own style, discuss the "Land Question"; and other articles are "Albania and the Albanians," "Social Science on the Stage," "Royal Vicereignty in Ireland," "Organic Nature's Riddle," and the editorial notes.

THE contributions to the May number of the *Magazine of American History* are not only varied, scholarly, and valuable, but of a widely popular character. The opening article will be read with intense interest by every American capable of appreciating the importance of the achievements of "Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry," of whom William Elliot Griffis writes with a skilled pen; the second article, "The Heart of Louisiana," is a graphic historical sketch of the Place d'Armes, now Jackson Square, in New Orleans, by Charles Dimitry. "The Fallacy of 1776" is an earnest and comprehensive discussion of the real origin of the late civil war, by A. W. Clason. "The Ancient Races of America," "The Hungry Pilgrims," "The Sackville Papers," and "Pocahontas and Captain Smith" are all excellent as well as readable. But the contribution that will probably attract the most immediate attention is that of "General Roger Enos—A Lost Chapter of Arnold's Expedition to Canada in 1775," by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, as it furnishes an authentic view of this much-misrepresented subject, entirely new to the reading public.

THE *May Wide Awake* gives a charming home-life frontispiece by St. John Harper, "The Baby in the Library," illustrating a witty poem by Edward P. Anderson. "Baby" is also celebrated in another poem, "Wasis, the Conqueror," with four full-page drawings by Garrett; and in yet another, by "M. E. B.," "What do we call the Baby." Mrs. Catherwood contributes a story for girls, "Plum-Blooms." "The King-Cat," a humorous story, by Mrs. Rowling, has some very funny pictures by J. E. Francis. Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont gives "Crazy Sally," a graphic picture of life many years ago in a great Southern household. "After the Buffalo" is by Lieut. Wood. It has a fine picture by Sandham. Yan Phou Lee writes of Chinese school-life. Mrs. Champney and E. S. Brooks furnish interesting chapters of their serials, "In Leisler's Times," and "The Bubbling Teapot," and Charles Egbert Craddock brings "Down the Ravine" to a most satisfactory conclusion. There is much other good work from C. P. Cranch, Ernest Ingersoll, Dr. Hale, Celia Thaxter, and Will M. Clemens.

THE *Library Magazine* for May is the most plethoric of eclectics. The astonishing number of thirty-eight selections is given—papers on the most important subjects by the ablest living pens; the whole in neat form and capital type.

THE publishers of *Electra* announce that their periodical is now the only one of the kind issued in the South or West of the United States. It is also eminently a Southern journal and, *par excellence*, a home one at that. An amusing and original idea is conveyed in a story called "How the Doggerel Family Surrendered"—Mr. Doggerel being the embodiment of a social pest not unknown much farther north than Louisville, Ky., where *Electra* hails from. An allegorical description of the Secession is headed "Madame Amérique's School," and is really well done. There are many other interesting and social papers, including household hints, which will doubtless endear the journal to numerous lady readers.

BOOK NOTICES.

MARIUS THE EPICUREAN, HIS SENSATIONS AND IDEAS. By Walter Paton, M.A. Two Volumes. London and New York: Macmillan and Company.

The young Florian has before been painted in the exquisite language of Mr. Paton, but it was then as a child and youth; in the present handsome volumes we are treated to a portraiture of a fuller life, with more of detail, and carried on to manhood. Marius, like so many other boys with large mental capacity, was weakly as a child. Brought up on an Italian farm, in the most primitive simplicity, he has instilled into him the expectant reverence, so to speak, which prepared him to listen to the first voice which should partake of knowledge greater than that lying within his reach. Mr. Paton gives a charming account of the first real event in the life of Marius—the meeting between him and a youthful priest of Æsculapius in the temple of the god. The next significant episode is his departure for school at Pisa, where he falls in with Flavianus, who indoctrinates Marius with the teachings of the Epicurean philosophy. Afterwards going to Rome, he encounters the stoic Aurelius, one of another school of Epicureans of a lower philosophy than his own, and finally a family of Christians, whose teachings throw him back into mental chaos. It would be unjust to Mr. Paton, and quite out of place in a notice such as this, to attempt a description of the beautiful story which is woven out of these materials, or to anticipate the *denouement*. The reader is referred to the book itself for that. Suffice it to say, that in "Marius the Epicurean" will be found a work pregnant with noble thoughts, and bearing on every page traces of literary workmanship of the first class. In these days of ceaseless hurry and worry it is refreshing to be so pleasantly led into channels of higher thought, and to be enabled to commune with gracious persons imbued with noble ideals.

