[From the PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY
Vol. XXIII, 1888.]

GENERAL MEETING, DEC. 21, 1887.

The President, Prof. F. W. PUTNAM, in the chair.

The President called the meeting to order and addressed the members as follows:

Members of the Society:—Ill health has prevented my being with you for the past two meetings, and I regret that on resuming this chair the sad duty again falls to me of announcing the loss of another of our corporate members, Cordelia Adelaide Studley, who died on the third of the present month, in her thirty-second year.

Miss Studley was a woman of broad culture and of a remarkable mind, but possessed of such extreme sensitiveness that it was difficult for her to meet the trials of the independent life she felt it her duty, from the highest and most honorable of motives, to follow. To these were added such true womanly attributes as to endear her to all who had the good fortune of claiming her personal friendship, while to those who knew her but slightly these lovely qualities were so marked as to make her a most attractive woman.

With the firm belief that it is the duty of every woman to have some special purpose in life, she entered upon medical studies, first at the Boston University and afterwards at Ann Arbor, where she hoped to take her degree; but she overtasked her strength and returned to Boston for medical treatment under one of our highest specialists.

In October, 1881, she became a special student in the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge, where her remarkable qualifications soon led to her appointment as an assistant, and until July, 1886, she there devoted herself to the special study of human osteology, with the hope of solving the great problem of the American races, so far as it could be solved by that study. In these investigations she made remarkable progress and the paper upon the human remains from the caves in Coahuila, Mexico, printed in the 18th Report of the Museum, in 1884, placed her at once in the front rank of craniologists and indicates how important would have been her maturer studies in that direction. Unfortunately, pecuniary reasons led her to abandon these researches and accept another position where the duties proved to be beyond her strength. She resigned this place and while hopefully awaiting restored health in order, as she hoped, to become a teacher at Hampton, she was nervously prostrated and her lamentable death soon followed.

So few women have taken an active part in scientific research in our community that it is meet for us to take particular notice of our gentle and gifted associate whose presence we shall so greatly miss at our gatherings.

SALEM PRESS, May, 1888.

Edinburgh Geological Society.

LIV. SESSION.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION will be held in the ROOMS, No. 5 St ANDREW SQUARE, *on the Evening of Thursday, 15th December, at Eight o'clock.*

Mr RALPH RICHARDSON, F.R.S.E., Vice-President, in the Chair.

I.—Public Business.

1. On the Macroscopic Determination of Rocks. Part I.—Igneous Rocks. By Mr A. JOHNSTONE, B.Sc., F.G.S.
2. On Mineral Tar in the Old Red Sandstone of Ross-shire. By Mr WM. MORRISON, M.A., Dingwall. Communicated by Prof. W. IVISON MACADAM.
3. Notes on Copper Ore from Kishorn, Ross-shire. By Mr WM. MORRISON. Communicated by Prof. MACADAM.
4. Notes on Berwickshire Coast Sections. By Mr RALPH RICHARDSON, F.R.S.E., Vice-President.

II.—Private Business.

The following Candidates for Membership will be balloted for :—

1. Mr ANDREW HOGG, 53 Lothian Street.
   Proposed by Mr JAMES SIMPSON.
   Seconded by Mr JOHN HENDERSON.
2. Prof. E. W. CLAYPOLE, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., etc.
   Proposed by Mr T. STOCK.
   Seconded by Mr W. HAMILTON BELL.
3. Mr T. WRIGHT, Broughton Street.
   Proposed by Mr JOHN HENDERSON.
   Seconded by Mr C. FRASER.
4. Rev. J. PATON GLOAG, D.D., The Manse, Galashiels.
   Proposed by Mr T. STOCK.
   Seconded by Mr P. B. GIBB, M.A.
5. Mr JAMES STEVENS, Schoolhouse, Mid-Calder.
   Proposed by Mr W. CONCHIE.
   Seconded by Mr C. FRASER.
6. Mr ROBERT H. CRUNDEN, Plaistow, Essex.
   Proposed by Rev. J. KERR CAMPBELL, D.D.
   Seconded by Mr W. W. ADAMS.

[P. T. O.

II.—Private Business—*continued.*

The following have been recommended :—

1. Mr D. Bruce Stevenson, A.R.S.A.
   Proposed by Mr Richardson.
   Seconded by Mr Cadell.

2. Mr M. Firth, 3 Gillespie Place.
   Proposed by Mr John Henderson.
   Seconded by Mr W. Hamilton Bell.

3. Mr Herbert Maxwell Stuart, Yr. of Traquair, Peeblesshire.
   Proposed by Dr J. R. S. Hunter.
   Seconded by Mr R. Mathison.

III.—Notices.

1. Fellows are reminded that the *Subscriptions* (12s. 6d.) *for the current Session are now due*, and may be paid to the *Treasurer*, Mr W. Adams, Royal Bank of Scotland, St Andrew Square.

2. The *Transactions*, Vol. V., Part 3, are now ready, and have been distributed to all Ordinary Fellows not in arrears with their Subscriptions.

3. The Secretary would be much indebted for the early intimation of the titles of Papers to be read before the Society during the Session.

4. Meetings have been arranged for the following evenings :—19th January, 16th February, 15th March, 19th April, and 3rd May.

H. M. CADELL, *Hon. Secretary.*

13 Douglas Crescent,
Edinburgh, *7th December* 1887.

Ed Geol Surv
Dec 87

EDINBURGH GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INSTITUTED 1834

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13

Sir John Dawson F.R.S.
McGill University
Montreal
Canada

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It is estimated that a Mansion, with accommodation for thirty Homes of from three to eight rooms each, can be well but plainly built and equipped in the best part of Montreal West for $120,000, including cost of land.

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" " Kitchen, Restaurant, and Steam Laundry	1,000
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Less Expenses	4,000
	$6,000 or 10 p. c. on $60,000

On the basis of a seven per cent dividend there would remain a margin of three per cent on the paid-up capital of $60,000, or $1,800 to provide for the risks of vacancies, greater repairs, and a sinking fund to pay off loan.

The management of Kitchen will be settled by the sh[illegible]

Forbes
Club House
May 89

mation of the Company.

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ROSWELL FISHER.

Session 1887-8.

President:

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice Presidents:

T. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S.

SIR DONALD A. SMITH.
B. J. HARRINGTON, B.A., PH. D.
J. H. R. MOLSON.
J. H. JOSEPH.
W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., D.C.L.
J. BAKER EDWARDS, PH.D., D.C.L.
EDWARD MURPHY.
MAJOR L. A. H. LATOUR, M.A.

Members of Council:

JOHN S. SHEARER, *Chairman.*
WM. T. COSTIGAN.
A. T. DRUMMOND.
JOSEPH BEMROSE.
REV. ROBT. CAMPBELL.
T. WESLEY MILLS, M.D.
SAMUEL FINLEY.
J. T. DONALD, M.A.
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Honorary Curator:

ALFRED H. MASON, F.C.S., F.R.M.S.

Honorary Treasurer:

P. S. ROSS.

Honorary Corresponding Secretary:

D. P. PENHALLOW, B.Sc.

Honorary Recording Secretary

ALBERT HOLDEN.

Honorary Librarian:

J. A. U. BAUDRY, C. E.

The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Museum, 32 University Street, on MONDAY EVENING next, November 28th. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

Each Member has the privilege of introducing two visitors, and Ladies are invited to attend.

BUSINESS.

Reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting.
Announcement of donations.
Proposals for membership.
Election of members.
Miscellaneous communications.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS:

The Prairies of Manitoba.
The Physical and Past Geological Relation of British North American Plants. - - - - - - - By A. T. DRUMMOND.

The Hon. Librarian will be at the Library every Friday from 4 to 6 o'clock p.m.
All subscriptions are due in advance on the 1st of November, and may be paid to Mr. P. S. Ross, No. 18 St. Alexis Street.

Members and others desiring to read Papers, or exhibit articles of interest, at the meetings of the Society, or to contribute Books or Specimens, will oblige by communicating with Dr. Harrington, McGill University, or to the Hon. Rec. Secretary, No. 28 St. John Street.

32 UNIVERSITY STREET.
23rd November, 1887

A. HOLDEN,
Hon. Rec. Secretary.

Session 1887-8.

President:

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice Presidents:

T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S.

Sir Donald A. Smith.	W. H. Hingston, M.D., D.C.L.
B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.	J. Baker Edwards, Ph.D., D.C.L.
J. H. R. Molson.	Edward Murphy.
J. M. Joseph.	Major L. A. H. Latour, M.A.

Members of Council:

John S. Sheppard, Chairman. Joseph Rimmer. Sidney Finley.
Wm. T. Costigan. Rev. Robt. Campbell. A. T. Donald, M.A.
A. T. Drummond. T. Wesley Mills, M.D. J. Stevenson Brown.

Honorary Curator:	Honorary Treasurer:
Alfred H. Mason, F.C.S., F.R.M.S.	P. S. Ross.
Honorary Corresponding Secretary:	Honorary Recording Secretary
D. P. Penhallow, B.Sc.	Albert Holden.

Honorary Librarian:

J. A. U. Rauber, C.E.

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32 University Street,
23rd November, 1887.

A. HOLDEN,
Hon. Rec. Secretary.

Edinburgh Geological Society.

LIV. SESSION.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION will be held in the ROOMS, No. 5 ST ANDREW SQUARE, *on the Evening of Thursday, 17th November, at Eight o'clock.*

Mr JAMES MELVIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Council will meet in the Library at 7.15 p.m.

I.—Public Business.

1. ADDRESS by the CHAIRMAN.
2. Mr RICHARDSON'S REPORT as Delegate to the Meeting of the British Association at Manchester.
3. ANNUAL REPORT for SESSION 1886-7 by the SECRETARY.
4. ANNUAL REPORT for SESSION 1886-7 by the TREASURER.
5. ANNUAL REPORT for SESSION 1886-7 by the LIBRARIAN.

II.—Private Business.

1. ELECTION of OFFICE-BEARERS for SESSION 1887-8.
   The Ballot will be taken by means of the accompanying lists.
2. NOMINATION of NEW MEMBERS.

   Mr ANDREW HOGG, 53 Lothian Street.
   Proposed by Mr JAMES SIMPSON.
   Seconded by Mr JOHN HENDERSON.

   Prof. E. W. CLAYPOLE, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S., Akron, Ohio.
   Proposed by the SECRETARY.
   Seconded by Mr W. HAMILTON BELL.

   Rev. J. PATON GLOAG, D.D., The Manse, Galashiels.
   Proposed by the SECRETARY.
   Seconded by Mr P. B. GIBB, M.A.

   Mr T. WRIGHT, Broughton Street.
   Proposed by Mr JOHN HENDERSON.
   Seconded by Mr C. FRASER.

   Mr JAMES STEVENS, Schoolhouse, Mid-Calder.
   Proposed by Mr W. CONCHIE.
   Seconded by Mr C. FRASER.

III.—Notices.

1. Fellows are respectfully reminded that *Subscriptions for the current Session are now due*, and may be paid to the *Treasurer*, Mr W. ADAMS, Royal Bank of Scotland, St Andrew Square.
2. The SECRETARY would be much indebted for the early intimation of Papers to be read during the Session.
3. Meetings have been arranged for the third Thursday in each month. December to May inclusive.

THOMAS STOCK, *Secretary.*

[P. T. O.

BALLOT.—SESSION 1887-88.

Office.	Present Office-Bearers.	Office-Bearers proposed by Council.
Patron, ...	His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.	His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.,
President, ...	David Milne Home, of Milne Graden, LL.D., &c.	David Milne Home, of Milne Graden, LL.D., &c.
Vice-Presidents, .	Ralph Richardson, W.S., F.R.S.E.	Ralph Richardson, W.S., F.R.S.E.
	James Melvin, Bonnington, Ratho.	James Melvin, Bonnington, Ratho.
Secretary, ...	Thomas Stock.	Thomas Stock.
Treasurer, ...	William Adams.	William Adams.
Librarian, ...	Philip B. Gibb, M.A.	Philip B. Gibb, M.A.
Assistant Librarian .	Charles Fraser.	Charles Fraser.
Council, ...	T. W. Kilgour.	W. Tait Kinnear.
	George Craig.	W. Hamilton Bell.
	W. Tait Kinnear.	R. A. F. A. Coyne, C.E.
	W. Hamilton Bell.	William Jolly, F.R.S.E.
	R. A. F. A. Coyne, C.E.	H. M. Cadell, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
	William Jolly, F.R.S.E.	A. Johnston, F.G.S.
Library Committee, .	The President, Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Secretary, Treasurer, John Henderson, and H. M. Cadell, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.	
Auditors, ...	Thomas K. Farquharson and T. W. Kilgour.	

Edinburgh
Scotland
Nov/87

EDINBURGH GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INSTITUTED 1834

Sir John W. Dawson
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Boyle Lectures

THE BOYLE LECTURES, 1887.

THESE LECTURES WILL BE DELIVERED AT

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL,

On every Sunday from May 1st to July 3rd inclusive (omitting June 12th & 19th),
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REV. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A.,

RECTOR OF ST. MILDRED, BREAD STREET, AND ST. MARGARET MOSES, E.C.,
SECRETARY AND LECTURER OF THE CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY, AND
BARNARD HYDE LECTURER OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SALTERS.

SUBJECT FOR 1887.

"HUMAN NATURE & THE EVIDENCES OF RELIGION."

MAY 1. LECT. I.—INTRODUCTION: THE GENERAL IDEA OF THE LECTURES STATED.

Christian Evidences should be instinct with the Christian spirit. Christianity defined as a Relation between God and Man. Christian Evidences may be viewed from three standpoints—(1) Our Observation of various aspects of the Relation;—(2) Our Belief in God;—(3) Our Knowledge of Man. The Lecturer proposes dealing with the last; its advantages and disadvantages; neither Christian nor unbeliever can object to this standpoint. The subject includes three lines of inquiry—The light thrown by Human Nature on (*a*) Religion in general, (*b*) Christianity, (*c*) Non-Christian systems. In the present course of Lectures (*a*) will be the chief line of inquiry.

MAY 8. LECT. II.—WHAT IS HUMAN NATURE?

The answer to be found in the statements of philosophers tested and corrected by the actual facts of human life and human history. The Body con-

sidered. The threefold division of Mind or Soul into Feeling, Cognition, Volition. Feeling (Sensation and Emotion) and Cognition considered.

MAY 15. LECT. III.—WHAT IS HUMAN NATURE?—(*continued.*)

Volition considered. Are Volition and Free Will identical? Personality. Conscience and Moral Responsibility considered. Sin an actual but not an essential element in Human Nature. A sinless but tempted Man, the fullest in sympathy with man. Man in his relation to Nature, his fellow-men, and God.

MAY 22. LECT. IV.—RELIGION. THE TRIPARTITE NATURE OF MAN.

Religion an essential element in Human Nature. Man regarded as Body, Soul and Spirit. Is the (human) Spirit identical with Conscience and Personality? Was it in Unfallen Man? Was it revived or bestowed by Christ? The bearing of this inquiry on the Evidences of Religion.

MAY 29. LECT. V.—IS THE INTELLECT THE ARBITER IN RELIGION?

Is the Intellect the Arbiter in *anything* affecting *Man as Man?* The common theoretical reply refuted by human practice. Each essential element in Human Nature has a voice in all that concerns Man's welfare. Objections to this view considered. True Philosophy cannot be self-contradictory. The verdict of Common-sense. The voices not equally authoritative. Application of the foregoing to Religion.

JUNE 5. LECT. VI.—THE HUMAN MOMENTUM. FREEWILL. CONVERSION. ASPIRATION.

Logic an inadequate guide. The great depths of Feeling, Cognition, and Volition. Human Life an increasing momentum of distinguishable but connected streams, controlled by Personality and Freewill. How far is this view qualified by the fact of conversions? Freewill real, yet limited by past

momentum, and present environment. Freewill weakened by all that degrades Human Nature, strengthened by all that elevates it. This illustrated by the coming (*a*) of life, (*b*) of the natural man, (*c*) of the Spiritual Man. Aspiration the expression of what is noblest in man, and the best Evidence of a Religion fitted to man.

JUNE 26. LECT. VII.—FAITH THE EXPRESSION OF THE GREATNESS OF HUMAN NATURE.

Faith opposed to neither reason nor inquiry. Faith the voice of *man as man*. Faith rich and strong; scepticism impotent and stagnant. Thorough scepticism inhuman and impossible. Faith kindles Emotion and Imagination, stimulates Inquiry (unfettered in its own sphere), and makes progress possible: this illustrated by Science, Art, Statesmanship, Philanthropy and Home Life. A grovelling Faith becomes atrophied: an aspiring Faith becomes fuller and nobler. Faith in the light of Conversion.

JULY 3. LECT. VIII.—THE SIN OF INFIDELITY. CONCLUSION.

Unfaithfulness to or in anything entrusted to us is the Sin of Infidelity. Much light thrown upon this by the preceding study of Human Nature, but a further inquiry into the perfect adequacy of Christianity to bless and elevate each and every element in Human Nature would greatly strengthen our present conclusions; and a still further inquiry into the utter inadequacy of all non-Christian systems to effect this would complete and clinch the argument. Infidelity—so-called—though always a present loss, may be the result of a caricature of the Truth by its exponents, and consistent with deep and saving faith. The study of Human Nature should quicken the sense of responsibility for our own belief and that of others.

When a *Man* finds Christ he comes to *himself*.

THE BOYLE LECTURES, 1887.

Rev J. William Dawson
KCMG. FRS LLD
Principal McGill University
Montreal
Canada

Natural History Society of Montreal.

INCORPORATED, 1832.

Session 1886-7.

President:
SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents:
T. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S.
SIR DONALD A. SMITH.
B. J. HARRINGTON, B.A., PH.D.
J. H. R. MOLSON.
J. H. JOSEPH.
W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., D C.L.
J. BAKER EDWARDS, PH.D., D.C.L.
EDWARD MURPHY.
MAJOR L. A. H. LATOUR, M.A.

Members of Council:
JOHN S. SHEARER, *Chairman.*
GEO. SUMNER
M. H. BRISSETTE.
A. T. DRUMMOND.
JOSEPH BEMROSE.
REV. ROBT. CAMPBELL.
J. T. DONALD, M.A.
DR. J. B. MCCONNELL.
J. A. U. BEAUDRY, C.E.

Honorary Curator:
ALFRED H. MASON, F.C.S., F.R.M.S.

Honorary Treasurer:
P. S. ROSS.

Honorary Corresponding Secretary:
D. P. PENHALLOW, B.Sc.

Honorary Recording Secretary:
WM. T. COSTIGAN.

The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Museum, 32 University Street, on MONDAY EVENING next, January 31st. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

Each Member has the privilege of introducing two visitors, and Ladies are invited to attend.

BUSINESS.

Reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting.
Announcement of donations.
Proposals for membership.
Election of members.
Miscellaneous Communications.
Receiving Report of "Conversazione Committee."

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS:

"*Chemical Notes on Wheat and Flour,*" - - - - - - - By J. T. DONALD, M.A.
"*Life in the Bahama Islands,*" - - - - - - - - By DR. T. WESLEY MILLS.

Course of Somerville Lectures, 1887.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, - - - "The Bony System," By FRANCIS J. SHEPHERD, M. D.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, - - "The Muscular System," By GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, M. D.
THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD, - - - "The Nervous System," By JAMES STEWART, M. D.
THURSDAY, MARCH 10TH, - - "The Circulatory System," By T. WESLEY MILLS, M.A., M.D.
THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, - - - "The Special Senses," By FRANK BULLER, M.D.
THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH, - - "The Digestive System," By W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., D.C.L.

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Members and others desiring to read Papers, or exhibit articles of interest, at the meetings of the Society or to contribute Books or Specimens, will oblige by communicating with Dr. Harrington, McGill University or to the Hon. Rec. Secretary, No. 198 St. James Street.

WM. T. COSTIGAN,
Hon. Rec. Secretary.

32 University Street.
27th January, 1887.

Nat Burbidge

COLONEL STOTHERD R.E.

Director General of the Ordnance Survey

requests the pleasure of

Sir Williams, Lady and Miss Dawson's

Company on Friday September 3rd. 1886.

AT THE

ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE SOUTHAMPTON

R.S.V.P.

to Captain E.R. HUSSEY R.E.

O. S. O., SOUTHAMPTON.

P. T. O.

Arrangements have been made for a special train to leave Waterloo Station at 9-15 a.m. Returning from Southampton at 5-30 p.m.

Return Tickets for single fare can be obtained at Waterloo Station.

Col Stothard
Chy 186

September 1886.

GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

		BY				BY	
Wednesday.	1	Adriatic, White Star Line	6 35 AM	Wednesday.	15	Celtic, White Star Line.....	6 35 AM
Wednesday.	1	Polynesian, Allan Line (*a*)...	7 30 PM	Wednesday.	15	Oregon, Dominion Line.....	7 30 PM
Friday.....	3	Aurania, Cunard Line	6 35 AM	Friday.....	17	Servia, Cunard	6 35 AM
Tuesday ...	7	Aller, N. G. Lloyd Line	4 10 PM	Tuesday ...	21	Eider, N. G. Lloyd Line	4 10 PM
Wednesday.	8	Germanic, White Star Line...	4 10 "	Wednesday.	22	Sardinian, Allan Line (*a*)	7 30 "
Wednesday.	8	Parisian, Allan Line (*a*)	7 30 "	Friday.....	24	Umbria, Cunard Line	4 10 "
Friday	10	Etruria, Cunard Line.....	4 10 "	Tuesday ...	28	Srale, N. G. Lloyd	6 35 AM
Monday....	13	Arizona, Guion Line	4 10 "	Wednesday.	29	Britannic, White Star Line...	6 35 "
Tuesday ...	14	City of Rome, Anchor Line ..	6 35 AM	Wednesday.	29	Vancouver, Dominion Line (*a*)	7 30 PM

(*a*) Suplementary mail closed at 6 a.m. on Thursday.