TRAJAN: the History of a Sentimental Young Man, with some Episodes in the Comedy of Many Lives' Errors: By Henry F. Keenan. New York: Cassell and Company.

Twelve of the thirty-eight chapters which compose this novel were published in the *Manhattan* previous to the suspension of that magazine. Trajan, the hero of the story, is a young American of very uneven but somewhat lovable temperament, who lived in Paris during the downfall of the Empire and the following bloody days of the Commune. He is a veritable Bayard, performing prodigies for fair maidens and doing yeoman's service for masculine friends. The other principal characters are also Americans, though our fortunate hero is besides a personal acquaintance of the Empress—whom he assisted to escape from France—and has diplomatic relations with Bismarck. Theo is the heroine, being a brilliant intriguer, and is responsible for a number of the "episodes in the comedy of many lives' errors." Edith, her counterfoil, is a charming creation. Trajan being an out-and-out Republican, entirely out of sympathy with the empire, takes an active part in the stirring events which immediately preceded and followed Sedan. The terrible episodes of that period are portrayed by Mr. Keenan with a power which stamps him at once as a novel-writer. The puppets in his play are made to move and speak with a

reality that brings the scene vividly before the imagination, and the whole story is so clear and so complete as to leave the impression after concluding its perusal of a finished work—a result not by any means common amongst modern novels. The painstaking attention to detail which Mr. Keenan shows in his descriptions of localities and customs shows him to be a man of close observation. The editor of *Manhattan* was besieged by letters asking when the story would be published, and it is not too much to say that in its complete form it amply justifies the great things then expected from it.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE. November, 1884, to April, 1885. Vol. XXIX. New Series, Vol. VII. New York: Century Publishing Company.

These half-yearly volumes are indeed a joy forever. To say nothing of the value of their literary contents, they are unique as the highest exponents of the graver's art in periodical journalism. The vast strides made in wood-cutting can nowhere be more clearly traced than in the twenty-nine volumes which, under one name or another, have issued from this press. It is gratifying to be assured by the publishers that the enterprise which has led up to the production of a first-class illustrated monthly at a cheap subscription has been amply rewarded, and that the circulation of the *Century* has now reached a quarter of a million copies.

PELVIC AND HERNIAL THERAPEUTICS. By George H. Taylor, M.D. New York: John B. Alden.

The author explains his object to be: "To simplify and render more intelligible the resources of the healing art; to enrich them by generous additions; to extend their scope; and to include forms and stages of diseases heretofore only susceptible of palliation." All this he endeavours to do so as to bring the subject within the comprehension of a non-scientific reader, and he further adds processes for self-cure in order that sufferers from chronic affections of the lower part of the trunk may apply the information supplied. The great bane of the medical profession is an abject reliance on tradition and routine. Dr. Taylor is a remarkable example of exemption from both of these faults. He seizes with perfect clearness the principle that disease is a perverted process of activity and not a fixed product, and he directs his whole effort to the removal of the deranged conditions which are the causes of that perversion.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

In the "Parchment Library" will shortly be published "The Opium Eater," with notices of De Quincey's Conversations, edited by Dr. R. Garnett.

MR. A. C. SWINBURNE'S new poem, "Marino Faliero," will be an important work, depicting life in Venice in the twelfth century. Besides telling its direct story it will contain word pictures of the times based on rare and unprinted records.

THE growing popularity of short stories is proved by the success of Scribner's Series of "Short Stories by American Authors" and by a new series of "Tales from All Sources," which Dodd, Mead and Co. have just begun. The stories in this new series, which will consist of three volumes, are by English writers.

LORD WOLSELEY, who plays an unusually important part in English military affairs at the present time, forms the subject of "A Character Sketch" by Mr. Archibald Forbes, which will appear in the May number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. It will be illustrated by a portrait from a photograph engraved by O. Lacour.