AMENDED PROGRAMME.

ROYAL COMMISSION

FOR THE

Colonial & Indian Exhibition.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

PROGRAMME OF

EXCURSION TO DOVER AND FOLKESTONE (AND BOULOGNE-SUR-MER).

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20th.

The Train will leave Charing Cross (South Eastern Railway) at 11 and arrive at Dover Station at 12.55 p.m. Reception by the Mayor, Corporation and Public Officials. Proceed to St. Martin's Priory. The antiquities of the Priory will be described. Leave Priory on foot for the Maison Dieu (Town Hall) at 1.30. Luncheon by the Mayor at 1.45. Leave Maison Dieu at 2.45 in carriages, provided by the Mayor, for Connaught Park, the Castle, and the Constable's Tower. Inspection of the foregoing; Return by the Military Shaft to Guildford Battery to witness the Field Day and Sham Fight, and thence by the Marine Parade to the Admiralty Pier to inspect the Turret Fort and 81-ton guns.

Leave Dover (S. E. Ry.) at 6.45 for Folkestone, arrive there 7.0 p.m., and proceed to various Hotels. The best are the "Pavilion" (near the Harbour), the "Queen's" (opposite the Town Hall), the "West Cliff" and the "Lees" (near the Exhibition). Visitors arrange for their own accommodation and should apply early, in consequence of its being the season at Folkestone. At 9.30 p.m. Grand Military "Torchlight Tattoo" (by kind permission and co-operation of Major-General the Hon. P. R. B. Feilding, C.B., and Colonel Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.), in honour of the visitors, through the streets to the Exhibition, finishing at the Exhibition at 10.30 p.m.

At 10 o'clock and until 1 a.m. Reception and Fête by the Mayor and Mayoress of Folkestone, at the Art Treasures Exhibition. The Galleries illuminated by the electric light. Music supplied by the Band of the Scots Guards.

Should any visitors be unable to take part in the Dover portion of the programme, but desire to attend the Reception and Entertainment at Folkestone, they can proceed to Shorncliffe and Folkestone by Express Trains leaving Charing Cross at 2.50 p.m., 3.40 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.55 p.m., and 7.0 p.m.

Return to town may be made by any Train on the Saturday, Sunday or Monday following Friday, August 20th.

The inclusive Railway Fare for the Excursion is 16s. Tickets to be obtained at the Railway Offices, 19, Old London Street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st.

If by 4.0 p.m. on Thursday, August 19th, not less than 80 Visitors notify their wish at the Railway Office, in "Old London," to take part in an Excursion to Boulogne, arrangements will be made for a Special Steamer to leave Folkestone Harbour on Saturday (weather permitting) at about 10.0 a.m. arriving there about 11.30; Returning from Boulogne Quay at about 8.30 p.m., and reaching Folkestone at 10.0 p.m. Fares (First Class) for the whole trip, 6s. each.

* * * Owing to the various arrangements that have to be made beforehand in connection with the Excursions, it is most necessary that early information should be sent to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, 6, "Old London Street," Colonial and Indian Exhibition, of the final decision of Visitors to join the trip or the contrary. Invitation Cards for the Mayor of Folkestone's Reception will be supplied on application at the Railway Offices, 19, "Old London Street."

H. K. BURNE (Lt.-General),

Secretary Reception Committee.

Drive Seam
Cly 186

FLIGHT ✣ MEMORIAL ✣ FUND.

SOME of the friends of the late DR. WALTER FLIGHT are anxious to collect a Fund to be invested for the Benefit of his Widow and Children, who have been left with extremely inadequate provision.

A Committee has been formed, with the Rev. Professor Bonney, F.R.S., as Chairman, to carry out this object.

Contributions may be paid to the account of the 'FLIGHT MEMORIAL FUND' with Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, & Co., to the Honorary Treasurer, or either of the Honorary Secretaries.

General Committee.

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Subscriptions already Received or Promised.

Professor J. G. Bonney, F.R.S.	£10	0	0
H. Bassett, F.C.S.	3	3	0
H. Bauerman, F.G.S.	2	2	0
E. A. Bond, C.B., F.R.S.	3	3	0
W. de Gray Birch	1	1	0
F. E. Blackstone	1	1	0
G. Bullen	1	1	0
J. Britten, F.L.S.	1	1	0
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Flight
memoranda
Aug 1886

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

22 *Albemarle Street, London, W.*

July 20, 1886.

There will be a Meeting of the Council at this Office on Tuesday next, July 27, at 3 P.M.

Principal Agenda—

(1.) To confirm the Minutes of the last Meeting.

(2.) To receive a Report from the General Treasurer.

(3.) To consider Reports from certain Committees of Council.

(4.) To receive letters from the Canadian Government.

And other business.

A. T. ATCHISON,

Secretary.

NOTICE.—No Report, Paper, or Abstract can be inserted in the Volume unless the MS. is in the Secretary's hands by 4 p.m. THIS DAY.

By order of the COUNCIL.

BIRMINGHAM, 1886.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING, 1886.

JOURNAL

OF

SECTIONAL PROCEEDINGS,

No. 7.

Issued WEDNESDAY Morning, September 8th, 1886,

AT EIGHT A.M.

POST OFFICE.

MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES ARE REQUESTED TO CALL FOR LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

SECTIONS ... ... at 10 a.m.—The Section Rooms.
GENERAL COMMITTEE ... ... at 1 p.m.—The Council Chamber.
CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING, at 2-30 p.m.—The Town Hall.

PRINTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE SECRETARY BY
T. H. LAKINS, EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL, 1886.

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Prof. Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S.

PAPERS TO BE READ ON WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 8th, 1886.

Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science.

[In the Physical Laboratory, Mason College.]

This Section will meet at 10 *a.m.*

1. *Captain Ettrick W. Creak, R.N., F.R.S.*—On the advantages to the Science of Terrestrial Magnetism to be obtained from an Expedition to the Region within the Antarctic Circle.
2. *Desmond G. Fitzgerald.*—On Lithanode.
3. *Professor Edward C. Pickering.*—Draper Memorial Photographs of Stellar Spectra exhibiting bright lines.
4. *T. Turner.*—Apparatus for determining the hardness of Metals.
5. *Isaac Roberts.*—Star Photography.
6. *Professor James Blyth.*—A new Form of Magnetometer.
7. *W. McGregor.*—On the Protection of Life and Property from Lightning.
8. *John Hopkinson.*—An improved form of Clinometer.

Section B.—Chemical Science.

[At the Mason College.]

This Section will meet at 10 *a.m.*

1. *Professor Armstrong.*—Report of Committee on Isomeric Naphthalene Compounds.
2. *Dr. W. M. Watts.*—Report of the Committee on Wave Lengths.
3. *Dr. H. R. Mill.*—Chemistry of Estuary Water.

4. *Dr. Gladstone.*—The Essential Oils: A study in Optical Chemistry

5. *Dr. G. H. Bailey.*—An Apparatus for maintaining constant temperatures up to 500° C.

6. *W. Thomson.*—On a new Apparatus for readily determining the calorimetric value of fuel or organic compounds.

7. *Professor Odling.*—On some Decompositions of Benzoic Acid.

8. *Dr. O. W. Huntington.*—The Crystalline Structure of Iron Meteorites.

Section C.—Geology.

[At the Council Chamber.]

This Section will meet at 10 *a.m.*

1. *C. Beale.*—On the Dolerites of Rowley Regis.

2. *C. J. Woodward.*—On the Mineral District of Western Shropshire.

3. *F. D. Adams.*—On the Anorthosite Rocks of Canada.

4. *Professor H. Carvill Lewis.*—On a Diamond-bearing Peridotite, and on the Genesis of the Diamond.

5. *J. J. H. Teall.*—On the Metamorphosis of the Lizard Gabbros.

6. *Professor J. F. Blake.*—Introduction to the Monian System of Rocks.

7. *Professor J. F. Blake.*—On the Igneous Rocks of Llyn Padarn, Yr Eifl and Boduan.

8. *J. H. Player.*—On an accurate and rapid method of estimating the Silica in Igneous Rocks.

9. *J. Hopkinson.*—On a new form of Clinometer.

10. *H. B. Stocks.*—On Concretions.

11. *W. Pengelly.*—On a Scrobicularia Bed, containing Human Bones, at Newton Abbot, Devonshire.

Geology Sub-Section.

[In the Library of the Council Chamber.]

This Sub-Section meets at 10 *a.m.*

1. *W. W. Watts.*—The Corndon Laccolites.
2. *Professor T. Rupert Jones.*—Report on the Fossil Phyllopoda of the Palæozoic Rocks.
3. *E. T. Hardman.*—On the Discovery of *Diprotodon Australis* in Tropical Australia (Kimberley District).
4. *Professor J. W. Sollas.*—On the past and present Bathymetrical distribution of the Lithistida.
5. *C. E. De Rance.*—Report on the Circulation of Underground Waters.
6. *Professor G. A. Lebour.*—On the Stratigraphical Position of the Salt Measures of South Durham.
7. *G. H. Morton.*—On the Carboniferous Limestone of the North of Flintshire.
8. *Hugh Miller.*—On the Classification of the Carboniferous Limestone series—Northumbrian type.
9. *W. A. E. Ussher.*—The Culm Measures of Devonshire.
10. *A. R. Hunt.*—Denudation and Deposition by the Agency of Waves Experimentally considered.
11. *C. E. De Rance and W. Topley.*—Report on the Erosion of the Sea-Coasts of England and Wales.
12. *Professor W. I. Macadam and J. S. Grant-Wilson.*—On deposits of Diatomite in Skye.

Section D.—Biology.

[At the Mason College.]

The Committee of Section D *will meet at* 10-30 *this morning.*

This Section will not meet to-day.

Section E.—Geography.

[At the School of Art.]

This Section will not meet to-day.

Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics.

[At the Board Room, Parish Offices.]

This Section will meet at 11 *a.m.*

1. *Baldwin Latham.*—Proportional Mortality.
2. *G. H. Sargant.*—The State of the Poor in 1795 and 1833.
3. *W. Westgarth.*—The insufficient earnings of a large proportion of London Industry.
4. *W. Westgarth.*—London Re-construction and Re-housing.
5. *P. Geddes.*—The Physical Aspect of Economics.
6. *A. de Marcuartu.*—The Resources and Progress of Spain during the last fifty years.

Section G.—Mechanical Science.

[At the School of Art.]

This Section will meet at 10 *a.m.*

1. *S. B. Allport.*—Recent Improvements in Sporting Guns.
2. *A. Greenwood.*—Improvements in the Manufacture of Rifle Barrels.
3. *J. Sturgeon.*—Birmingham Compressed Air Scheme.

4. *Conrad W. Cooke.*—The Welsbach System of Gas Lighting by Incandescence.

5. *E. B. Marten.*—Boiler Explosions.

6. *E. B. Marten, E. Terry, and W. B. Collis.*—South Staffordshire Mines Drainage.

Section H.—Anthropology.

[At the Medical Institute.]

This Section will not meet to-day.

PAPERS READ ON TUESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 7th, 1886.

Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science.

1. Report of the Committee on English Channel Tides.
2. Report of the Committee on Electrical Standards.

   R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S., and T. C. Fitzpatrick, B.A.—On the values of some Standard Resistance Coils.
3. Report of the Committee on Electrolysis, appointed jointly by Sections A and B.

   1. *Professor Oliver J. Lodge*—On the Migration of the Ions.
   2. *Professor G. F. Fitzgerald, F.R.S. (by Professor O. J. Lodge)*—On the accuracy of Ohm's Law in Electrolytes.
   3. *Dr. Arrhenius (by W. N. Shaw)*—On the Conductivity of Mixed Solutions.
   4. *T. C. Fitzpatrick (by W. N. Shaw)*—On the application of the Method of the Reversing Commutator to the Measurement of Electrical Resistance.
   5. *W. N. Shaw*—On the verification of Faraday's Law of Electrolysis for Silver and Copper.
   6. *Professor S. P. Thompson*—Note on the Electric Resistance of Magnetite.
   7. *Professor McLeod, F.R.S.*—On the Decomposition of Acid Water with minute Electrodes.
   8. *E. H. J. Love*—An Abstract of the Electrolytic work of Kohlrausch.
   9. *Professor Armstrong*—An Abstract of the Electro-chemical work of Ostwald.
   10. *Professor O. J. Lodge*—An Abstract of the Electrolytic work of Bouty.
   11. *Professor O. J. Lodge*—An Abstract and Discussion of the Electro-chemical work of Arrhenius.

4. *W. M. Mordey*—On an Electric Motor Phenomenon.

5. *W. H. Preece, F.R.S.*—On Electric Induction between wire and wire.

6. *W. H. Preece, F.R.S.*—On a Magnetic Experiment.

7. *W. H. Preece, F.R.S., and H. R. Kempe.*—On a new Scale for Tangent Galvanometers.

8. *Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S.*—On Stationary Waves in Flowing Water.

9. *Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S.*—Artificial Production and Maintenance of a Standing Bore.

10. *Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S.*—Velocity of Advance of a Natural Bore.

11. *Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S.*—Graphical Illustrations of Deep Sea Wave-Groups.

12. *Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S.*—To exhibit and describe an Improved Rheostat.

13. *J. T. Bottomley.*—Description of Experiments for determining the Electric Resistance of Metals at High Temperatures.

14. *T. Gray (by J. T. Bottomley).*—A new form of Standard Sine Galvanometer.

15. *Professor G. Forbes.*—Magnetic Hysteresis.

16. *Howard Grubb, F.R.S.*—New system of Electrical Control for Uniform Motion Clocks.

17. *Howard Grubb, F.R.S.*—Design for working the Equatorial and Dome of Lick Observatory, California, by hydraulic power.

Section B.—Chemical Science.

1. *J. W. Wailes.*—Treatment of Phosphoric Crude Iron in Open Hearth Furnaces.

2. *W. Hutchinson.*—Notes on the Basic Bessemer Process in South Staffordshire.

3 *G. Hatton.*—Production of Soft Steel in a New Type of Fixed Converter.

4. *T. Turner.*—Influence of Re-Melting on the Properties of Cast Iron.

5. *T. Turner.*—Silicon in Cast Iron.

6. *T. Turner.*—Influence of Silicon on the Properties of Iron and Steel.

7. *T. Turner.*—Estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel.

Section C.—Geology.

1. *J. S. Gardner.*—Report on the Fossil Plants of the Tertiary and Secondary Beds of the United Kingdom.

2. *Sir J. W. Dawson.*—On Canadian Examples of supposed Fossil Algæ.

3. *Professor T. McK. Hughes.*—On *Bilobites.*

4. *Professor W. C. Williamson.*—On recent researches amongst the Carboniferous Plants of Halifax.

5. *W. Topley.*—Notes on the recent Earthquake in the United States; including a telegraphic despatch from *Major Powell,* Director of the United States Geological Survey.

6. *Professor John Milne.*—Report on the Earthquake and Volcanic Phenomena of Japan.

7. *Dr. H. J. Johnston-Lavis.*—Report on the Volcanic Phenomena of Vesuvius.

8. *Rev. A. Irving.*—On the Heat of the Earth as influenced by Conduction and Pressure.

9. *Rev. A. Irving.*—A contribution to the discussion of Metamorphism in Rocks.

10. *J. Gunn.*—On the Influence of the Axial Rotation of the Earth on the Interior of its Crust.

Geology Sub-Section.

1. *Professor E. Hull.*—Notes on the problems now being investigated by the Officers of the Geological Survey in the North of Ireland, chiefly in Co. Donegal.
2. *Dr. C. Callaway.*—Notes on the Crystalline Schists of Donegal.
3. *Professor C. Lapworth.*—The Ordovician System in Shropshire.
4. *Professor T. McK. Hughes.*—On the Silurian Rocks of North Wales.
5. *Professor T. McK. Hughes.*—Notes on some Sections in the Arenig Series of North Wales and the Lake District.
6. *J. E. Marr.*—On the lower Palæozoic Rocks, near Settle.
7. *A. J. Jukes-Browne.*—Note on a bed of red chalk in the Lower Chalk of Suffolk.
8. *Dr. C. Le Neve Foster.*—Manganese Mining in Merionethshire.
9. *J. W. Davis.*—On the Exploration of Raygill Fissure, Yorkshire.

Section D.—Biology.

1. *Professor Bower.*—On Humboldtia laurifolia as a myrmecophilous plant.
2. *Professor Bower.*—On positively geotropic shoots in Cordyline.
3. *Professor Bower.*—Note on Apospory in Polystichum angulare.
4. *Professor Hartog.*—On the formation and escape of the Zoospores in Saprolegniæ.
5. *Professor Marshall Ward.*—On the Germination of the Spores of *Phytophthora infestans.*
6. *W. B. Grove.*—Two fungus-diseases of Plants.
7. *Professor Hillhouse.*—Preliminary note on the fall of leaves.
8. *Professor Hillhouse.*—On an apparatus for determining the rate of Transpiration.
9. *Professor Hillhouse.*—On *Beggiatoa alba.*
10. *Professor Williamson.*—On Heterangium Tiliæphlœum.
11. *Dr. Percy Frankland.*—The multiplication and vitality of certain micro-organisms.

12. *Dr. Percy Frankland.*—The distribution of micro-organisms in the air.

13. *Dr. Masters.*—Note on the floral symmetry of the genus Cypripedium.

14. *Professor Hartog.*—On the culture of aerobic bacilli under anærobic conditions.

15. *Professor Hartog.*—On accessory fibro-vascular bundles in certain Lecythideæ.

16. *P. Groom.*—Some investigations on the growing point of phanerogams.

17. *J. Morley.*—Note on the cultivation of Fern Prothallia for Laboratory purposes.

18. *D. McAlpine.*—Life Cycles of Organisms represented diagrammatically and comparatively.

19. *D. McAlpine.*—A re-arrangement of the divisions of Biology.

Sub-Section.—Animal Morphology.

1. *Patrick Geddes.*—On the Theory of Reproduction, Sex and Heredity.

2. *Dr. Lendenfeld.*—Notes on Australian Cœlenterata.

3. *Professor Sollas, LL.D.*—On a Sponge possessing Tetragonal symmetry, with observations on the minute structure of the Tetractinellidæ.

4. *Professor Haddon.*—The Anatomy of Neæra.

5. *Dr. Lendenfeld.*—The Nervous System of Sponges.

6. *Dr. Lendenfeld.*—The Function of Nettle Cells.

7. *Professor McIntosh.*—On a peculiar Medusa from St. Andrews Bay.

8. *Dr. Henry Trimen.*—Note on Helopeltis Antonii; destructive to Cacao Plantations in Ceylon.

9. *Professor Thompson.*—On Marsupial Bones.

10. *Professor Haycraft.*—On the Sense of Smell.

11. *Professor McIntosh.*—On Young Cod, &c.

Section E.—Geography.

1. *Colonel Sir Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G.*—A Journey in Western Algeria, May, 1886.

2. *Major R. de Lannoy de Bissy.*—Recent French Explorations in the Ogowai-Congo Region.

3. *Joseph Thomson.*—River Niger and Central Sûdan Sketches.

4. *Lieutenant R. Kund (German African Association).*—Recent Explorations in the Southern Congo Basin.

5. *R. Capper.*—A Trader on the West Coast of Africa, and in the Interior.

6. *Captain Conder.*—Bechuana-Land.

7. *F. de Lesseps.*—The Panama Canal.

Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics.

1. *Dr. J. H. Gladstone.*—Report on the Teaching of Science in Elementary Schools.

2. *Rev. H. W. Crosskey, LL.D.*—The Character and Organisation of the Institutions for Technical Education required in a large Manufacturing Town.

3. *Professor Munro.*—Report of Committee on Sliding Scales of Wages.

4. *R. E. Young.*—Sliding Scales in the Coal Mining Districts of the North of England.

5. *Hyde Clarke.*—Remarks on the Principles applicable to Colonial Loans and Finance.

6. *F. Y. Edgeworth.*—The Mathematical Theory of Banking.

7. *H. D. McLeod.*—The Definition of Wealth.

8. *F. P. Fellows.*—On the cost of Shipbuilding in H.M. Dockyards.

Section G.—Mechanical Science.

1. Report of the Committee on the Endurance of Metals under repeated and varying Stress.
2. *C. E. Mathews.*—Birmingham Water Supply.
3. *A. Ransome.*—Cask Making Machinery.
4. *Professor Hele Shaw and E. Shaw.*—Sphere and Roller Mechanism
5. *W. Worby Beaumont.*—Variable Velocity Mechanism.
6. *T. R. Crampton.*—Balanced Locomotive Engines.

Section H.—Anthropology.

1. *Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I.*—What is an Aryan ?
2. *Professor W. H. Hingston, M.D.*—The Influence of Canadian Climate on European Races.
3. *T. W. Shore, F.G.S.*—Traces of Ancient Sun Worship in Hampshire and Wiltshire.
4. *Rev. George Brown.*—Life History of a Savage.
5. *Professor A. Macalister, F.R.S.*—On the Anatomy of Aboriginal Australians.
6. *R. G. Haliburton.*—Note on the use of the Tau Cross.
7. *Sir William Dawson, C.M.G.*—Exhibition of Photographs of Ancient Egyptians.
8. *Charles N. Bell, F.R.G.S.*—Remains of Pre-historic Man in Manitoba.
9. Report of the North American Indian Committee.
10. Report of the Greek Islands Committee.

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MEETINGS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,

BIRMINGHAM, 1886.

HOURS AND PURPOSES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, TO WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

DAYS.	COUNCIL. BOARD ROOM, MASON COLLEGE	GENERAL COMMITTEE. COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL HOUSE.	Committee of Recommendations.	Committees of Sections.	SECTIONS.	GENERAL MEETINGS. TOWN HALL.	SOIREES.
Wednesday, Sept. 1st	10 a.m.	*1 p.m. To receive Report of Council.	...	2 p.m.	...	8 p.m. The President's Address.	...
†Thursday, Sept. 2nd	...	... ...	...	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	... ...	8 p.m. At the Exhibition, Bingley Hall.
Friday, Sept. 3rd ...	...	.. ..	3 p.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	8-30 p.m. Lecture by A. W. Rücker, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., on "Soap Bubbles."	...
Saturday, Sept. 4th...	...	... ...	...	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	... ...	...
Sunday, Sept. 5th ...							
Monday, Sept. 6th ...	1 p.m.	3 p.m. To elect Officers for 1887, and to fix the place of Meeting in 1888.	...	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	8-30 p.m. Lecture by Professor W. Rutherford, M.D., on "The Sense of Hearing."	...
†Tuesday, Sept. 7th ...	...	... ...	3 p.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	... ...	8 p.m. In the Council House and Museum and Art Gallery.
Wednesday, Sept. 8th	...	1 p.m. To receive Report of Committee of Recommendations	‡10 a.m.	...	...	2-30 p.m. Concluding Meeting in the Town Hall.	...

N.B.—Excursions are proposed for the afternoon of Saturday, September 4th, and for Thursday, September 9th, of which separate notices are prepared.

* At this Meeting the Sectional Officers will be elected.

† The Conference of Delegates will meet on these days at 3-15 p.m.

‡ This Meeting will not be held.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

SYNOPSIS OF GRANTS OF MONEY

Appropriated to Scientific Purposes by the General Committee, at the Birmingham Meeting, in September, 1886.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

	£	s.	d.
*Solar Radiation	20	0	0
*Electrolysis	50	0	0
*Ben Nevis Observatory	75	0	0
*Standards of Light	10	0	0
*Tidal Observations—Instructions	15	0	0
*Chepstow Meteorological Observatory	20	0	0
*Magnetic Observations	40	0	0
*Electric Standards	50	0	0

CHEMISTRY.

*Silent Discharge of Electricity	20	0	0
Absorption Spectra	40	0	0
Translation of Foreign Records	5	0	0
Nature of Solution	20	0	0
Influence of Silicon on Steel	30	0	0

GEOLOGY.

*Volcanic Phenomena of Vesuvius	20	0	0
*Volcanic Phenomena of Japan	50	0	0
*Exploration of Cae Gwyn Cave	20	0	0
Erratic Blocks	10	0	0
*Fossil Phyllopoda	20	0	0
Carboniferous Flora of Halifax	25	0	0
Microscopic Structure of the Rocks of Anglesey ...	10	0	0
Carried forward	£550	0	0

GEOLOGY—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	550	0	0
Eocene Beds of the Isle of Wight	20	0	0
Circulation of Underground Waters	5	0	0
*Erosion of Sea Coasts	15	0	0
"Manure" Gravels of Wexford	10	0	0
Provincial Museum Reports...	5	0	0

BIOLOGY.

Lymphatic System	25	0	0
*Naples Biological Station	100	0	0
Plymouth Biological Station	50	0	0
*Granton Biological Station	75	0	0
Zoological Record	100	0	0
Flora of China	75	0	0
Flora and Fauna of the Cameroons...	75	0	0
*Migration of Birds	30	0	0
British Marine Area...	5	0	0

GEOGRAPHY.

Bathy-Hypsographical Map	25	0	0
*Depth of Permanently Frozen Soil	5	0	0

ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

*Regulation of Wages	10	0	0

ANTHROPOLOGY.

*Pre-historic Races of Greek Islands...	20	0	0
British Barrows	20	0	0
*North-Western Tribes of Canada	50	0	0
Racial Photographs: Egyptian	20	0	0
Anthropological Notes and Queries...	10	0	0
Total	£1,300	0	0

* Re-appointed.

Sir. J. W. Dawson
10 Hollis St
Cavendish Sq?
W.

Electric Illuminator
Nerves
Sir Wm Bowman

Explanation.

Primrose's Electric Meteorological Scale Reader is an instrument designed to measure the height of a varying column of mercury at any distance from the observer to which it is possible to convey One Wire for Electric communication. It is intended to be used principally to register observations from mountain tops, High altitudes, by the use of Captive balloons, Deep and Dangerous places &c. The Record may be obtained either Continuously or at intervals as desired, and the Scale divided into any number of Sections considered necessary.

The principle of action is in this diagram applied to a Syphon Barometer, CN. A small wire rod, GR, conducting electricity, is passed perpendicularly into the portion of mercury it is desired to measure, NR, and by a series of regular and graduated movements raised upwards from a certain arranged starting point, R. When the contact is broken by the rod GR moving out of the mercury N. the electric current immediately ceases, and the distance to which the wire has travelled shows the required measurement.

The necessary motion is communicated by an Electro magnet, D. which acting upon a ratchet wheel A. by a succession of beats or pulsations turns a second diminishing wheel B. the cogs of which gradually raise the rod GR up out of the mercury RN. This descending rod, GR, as it may be called, or arrow, H. is allowed to fall by its own force of gravity to the point at which the measurement is to commence S. This is accomplished by a certain portion of the Cogged wheel B being left blank. Screw F. regulated by a screw, prevents the rod GR from falling too far, and allows an accurate adjustment of the distance to be made.

The Battery Z. and recording Electro Magnet Y remain with the observer. The other portions of instrument are in connection with the Barometer, CN. placed in the desired locality.

The primary Telegraph wire XU. on leaving the Battery Z. firstly passes to the recording Electro-magnet Y. in the office of observer, it then proceeds to the distant motor Electro magnet D. giving motion to the instrument, and afterwards by way of the contact breaker K. and ratchet spring M. becomes the return wire O passing to earth. This completes the arrangement by which a continuous pulsatory movement is communicated to the Barometer wheels AB. whenever the electricity is turned on.

The object of the next connection is to utilize the current when thrown off the magnet D. by passing it through the Barometer, CN. This is accomplished by a conducting wire T

to the Barometer, R. which arises out of the primary wire U. at a point P immediately in front of the motor Electro-magnet D. It proceeds immediately to the Dipping rod, RG, and continuing its course through the portion of mercury to be measured, RN. passes by way of the back platinum point L of ratchet spring M again to the primary wire O. returning to earth. The result of this connection is, that when the electricity is thrown off the magnet D by its ratchet spring M. it is immediately turned on to the wire N passing through the Barometer RN. and vice versa by a constant and rapid succession of breaks and contacts, producing on the printing magnet Y in the office of observer the same series of magnetic intervals, firstly through magnet D. and secondly through Barometer RN. This double action continues regularly until the barometrical current is broken, when only a single action will be maintained.

We have now produced by the printing arrangement Y, a succession of dots or dashes, V W, shewn double W when the electric current passes through both the motor Electro-magnet D, and barometer RN. and single V when the current only passes through the magnet D. By observing this double record W, which is easily distinguished owing to the printed marks being produced double in number within the same space, we are able to count how many upward sectional movements the dipping rod RG has made before its electric current was broken, and thus calculate the height at which the mercury is standing in the barometer RN.

In making the calculations on a basis of three inches divided by hundreds, SH. as shewn in the diagram. One motion of the ratchet wheel A corresponds to one diminished movement upwards of the dipping rod RG. 150 Barometrical dashes W 1.2.3. &c would represent the height of the mercury measured as 1½ inches RN. This is after leaving out of account every second dash as a magnet D dash.

The reason why the Dipping rods E & G descend into double tubes of mercury I & J is because it seems to secure in an efficient manner without friction a continuous sliding electrical contact. It also allows an adjustment J whereby the electric contact may be delayed and readings taken from any intermediate point of the scale SH.

The same principle of measurement may be applied to the usual observations in connection with Temperature, Rainfall, Direction and Pressure of the wind &c, by slightly modifying the existing instruments, so that the various actions may be adapted to the necessary sliding scale of mercury SH.

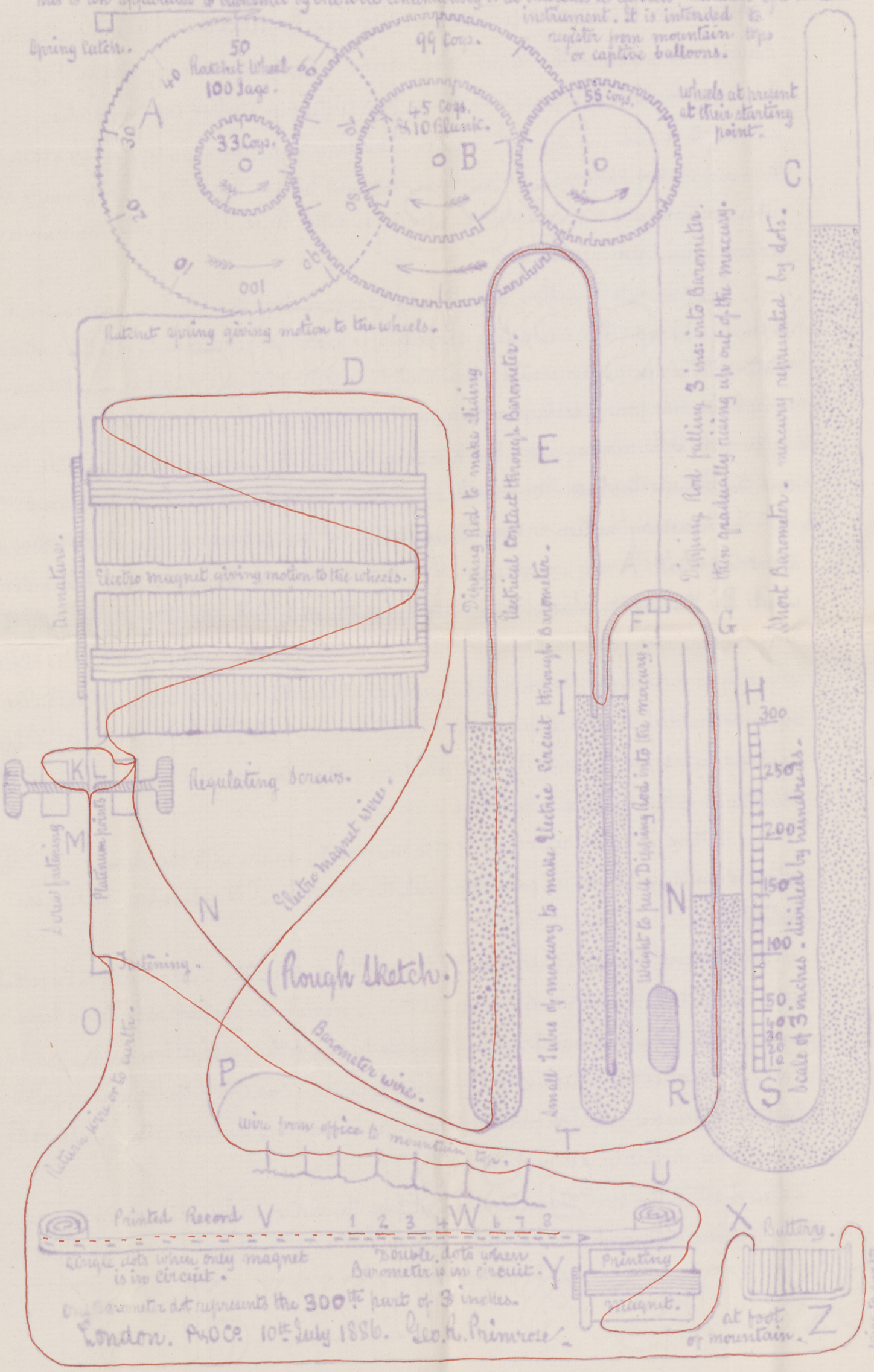
This instrument may also be applied to commercial purposes, such as to shew the amount of water in a distant river or reservoir, to register the flow and ebb of tides &c.

P.R.O.Co. London, 10th July 1886.

Alex. R. Primrose.

PRIMROSE'S ELECTRIC METEOROLOGICAL SCALE READER.

This is an apparatus to transmit by One Wire continuously or at intervals as desired readings of a distant instrument. It is intended to register from mountain tops or captive balloons.



The red ink connections seem to be an improvement - In this case the break & contact would be made from the office of observer, and the curve arranged on a revolving cylinder - A long dash would be shown when the barometer was in circuit, and when not a broken, or double dot -

and the success of his detachment is due to thorough practice. The performance was warmly cheered by the onlookers, among whom were many Royal Artillery officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners. Some detachments took over 30min. in which to do the work.

The Canadians—officers, cadets, and men—are invited to see the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, next Monday, and Colonel Hozier, of the 3d Kent (the Royal Arsenal Artillery Brigade) will entertain the whole party at mess. Colonel Oswald, the president of the Canadian Artillery Association, who has done much over many years to strengthen the home ties with the Canadians, has visited the camp, and others associated with the North American colonies have done the same, Major Hamilton Taylor, now of the 3d Lancashire Rifles, being of the party.

It has been decided that the Royal Artillery competition shall be earlier this year than usual, and will be to-day among selected teams from all depôts. On Wednesday the divisional firing with the 10-in. gun will be carried out, and Thursday will be an interesting day from the beginning to the end, for there will be a review of the troops before General Lord Wolseley, and this will be followed by a presentation of the prizes.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Agincourt, 17, ironclad, Captain Lord C. Scott, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday morning. Later in the day she came into harbour, and in the afternoon the flag of Rear-Admiral A. C. F. Heneage, the second in command of the Channel Squadron, was hauled down on the expiration of his command, and that of Rear-Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., who succeeds him, was hoisted in its stead.

Thirty-seven men were discharged from the Government yards at Devonport and Keyham on Saturday, and another 38 will leave at the end of the present week. Further discharges, it is said, are contemplated, though there is plenty of work to be done in the yards. Want of money to carry it on necessitates the discharges.

Her Majesty's troopship Tamar arrived at Singapore yesterday, and will leave on the 11th inst. for England *vid* Cape of Good Hope.

The Admiralty have issued instructions for the Garnet, 12, unarmoured composite corvette, Captain H. S. Boys, lately returned from the North America and West Indies station, to be paid out of commission on August 24. The Garnet, which is at present being dismantled at Sheerness Dockyard, will be placed in the fourth division of the Medway Steam Reserve.

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that intelligence from Honolulu of the 27th ult. announces the arrival at that place of H.M.'s composite sloop Pelican.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty yesterday :—Lieutenant Innes Gairdner, to the Rupert; and Sub-Lieutenant Archibald B. Purvis, to the Iron Duke.

VOLUNTEERS AT ALDERSHOT.

So far the weather has been tolerably favourable to the work of the large number of Volunteers who are assembled at Aldershot for a period of training in soldiers' duties before the more important operations with which the present week is to conclude. All the Volunteer battalions were under arms yesterday morning by half-past 6, and the men had a thoroughly good drill before breakfast, which was served from the field kitchens, where the rations are cooked in the open, more or less by the Volunteers themselves. Indeed, it is worthy of notice as indicative of the large strides being made in the military education of Volunteers, that camp cooking is now being extensively taken up as an ordinary department of regimental routine. The drill work set down for the day was of a rather simple character, being company and battalion drill only, which it might be thought Volunteers need hardly travel all the way to Aldershot to practise ; but it must be remembered that five of the eight battalions are made up of scratch detachments from many corps, the officers frequently not knowing the men nor the men their officers ; and hence the need of, at least, one day's plain regimental drill in order to shake the men into their places and make all the parts of a battalion familiar with each other. Colonel Du Plat Taylor's battalion, in which the greater number of the men belong to the Post-Office Corps, with only a few of the Civil Service Rifles and London Rifle Brigade attached, were early at work practising outpost duty on Cove Common and towards Hartford Bridge Flats ; their neighbours of Colonel Alt's battalion using the rough land nearer Farnborough and doing much good work in battalion drill. An interesting adjunct of this battalion is supplied by the machine gun battery of the Central London Rangers, a corps which has the honour of being the first infantry regiment to add such weapons to its ordinary establishment. The battery consists of a couple of Nordenfelt guns hauled by ropes by the men themselves. After breakfast there was another general turn out for drill, and Volunteers whose notions of a battalion drill are based upon the evening spell of one hour on a London drill ground, discovered that there was a great deal of difference when the scene was changed to dusty, lumpy Aldershot Heath, and the time was extended to three hours. Taking the line of the Farnham and Farnborough-road shortly after 10 yesterday morning, the open spaces between Redchurch and Swan Inn plateau presented several scenes of activity. Colonel Cantlon had his 2d Battalion out on the slopes of Rushmoor Hill, where it appeared as though the 2d London and their comrades of the West Middlesex, Railway Rifles, 1st and 7th Surrey, and 2d Tower Hamlets were being reviewed by the Iron Duke from his position on the terrace mound ; and near to these Colonel Steward was at work improving his dark clad men of Dorset. Moving northward the Glamorgan was found very busy at Rushmoor-green, the Welshmen being, indeed, a smart lot of men, who did not reach the camp on Saturday night till nearly 10 o'clock, after a 13 hours' journey from Swansea. The Somersetshire Battalion, lying just to the north of the Glamorgan, is also a very fine body of men, who are in appearance somewhat like the Artists, their uniform being only a shade darker than that of the well-known London regiment. The 2d Somerset has 500 officers and men here, but it is a very big battalion at home in the district of which Taunton is the centre ; and, even when this is known, it is as astonishing as it is creditable to learn that Colonel Patton can count about 500 marksmen and first-class shots. In other spots on the outskirts of the camp Colonel Routledge and Colonel Bird were busy with their battalions, in the early morning after breakfast, and in the afternoon ; so that with guard and other camp duties to perform the working hours of the Volunteers are pretty fully occupied. In the South Camp the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, camped near the Cambridge Hospital, find plenty of occupation learning their own special work.

Yesterday Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison issued the general idea and distribution of the forces for the grand field day with which the manœuvres are to conclude on Friday morning. The battle will be fought out eastward of the camp, on the Fox Hills, and the operations will be based on the assumption that a column of all arms, detached from an intrenched camp at Bagshot, and marching by Chobham Ridges on Aldershot, which has fallen into the possession of the enemy, finds, on driving the enemy's outposts across the canal, that the southern end of the Fox Hills is being occupied by a strong hostile force. All the operations are to take place within the Government grounds north and south of the South-Western Railway. The northern force will consist of a battery of Horse Artillery, a regiment of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery, a field company of Royal Engineers, with pontoons, and two divisions of infantry, each of two brigades. Major-General Cooper and Colonel Utterson, of the Leicester Regiment, will command the two divisions, and two of the brigades will be composed entirely of Volunteers, the command of one being given to Colonel Du Plat Taylor. The command of the whole of the northern force has been given to Major-General the Hon. W. Feilding. The southern force, commanded by Major-General Dunne, will have two horse batteries, two regiments of cavalry, two field batteries, and a field company of Royal Engineers, with a section of the Telegraph Battalion. The infantry will consist of one division only, again of two brigades, the second being composed entirely of Volunteers, under Colonel Helsham Jones, R.E. Bearer companies from the Medical Staff Corps and Volunteer Medical Staff Corps have yet to be detailed to the forces, under arrangements to be made by the principal medical officer with the general officers commanding. Major-General Sir Drury Lowe, K.C.B , will be principal umpire for cavalry and artillery ; and the other umpire appointments are :—Northern force.—Senior umpire, Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B. ; umpires, Lieutenant-Colonel Brabazon, 10th Hussars ; Lieutenant-Colonel Jelf, R.E ; Major Fitzroy, R.H.A. ; Major Lindsell, R.E. ; Major James, Norfolk Regiment ; and Major the Hon. M. Curzon, Rifle Brigade. Southern Force.—Senior umpire, Colonel Williams, R.A. ; umpires, Colonel Mainguy, R.E. ; Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, Scots Greys ; Major M'Laren, 1st Royal Dragoons ; Major Waller, R.E. ; and Major Gardner, 1st Middlesex Regiment. The northern force will be in drill order, and the southern in field-day order.

STAG HUNTING IN NORFOLK.—The officers of the 19th Hussars have taken over the Norfolk staghounds for the ensuing season. The hounds were formerly in the hands of Mr. Barkley.

DEATHS FROM SUFFOCATION.—Last night, as some children were playing near the air shaft of the chemical sewer at Felling, near Gateshead, one of them, named John Lennon, nine years old, fell down the shaft and was suffocated. A young man named Quin descended to rescue the boy, but was overcome and fell to the bottom. His companion, a man named Swinburne, then tried to descend, and was in turn overcome. A rescue party was organized, and several gallant attempts were made to recover the two men and the boy. Ultimately Swinburne was drawn up in a comatose state, and was restored after two hours' exertions on the part of the medical men. He is now in a critical state. The dead bodies of Lennon and Quin were recovered at the imminent risk of those who reached them.

REFUSING TO ASSIST THE POLICE.—At the Bootle Police-court yesterday, Mr. Jno. Geraghty, a member of the Town Council of that borough, was summoned for having, on the 31st of July, refused to assist the police to convey a prisoner to the Bridewell. According to the evidence for the prosecution, a police-sergeant and a constable were struggling with a drunken man, when the defendant found fault with their mode of taking the man to the Bridewell. The sergeant immediately called on Mr. Geraghty, in the name of the Queen, to assist the police, but Mr. Geraghty refused to do so, saying that the police should get a cab or a cart. In defence Mr. Geraghty said that he simply asked the police to take the man in a hand cart, and that the sergeant demanded his help simply through spite. The defendant was committed for trial at the Sessions, but bail was accepted.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BETTING IN LONDON—MONDAY.

ST. LEGER.

550 to 200 on Ormonde (laid)
100 — 8 agst Saraband (t.)
25 — 1 —— Minting (o.)
40 to 1 agst Button Park (t.)
40 — 1 —— Miss Jummy (t. & o.)

TATTERSALL'S.

ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 on Ormonde (w., after 550 to 200 laid)
100 to 7 agst Saraband (t.)
1,000 — 15 —— Minting (o.)

KEMPTON-PARK AUGUST MEETING.

ORDER OF RUNNING THIS DAY.