A POPULAR life of Father Ignatius is in preparation for the press, by a well-known London clergyman. It will contain much matter relating to Ignatius's struggles during the last twenty-five years, and the support he received from the late Dr. Pusey (who gave him his first habit), Miss Sellon, and other well-known names. It will be published during the reverend gentleman's forthcoming eight days' London mission.

THE editor of a Buffalo newspaper recently asked the subscribers to name the ten most important inventions. More than eight hundred answers were received, and the ten inventions receiving the most votes were: The telegraph, printing press, steam engine, cotton gin, telephone, mariner's compass, gunpowder, sewing machine, telescope, and photography. Twenty-one votes were cast in favour of the steamboat, six for paper, two for time-pieces and only one for the ocean cable.

It is said that Mr. Howells came to write "The Rise of Silas Lapham" in this way: A gentleman who is in a good position to observe the general taste of the public in literature said to Mr. Howells, "You have been treating the love experiences of young people successfully for a long time, and readers are far from being tired of your work in that direction. But wouldn't it be well to vary it occasionally? Why not write a story of which a business man shall be the central figure?"

JOEL BENTON tells us that a Southern author told him, years ago, that when Poe wrote "The Raven," he rushed in with the manuscript in his hand and read it to his friend with great enthusiasm and fine effect. When the reading was finished, "What do you think of it?" the poet asked. "I think," said the friend who tells the anecdote, "that it is uncommonly fine." "Fine!" cried Poe, contemptuously; "is that all you can say of it? It's the greatest poem ever written, sir—the greatest poem in the world!"

CASSELL AND Co. have in press for early publication the "Life of Gustave Doré," made up from materials furnished by his family and from a personal knowledge of the artist, by Mme. Blanche Roosevelt. The book is an octavo of some five hundred pages, with several hundred illustrations, many of which have never been published. The book abounds in anecdote and adventure, and whenever possible the author has retained the language of the village people who had stories to tell of the clever little Gustave. This gives a peculiar piquancy to the book.

OUR bright Toronto contemporary, *Rouge et Noir*, in the April number administers a well-merited rebuke to the *Dominion Churchman*, which of late has, in an infatuated sort of way, departed from its usual dignified demeanour and run amuck of University College. It is strange that so little of that charity which thinketh no evil should enter into the controversies of sectarian organs, and *Rouge et Noir* has performed a service to Christianity by showing that there are exceptions to the unfortunate rule. No more absurd or ill-founded charge was ever laid against University College than that it is a godless institution.

MR. STANLEY'S book on the Congo, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is to be published this month. Among the maps, which are numerous, is a large scale map of Equatorial Africa, the stations all being fixed astronomically, and not, as hitherto, located at random, or only by observations for latitude. Over four hundred sets of observations are embodied in this map. A separate large-scale map of the Lower Congo is marked with the soundings. The illustrations are principally drawn from photographs, and include over thirty-eight full-page cuts and about ninety smaller ones. The design on the cover is the goddess Ethiopia crowning a bust of King Leopold at Stanley Pool, the future metropolis of the Upper Congo.

CHESS.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed "Chess Editor," office of THE WEEK, Toronto.

"THE WEEK" PROBLEM TOURNEY.

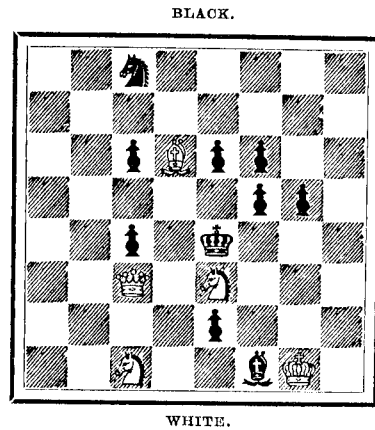
PRIZE WINNERS.

FIRST PRIZE.

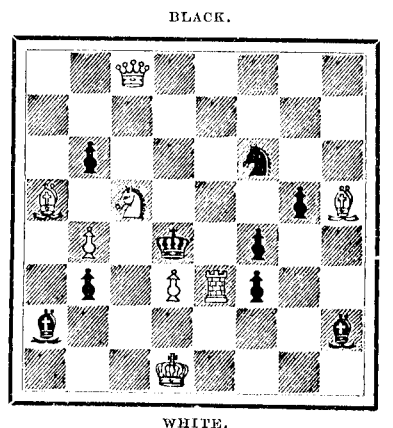
Motto:—"Chalik it up."

SECOND PRIZE.

Motto:—"Alter Ejusdem."



BLACK.



BLACK.

WHITE.

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White to play and mate in three moves.

"THE WEEK" PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Above we give the final selection of Mr. Shinkman. Next week we shall publish the names of the competitors, and give the judges review of the problems.

A LIVELY EVANS.

Skirmish at the Toronto Chess Club Rooms, April 25th, 1885.

| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| C. W. Phillips. | M. H. H. | C. W. Phillips. | M. H. H. |
| 1. P K 4 | P K 4 | 12. Kt Q B 3 | Castles |
| 2. Kt K B 3 | Kt Q B 3 | 13. K R 1 | B K Kt 5 |
| 3. B B 4 | H B 4 | 14. Kt K 2 | B x Kt (a) |
| 4. P Q Kt 4 | B x P | 15. P x P | Q R 5 |
| 5. P B 3 | B R 4 | 16. Kt Kt 3 | Kt B 5 |
| 6. P Q 4 | P x P | 17. B Q B 2 | Q R 6 |
| 7. Castles | P Q 3 | 18. R K Kt 1 | B x K B P |
| 8. P x P | B Kt 3 | 19. Q Q 2 | B x Kt |
| 9. P Q 5 | Kt R 4 | 20. R x B | Q R 3 |
| 10. B Kt 2 | Kt K 2 | 21. Q x K Kt | Q x Q |
| 11. B Q 3 | Kt Kt 3 | | Mate in 4 (b) |

NOTES.

- (a) Very unwise, as it opens a furious assault on his own King.
- (b) By 22. R x Kt P ch; 23. R Kt 8 double ch; 24. R Kt 1 ch, and 25. R x Q mate.

THE UNIVERSITIES v. BRIGHTON.

The subjoined game was played in the match, The Universities v. Brighton, at the City Club on the 20th ult., and is remarkable for its very pretty finish.

(From the Field.)

Queen's Gambit.

| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| C. D. Locock (Oxford). | W. T. Pierce (Brighton). | C. D. Locock (Oxford). | W. T. Pierce (Brighton). |
| 1. P to Q 4 | P to Q 4 | 10. P to Q 5 (e) | B takes Kt |
| 2. P to Q B 4 | P takes P (a) | 11. P takes Kt | B takes R (f) |
| 3. Kt to K B 3 | P to K 3 | 12. P takes B | Q takes Q (g) |
| 4. P to K 3 | Kt to K B 3 | 13. P takes R Q ch | K to K 2 |
| 5. B takes P | P to Q Kt 3 | 14. Q takes R | B to Q 7 dis ch |
| 6. Kt to B 3 | B to Kt 2 | 15. B to B sq | B takes B |
| 7. Castles | B to Q 3 (b) | 16. Q takes Kt P | Kt takes P |
| 8. R to K sq | Kt to B 3 (c) | 17. Kt to K 5 | R to Q 3 |
| 9. P to K 4 | B to Kt 5 (d) | 18. Kt to Q 3 (h) | Resigns. |

- (a) It is better to decline the gambit with either 2. . . . P to Q B 3, or 2. . . . P to K 3; although Black may obtain an even game, even after the capture of the Pawn.
- (b) 7. . . . B to K 2 seems preferable here, in view of the threatened advance of White's K P.
- (c) Perhaps it would have been advisable here to break the centre with 8. . . . P to B 4. The worst which could have happened then would have been (after 9. P takes P, B takes P; 10. Q takes Q, K takes Q) that Black could not have castled.
- (d) A great error of judgment. After the text move, Black's game looks very precarious. Why not simply 9. . . . P to K 4? If 10. P to Q 5, then 10. . . . Kt to Q Kt sq, or Kt to K 2, etc.
- (e) Decisive. If Q Kt moves, White moves a piece by Q to B 4 ch, etc.
- (f) Less disastrous would have been—

| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 11. P takes B | Q takes Q | 17. B to R 8 ch | K to Q sq |
| 12. Kt takes Q | Q takes R ch | 18. R to R 8 ch | K to B sq, and |
| 13. B to Kt 5 ch | R to Q Kt sq | | Black would remain with Rook and |
| 14. B to Kt 5 ch | K to K 2 | | Pawn for two minor pieces; but not |
| 15. P takes B | R takes P | | and enviable position by any means. |
| 16. B to B 6 | R to Q Kt sq | | |

- (g) Even now 12. . . . R to Q Kt sq would have been comparatively better.
- (h) Mr. Locock's play was highly brilliant and sound without.