	H. M.		H. M.
Mid-Weight Handicap ..	2 0	Middlesex Two-year-old Plate	4 0
August Handicap	2 30	Kempton-park Club Welter	4 30
Gentlemen's Riders' Plate	3 0	Hanworth Maiden Plate ..	5 0
International Two-year-old Stakes	3 30		

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

ALL KEMPTON-PARK HANDICAPS.—Coracle.

INTERNATIONAL TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Dunstan, Coraline, Scotch Express, Groomsman, Fancy Boy, Bay Hampton, Cottingham, Atalanta.

FOAL STAKES.—Buy-a-Broom, Galloway, Grateley, Nutbrown, Auburn, Kate, Hispania.

ALL KEMPTON ENGAGEMENTS.—Woodlark, and all Sir G. Chetwynd's horses.

AUGUST HANDICAP.—Walton.

ALL HANDICAPS FOR WHICH WEIGHTS HAVE APPEARED.—Toastmaster, Fast and Loose.

YACHTING.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The annual general meeting of the club, which is always held on the Monday of the regatta week of the Red Squadron, took place yesterday at 3 p.m. The Commodore, the Marquis of Exeter, presided, and there were in all about 50 members present. The racing commences to-day, and will continue until Friday. The following is to-day's programme :—

MATCH for the Vice-Commodore's Prize of £50, with £50 as second prize if three or more start. Open to all yachts of the A, B, and C classes belonging to any Royal Yacht Club. Course, from off Ryde, round the Nab Lightship, a flag boat off the Spit Fort, and one off the West Middle buoy, and back to Ryde, twice round. 50 miles. Yacht Racing Association rules and time allowances. Entries :—

Class A.

Yacht.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
Marjorie ..	Cutter ..	68 ..	Mr. J. Coates, jun.
Queen Mab ..	Cutter ..	10 ..	Mr. T. B. C. West
Irex	Cutter ..	85 ..	Mr. J. Jameson

Class C.

Neptune ..	Cutter ..	46 ..	Mr. W. G. D. Goff
Foxhound ..	Yawl ..	34 ..	Mr. C. G. Nottage
May	Cutter ..	40 ..	Mr. J. Duncuft
Wenlop ..	Yawl ..	125 ..	Mr. H. J. Laing.

The time allowances are as follow ;—Irex allows Marjorie 3min. 37sec., Wendur 23min, 41sec., Neptune 41min. 23sec., Queen Mab and May 44min. 50sec., Foxhound 55min. 2sec. The start is fixed for 10 30 a.m.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The cruise in company of vessels belonging to the squadron came off yesterday, but the weather was unfavourable, and the breezes very paltry. The fleet left Cowes Roads for the eastward in a faint air from the west-north-west, and proceeded east. It was very thick with rain at the time, but good order was kept. The Commodore, the Prince of Wales, led the van of the starboard division, and the Vice-Commodore, the Marquis of Ormonde, the port division. Two long lines of steam and sailing yachts were formed, and burgees and ensigns were dipped on passing Osborne. It was a drive with the tide in paltry breezes, and the weather kept unpleasant ; late in the afternoon, however, it came bright, and the fleet broke up, the steam yachts making at their best speed for home, and the rest tiding in on the ebb to an anchorage.

ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

This old standing club has this season re-occupied the well-known house overlooking Southampton Water, which was built for this club well nigh half a century ago. By way of marking the event a more extended racing programme than usual was determined on, and for each race a goodly number of entries were secured. It was very unfortunate that the weather should have been so much against sport, and further in the principal race the absence of the Marjorie and Arethusa caused the affair to resolve into a match between the Irex and Wendur, the result being a foregone conclusion. In the second race the Neptune, May, Mary, and Annasona were in opposition, and the former again gave a fine display of her light-weather powers. There was some smart racing among the boats engaged in the three other matches, but through mist and rain the effect was marred. The club engaged one of the Isle of Wight mail boats to accompany the matches, and she carried a large company, the races being started by Mr. H. Sloane Stanley, the Commodore, from his schooner yacht Star of the West. Results of the matches follow :—

MATCH for Yachts of any rig exceeding 50 tons of the A B and C classes. First prize £40 ; second prize, £25 for the next vessel of a different class from the winner. Course, from Hythe, round all the buoys on the Brambles Shoal, thence round Lepe buoy, and back round the Calshot Spit light-vessel, twice round. Yacht Racing Association rules and time allowances for a 44 miles cruise. Entries :—

Yachts.	Class.	Rig.	Tons.	Owners.
Marjorie ..	A ..	Cutter ..	68 ..	Mr. J. Coats, jun.
Irex	A ..	Cutter ..	85 ..	Mr. J. Jameson
Wendur ..	C ..	Yawl ..	125 ..	Mr. H. R. Laing
Arethusa ..	C ..	Cutter ..	54 ..	Mr. R. S. Lane

Irex allows Wendur 20min. 43secs.

The Marjorie had not repaired the damages sustained on the previous Saturday, and the Arethusa was at Havre Regatta, so only Irex and Wendur competed. There was not an air of wind just before the start, and kedges had to be let go in order to keep the vessels on the right side of the line as the ebb was setting down Southampton Water. They got off at 10 30, and picking up a chill from the west-north-west Irex canted round and tided down her course with bare steerage way on. Wendur was hung too long at her kedge, and made a poor start. It came very thick with rain, and picking up a puff here and there the pair went well free for the East Bramwell, Irex stealing away, and she had made Cadland Beacon when Wendur was at Dean's buoy. It was very thick outside Calshot, but the breeze was better, and Irex was sailing fast. The latter had started with a jackyard topsail, but for some reason Wendur set her No. 2, and was not feeling the weight of her canvas. They winded round the East Bramble as follows :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Irex	11 32 0	Wendur	11 52 50

It was a beat hence to Lepe against the young flood, and Irex worked away from the yawl until lost in the haze. Wendur shifted her second topsail for the ballooner at the North-West Bramble, but Irex continued to draw away. It was a run to the Spit, and a reach up Southampton Water in a light south-west breeze on the first round. There was no improvement in the weather on the second turn, and Irex finished at 8 o'clock.

MATCH for yachts of any rig exceeding 20 tons and not exceeding 50 tons of the C class, sail area measurement. First prize, £30 ; second prize, £15. Course same as in the preceding race, twice round. Yacht Racing Association rules and time allowances. Starters :—

Yachts.	Rig.	Tons.	Owners.
Neptune ..	Cutter ..	44 ..	Mr, W. G. D. Goff
May	Cutter ..	42 ..	Mr. J. Duncuft
Mary	Cutter ..	26 ..	Mr. C. Romilly
Annasona ..	Cutter ..	42 ..	Mr. W. Byrne-Jones

Time allowances.—Neptune allows May and Annasona 1min. 1sec., and Mary 11min. 55sec.

Neptune made a well-judged start, her bowsprit spinnaker pulling her through the line well clear of May, and after the latter came the Mary and Annasona. Neptune slipped along very fast, and soon held a long lead, the spinnaker jib coming off before getting to Fawley, as the chills had grown into a nice trickling breeze from the south-west. Mary passed May off Dean's buoy, but the latter went by to leeward, and regained second place just outside Calshot. All had jackyarders up, and after going with a free sheet to the East Bramble the difference in time was as follows :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Neptune	11 48 48	Mary	11 57 20
May	11 56 0	Annasona	12 0 15

They worked slowly over the tide to the Lepe buoy, and had a long run up the west channel. The breeze being light there was no alteration of position, but May pressed the leader closely. In Cowes roads the wind fell to a flat calm, and there was at a late hour no chance of a finish.

CRICKET.

THE AUSTRALIANS v. WARWICKSHIRE.

The new county ground of the Warwickshire Club at Edgbaston, Birmingham, was yesterday visited by about 8,000 people, the occasion being the opening of the recently arranged match between the Colonials and Warwickshire. Messrs. Spofforth, Bonnor, and Jarvis are standing out of the Australian team. The home county had got together a strong side, including Messrs. Rock and Bainbridge of this year's Cambridge eleven. The weather was very fine, but the wicket played greatly in favour of the bowlers. This fact is almost proved by a glance at the score, from which it will be seen that 23 wickets fell during the day for 212 runs. The Australians went in first, but, with the exception of Messrs. Palmer and Giffen, they could make little headway against their opponents' bowling. Mr. Palmer, after giving a chance to Mr. Rock in the slips, batted very well for 35. Though the third wicket fell at 68, the side were all out for 107. Shilton and Mr. Rock bowled with great success. Little description is needed of the Warwickshire batting. Mr. Bainbridge was the only gentleman who offered any determined resistance to the attacks of Messrs. Giffen and Palmer, and when the home innings closed the visitors had an advantage of 37. On the Australians going in a second time Mr. Palmer again played well, and at the drawing of stumps they were 72 runs ahead with seven wickets to fall. Score and analysis of the bowling at present :—

THE AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. S. P. Jones, b. Rock	0	c. Rotherham, b. Shilton	1
Mr. G. E. Palmer, b. Shilton	35	c. and b. Shilton ..	21
Mr. G. Giffen, st. Grundy, b. Rock ..	23	not out	6
Mr. H. J. H. Scott, b. Shilton ..	11		
Mr. J. W. Trumble, b. Shilton ..	0		
Mr. J. M'Ilwraith, not out	9	not out	3
Mr. J. M'C. Blackham, run out ..	0		
Mr. T. W. Garrett, c. Shilton, b. Rock	11		
Mr. W. Bruce, b. Shilton	2		
Mr. E. Evans, c. and b. Rock ..	11		
Mr. R. J. Pope, b. Shilton	1	b. Shilton	0
Byes	4	Byes	4
Total	107	Total	35

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

For the fourth time, on September 1, the British Association meets in Birmingham. The first Birmingham meeting took place in 1839, the second 10 years later, and the third 21 years ago, in 1865. Everything promises that the fourth Birmingham meeting will be one of the most successful on record, at least in certain respects. So far as the various presidential addresses go, we have reason to believe they will deal with subjects of wide and critical importance in the several branches of science with which they deal, while the discussions arranged for in more than one of the sections will introduce an element of real originality and give an impulse to further and fruitful research. While, no doubt, the bulk of the papers will be of the usual second-hand character, there will certainly be a very fair proportion of novelties. So far as the local arrangements go, they will probably leave nothing to be desired. The local committee have gone about their work in the most liberal and eager spirit, and for months past have been busy devising distractions and dissipations for their expected 2,000 or 3,000 guests. So far as we can see, nothing but persistently bad weather can mar the complete success of the forthcoming meeting.

One novelty it certainly will possess; it will be markedly colonial. The President, Sir William Dawson, President of M'Gill College, Montreal, is one of the foremost of colonial scientists and one of the most eminent of living geologists. His fellow Canadian, Professor Macoun, will be a worthy representative of colonial botany; Dr. Selwyn, the able head of the Canadian Geological Survey, will no doubt tell the story of the great work which is being carried out under his direction. From New Zealand we shall have Sir Julius Von Haast as an eminent representative of its vastly interesting geology and geography, and Dr. Buller, C.M.G., F.H.S., whose "Birds of New Zealand" is a classic in science, and whose Maori collections form one of the great attractions in the New Zealand Court of the Colonial Exhibition. But we need not go over the catalogue of more or less distinguished representatives of colonial and Indian science who will this year add a fresh feature to the meeting of the British Association. Other eminent colonists will be here also, and will thus be able to witness what, in spite of all prophecies, still remains a characteristic feature of English life. And perhaps the exceptional opportunity will be taken advantage of to devise some means of permanently extending the operations of the Association, so as to make it Imperial, and not simply English, and thus form one more connecting link between the various portions of the Empire. The matter has been seriously discussed in Australia, where, as in New Zealand, science holds a most important place, and where scientific societies are nearly as plentiful as they are at home. Various plans have been proposed, and the subject might very appropriately be discussed, informally at least, at the Birmingham meeting. Among distinguished foreigners who have promised to be present is Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, who will thus manifest his neighbourly good feeling to the distinguished Canadian president.

Sir William Dawson's presidential address will, of course, be mainly geological, and we believe it will deal specially with the geological history of North America, a subject of the greatest interest and even fascination. It will necessarily involve much reference to modern physical geography, as well as to the geography of past geological periods. It will deal specially with the Atlantic borders both of America and Europe; it will be shown that a study of the older rocks proves that, while within certain limits the Continents of America and Europe have undergone frequent oscillations, their essential permanence and the permanence of the intervening Atlantic cannot be doubted. The subject is sure to receive able treatment at the hands of Sir William Dawson, though possibly some of his conclusions may not be palatable to extremists. The address of the president of Section A, Professor G. H. Darwin, will also probably be of interest to geologists as well as physicists. Professor Darwin's investigations with reference to the probable age of the earth, its rate of cooling, the condition of its interior, and similar problems are well known to the scientific world. It will not be surprising, then, that the theories which have been broached on these points should form the subject of his Birmingham address. We may be sure, however, that they will be dealt with in a rigidly scientific fashion, and that there will be no pandering to the popular love of sensation, though the subject is sensational enough in itself.

No one has done more to infuse new life into the Association and increase its usefulness than Professor Bonney during the period he has filled the office of secretary. The compliment paid him of making him president of Section C is thoroughly well deserved, both on this account and because of his eminence as a geologist. In recent years the microscope has become a very potent instrument in geological research, and we believe Professor Bonney's address will deal with the results of the study, by means of this instrument, of the structure of grits and conglomerates. It will be shown that we have constant indications, in the materials of these rocks, of a large land area in immediate proximity to, and sometimes partially inclusive of, the British Isles. This will be held to indicate that, in all probability, the older rocks of Scandinavia, Britain, and Brittany are the remnants of an almost continental land. The remarkable abundance of granitoid rocks, schists, and other more or less metamorphosed materials in the earlier Palæozoic fragmental rocks shows that this ancient land area must even then have existed and have been composed of Archæan rocks. Further, it will be maintained that the nature and distribution of the sediments in the English fossil-bearing rocks indicate that they were often immediately connected with important rivers draining this ancient land, and were probably formed in the great majority of cases at no great distance from its shore lines.

Mr. Carruthers, president of Section D, is Keeper of the Botanical Department in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and has a very solid reputation as a botanist. He is sure to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to deal with some important aspect or aspects of his own department, and we may be sure that his treatment will be marked by moderation and caution, as well as full knowledge. Sir Frederic Goldsmid is sure to be a popular president of the most popular section, that of Geography. At the same time we may confidently expect that his address will contain much well worth listening to. Considering the recent action of the Royal Geographical Society with reference to geographical education, it is probable that Sir Frederic's address will deal to a considerable extent with that subject, not only in its social aspects, but in its widest bearings. Sir Frederic may attempt to show how much every traveller might contribute to the advancement of knowledge, as well as his own enjoyment, if first of all he had some elementary instruction in methods of observation.

In Section F, the address of the president, Mr. Biddulph Martin, is likely to be of much more general and much more scientific interest than is usually the case in this much-maligned section. Mr. Martin, after referring to the widely divergent views that have been held as to the relations of economic inquiry to science by its own professors, and to the equally divergent theories that obtain as to the scope and limits of science and art respectively, will vindicate the study of political economy from the charge that it has fallen into abeyance, or that, having surrendered its outworks, it is now only concerned to defend its citadel. Mr. Martin will probably claim that the position of economics is rather, in analogy with the physical sciences, to have taken up wider ground, and that the tendency is to break away from the narrow basis of "orthodox" political economy, and to include in its investigations the whole sphere of social science. The study of statistics is inseparably connected with that of economics, and the former cannot be limited to the mere compilation of figures, without any attempt to draw conclusions therefrom, any more than the latter can be restricted to the study of the rules that tend to the accumulation of wealth. The meeting place of the Association will no doubt suggest some consideration of vital statistics, in view of the general tendency of population to leave the country for the town, and the importance will be urged of accurate knowledge on this head, as the first step towards a correct appreciation of the general welfare. Mr. Martin, in conclusion, may deal with the vexed problem of the index number.

In Section G, it would not be surprising if Sir James Douglass dealt with some such subject as marine engineering, if not special lighthouse engineering; while Sir George Campbell will deal with practical rather than scientific anthropology, advocating the study of the creature man as he exists, rather than inquiries into his origin and development.

As was the case last year, discussions on certain topics of present and wide interest will be arranged for in several of the sections, especially the first four. The organizing committee of Section A, for example, has arranged that a special discussion will be held, jointly with Section D, on the physical and physiological theories of colour-vision. The discussion will be opened by Lord Rayleigh, and Dr. Michael Foster will also take part in it. In the Chemical Section Professor Tilden, we understand, will introduce a discussion on the subject of solutions. In all the sections an unusually large number of papers have been promised, and a very fair proportion of them will have the merit of originality. In Section C special efforts have been made to secure a number of good papers on local geology. Probably the whole or the greater part of the first two days of the meeting will be devoted to the discussion of these.

A considerable number of the leading local geologists have promised papers on their special subjects of study, and no point of interest in the district is likely to escape without some notice. The Cambrian or Pre-Cambrian rocks of Hartshill and the Lickey, the Wrekin, the coalfield, the igneous rocks of the vicinity, and above all the glacial drifts will receive full notice. The president (Sir W. Dawson), Sir Julius von Haast, Professor Renard, of Brussels, Professor Judd, Professor Lapworth, Professor Rupert Jones, Dr. Hicks, Dr. Crosskey, and many others have promised papers on various subjects. After devoting the above time to the hearing of local geology, the visitors will be better able to appreciate what they will see in the numerous interesting geological excursions proposed for the Saturday afternoon and the Thursday. It is intended to illustrate the geology of the district by a series of specimens at the Bingley-hall Exhibition. New Zealand coal will form the subject of a special paper by Sir Julius von Haast.

In the Biological Section it is to be hoped that the serious modifications in the Darwinian theory of selection just propounded by Mr. Romanes will come up for discussion. In Section E, as usual, more papers have been promised than there will be time to overtake. There will be some very decent lions in this section. Perhaps the greatest of these will be the Rev. Mr. Brown, who has spent 30 continuous years in the Pacific Islands, most of the time in the New Britain group, where it will be remembered we some years ago waged war with the natives, much to the consternation of the missionary societies. Mr. Brown will here say much that is new and interesting about the islands and the people among whom he has lived so long. Mr. Romilly, Commissioner for the Western Pacific, whose charming work on that region has recently been published, is also expected to give a paper; it will be both racy and instructive. Then from New Guinea there will be Captain Everill, the able and successful leader of the Australian Geographical Society's expedition to that island. It is hoped that Dr. Buller, if not also Sir Julius Von Haast, will tells us something of the geography of New Zealand; while Mr. Mason, the Commissioner for Fiji, will give the most recent information on that group. The geography of the Canadian Pacific Railway may come in for notice, while from Africa we shall have Mr. Joseph Thomson on his recent journey up the Niger, and Mr. Cope Whitehouse on his recent valuable researches on the site of Lake Moeris. Papers on Bechuanaland, on Burmah, on Central Asia, on deep sea research, on geographical education, and on other subjects will give variety and interest to this section. Additional attraction will be lent to geography this year by the exhibition of appliances used in geographical education, which will be opened during the meeting.

Section F will have rather a crowded list of papers; over 30 have already been promised, many of them likely to be of great interest. On educational subjects there will be papers, among others, by Sir Philip Magnus and Mr. Crosskey. Various aspects of the great land question will be treated by Lord Onslow and Professor Foxwell (on allotments), Lady Verney and Mr. Archibald Lea (on small holdings), Professor Fream, the Hon. John Lowe (of Ottawa), and others. On the subject of labour and wages several papers are promised, as also on prices and currency and on tariffs. The subject of emigration will be dealt with by Mr. Haliburton and Mr. Westgarth, while papers on subjects of abstract interest are promised by Professor Sidgwick and Mr. Patrick Geddes. The Saturday evening lecture to working men, we may say, will be given by Professor Chandler Roberts-Austen, F.R.S., the subject being "Colours of Metals and Alloys," a subject which has doubtless been selected in view of the importance to Birmingham of its metallic industry.

Such are a few of the features that are likely to mark the scientific proceedings of the Birmingham meeting. But we suspect that for the great majority of the attendants at these British Association meetings the extra-sectional proceedings constitute the real attraction; and for them the local committee have made ample provision. Indeed, we do not remember any meeting in which the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors have been so thoughtfully and completely provided for. The committee's room will in reality be a club, in which even smokers will be provided for, as well as the convenience of the representatives of the Press. Various clubs and scientific and literary institutions will be thrown open to members and associates. The secretaries, who do all the hard work of these meetings, will have a hotel to themselves. Ample accommodation for all the sections has been provided for in the spacious public buildings of Birmingham, including the magnificent new Art Gallery. There will be a special exhibition of the products of local industries and local manufacturing processes in Bingley-hall. A series of "afternoon walks" to various places of interest has been arranged, besides visits to the schools of the town. There will be garden parties every day, *conversazione*, and a great concert in the Town-hall on the 8th, at which there will be a performance of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, which was first produced in Birmingham at the festival of 1846. On Saturday, the 4th, there will be 17 different excursions, including such places as Malvern, the Wrekin, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, and Lichfield. There will be another series of excursions on Thursday, the 9th, to such places as Worcester, Chatsworth, Burton, Coventry, Kenilworth, Northampton, and Shrewsbury. The special guide book which is being prepared will be a work of permanent value, including chapters not only on the sights and manufactures, but on the natural history and geology of the district.

Thus, between work and play, there can be no possible room for dulness at the Birmingham meeting; the local committee have taken every means both to deserve and to command success. In conclusion, let us recall the fact that Birmingham is the birthplace of the Red Lion Club, and we may therefore expect an unusual muster of lions at the annual feed.