CHESS ITEMS.

A MATCH has just been concluded between Messrs. Boulbee and Phillips for a small prize. Score—Phillips, 5; Boulbee, 4; drawn, 1. It is reported that when a phrenologist laid his hand on one side of Steinitz's bump of self-esteem he murmured something about "an Indian mound," and shuddered. The total results of the thirteen years' play between the two English Universities, since 1873, shows: Cambridge won 81 games; Oxford, 61; drawn, 31, the former also leading by a majority of six matches.



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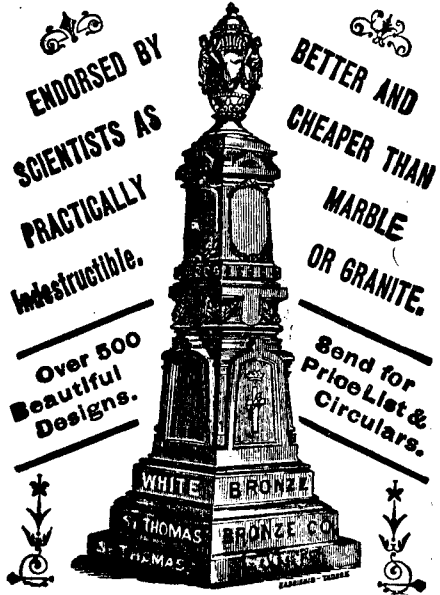
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(Signed)
J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst.

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WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of uræmia, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness, usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers,

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Oakland, Ont., Canada, March 17, '83.
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I consider that mine was a very bad case; it was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments, but I feel fully cured by the two sent me, and I am thankful that I was ever induced to send to you.

You are at liberty to use this letter stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends who are sufferers.

Yours, with many thanks,
REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

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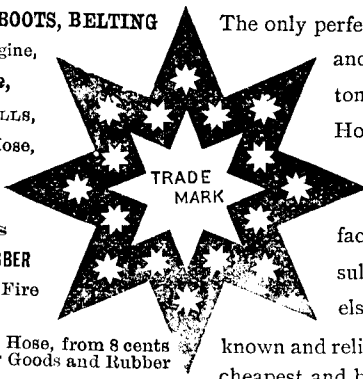
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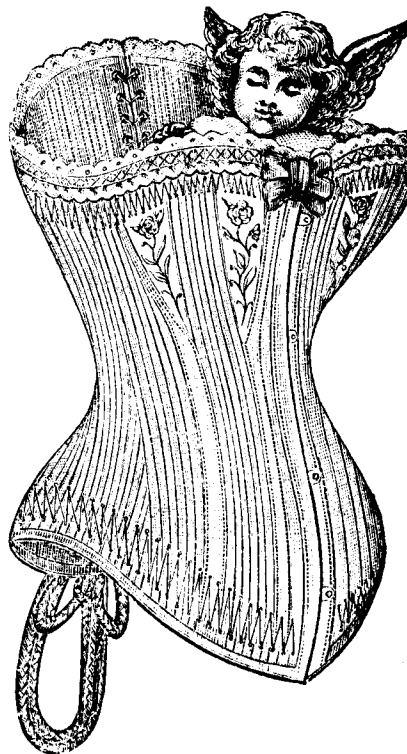
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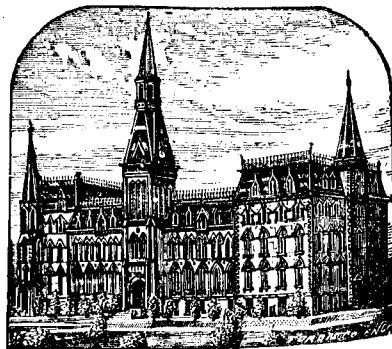
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