THE VINE IN BESSARABIA.—Although both climate and soil in Bessarabia are highly favourable to most kinds of cultivation the inhabitants have hitherto devoted themselves almost exclusively to cereal farming of an extremely primitive type, whereby the land is becoming ruined and exhausted. A total change of method and means is the sole remedy for this state of things in agriculture. It is well known that the vine and all orchard trees will flourish in the province if cultivated with moderate care and skill, but these are sadly lacking. An improvement can only be looked for from a rational development of scientific methods of cultivation and the introduction of a better system of making wine. These measures are the more desirable since France, which used to supply the wine markets of the world, has been obliged by the ravages of the phylloxera to diminish her exportation, at the same time that she produces an inferior article fabricated from foreign grapes. The measures most evidently necessary to enable Bessarabia to enter into competition in the wine trade are the introduction of the choicer qualities of vine and the construction of storage vaults. This would require capital, which is either not existent or very sluggish in the country. At present there is only a superficies of 70,000 acres of vineyards which produce from six to ten million *vedros* of wine. Some of this is sold at five roubles the *vedro*, but the ordinary quality is sold throughout the province at one rouble the *vedro*. Foreign fabricators have already discovered its utility for the purposes, and large purchases were made last year by wine merchants who supply the London market. A *vedro* equals three and a quarter gallons.

PRESBYTERIAN JOUR

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 24, 1886.

that either upon its present location or elsewhere this historic church, now nearly a century old, will renew the strength of its youth.

VACATION.

Some of our pastors are already gone—among them Drs. Van Dyke and Parkhurst, who have sailed away for a three months' vacation upon the other side of the water. The former of these brethren takes for the first time since his settlement here so long a vacation, and he needs it. Dr. Parkhurst has for a number of years gone regularly to Europe for a three months' absence every summer. It is said that his flock are all absent and the shepherd is not needed. But what an acknowldgment of the high pressure at which any work is done, that nine months must make a year and *three* months be needed to restore the physical waste of the constant and excessive strain of the other nine. The most of our churches, whether the pastors are here or not, will be open until August, and during that month arrangements will be made to provide full accommodations for all who desire to worship. After all that has been said of closing churches in summer in New York three-quarters of them are never closed at all. HUDSON.

EVOLUTION.

Ecclesiastical bodies of high respectability, some leading religious journals and also many earnest seekers for truth both in science and revelation express the opinion that even a modified theory of evolution has a tendency to destroy faith in the Scriptures.

The research and reasonings of such reverent scientists as Carl Ritter, Louis Agassiz, Sir J. Dawson, Prof. Guyot, Prof. J. D. Dana, and other illustrious men of great learning but simple faith, will not lead to fatal error.

These scientists do not fully agree, some holding that the act of divine power in creating extended in its force through all the ages in varied development; others, that special divine acts were exercised in the creation of each species; but their conclusions, though varying as to the expression of this power in the records of what we call nature, all agree that the creation of matter and all forms of existence are by the power and will of the Great Creator.

The varying conclusions do not imply lack of faith in the Scriptures; they only prove that God has not fully revealed his methods of creation either in his works or word.

The more both are understood the more the great Author is known and honored. Still, to the wisest, it can be said: "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?" Job xi. 7. The study of his works and word may give us such wisdom that we may in some measure comprehend the laws by which his creations are controlled, knowing and feeling always "that the secrets of wisdom are double to what is."

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters (or expanse); and God said let there be light, and there was light," Gen. i. 1, 2, 3.

This gives us the key to the records which scientists have read in the rocks and fossils.

The general conclusion of religious scientists, and, to some extent, of some who do not openly avow themselves as such, is, that when matter was in a dead state the Spirit of God moving upon it imparted to it that force, the workings of which are known as chemical action, gravitation, etc., also magnetism and electricity, which cause motion, and heat and the light, "which God saw was good."

By successive stages the changes wrought by this divine force acting on matter brought our earth into a condition suitable "to bring forth" vegetable life.

"These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens. And every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew," Gen. ii. 4, 5.

After the growth of the vegetable, God *created* the animal with thinking power, perception and feeling. Need we hesitate in believing that the infinite could so vary the exercise of his power as to produce the different existences, and if the steps in this work have left their impress on matter, is it not an act of reverence to see and acknowledge it?

This divine Spirit, which it is recorded gave life to matter, was manifested to human vision in the flaming sword in the garden, the burning bush at Horeb, the pillar of cloud by day and fire by night which guided the Israelites, in the Shekinah which rested on the mercy seat, and in later ages when the Spirit came "with a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and cloven tongues like as of fire sat upon each of the apostles," Acts ii. 2, 3.

ORIGIN OF MAN.

The theory of man having been developed from an inferior species may find support and solution in the account given by Luke the beloved physician, whose scientific knowledge did not prevent his full belief in the superhuman agency which changed the usual course of nature, and from a human mother produced a divine Son.

The angel said unto Mary: "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the highest shall overshadow thee; therefore, the holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God," Luke i. 15.

The overshadowing of the Holy Ghost gave life to that being which when born as a man-child was called "Jesus."

If Christ the divine was born of a sinful human race, it surely is not unreasonable to suppose that man, the human, might have been born of an inferior species.

Might not this same overshadowing of a pure and perfect being of her species, inferior to the human race, have resulted in the birth of a child, of whose childhood we are not told, but when he became a *man* "he was in the image of God?" Gen. i. 26.

The Lord said to him: "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," Gen. iii. 19.

This is literally true, as science and observation prove. This dust (or atoms) passes through endless changes, and presents unnumbered manifestations in its seemingly endless combinations.

It would ill become me to attempt to give light to religious scientists, but I hope the deeper harmonies of science and revelation may come with more potency to those who are doubting, but still searching the records of the works and word of the Almighty Creator.

MRS. LINCOLN CLARK.

Conway, Mass.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.

Philadelphia, June 17th, 1886.

In view of the awakened interest in the Board of Relief, so general throughout the church, especially among the elders, many will be surprised as well as pained to learn that there is not one cent in the treasury to pay the $8,300.00 which the Board, at its meeting to-day, voted to our sick and aged brethren upon the recommendation of the Presbyteries. And there will be needed more than five thousand dollars for the appropriations next month!

In the summer months, contributions from the churches always come in slowly. Our report to the last Assembly refers to the painful embarrassment that must result from this (as was the case last year) unless strenuous efforts are made on behalf of our treasury: but thus far the situation is even worse than last year, as we then were paying only three-fourths of what the Presbyteries asked, and are now paying the appropriations in full!

The "awakened interest" in this sacred work, for which the last Assembly rejoiced and gave thanks, greatly encourages us; but this interest has not yet had time to crystallize into practical and effective methods of help. More time and more laborious efforts on the part of individuals are required for this than most persons imagine.

Meanwhile, what can we do but make one more appeal (I hope it may be the last) to God's people for special donations on behalf of our suffering brethren, to whom every dollar of these slender appropriations is a necessity?

Among the letters awaiting my return from the General Assembly was one from a good pastor in the West, referring to an aged minister who lives near him as—

One of the first to preach the gospel in the Territory of Wisconsin wherever the way was made open for him—in log houses, in the woods, or in country schoolhouses. He came here a young man, with a lovely Christian wife, from Ohio, and lived in a log house on a government homestead, laboring for his Master year by year when the people were poor and the Board of Home Missions only able to supplement the Missionary's salary to reach $300 or $400 a year. He struggled along with an increasing family, with sickness and death of two of his children, and still held up the standard of the cross though all things seemed to be against him.

After nearly a half century of this noble, self-denying work, he is now, my correspondent adds,

Compelled to ask for help. He is poor and old, and his family are needy. He is living in the same old log house that sheltered him forty years ago—only four little rooms, and too cold and too uncomfortable for an honored minister of the Presbyterian Church. The house is scarcely fit for the shelter of cattle! His place is mortgaged. The crops he tried to raise last year were poor. His wife is thin and worn out with despondency and debt, and looks as though she would soon die of consumption. His two youngest daughters are in wretched health and require the care of a doctor. His eldest daughter has been an invalid for five years with a spinal disease.

The good brother who writes to me—himself poor—has felt impelled to deny himself that he may lighten somewhat the burdens of this aged minister and his sick family, in this cold and uncomfortable log house; he says: "I have given him money, loaned him money which I greatly need and cannot help him any further." Surely God's people who are living among the many comforts of their ceiled houses have something to spare for such blessed men!

This case may be one of exceptional hardship; but let me assure your readers there are very many aged and suffering ministers upon our roll who have worn themselves out in the service of the church, and who, with their dependent families, will wait wearily for their appropriations this summer, unless God's people come quickly to their aid.

Doctor Crosby said to the Assembly at Saratoga in 1883:

There is a filial aspect of the cause of relief for disabled ministers which gives it a peculiar interest to the church. It is largely the church's care for its venerated fathers; and the first thought which arises in considering the case is that of abundant provision, to which the facts, alas! do not respond.

This is as true now as it was then. Brethren, the case is urgent. Help us in these summer months. Do at once what the heart prompts! The danger is, that this appeal will be neglected by most of those who read it, not from indifference to this sacred cause, but from the too confident belief that enough and more than enough to pay these summer appropriations will be sent us by somebody else!

WILLIAM C. CATTELL, *Cor. Sec.*

THE GLADSTONE-HUXLEY CONTROVERSY.

(*From The Canada Presbyterian.*)

Mr. Editor:—An interesting and instructive fact has come under my notice in connection with the discussion between the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Professor Huxley in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. In two articles from the pen of Mr. Gladstone in that review it was claimed that the verified conclusions of science are in strict harmony with the order in which the first chapter of Genesis records the introduction upon the earth, of the successive grades of animal life; and among authorities cited in support of his position, Mr. Gladstone mentioned Professor Dana, acknowledged to be one of the most distinguished specialists who have written on geological questions.

Professor Huxley undertook to break a lance with Mr. Gladstone, and controverted the position of the latter in the spirit of a thorough-going representative of the Agnostic school of scientists. He suggested that Mr. Gladstone, so occupied with his duties as a statesman, was behind in his reading as regarded the literature of the question on which he had ventured to write, and that he had either omitted to consult Professor Dana's standard work, or had failed to apprehend his meaning.

I quote Huxley's words: "There is no one to whose authority on geological questions I am more readily disposed to bow than that of my eminent friend Professor Dana. But I am familiar with what he has previously said on this topic in his well known and standard work, into which, strangely enough, it does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Gladstone to look, before he set out upon his present undertaking," etc.

And now comes the rich and instructive fact for the communication of which I write this letter. There came under my eye recently an American newspaper, published in Rockford, Ill., the *Daily Register*, of the 3d inst., in which there is a report of a sermon preached by a well known Presbyterian minister, Rev. John R. Sutherland, D. D., intended to counteract the effects of a discourse by another minister in the same city, who, strangely enough, took sides with Huxley against Gladstone. In order to prepare himself thoroughly, and make sure of his ground, Dr. Sutherland wrote to Professor Dana asking him whether Mr. Gladstone had cited correctly his (Professor Dana's) position on the question at issue. Professor Dana replied as follows:

REV. DR. SUTHERLAND—*My Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 12th, I would refer you to my paper in review of Guyot's work on Creation, published a year ago in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," for my views. You will there find that they are essentially in accord with Mr. Gladstone. Professor Huxley agrees with me in the facts I state, but not of course in the conclusions. (Since his paper was written he had seen a copy of mine.) The publishers at Oberlin have extra copies of my article to dispose of, and hence I do not go into further explanations. Yours very truly,

JAMES D. DANA.

New Haven, April 15th, 1886.

After sending this letter it occurred to him that perhaps he had not answered Dr. Sutherland's question with sufficient definiteness, and on the 16th of April he wrote as follows:

REV. DR. SUTHERLAND—*My Dear Sir:* I do not know that in my letter of yesterday, in which I referred you to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," I answered directly your question, and hence I add a word to say that I agree in all essential points with Mr. Gladstone, and believe that the first chapter of Genesis and science are in accord. Yours very truly, JAMES D. DANA.

New Haven, April 16th, 1886.

It is gratifying to find that Gladstone's position has the endorsement of the man of whom Huxley had said: "There is no one to whose authority on geological questions I am more readily disposed to bow," and it will be intensely amusing to readers of the discussion in the *Nineteenth Century* to know, as now transpires from the above correspondence, that Gladstone was better posted in the literature of the question than his distinguished antagonist, so far, at least, as the writings of Professor Dana were concerned, and that Gladstone understood Dana correctly, and Huxley did not. But I refrain from further comment, my object being simply to put the facts together. W. T. MCMULLEN.

Woodstock, May 24th, 1886.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERY.

The following is a summary of the report of the Presbytery of Westminster to the General Assembly. The Presbytery embraces the churches in Lancaster, York, and Lebanon counties, except the church in Christiana, which is connected with the Presbytery of Chester, and the church in Dillsburg, York county, which is connected with the Presbytery of Carlisle. Number of churches, 28; ministers, 36; elders, 124; deacons, 39; members added on examination, 412; on certificate from other churches, 121; total of communicant members, 4,766; adults baptized, 136; infants baptized, 218; Sabbath school membership, 6,020; contributed to home missions, $5,741; foreign missions, $3,556; education, $1,065; publication, $570; church erection, $1,321; relief fund, $839; freedmen, $592; sustentation, $346; aid for colleges, $116; General Assembly fund, $443.39; congregation, $56,975; miscellaneous, $3,676.

During the year, three ministers have been dismissed; Rev. H. B. Scott, to the Presbytery of Huntingdon; Rev. R. P. Boyd, to Presbytery of Wood River, and Rev. S. I. Hickey to Presbytery of Brooklyn. One minister has been received into Presbytery, Rev. S. R. Schofield, and installed pastor at Strasburg, and another, Rev. C. L. Cooder, was transferred from Pequea to Christ Church, Lebanon.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

The Committee appointed by the General Assembly at Minneapolis was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, June 16th, under encouraging circumstances. The officers are: Chairman, Rev. Elliot E. Swift, D. D.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. N. B. C. Comingo, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, J. N. Baldwin, Esq.; Treasurer, Rev. Jas. Allison, D. D., No. 616 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. According to the direction of the Assembly, the committee was divided into three classes, as follows:

To serve for three years—Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., Rev. I. N. Hays, D. D., R. C. Totton, Esq., J. N. Baldwin, Esq.

For two years—Rev. W. J. Holland, Rev. N. B. C. Comingo, Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., C. L. Rose, Esq.

For one year—Rev. W. O. Campbell, D. D., Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, D. D., W. B. Negley, Esq., O. L. Miller, M. D.

All the members were present at this first meeting but two, and these were understood to be absent from the city. A committee was appointed to take steps to secure a suitable office, and the spirit manifested by all present gave promise of an energetic prosecution of the work.

WILSON COLLEGE.

Chambersburg, Pa., June 15th.

The commencement exercises of Wilson College began on Saturday evening, and last evening the seminary commencement was held. Four young ladies graduated, Miss Annie C. Whitmer, of Sunbury; Miss Elizabeth K. Wolverton, of Sunbury, daughter of Senator Wolverton; Miss White, of Coleraine, and Miss Elizabeth R. Porter of Harrisburg. This morning the collegiate commencement was held. The graduates were: Misses Jennie Oliver Barnett, daughter of Judge Barnett, of New Bloomfield; Miss Elizabeth L. Foresman, of Johnsonsburg, N. J.; F. May Hockenberry, of Chambersburg; Agnes H. Reigert, Mechanicsburg; and Sara E. Harris, Harrisburg.

One feature on this occasion varying from others was the appearance of the graduates attired in Oxford gowns and caps. Owing to dress having been carried to extremes heretofore, this was thought advisable by President Edgar, and it will be continued. The exercises were held in the gymnasium, where over 1,200 people assembled. This evening a reception was held which was largely attended. The college is in a flourishing condition, and, although now accommodating over 100 students, many had to be turned away last year. To obviate this work was commenced this morning on a large wing, which will accommodate the 125 students.

NEW YORK S. S. CONVENTION.

The thirty-first annual convention of the New York State Sunday School Association was held in the city of Buffalo in the Central Presbyterian Church.

On the first day Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., representing the Presbyterian Church, addressed the convention on the subject, "The Claims of Temperance on Church and School." The Baptist Church was represented by Rev. H. M. Sanders, D. D., of New York, who spoke on "The Ground and Motive of Mission Work."

On the second day Rev. Wm. W. Clark, of Staten Island, representing the Reformed Church, spoke on the theme, "How to Study and Teach the Scriptures," and Rev. I. J. Lansing, of the Methodist Church

excursion. There were no snow-banks for our conveyance to run into; their counterparts were the sand-banks, on to which the steamer was anxious not to run. But I refreshed my memory with the view of scores of places where in my former itinerations, when I lived in the Kangwe district, I had camped at night, or preached to some (now deserted) village. One of the drawbacks to our work in this country is the natives' almost entire absence of tenure in the soil. They abandon their villages on very slight pretexts, often superstitious ones, and remove to other localities.

The warm reception at the Baraka house, Gaboon, two days later by Bro. Campbell's family, made Gaboon (which seemed very new to me after a three years' stay in the Ogove wilderness) very home-like. I had left my own year-and-a-half old infant daughter at Talaguga—not without some anxiety, for I had never been long away from her since her birth. But there at Baraka I was met on the threshold with the play and laugh of white infant voices—Mr. Campbell's three-and-a-half years old Robbie and his infant Carl. I have known that Baraka house for twenty-four years; it has often been hospitable, but this is the first time I have seen it dignified and honored as the residence of a foreign missionary family, the three or four white infants I have met there at rare intervals having been visitors from other stations.

Our meeting appointed for Benita was conditioned on conveyance being obtained more safe than the usual open boat. Mr. Campbell succeeded in an arrangement with the "Mpongwe," by which she, making occasion for a journey to her own trade-houses in the north, was, for a consideration, to be partly under our control, and to await our convenience in return from Benita.

We made a company of eighteen—Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Campbell and their two children and boat and crew of seven Kroomen, and Rev. A. W. Marling, with native Bro. Truman, myself and native attendants. On Monday afternoon, 4th of January, we glided down the Gaboon estuary, the fifteen miles where river is merged into sea. Very favorably for sea-sick disposed people the sea was like the river, and a smooth night's run brought us by earliest daylight off the shores of Benita. I was awake among the first to scan out the points and bays and signal rocks by which I had steered on many and many a journey long ago in my Benita life, but which I had not seen for more than seven years. The south side of the Benita river is occupied by the French, and only their flag is allowed there. Germany claims the north side, but, with more magnanimity than its neighbor, allows the United States flag still to float over the Bolondo mission house. Our slow approach at half tide over the bar had been seen. Mr. De Heer was quickly out in his "Willie," and with his flag, and alongside the steamer at its anchorage. Mr. Campbell is Acting U. S. Consul, and was carrying his office and flag and boat, "Minnesota," and crew with him. The two boats, with one of the steamer's discharging a lot of boxes brought for Mr. De Heer, made a noticeable flotilla as we ran on to the Bolondo beach. (There was some secret about those boxes, which was afterwards revealed thrice daily. Bro. De Heer having had respect unto the inner man, and remembering the well known statement anent theological students that "them religious does eat awful," had thoughtfully on hand from Liverpool all that comfort could ask for.) In the afternoon came flying in, under the strong sea breeze, the boats of Rev. Ibia and Licentiate Myongo from Corisco. These two boats at anchor at the Bolondo landing, together with the "Willie" and "Minnesota," made quite a lively fleet.

Our "Mpongwe" went off on errands of its own, promising to be back for us in a week. Besides that steamer there were in the Benita harbor also two gun-boats, a French and a Spanish, watching their claims on parts of that coast. In addition to these three steamers, four others passed in sight during the ten days we were at Benita. Our missionary friends there had rather worked on our sympathies by accounts of their isolation; that their eyes were not relieved for weeks at a time by the sight of a steamer. Of course, they had not been crying "Wolf!" like the shepherd boy in the story; but it was a coincidence, of which we did not fail to twit them, that we saw no wolf of isolation while we were there.

The twin Benita station, Mbade, only two miles from Bolondo, is occupied by Rev. W. C. Gault. As hospitality and convenience of work dictated, our meetings oscillated between the two places.

Presbytery had begun its sessions in the church building at Bolondo on the evening of Tuesday, the 5th. The Moderator, Rev. W. H. Robinson, being absent in America, the last preceding officer present, Mr. Gault, preached and constituted Presbytery with prayer. Rev. A. W. Marling was elected Moderator for the year; and Stated Clerk Nassau's offered resignation being voted away on the table, he had to resume his usual pen.

There were present seven ministers (two native) and four native elders from our seven churches. Besides the routine business, steps were taken for the ordination of Licentiate Frank Myongo by committee, when, in a few months, he shall be transferred from his present position as teacher at Corisco to the charge of the important and flourishing Batanga Church, and its school and Bible readers.

Licentiate Kongolo, s. s. of Evune Church, caused us much anxiety by some very questionable and even sinful doings to which he confessed, and for which, at first, there seemed no other mode of dealing than revocation of license. But more charitable counsels prevailed, and he was transferred to a different place and work, in hope that change of surroundings would relieve him from temptations by which he had been influenced.

Corisco Church records came in an anomalous form, the pastor having made entries of sessional acts performed by himself alone, his two elders being under suspension. No objection was found to the character of his acts. But Presbytery relieved the situation for him by requesting the Benita session to dismiss the name of some one of its five elders to Corisco, where he could be open to election and installation. This the Benita session immediately did. And the elder they selected for this missionary purpose was willing not only to transfer his name *pro forma*, but actually to go to Corisco to reside. He, therefore, was given employment on that island as Bible reader. What a commentary on change! That Corisco Church was in December, 1863, the mother of the Benita, itself, since then, the parent of Batanga, Evune and Bata. Now the flourishing child gives of its abundant strength to support the weak life of its mother. Rev. W. H. Robinson and Elder J. E. Reading, both on furlough in America, were appointed to represent us in the General Assembly.

Presbytery thought it might well imitate Assembly in going on an excursion. So, one afternoon three of us organized a trip to Yovi Falls, seventeen miles up the Benita river. Our United States official was one of the number. His patriotism would not go without the Stars and Stripes, but he was prudently mindful of the absurd sensitiveness of our French rulers, who will not allow the flag of another nation to be even seen in this colony other than diplomatically or commercially. So that the boat, speeding under tide and sail, and finally, when these failed, by oar, kept clear of the southern or French side, as their gunboat "Basilick" was known to be somewhere up the river that day surveying. Late in the afternoon, as, under a pouring rain, we were hugging the pandanus-lined shore, the "Basilick" came dashing around a point on its return down. As she passed very close to us, our flag was politely dipped. The salute was promptly returned; thus showing that no feelings had been hurt.

We kept on in the rain. I, somewhat dry with a rubber blanket over my body, was complacently trying to protect another brother with my umbrella. But, alas, for good intentions! The stream of rain from the umbrella points had been flowing down his back, and he had patiently borne it until it, having filled all accessible cavities, was beginning to overflow from his pockets, when he suggested a change in the umbrella's position. The basin of the Yovi Falls, though small, is well worth visiting, as, in miniature, very like the whirlpool at Niagara. We hastened down river that night, feeling our excursion a success, the entire trip being accomplished in less than twelve hours. But the stay-at-homes next morning, when they saw the condition of our clothing, thought we had not only been *at*, but also *into* the falls.

Not to be behind us gentlemen, the four ladies with the two children went on an excursion of their special own, around the wide avenue, through the forest, where is kept distinctly marked the boundary line of the mission premises. But they soon returned in disorder, and quite willing now to call for men and guns, having been alarmed by the heavy trampling of some beast, which, from the amount of noise it made, must have been an elephant. I believed it quite probable, for elephants had in former days been heard near the Bolondo house. And, actually, during our present sessions the growls of a leopard had been heard in daytime in the adjacent thicket.

Presbytery adjourned on Saturday evening, the 9th, to meet next year at Talaguga, the other extreme of our field.

The next day, Sabbath, Bishop De-Heer's bamboo church, with its pointed windows and Gothic arches and painfully high, old style pulpit, was made glorious by a throng of natives, brilliantly dressed to honor the rare occasion, that overcrowded its every space. And more glorious, too, by deeply interesting services filled the morning, Sabbath school and evening hours with addresses in English, Benga, Mpongwe and Kombe tongues. The Babel scene on Shinar seems less sad when looked on with a thought of the day in Pentecost. Perhaps we may have a Pentecost in our Babel here some day: at least Benita seems nearer having it than does any other part of our field.

The "Mpongwe" was ready for us again on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 14th. With many and conflicting thoughts for the years of my Benita life, and memories sad and glad brought up vividly by grave and house, by church growth and native welcomes, I said good-bye to our Benita hosts and hostesses.

Starting on the return journey at sunset that evening, we should, by all steamer experience, have been at the Baraka home, in Gaboon by the next daylight. But our captain had been on a long drinking bout, and under his control the steamer wandered aimlessly all that night, going west, and even north-northwest, when we should have kept a S. S. W. course; so that by Friday morning we were not half way. On Friday evening the climax was put on his drunken folly, while entering the mouth of the Gaboon Estuary (which is at least twelve miles wide, and with well known channels, safe enough for the largest vessels to enter), by his taking the steamer closer in shore, to one side, than I would dare to take my boat among rocks, and steering straight toward a reef. The situation was desperate and dreadful in the darkening night. The mate, a sober young man, yielding to our appeals, finally did what he ought to have done long before, but which, under the tyranny of the sea, he feared to do thrust the captain from the wheel, and rescued the vessel and us from destruction. For that act, on our report to the agent of the firm, the mate was commended, and the captain was immediately dismissed from employ.

That night at nine o'clock we anchored by the harbor guard ship, port regulations not allowing disembarkation after sundown. This was trying to us all, especially for Mrs. Campbell and the children, in full view of the lights of their own comfortable home.

But the next morning we were all safely landed, with a greater respect for terra firma, a sharper horror of intemperance, and withal a pleasant satisfaction for having been to Presbytery.

Two weeks later I reached my own Talaguga home, closing a journey of almost eight hundred miles going and returning, and rejoiced to find my baby queen and her household safe and sound.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

We have been trying for months to find the name of the man or woman who first said: "We are immortal till our work is done." The name was asked for in one of our religious papers, but no answer came. The other day, however, I found that Dr. Jacobus, in quoting the words, ascribes them to Whitefield. (Notes on John vii. 31.) I did not doubt the learned Doctor's statement; nevertheless I resolved to get as near as possible to the bottom of the matter. In the Memoirs of Whitefield by Dr. Gillies I came upon this in Chapter xiii.: "Fear not your weak body," says Whitefield in a letter to Hervey, "we are immortal till our work is done. Christ's laborers must live by miracle; if not, I must not live at all; for God only knows what I daily endure. My continued vomitings almost kill me; and yet the pulpit is my cure—so that my friends begin to pity me less, and leave off that ungrateful caution, 'spare thyself.' I speak this to encourage you." I have quoted largely to show the connection of the words, and also the circumstances which called them into existence.

I send this to the JOURNAL, thinking some who may use these famous words on occasion might like to know the name of the author of them. If it can be shown that they are older than the time of Whitefield, or that they originated from some one else, let the evidence be produced

J. P. M.

PEACE.

Isa. xxvi. 3: Keep him in perfect peace.

1. Here is a blessed promise, thou wilt keep him in perfect peace. To have *peace is much.* By nature we have it not. There is no peace to the wicked, and our hearts are at enmity with God. We must be born again—become new creatures—be united to Christ by faith. Trusting in him, justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ—peace with God, and peace in our own hearts.

2. To have perfect peace is a still *greater blessing.* To have any peace is more than we deserve; to have perfect peace is an unspeakable good. And then not only to have it, but to be kept in it, seems too great to be believed. Yet such is the promise, and it cannot fail, for God is faithful and true.

3. To whom is the promise made? To him whose heart is *stayed on thee.* The heart stayed upon God is a heart at rest; it is unmoved in all trials and tumults—firm and restful in all troubles.

4. And here is the reason why kept in perfect peace—because he *trusteth in thee.* The heart stayed upon God is a heart trusting in him. God is wise and good, and may well be trusted. He orders all things well, and he will make all things work together for good to them that love him—to them that trust in him.

Here then let us rest. Let our hearts be stayed upon God. Let us trust in him. Then shall we be kept in perfect peace—then be enabled to pursue our journey through the world with calm and equal step, exerting around us a holy and a happy influence—speaking for the God in whom we trust and on whom our hearts are stayed. Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom.

W. J. M.

THE DYING MINISTER.

Burdened with the weight of years and labors, the old preacher lay upon his couch, waiting the summons of the messenger to call him across the river. Around him were gathered his children and brethren, ministering, as far as they could, to his every want. He lay silent for a time, when one of the watchers said, "He is going soon." Tears were flowing freely from many eyes. He roused a little, murmuring something that none could understand. "His mind wanders in the last hour," said one. "He seems to revive a little." "Raise my head," he said. "Is it time for the sermon? The lights are burning, and the song seems to have died away." All voices were hushed as he continued:

"Well, my text is from Jesus: 'In my Father's house are many mansions'—blessed words of promise. You poor, lowly ones who dwell in cabins, remember it is a mansion awaits you; and you poor, waiting ones, remember there are many of them. I promised my children to come home, but that mansion is my home. I'm too weary to preach long to-night, brethren."

"What is that I hear? The music should not begin before the sermon is over—strange voices, too—no, not strange; 'tis the wife of my early youth leading the choir—yes, and mother, too. I can't preach; let me lie down and rest." He opened his eyes. In them was a far away look, but what he saw none of the watchers could tell. Raising his hand solemnly, he said: "Let us pronounce the

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CHAMBERLAIN CRITICIZED.

Sir Wm. Harcourt Replies to the Radical Leader.

BLAINE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

He Has no Fears for the Protestant Minority—A Delayed Letter From Parnell.

LONDON, June 2.—In the Commons last night, Sir Wm. V. Harcourt said those who took the view that a separate parliament in Ireland meant separation must have forgotten that Ireland had once her own parliament. He quoted Grattan's declaration of rights as recognizing the supremacy of the Crown, and reminded the house of the reception of that declaration by the English Parliament. He referred to Fox's warning to the house at the time the Lord Lieutenant notified Lord North it was impossible to longer enforce English laws, that the time had arrived to give Ireland her own government. Fox said the Irish were unwilling subjects; they were little better than enemies, and if a foreign war occurred, the Government would be obliged to garrison Ireland to keep her quiet, instead of expecting her assistance. This, Sir William continued, had been

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND

ever since, although under the Grattan Parliament it had been said Ireland became more a source of strength than of weakness to the Empire. It had been possible to remove troops from Ireland to aid the English fighting abroad. The argument regarding disintegration was extraordinary in view of the unity of the Empire under the independent system granted to the colonies. If Mr. Chamberlain believed the bill would destroy the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament it was remarkable that he was willing to support the principle of the bill.

THE CANADIAN SYSTEM,

which Mr. Chamberlain favored, gave much wider powers than did Mr. Gladstone's bill. He ridiculed the talk of civil war as concomitant with the passage of the bill. Could not Lord Churchill's argument that Ulster would offer resistance be equally applied by the Nationalists against the act of the union? The Government's plan had the merit of definiteness. The country must judge between Mr. Gladstone's policy of confidence in the Irish people and Lord Salisbury's policy of defiance and distrust. It was insolence such as characterized Lord Salisbury's speech that rendered British rule so intolerable to Ireland and engendered hatred. Coercion had been tried twice twenty years without success. He reminded the house that Lord Hartington had offered no disclaimer of Lord Salisbury's principles. How far were Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain prepared to support those principles? Lord Salisbury had fully defined

THE POSITION OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

He would accept the assistance of the seceders, but his own party being stronger, he must rely upon his own right arm. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington would, therefore, be put in the position of the proverbial catspaw. They would have none of the chestnuts which they might rake out of the fire for Lord Salisbury. In conclusion, the speaker said whether the bill passed or not the principles involved had been adopted by the Liberal party and must finally win. (Loud cheers.)

Thomas Power O'Connor moved the adjournment.

THE COMING DIVISION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asked what were the Government's intentions regarding a division. Mr. Parnell trusted the Government would not decide as to a division until it was aware what leaders of the Opposition, who had not yet spoken on the bill, intended to take part in the debate. Mr. Hamilton, on behalf of the Opposition, said they were contented with the part they had taken in the debate and only desired now that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should speak. Mr. Gladstone said the Government would hardly undertake to press the debate, but he thought it might terminate on Friday.

CHAMBERLAIN CRITICIZED.

The *Daily News* says: "Mr. Chamberlain's speech was one of the ablest and most effective he ever delivered. We heartily accord him credit for acting for what he believes to be the welfare of the state. We frankly admit he has given a satisfactory account of his reasons for not supporting the Home Rule bill, but he has not answered the question why he will not allow the bill to be read a second time and be withdrawn until autumn instead of forcing a dissolution."

A NATIONALIST'S VIEW.

An article by Eugene Davis in the *Nouvelle Revue* predicts a storm of vengeance and reprisals if coercion is again tried in Ireland. Discussing the Irish bill he contends that Ireland must have the right to protect her native industries against foreign producers for at least a dozen years. He objects to the Irish paying tribute to England. He deprecates as a certain result of the fiasco the separation of Ulster or the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. The measure as it stands, he says, would be accepted by moderate Nationalists, by the priests and farmers in final settlement. The separationists, he declares, are more numerous in America than in Ireland. They demand an Irish republic with military and naval independence and would only accept the bill as an instalment.

BLAINE'S VIEWS.

HE STRONGLY ADVOCATES HOME RULE, AND HAS NO FEAR FOR THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

PORTLAND, Me., June 2.—A large mass meeting in favor of home rule for Ireland was held here last evening, when the principal speaker was Mr. James G. Blaine. Among other things, Mr. Blaine said:—I suppose if the question were left to the United States to decide, we should say, "Adopt the federal system, with a separate legislature for Ireland, England, Wales and Scotland, and an Imperial parliament for the British Empire." I do not forget, however, that it would be political empyricism to attempt, by any prescription, to give the exact measure, the exact details of any measure, that should settle this long dispute between Great Britain and Ireland. * * * But I say that I am in favor of any bill that shall take the first step towards righting the wrong and of handing over the government of Ireland to Ireland. Lord Salisbury gives the remedy. He says: "If the Irish do not wish to be governed by the British they should leave." But the Irish have been in Ireland quite as long as Lord Salisbury's ancestors have been in England. Therefore, we need not be surprised, we, who remember Lord Salisbury's course in the civil war. Therefore, we have to say that Lord Salisbury may be called impudent, we would not transgress courtesy if we called him insolent, we would not transgress the truth if we called him brutal. We know him in this country. He was the bitterest foe that the Government of the United States had in the British Parliament during the Civil war. He has transferred to Ireland all the hatred which hissed forth in the Parliament of Great Britain during our struggles. Another objection comes. It comes from a source upon which I am anxious to comment. An

OBJECTION COMES FROM THE PRESBYTERIANS

of Ulster appealing to the Presbyterians of the United States against passing this bill. I was educated under Presbyterians, I have connection with that church by kindred, blood and an affinity that began with my life and shall not close till my life is ended, and I would be ashamed of the Presbyterian Church of America if it responded to an appeal of that kind, which asks that 5,000,000 of Irish people shall be kept from a free government because of the remote danger, as they fancy, that a Dublin parliament would interfere with their liberties as Presbyterians (Great applause.) If the Home Rule bill shall pass and a Dublin parliament be granted, there never was an association of men since human government was instituted which will assume power with a greater responsibility to public opinion than the men who will compose that parliament, because if they are allowed to form it will be by reason of the pressure of the public opinion of the world. (Applause.) I know that the Catholics of Ireland and the Presbyterians of Ireland can live and do, just as the Catholics of the United States and the Presbyterians of the United States live. (Applause) The speaker then reviewed at length

THE PAST HISTORY OF IRELAND,

giving statistics of her material resources, and warmly defended the right of Americans to openly express their sympathy with her in her present struggle. "I believe," he continued, "the day hath dawned for her deliverance. (Great applause.) From the experience of Ireland's past, it is not wise to be too sanguine of a speedy result. I, therefore, shall not be disappointed to see Mr. Gladstone's bill defeated in this Parliament. The English members can do it, but there is one thing which the English members cannot do. They cannot defeat the public opinion of the civilized world. (Applause.) I do not know the day, whether this year or next or the year after, the final settlement shall be made, but I have absolute confidence that it will never be made in terms such as Mr. Gladstone now offers if his bills are defeated. (Applause.) Not till the case of Ireland arose had England herself ever failed, in her people or in her Government, for the last 50 years, to extend sympathy and sometimes the helping hand to struggling nationalities that wanted to get free from a tyranny which she could not see she is exercising herself upon Ireland." He complimented

THE STATESMANLIKE MANNER

in which the campaign had been conducted here and in Great Britain, and urged that the Irishmen of this country should keep this question as it has been kept thus far out of our own political struggles and mark any man as at enmity with their cause who seeks to use it for personal or partisan advancement. (Applause.) In that spirit he said: "You can, in the lofty language of the most eloquent of Irishman, Edmund Burke, attest the justice of your cause to the retiring generation; you can attest it to the advancing generation between, who stand as the links in the chain of eternal order; you can justify your policy before every tribunal; you can justify it with confidence before the judgment seat of God." (Long continued applause.)

A DELAYED LETTER.

A LETTER FROM PARNELL FORTY-FIVE DAYS IN REACHING BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 2 —The following letter was received yesterday:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 18, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR,—I thank the executive committee and you very warmly for your note of the 24th March, which I have read with much pleasure. I am also obliged for the Boston newspapers which you have forwarded to me, and in which I have examined with great interest the report of the tradesmen's meeting of the city.

I am,
Yours very truly,
(Signed,) CHARLES S. PARNELL.
Capt. John M. Tobin, corresponding secretary Irish Parliamentary fund, Boston, Mass.

This letter bears the seal of the House of Commons library, and its envelope that of the London post office stamped May 21. The *Globe* comments as follows:—"Why, it has been asked, this delay in forwarding Mr. Parnell's communication? Why has it taken a month or more to send it from the London post office to America? Mr. Parnell's letter was dated in April, the envelope bears the London stamp May 21. It has been said that Mr. Parnell's letters are opened in the English post office."

DOCTORS IN COUNCIL.

Annual Meeting of the Ontario Medical Association in Toronto.

TORONTO, June 2.

The Ontario Medical association commenced its annual session in the Normal school buildings this morning. There is a large gathering of doctors from all parts of the province and several from the United States. Only routine business was transacted at this morning's sessions.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Moore, president of the New York State Medical society, and other American practitioners were received as guests. Dr. Moore delivered an interesting address. Dr. Tye, president, in his annual address, took strong ground in favor of legislation being sought to put down quackery. The remainder of the afternoon session and the whole of the evening session was taken up with the consideration of professional business. About one hundred and fifty physicians, from different parts of the province, are in attendance. A fraternal greeting was telegraphed to the Ohio State Medical society, now in session at Akron.

LOWER PROVINCE NEWS.

The Sugar Testing Question—A Steamship Collides with a Schooner—The Siberian's Arrival.

(*From our own correspondent.*)

HALIFAX, N.S., June 2.—The announcement of the arrival of the Siberian at St. John's was a great relief to people in this city.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, that in the opinion of the chamber the present mode of testing sugar by the polariscope, by sending samples to Ottawa and refusing entry until the result is advised from there, is highly inconvenient to importers and calculated to cause injury and delay in all business transactions, and that this chamber do strongly recommend that all sugars imported into this port should be tested in Halifax when sampled and the result, unless in case of appeal, should be final.

The schooner P. L. Churchill arrived here to-day and reports having collided during a dense fog on the 29th ult. with a large steamer which carried away her jiboom and mainsail. The steamer was going full speed, and never stopped to enquire the damage or render assistance. The name of the steamer, as near as the men on the schooner could remember, was the State of Alabama.

A GEOLOGICAL PARADISE.

Prof. Hyatt on the West Coast of Newfoundland.

A REGION OF BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

Abounding in Rare Fossils and Picturesque Villages—Sir William Logan's Theories Vindicated.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 26.

Professor Hyatt, one of the most eminent of American scientists, spent three months of last summer in exploring the west coast of Newfoundland, in the yacht Arethusa. He was accompanied by Dr. E. G. Gardiner and Mr. Geo. Barton, instructors in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Howard M. Buck, of Boston; and S. R. Bartlett and C. L. Burlingham, students of the Institute of Technology. Professor Hyatt has long held a foremost place in the ranks of scientific men. He is a pupil of Agassiz, and is distinguished not only as an eloquent expounder of science, but also as an original investigator and discoverer in palæontology and a leader in scientific thought. He is a professor of zoology in Boston university, professor of zoology and palæontology in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History. The visit of such a distinguished scientific party to our shores is an event of some importance. From a short paper in *Scinece* by Professor Hyatt, descriptive of his cruise, and from private letters which I received from him, while on his trip, I am able to give a brief account of the results of the exploration which extended from St. George's bay to Cape Norman, the most northern point of Newfoundland, and also to several localities on the Labrador coast, near the Straits of Belle Isle.

A GEOLOGICAL PARADISE.

Before coming to the scientific results, it may be interesting to note the general impression left on Professor Hyatt's mind by a visit to a region which has rarely been explored by scientists or tourists. Fortunately the weather proved very favorable, and from early in June till about August 10th was delightful and greatly facilitated the work of exploration on shore.

In a letter dated May 29th, 1885, and written after arriving at St. George's bay from St. John's, Professor Hyatt says: "Certainly one can rarely see in this world more remarkable and picturesque villages than those of Burin, Burgeo and Rose Blanche. The effect of the pond-like harbors, surrounded by rugged hills, often of considerable height, is rendered extremely pleasing, often lovely, by the habit of building the cottages anywhere and everywhere, according to the fancy or fortune of the owner. Burgeo was especially remarkable, and an artist could spend many summers on this coast, and become its pictorial historian with great gain to himself." Port-au-Port, near St. George's bay, proved to be a geological paradise to the professor, rare and curious fossils of great size being abundant. Writing on June 21st he says: "I have spent several days on the shore and three in other work, so that the lay of the rocks and their relation were quite clear in my mind; and I had also marked a dozen fine specimens of endoceras and ormoceras for the chisel. We spent three days in this work, and got out several fine specimens in a perfect state. I have one endoceras two feet six inches long and with the living chambers nearly perfect—one of the finest things I have ever seen in any collection, not even excepting Hall's or Barrande's." On July 19th he wrote: "We have found abundance of fossils at Ingornachois bay, and here the fossil caphalopods are marvellous in size and number. We have revelled for ten days with hammer and chisel in digging out these."

SUPERB SCENERY.

At a later date he speaks of the climate and scenery in the following terms: "The weather favored us while in Newfoundland. We were not detained by fogs and had very few adverse winds. The coast is certainly notable for strong winds, but this summer they did not cause any detention; and though they some times made our ears sing, and filled our eyes and nostrils with inconvenient dust when we were working in the rocks, they kept us cool and healthy. The scenery was superb, and has made all the countries we have passed through since seem tame and unpicturesque, except indeed the steep mountainous cliffs of Cape North and the vicinity, on Cape Breton. I never expect to get so much pleasure combined with intellectual profit, out of any future trip. Port-au-Port is a paradise for the artist as well as for the geologist, and the same might be said of Bonne bay. Bay of Islands is not so interesting except to the physical geologist and mineralogist. The same holds good to a triflingly less degree of Anse-au-Loup and some other places."

COAST SCENERY — A SERIES OF DELIGHTFUL SURPRISES.

In his paper in *Science* Professor Hyatt says of the coast scenery: "From Cape Ray to St. John's island, for the space of 250 miles on the western coast of Newfoundland, the principal mountain ranges, whose general course is northeast-southwest, approach the sea more or less closely. They are so arranged that they present their ends to the sea on the south coast, and are seen more from the side on the west coast. From St. George's bay to St. John's island, on the western coast, they form a series of steep cliffs, cones and domes, which also greatly enhance the beauty of the deep and branching fiords of Bay of Islands and Bonne bay. The climate, vegetation and lovely harbors made the trip along this part of the route a series of delightful surprises."

THE INHABITANTS—THE STEAMER CURLEW.

"The only population on the western coast consists of small settlements of fishermen, with very few persons of a higher grade. Besides these permanent inhabitants, there are several fishing settlements of French, who come only for the summer. They still have fishing privileges on and off this coast, but are not allowed to erect permanent habitations. These rights and the islands of the St. Pierre group, on the south coast, where their flag flies, are the remnants of the once extensive territories of the French nation on this continent. Hotels, boarding-houses and travelling accommodations do not as yet exist. The steamer which runs from St. John's to Bonne bay is so uncomfortable that only the hardiest males would be repaid for attempting to force a passage, even in summer, as far as Bonne bay. The officers of this vessel were exceedingly polite and obliging, but the owners have sadly neglected their duty in all that relates to the steward's department.

FOSSIL-HUNTING—SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

When at Anse au Loup, having almost completed his cruise, Prof. Hyatt, writing under date August 5th, thus refers to the success of the expedition in collecting fossils:—"The collection now on board contains many large and remarkable specimens of the fossils of the Quebec group, more especially the Cephalopods. Some of these are certainly unique and could not be replaced from the same localities. We have used a method of cutting out which has enabled us to remove slabs two feet to three feet long and six inches to a foot broad, from the face of the sold rock. Any one who knows how hard and flinty the rocks are in the Quebec limestones will be able to appreciate the difficulty of doing this. We have often failed in getting specimens of large size out whole, but in many cases we have entire orthoceratites, piloceratites, endoceratites and ormoceratites of huge size, from a foot to over two feet in length. The coiled natiloids have also been collected in considerable numbers, and the materials on hand will enable me to work out many obscure points in the structure and relations of these forms. Our collections are also rich in other fossils which we have collected as opportunity offered."

RARE FOSSIL CEPHALOPODS.

"These fossils," says the article in *Science*, "fairly represent the faunas of the formations called Quebec and Point Levis groups by the Canadian survey, and the Trenton and Lower Carboniferous of the Newfoundland survey. The facilities for acquiring fine specimens of fossil cephalopods far exceed the most sanguine expectations. Several well preserved specimens of the imperfectly known and curious primitive form, piloceras, fragments of orthoceratoids allied to endoceras, which are more than two feet long and four inches in diameter at the living chambers, a number of large cyrtoceran shells, and a considerable number of more or less perfect, close-coiled and lituites-like nautiloidea, are among the principal acquisitions."

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

In regard to the geological structure of this region, which is especially interesting to Canadian geologists, it is very gratifying to find that Professor Hyatt confirms the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Murray and Howley, of our own Geological survey, and speaks in high terms of the value and accuracy of their work at Port-au-Port and elsewhere on the western coast. No higher testimony could be desired.

MESSRS. MURRAY AND HOWLEY'S WORK CONFIRMED.

In 1873 the late Alexander Murray, C.M.G., made a partial exploration of Port-au-Port bay, and in 1874 Mr. James P. Howley, assistant geologist, made a trigonometrical survey of the bay and a very minute examination of the most interesting geological structure of this district. The results of these explorations proved to be of very considerable scientific importance in their bearing on certain points in connection with the Geological survey of Canada under Sir William Logan. Not only did Messrs. Murray and Howley find the rocks of the region exceptionally rich in fossils, but the structural arrangements were so well defined and the exposures so frequent and regular that a new light was thereby thrown upon the hitherto very complicated and very much confused geological structure of the so called Quebec group of the Canadian geologists. Sir William Logan had subdivided the Quebec group into three minor divisions, called the Levis, Lauzon and Sillery, the Levis being at the base, the Sillery on top, and the Lauzon division, which was supposed to include all the more highly metamorphosed serpentines and dolomite rocks of the group, being the central division.

SIR WILLIAM LOGAN'S VIEWS SUSTAINED.

It is well known that after Sir William had retired from the directorate of the Canadian survey much of his life long work was called in question by Dr. Sterry Hunt and others. Special objection was taken to the position and arrangement of his Quebec group. Now Messrs. Murray and Howley's survey of Port-au-Port, while it tended somewhat to alter the relative positions of the members of the Quebec group, nevertheless did much to bear out Sir William Logan. Mr. Howley's careful and accurate exploration showed that while the Levis shales rested quite conformably upon the calciferous, the Sillery sandstones, in turn, were equally conformably resting on the Levis without any break whatever. But, above all, the Lauzon serpentines, diorites, dolomites, etc., were found resting unconformably upon all three. When the maps, plans and sections of this work were submitted to Sir William Logan's inspection and the facts fully stated by Mr. Murray, Sir William not only expressed himself satisfied with the work, but in a reply to Mr. Murray's letter (almost the last letter Sir Willian wrote) he said: "I am quite convinced your observations are correct and that you have hit the solution of the Quebec group." To Mr. James P. Howley belongs the honor of making this important discovery, the value of which was admitted by Sir William Logan.

PROFESSOR HYATT CONFIRMS MURRAY AND HOWLEY.

After all the changes which have been made in geological nomenclature and arrangements since the time referred to Sir William Logan's work stands forth substantially unaffected by these innovations, a monument to the ability of the great geologist who made the kingdom of Laurentia his own. The work done here in Newfoundland by Messrs. Murray and Howley tended largely to confirm his views, and now we find Professor Hyatt, one of America's most distinguished scientists, bearing strong testimony to the correctness of their work and corroborating their views.

TIME THE AVENGER.

It has often happened here that unscientific and ignorant persons have attempted to disparage the work of our geological staff, and even to call in question the accuracy of their reports regarding the lands, minerals, forests and other natural resources of the country. Now we have the scientific correctness of their work vouched for by the highest authority; and if this be now put beyond all question, we must assume that their other reports were not less trustworthy. Time "the avenger"—"the test of truth," "the corrector where our judgments err" has in this instance vindicated the right.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

I have now only to add that a series of beautiful photographic views of the most striking scenery along the coast were made by Mr. Bartlett, a member of the party. By the kindness of Professor Hyatt, I am now the happy possessor of copies of these views, which, it is needless to say, I value very highly. The scenery here has never before been photographed.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is remarkable as a flesh producer. The increase of flesh and strength is perceptible immediately after commencing to use the Emulsion. The Cod Liver Oil emulsified with the Hypophosphites is most remarkable for its healing strengthening, and flesh producing qualities.

It is ordered by the U. S. Treasury that in cases where the importer or his agent cannot conscientiously make the affidavit prescribed by Article 602 of the Customs regulations of 1884, the affidavit may be modified by omitting the words "I have personally inspected and examined" and "that the same," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Mr. F. W. Bussell, writes to the *Times* from Magdalen college, Oxford:—"May I point out that the curious fortune of Alfonso XIII., the King of Spain, is not altogether without historic parallel? In the year 309 died Hormisdas II., King of Persia. Agathias tells the rest of the story very strangely, IV. 25. The Magi, having by some means discovered the sex of the future heir, the pregnant wife of the late king was solemnly crowned vicariously for her son. Fortunately for their lives, the surmise of the wise men turned out correct; and after a short time the young porphyrogenite, Sapor, was born. 'Thus he enjoyed an equal term of empire and life.' The story is also told by Gibbon."

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY.

MAY, 1886.

THE Report which the Committee now present to their friends and supporters is shorter than usual because Intermediate Reports were issued in October, 1885, and February, 1886. In the absence of a regular monthly magazine, such as is circulated by many religious societies, and which the Christian Evidence Society would gladly issue if its funds justified such an outlay, it was thought desirable to bridge over the interval between the annual statements by occasional brief accounts of the work and needs of the Society. Thus in October there appeared a very admirable paper, entitled, "Christ's Church Militant," written by a friendly outsider, together with short references to open-air operations, examinations, and the annual meeting; and in February some striking proofs of the successes achieved both in discouraging Secularistic propagandism and in the conversion of individual sceptics.

Diminished Income.

Though the Committee feel that this new method has been justified by results, they cannot refrain from again expressing their real surprise and deep regret that they receive such utterly inadequate support. The income during the last financial year ought to have exceeded that of 1884-5 by £200, to put the Society in possession of the average income of some preceding years, viz., £1500 (itself quite insufficient for the work that ought to be done). On the contrary it fell from £1304 to £1115, and this notwithstanding the very liberal gifts of a few noble-hearted friends, whose names in this connection are familiar to those who year by year read the Reports of this Society—Mr. Samuel Morley, Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Budgett, Mr. Harries, and "Delta."

Diminished Expenditure.

To meet this great and unexpected fall in their resources the Committee have appropriated to general purposes the amount

reserved for the reprint of the volumes of lectures, have lessened their claim upon the Secretary's time and proportionately reduced his salary, and have diminished the amount expended on advertisements and appeals. Such retrenchments can only be safely regarded as a temporary expedient; for if made permanent, they would involve the cessation of some very important branches of the Society's operations.

In this connection the Committee desire to express their grateful thanks to all those who, from pure love of the work, have given their services freely; and would especially refer to those who took part in the courses of Lenten lectures at St. James', Piccadilly, Quebec Chapel, St. Giles', Camberwell, and St. Stephen's, Westminster. But these thanks are due not only to those who occasionally bring the influence and authority of honoured names, but also to the ordinary paid agents of the Society who, during the last year, have again illustrated how very little they regard any return in the way of money, compared with the reward of seeing the success of their devoted efforts to glorify God and benefit their fellow-men.

Special thanks are also due to the Rev. E. B. Ottley, the incumbent of Quebec Chapel, for several offertories, which together made a large amount, and which he will generously hand over to the Treasurer. Mr. Bailey, of Streatham, has again rendered signal service by opening his house for a meeting on behalf of the Society, to give his friends an opportunity of rendering assistance, to which they liberally responded.

Unbelief at Oxford.

The Committee have never taken an alarmist view of the spread of infidelity. They do not understand how such a view is consistent with belief in the vitality of truth, in the Divine supremacy, and in the Saviour's promise: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." At the same time they cannot forget that Christ has honoured His people by making them His co-workers, and that if they refuse to work with Him infidelity and iniquity must abound. It is, therefore, the duty of leaders in "Apologetics" to refer to any unprejudiced statements as to the growth of scepticism, not for the purpose of exciting a blind and foolish panic, but with the object of pointing out how readily this growth may be checked, if they can only inspire Christian people with a fuller and keener sense of their individual responsibility.

The following is an extract from a letter received from an Oxford undergraduate, who has had no previous communications with the Society. The letter is dated —— College, Oxford, 5th May, 1886:—

"Rev. Sir,—I have promised to read an essay on "Current Scepticism and how to meet it," before a large society in Oxford next Sunday evening. I have read much and thought much on the subject for a long time; but it is a very difficult one, and I should be exceedingly grateful for your valuable advice on it.

"I find that among the cleverest men here there is a good deal of scepticism of a more or less advanced kind; while there is a still larger and a very numerous class

of men, who, while still clinging to Christianity, have had their faith seriously shaken and perplexed by reading the sceptical works of H. Spencer, Rénan, M. Arnold, W. Greg, &c., whose arguments they are utterly unable to meet either by themselves or by the books they are able to meet with. I myself have several friends who came up to Oxford with the intention of taking holy orders, but who during their studies here met with various religious difficulties, which they were unable to solve, and consequently have ceased to call themselves Christians; I am convinced that if they had known any books or had the help of any clergyman *who had studied both sides of the question*, all these men would have become not sceptics, as they are now, but clergymen. But the clergy as a body, and the large number of men in Oxford who are about to be clergymen, seem to be almost utterly blind to the increasing and rapid spread of unbelief, and the still greater shaking of faith among those who are still attached to Christianity. I know, myself, dozens of clergymen, and scores of men about to be clergymen, but I know of hardly any who have studied both sides of the subject, and are consequently capable of dealing with it. Most men here who are about to take holy orders have been brought up in a clerical atmosphere, and consequently are unacquainted with the growth of *silent* scepticism in the country; indeed I have found it difficult to persuade some of them that there is practically any unbelief at all in this country."

Uses of Correspondence and Library.

The letter concludes with requests for aid in making a sketch of the recent history of infidelity, and for suggestions how to deal adequately with literary and historical difficulties. In reply to these requests letters were written, and books from the Society's library were immediately sent. A short extract from the letter of acknowledgment may be given as a testimony to the silent work constantly going on in the office, which it is believed, is often as effective as that which obtains more publicity.

"—— College, Oxford,
"*Saturday, 8th May*, 1886.

"Dear Sir,—It is, I am sure, exceedingly kind of you to take so much trouble, and I am very grateful for it. I have read the letters you have written with great attention, and I am much obliged for the valuable suggestions you there make, and which will be of great service to me.

"It is very kind of you to send me so many books. I will take great care of them and return them as soon as possible."

Encouraging Facts.

Now the information possessed by the Committee does not justify them in wholly endorsing the gloomy views of this correspondent. To their certain knowledge there are not a few extremely able and highly-respected clergy at Oxford (some of them holding positions of great honour), representing all sections of theological opinion, who are most anxious to give counsel and help to all who come to them to unfold their honest difficulties. And taking a wider view, it is the opinion of many that the tide of scepticism has turned throughout the country. Vital Christianity has increased; there is more enthusiasm for Christ's cause; the triumphs of the Cross, both in Home and in Foreign Missions, have been neither few nor far between; and (what more specially concerns the Christian Evidence Society), the very inquiries

made into the character of the foundations of the Christian faith have led to a stronger sense than ever of their validity and permanence. Yet all this, instead of being a cause for indifference to or carelessness in Christian Evidence work, is a distinct call for its prosecution, inasmuch as there are so many indications that Christ's work will prosper, if His servants are faithful to their trust.

Evening Classes.

A long course of lectures was given during the first four months of 1886 at Stepney, at the request of the Committee of the East London Union for Advanced Education, the evening classes of which have met with deserved success. The object of these lectures, from the point of view of the Committee of the Union—for the Society was *in no way* responsible for the statement—was clearly set forth with the syllabus of the lectures; as follows:—

"These Classes are under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bedford, the Rev. John F. Kitto, M.A., Rector of Stepney, and other well-known Clergymen of the East End of London. They have been established to afford an opportunity to the Working Classes of all denominations of hearing the best exposition upon the alleged difficulties between Religion and Science, and of receiving information upon any points upon which they may feel uncertain."

Seeking for Truth.

The success of these lectures was attested by the regular attendance of a body of evidently earnest men—some strongly Christian, some very sceptical. The lectures, being of a class-character, were followed by questions and objections; in every case but one, put forward in a temperate and becoming spirit, and showing how deeply anxious the questioners and objectors were to arrive at the real truth about Christianity.

The following is a copy of a series of questions sent by one of the students—who evidently did not understand that several of them were beyond the scope of the Society's work—that the lecturer might deal with them in his argument on the Divinity of Christ:—

Do the prophecies point distinctly to the Messiah as God?

Are the words of Christ as reported in the first three Gospels sufficiently decisive on the point to show that He claimed Divinity?

May not the fourth Gospel, emanating as it probably did from Alexandria, have been imbued with the spirit of the Egyptian Metaphysics?

To what extent was St. Paul influenced by Pagan Metaphysics?

Do not the doctrines of the Incarnation and Redemption so much resemble doctrines taught previously in the Egyptian and other religions as to point to a common origin?

Does not Modern Science point to an evolution of man from lower forms of life, thus altering the whole aspect of sin, which no longer appears to be the result of a fall from a higher state, but to be the natural consequence of a struggle from a lower to a higher, that which is perfectly lawful in the brute becoming sin in the man?

Since the conclusion of the course this young man has been more than once to the office, and the interviews have abundantly

shown that he is whole-hearted in his search for truth, that it is neither pride, nor indulgence in sin, which has caused his difficulties, but, if anything, an almost morbid desire to know that he may still reasonably regard Christ as his God and Saviour. He has been compelled by his doubts to give up lengthened prayers, which could only be unreal in his case, but his sincerity is evinced by the use of ejaculatory prayers that light may be shed on his present gloom.

Christianity and Modern Science.

The Committee have great pleasure in referring to what may justly be regarded as a very important demonstration on the part of scientific leaders in proof that there is no such opposition between Christianity and scientific research as has been constantly affirmed by sceptics, and (what is worse), not unfrequently accepted as real by believers. A lecture on "Modern Science based on Christianity" (the last of a series of five), was given at the Hall of Science in May ; a large audience, mainly composed of Secularists, being present. The chair was taken by Dr. Stokes, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, who as President of the Royal Society, is the acknowledged head of English Science, and who, with that readiness to do all in his power to help forward the work of Christian Evidence, which has characterized his dealings with this Society and the Victoria Institute, gladly acceded to the request that he should thus strengthen the Committee's hands.

Several distinguished members of the Royal Society were desirous of being present, but through ill-health or pressing engagements were unable to be so. Two were able to attend, viz., Dr. Gladstone, Vice-president of the Chemical Society, and Professor Flower, who occupies, at South Kensington and Regent's Park, some of the highest positions open to an English naturalist. These two, in moving and seconding a vote of thanks to the distinguished Chairman, and the latter in replying, made the clearest statements as to the acceptance of the fundamental tenets of Christianity by a very large number of their scientific friends. Considering the great eminence of the speakers, and their necessarily wide acquaintance with the scientific world, their declarations, the Committee think, should be regarded as specially fitted to allay the apprehensions of those who, from ignorance of the real state of things, have entertained gloomy views as to the relations of Religion and Science. The Committee hereby express their indebtedness to these three eminent scientific men for their kind co-operation.

Open Air Lectures.

This department of the Society's work has been commenced in the districts occupied in former years. The supply of stands, travelling expenses, the loan of books, printing, and the free distribution of tracts, involve an expenditure of £200. As the

balance-sheet shows that only £56 were in hand on 31st March, the Committee look to the summer work with some measure of apprehension.

At the request of the Rector of Bermondsey a long series of addresses, of a very practical character, was given in Bermondsey Churchyard, from the open-air pulpit, at mid-day on Thursday during 1885, and it is hoped that there will be a like course this summer, a second application having been made on the ground of the success which attended the effort last year.

For particulars of all lectures, see Appendix A, p. 14.

Examinations.

The Committee are glad to be able to report, from the statements of the Examiners, that the level of capacity shown by the students in some departments is higher than usual. There is a much larger number of candidates in two of the divisions of the Advanced Grade, *i.e.*, those who have read Butler's "Analogy" and Davison on Prophecy. The numbers in the Elementary Grade show a decrease, but there are, not only numerically but proportionately, fewer failures. This is an indication that the examination is not attempted by young people who are scarcely qualified by age and educational attainment for understanding the questions at issue.

The Committee most earnestly press upon the ministers of religion, teachers, and parents the vital importance in the present day of communicating to the young the *reasons* for believing Christianity. At the same time the introduction of the subjects to very youthful and untrained minds requires caution; though many persons would be surprised and saddened if they knew how early boys and girls (even in Sunday schools) pick up and parade objections to revealed truth. Young men and women should know *why* they believe what they profess to believe, so as to be ready to meet the objections of doubters and unbelievers, who will most certainly confront them. With sympathy and with enthusiasm, by wide reading and by thorough research, the teachers of classes should qualify themselves to make the subjects of study both instructive and interesting. That this *is* done by a few is very manifest in the replies which are given by their scholars from year to year. To such teachers the Committee tender their thanks for this hearty co-operation. At the same time they feel that an encouraging word is due to those who study alone, or without the assistance of a well-read teacher.

A list of the winners of prizes and certificates will be found in Appendix B, p. 22.

Grants.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of gifts of tracts and books from the Religious Tract Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of books from authors and publishers. The tracts secure a special circulation in con-

nection with the open-air and other lectures, and increase the usefulness of the Society. The books enrich the library to which the lecturers have free access.

The Committee regret that they have not been able to respond to all the applications that have been made for free gifts of their own volumes.

Council and Committee.

During the year, three members of the Council have passed away, viz., the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Chichester, and the Master of the Charterhouse (Dr. Currey), who, by presiding at meetings and by contributing funds showed their practical interest in the work of the Society.

The President of the Royal Society (Professor G. G. Stokes) and the Rev. H. W. Crofton have kindly consented to join the Council and Committee respectively.

The Committee close their report with the expression of their belief that their work is not less needed than when the Society was formed. The subjects with which they deal are far more frequently dealt with in the pulpit, and the literature is considerably larger. But there is still a sphere for the Society's operations where the ministers of religion have no access, and where the literature obtains no circulation. There, as missionaries, the agents of the Society propagate the truth. And for success in this enterprize the Committee ask for the prayers and co-operation of their friends.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

THE following Form is recommended to those charitable individuals who may feel disposed to assist the Society by Will:—

> *I give and bequeath, out of such part of my personal estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose, the sum of* [The sum to be expressed in words at length.] *, free of legacy duty, to the Christian Evidence Society, and the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society for the time being shall be a good discharge to my executors for the same.*

N.B.—Devises of land, or of money charged on land, or secured on mortgage of lands or tenements, or to be laid out in lands or tenements, or to arise from the sale of lands or tenements, are void; but money or stock may be given by Will, if not directed to be laid out in land.

The Will or Codicil giving the Bequest must be signed by the Testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must subscribe their names in his presence and in the presence of each other.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM MARCH 31, 1885, TO MARCH 31, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, March 31, 1885, at Bankers	78	12	11			
„ „ with Org. Secretary	10	5	2			
				88	18	1
Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections	1060	13	5			
Interest on Investment	11	12	6			
Lectures, Books, and Tracts sold	37	8	9			
Examination Fees	5	11	6			
				1115	6	2
				£1204	4	3

Examined and found correct,
JOHN HADDON,
GAWIN KIRKHAM, } Hon. Auditors.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Lectures, Sermons, Conferences, Meetings, and Open-Air Work, in London and the Provinces (Appendix), including Lecturers' and Preachers' Fees, hire of halls, attendance, printing, advertising, travelling, tract distributing, and postage	403	3	10
Examination of Students, prizes, certificates, printing, and postage (Appendix)	31	10	11
Tracts and Books printed and purchased for free grants, lending library, and re-sale at Office	29	7	8
Printing Reports and Appeals, and Postage	46	0	4½
Secretaries (for Administration, Correspondence and Interviews with Sceptics, Examinations, Lectures), and Clerk	511	11	4
Office Rent, Housekeeper, Coals, and Gas	94	13	8
Postages (general)	15	5	8½
Stationery, Advertising (general), Binding of Volumes, and Incidentals, including newspapers, carriage of parcels, travelling, office fittings, and repairs	15	17	1
Balance, March 31, 1886, at Bankers	39	1	10
„ „ with Org. Secretary	17	11	10
	56	13	8
	£1204	4	3

*** The Society has the sum of £300 in the London and North-Western Railway Perpetual Debenture Stock, standing in the names of Colonel W. R. Strange, Charles Henry Marten, and Charles Finch Dowsett, as Trustees.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1886.

*** It is particularly requested that information be given to the Secretaries of errors or omissions in this list.

In dispensing with a Collector, the Committee hope that applications for Subscriptions by letter will receive prompt and willing response.

		£	s.	d.
Abbott, Mrs.	*s*	0	5	0
Adams, J. S., Esq.	*s*	2	2	0
Allen, Thos., Esq.	*d*	0	5	0
A. L. W.	*d*	2	0	0
Anderson, J., Esq.	*d*	0	12	0
Anonymous, small sums	*d*	0	12	6
Arkwright, Rev. W. H.	*s*	2	0	0
Armitage, Wm. J., Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Atkinson, Henry J., Esq.	*s*	0	10	0
Axford, Dr. W. H.	*s*	1	1	0
Bailey, Edward, Esq.	*s*	2	2	0
Baines, Sir Edward	*s*	1	1	0
Balfour, B. R., Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Bannatyne, Mrs.	*s*	0	10	0
Barclay, Mrs. Robert	*s*	1	1	0
Barker, Miss	*s*	2	2	0
Barker, Rev. P.	*s*	1	1	0
Barlow, Dr. (2 yrs.)	*s*	1	0	0
Bath, by Capt. Harington, R.N., and Miss Kate Buckpitt—				
Brooke, Rev. Canon	*s*	1	1	0
Crawford, Miss	*s*	1	0	0
Deshon, General	*s*	0	5	0
Eyre, Dr.	*s*	1	0	0
Harington, Capt	*s*	1	0	0
Harris, Mrs.	*s*	0	10	0
K. B.	*s*	0	10	0
Purvis, Col., R.A.	*s*	0	5	0
Stokes, H., Esq.	*s*	1	0	0
Timins, Charles, Esq.	*s*	0	10	0
Webb, Miss	*s*	0	5	0
Bath and Wells, The Lord Bishop of	*s*	1	1	0
Bealey, R., Esq.	*s*	2	0	0
Bean, Rev. A. L. W.	*s*	0	10	6
Bell, Misses	*s*	0	10	0
Benson, Miss	*s*	0	5	0
Binney, Miss	*s*	1	0	0
Blackburne, Col. W.	*d*	1	1	0
Blackwell, Saml. J., Esq.	*s*	2	2	0
Blyth, E. H., Esq.	*s*	0	5	0
Bond, Rev. John	*s*	0	5	0
Bosanquet, C. B. P., Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Bosanquet, Rev. G.	*s*	3	3	0
Bourne, Mrs.	*d*	3	0	0
Bower, H. S., Esq.	*s*	2	2	0
Boyd, Rev. J. Howie	*s* & *d*	1	0	6
Boyle, Cecil, Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Boyton, F. R., Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Brabazon, Lord	*s*	1	1	0
Bridges, Mrs. G. L.	*d*	0	5	0
Bright, Rev. Canon	*d*	5	0	0
Ditto	*s*	2	2	0
Brockway, Rev. W. G.	*d*	0	2	6
Brooke, Sir W. de Capel, Bart.	*d*	5	0	0
Browell, W. F., Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Brown, William, Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Ditto	*d*	5	0	0
Brown-Borthwick, Rev. R.	*d*	1	1	0
Browne, T. Ll. Murray, Esq.	*s*	2	0	0
Browne, Mrs. Walter R.	*s*	2	2	0
Bryan, Mrs. E. J.	*d*	25	0	0
Bruce, Mrs. T. Baines	*d*	1	0	0
Buckmaster, Miss A.	*s*	0	2	6
Buckmaster, Rev. R. N.	*s*	2	2	0
Buckton, G. B., Esq.	*s*	1	0	0
Budd, Geo., Esq	*s*	1	1	0
Budden, H. O., Esq.	*s*	2	0	0
Budgett, J. S., Esq.	*d*	50	0	0
Burbidge, Arthur A., Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Burroughes, Hon. Mrs.	*s*	1	1	0
Burrows, Rev. C. L.	*s*	0	10	0
Burrows, Captain	*s*	2	0	0
Buttanshaw, Miss	*d*	0	5	0
Buttemer, Rev. A.	*s*	5	0	0
Cahill, Miss	*d*	3	3	0
Calcott, Miss	*d*	0	5	0
Campbell, G. W., Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Canterbury, Dean of	*s*	3	3	0
Carlisle, The Lord Bp. of	*s*	1	1	0
Carnarvon, The Earl of	*d*	5	5	0
Carr, Miss Elizabeth G.	*s*	1	1	0
Cator, Albemarle, Esq.	*s*	1	1	0
Chepmell, Dr. J. D.	*s*	1	1	0
Chichester, Earl of (late)	*s*	1	1	0
Childers, J. W., Esq.	*s*	2	0	0
Chittenden, Rev. C. G.	*s*	0	10	0
Christian, Mrs.	*s*	0	5	0
Churchill, Rev. Wm.	*s*	1	0	0
Clark, F. Le Gros, Esq.	*d*	2	2	0
Clark, Rev. T. H.	*s*	0	5	0
Clarkson, Rev. W.	*s*	0	10	0
Claxton, Miss	*s*	1	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Colchester, C. E., Esq.	d	0	10	0
Cole, William, Esq.	s	0	10	6
Collections and Offertories :				
Annual Meeting		7	14	2
Bayswater, St. Peter's, Rev. H. Leach		10	0	0
Bread Street, E.C., St. Mildred's, Rector & Churchwardens		1	3	8
Burlington Hall, Y.M.C.A.		6	6	0
Crediton Church, Rev. Preb. Smith		8	3	0
Finchley, Christ Church, Rev. H. Stephens		4	0	1
Ealing, St. Matthews, Rev. H. C. Douglas		2	7	1
Eastcheap, St. Mary-at-Hill, Rev. A. Trower		1	5	8
Maidstone, Collection after Lectures, R. Hobday, Esq.		1	11	6
Malvern, Priory Church, Vicar & Churchwardens		3	13	3
Oxford, St. John's College, V. W. Maughan, Esq.		1	1	3
Scarborough, after Meeting, Loftus H. Martin, Esq.		8	1	1
Shortland's, St. Mary's, Rev. H. F. Wolley		10	8	5
South Kensington, St. Stephen's, Rev. J. P. Waldo		5	0	0
Spitalfields, S.S. Association, Rev. J. S. Whichelow		2	2	0
Streatham, "Springfield," Edward Bailey, Esq.		21	4	6
Streatham, Immanuel Church Schools, part proceeds of Sale of Work, Rev. G. S. Streatfield		16	0	0
Wimbledon, The Vicarage, Rev. Canon Haygarth		6	16	6
Ditto ditto		3	13	0
Wandsworth, All Saints'		6	7	8
Westbourne Park, St. Stephen's Vicarage, Rev. T. B. Harvey-Brooks		5	8	3
Collins, Mrs. J. F.	d	1	1	0
Cotton, Rev. H. Aldrich	s	2	2	0
Crafer, Fredk., Esq.	s	0	10	0
Crewdson, Robert, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Crofton, Rev. H. W. (2 yrs.)	s	2	0	0
Crowdy, Rev. A.	s	0	10	6
Cronyn, Mrs.	s	0	10	0
Cruikshank, Mrs.	d	1	0	0
Cummins, W. J., Esq., M.D.	s	2	0	0
Currey, Wm., Esq.	s	3	3	0
Ditto	d	5	0	0
Dale, T. B., Esq.	s	2	0	0
Daubeny, F. H., Esq.	s	0	10	6
Daubney, Miss	s	0	5	0
Davies, Rev. R. V. Faithfull	s	0	5	0
Davis, Robt., Esq., J.P.	s	1	1	0
Dawson, Miss	s	1	0	0
Dawson, E. B., Esq., LL.B.	s	1	1	0
Dawson, Rev. John	s	1	1	0
Dawson, Rev. Robt.	s	1	1	0
Dawson, Rev. W.	s	1	1	0
Delta	d	20	0	0
Denison, Lady (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Dent, W. S. Esq.	s	2	2	0
Deptford Christian Union, by James Watson, Esq.	d	4	4	0
Douglas, Rev. H. C.	d	5	5	0
Dorrien, Miss	s	1	1	0
Dowsett, C. F., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Dransfield, J. N., Esq.	s	0	5	0
Drury, Capt. E. Dru	s	1	1	0
Durham, Lord Bishop of	s	1	1	0
Edwards, F. L., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Edwards, W., Esq.	s	0	10	0
E. L. D.	d	1	1	0
Ellerby, Mrs.	d	1	0	0
Ellice, W., Esq.	d	4	0	0
Elliott, C., Esq.	d	1	0	0
Elverson, Captain H. J.	d	5	0	0
Emery, Ven. Archdeacon	d	1	0	0
Engström, Miss G. A.	d	1	1	0
Engström, Mrs. George	s	1	1	0
Evans, Miss	d	0	5	0
Ewart, Lady Anne	s	1	1	0
Ewart, Miss L.	s	1	1	0
Ewart, Wm. Quartus, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Falkener, Edward, Esq.	s	0	5	0
Falkener, Misses	s	0	5	0
Festing, Mrs. R. G.	s	2	0	0
Fielding, Rev. G. H.	s	0	10	6
Foley, Rev. E. W.	s	1	1	0
Fontaine, Miss	s	1	1	0
Forbes, Mrs. W. A.	s	1	1	0
Fremlin, Messrs.	s	5	5	0
Futvoye, E., Esq.	s	1	1	0
G. & H. P. (2 yrs.)	s	1	10	0
Garnett, T., Esq.	s	1	0	0
Gaselee, H., Esq.	s	1	1	0
George, Rev. J.	s	1	0	0
Ditto	d	5	0	0
Gibbins, Mrs. M.	d	10	10	0
Gifford, Ven. Archdeacon	s	1	1	0
Girdlestone, Rev. Canon R. B.	s	2	2	0
Gloucester and Bristol, The Lord Bishop of	s	2	2	0
Gordon, Miss E.	s	1	1	0
Gordon, Miss	s	5	0	0
Ditto	d	5	0	0
Gorman, Rev. T. M.	d	2	2	0
Gower, Edwin, Esq.	s	2	2	0
Gray, Miss	s	2	0	0
Gritton, Rev. J., D.D.	s & d	1	1	0
Gurnhill, Rev. J.	s	0	5	0

		£	s.	d
Haines, E. W., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Halsey, Miss F.	d	0	10	0
Hancock, Miss	s	1	1	0
Hardy, Campbell, Esq.	s	0	10	0
Harries, George, Esq.	d	40	0	0
Harrison, Rev. A. J.	d	3	3	0
Harrison, Mrs.	s	0	5	0
Harrowby, Countess of	s	1	0	0
Hastings, Miss	d	1	0	0
Hatton, Wm., Esq.	s	0	10	6
Haygarth, Rev. Canon	s	0	10	6
Hayford, W., Esq.	s	0	10	6
Hessey, Rev. R. F.	s	1	1	0
Heurtley, Rev. Canon, D.D.	s	1	1	0
Highbury Working Men's Christian Forum	d	0	5	0
Higinbotham, Mrs.	s	0	5	0
Hirst, Mr.	d	2	12	6
Hitchcock, Walter M., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Hodgson, F. C., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Holberton, Rev. R.	s	0	5	0
Horne, Edward, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Howland, John, Esq.	s	0	5	0
Hudson, Thomas, Esq. (2yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Hughes, Frederick, Esq.	d	3	0	0
Hunt, Mrs. M.	s	0	2	6
Hume, Colonel, C.B.	s	1	1	0
Hunter, Rev. A. G.	s	1	1	0
Huntingford, Rev. E.	s	1	1	0
Huntley, Joseph, Esq.	s	1	0	0
Hutchinson, Major-Gen., C.B.	s	1	1	0
Inglis, Mrs	s	1	1	0
Jackson, Miss M. S.	s	1	0	0
Jahncke, Ernst, Esq.	s	0	5	0
James, W. P., Esq., M.A.	s	1	1	0
Jameson, Miss	s	1	1	0
Jardine, Rev. John, LL.D.	s	1	1	0
Jennings, Miss	s	1	0	0
Jeula, Henry, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Jones, R. Hesketh, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Joscelyne, E., Esq.	s	0	5	0
J. W. A.	d	3	0	0
Keating, Miss	d	0	10	0
Keiller, Wm., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Kennion, Colonel	s	0	5	0
Kerneys-Tynte, Col.	s	1	1	0
Knott, Mr.	d	1	8	10
Lambert, Charles, Esq. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Latham, Rev. C.	s	1	1	0
Lawrence, Rev. Chas. D.	s	2	2	0
Lee, Rev. T. W.	s	2	2	0
Lees, Rev. Wm.	s	0	10	6
Letchworth, Miss	s	1	1	0
Leycester, Miss C.	d	2	0	0
Lias, Rev. J. J.	s	1	1	0
Llewelyn, Mrs.	s	1	0	0
Lloyd, G. W., Esq.	s	1	0	0
Lloyd, Miss	s	2	2	0
Ditto	d	4	0	0
L. M., (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0

		£	s.	d.
Long, H. A., Esq.	d	3	3	0
Lorkin, Miss	s	0	5	0
Lorkin, Miss Ann	s	0	5	0
Low, The Lady	s	0	10	6
Lumsdaine, Miss	s & d	1	1	0
Lyndhurst, The Lady	s	2	0	0
McCormick, Rev. Canon	d	4	0	0
McCready, D. A., Esq.	s	0	10	0
McLaren, Rev. W. D.	s	1	1	0
Macdonald, Col. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Macfie, R. A., Esq.	s	0	10	0
Mackenzie, Col.	s	0	10	0
Mackintosh, Chas. H., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Maclagan, General, R.E.	s	1	0	0
Macturk, Miss	s	0	5	0
Manby, C., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Mansel, Mrs. H. Longueville	s	1	1	0
Marten, C. H., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Mason, Miss	s	1	1	0
Mathews, J. H., Esq. (2 yrs.)	s	4	4	0
Maughan, V. W., Esq.	s	0	5	0
Michie, A. S., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Miller, Rev. A.	s	1	1	0
Milne, F., Esq.	s	0	10	0
Milne, Rev. H.	s	0	5	0
Milner, Mrs.	s	0	10	0
Milne, Rev. R. H.	s	0	10	0
Mitchinson, Rt. Rev. Bishop	s	1	1	0
Moore, Rev. D.	d	1	1	0
Moore, Mrs. F. W.	s	1	1	0
Morley, Samuel, Esq.	s	200	0	0
Morphew, E. S., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Ditto	d	2	2	0
Morrice, R. E., Esq.	d	2	2	0
Morris, Henry, Esq.	s	0	10	0
Mortimer, C., Esq., J.P.	s	1	1	0
Morton, Dr. T.	s	1	1	0
Moser, John, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Moss, Rev. J. M.	s	2	2	0
Mosse, James R., Esq.	s	1	0	0
Mount-Temple, Lord	s	1	1	0
Moysey, H. G., Esq.	s	2	2	0
M. P.	s	0	10	0
Mulley, W. R., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Mure, Mrs. Philip	s	1	1	0
Napier, John, Esq.	d	2	0	0
Nelson, The Lord Bishop of	s	1	1	0
Nelson, James, Esq.	s	0	5	0
Newnham, Mrs.	d	1	0	0
Newton, Rev. Horace	s	1	1	0
Nisbet, Miss Jane	s	1	1	0
Norman & Son, Messrs.	s	2	2	0
Northcroft, H. T., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Nussey, A. F., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Ogle, Rev. W. R. (2 yrs.)	s	1	1	0
Owen, E. C. L., Esq.	s	0	5	0
Owen, Mrs. T.	s	1	1	0
Paget, Miss	s	0	5	0
Pearson, Rev. H. H.	s	0	5	0
Ditto	d	0	10	0

		£	s.	d.
Peek, Sir H. W. Bart., M.P.	s	2	2	0
Peers, Rev. W. H.	s	1	1	0
Perceval, Capt. E. A.	s	1	1	0
Perry, W. W., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Peters, Rev. Thomas	s	2	2	0
Peters, Joseph, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Pocock, W. W., Esq.	d	10	10	0
Ponting, Rev. R. J.	d	2	2	0
Prescott, H. W., Esq.	d	2	2	0
Price, Rev. Henry H.	s	1	1	0
Priestley, J. G., Esq.	d	0	10	0
Prince, Mrs.	s	5	5	0
Ramsgate, by Miss M. Williams—				
Bagster, Miss	d	0	2	6
Brenan, Rev. J. E.	s	0	10	0
Fullagar, Miss E.	s	0	2	6
Habershon, Wm. G., Esq.	d	0	5	0
Perkins, Misses	s	0	5	0
Snee, Mrs.	s	0	10	0
Sweeting, Miss	d	0	2	6
Williams, Miss M.	s	0	5	0
Ray, Mrs. J.	d	1	1	0
Redford, Rev. Prof.	s	0	10	6
Renaud, Rev. G.	s	0	10	6
Reneau, Mr. & Mrs. R.P W.	s	0	10	0
Renton, J. Thomson, Esq.	s	1	0	0
Rew, Mrs. F. B.	s	1	0	0
Reynolds, Rev. Principal, D.D. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Ricardo, Miss C.	s	3	0	0
Richardson, Mrs. Desmond	s	1	0	0
Riddell, Miss Harriet B.	s	1	1	0
Rigg, Rev. Dr. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Rind, Mrs. (2 yrs.)	s	1	0	0
Risdon, Miss N.	d	0	5	0
Robertson, Mrs. Nisbet	s	1	1	0
Robertson, Rev. D.	s	1	1	0
Robinson, Rev. E. C.	s	3	3	0
Rose, Mrs. E.	d	1	1	0
Rose, Sir Wm. (late)	d	5	0	0
Ross, Mrs.	s	1	1	0
Rowlandson, Lieut.-Colonel	s	2	2	0
Row, Rev. Prebendary	s	1	1	0
Rutland, Duke of (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
R. W.	d	5	0	0
Sadd, A. G., Esq.	s	1	0	0
Salters, Worshipful Company of	s	5	5	0
Saurin, Lady Mary.	s	1	0	0
Scott, Rev. Dr.	s	1	1	0
Semple, Alex., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Sewell, Miss E. M.	d	1	0	0
Sharp, William, Esq.	s	0	10	0
Shaw, John, Esq. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Shaw, Mrs. Benjamin	s	1	1	0
Shaw, Mrs. A. N.	s	2	0	0
Shawe, Miss E. P.	d	2	0	0
Sheppard, Mrs. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Shields, John, Esq. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Shipton, W. E., Esq.	s	0	10	6
Skinner, J. Holt, Esq.	s	2	2	0
Skrine, Rev. C.	s	0	10	0
Sly, A. H., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Smith, Abel, Esq., M.P.	s	5	0	0
Smith, Miss A. A. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Smith, F. W., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Smith, G. Percival, Esq.	s	1	0	0
Smith, G. J. Philip, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Ditto	d	3	0	0
Smith, Rev. Joseph	s	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs.	s	1	1	0
Smith, Philip Vernon, Esq.	s	2	0	0
Smith, Rev. Canon	s	1	1	0
Smith, Robert, Esq.	s	5	0	0
Smith, Samuel, Esq.	s	1	0	0
Smyth, Colonel E.	s	0	10	0
Southwood, Rev. E. P.	s	0	10	6
St. Paul's, The Dean of	s	1	0	0
Stabb, John, Esq.	s	0	5	0
Stamer, Ven. Sir L. T.	s	1	1	0
Stanton, Rev. V. H. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Stewart-Savile, Rev. F. A.	s	2	0	0
Stirling, Mrs.	d	0	4	0
Stobart, W., Esq.	s	2	0	0
Stock, Rev. Prebendary	s	1	1	0
Stoddart, Mrs.	s	1	1	0
Stone, Thos. Madden, Esq.	s	0	10	6
Stott, Rev. G.	s	0	10	0
Strange, Col. W. R.	s	1	0	0
Stuart, Herbert C., Esq.	s	0	10	0
Stuart, Miss	s	0	5	0
Sundens, Mrs.	s	1	0	0
Sutton, Alfred, Esq.	s	2	2	0
Sutton, Martin H., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Tanner, Rev. J.	s	0	10	0
Tarrant, H., Esq.	d	1	1	0
Thomson, Mrs. Gordon	s	1	1	0
Thomson, Mrs. Roberts	s	2	0	0
Tildesley, E., Esq.	d	5	0	0
Tippinge, F. G., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Tozer, Rev. H. F.	s	2	1	0
Trewby, Misses	d	0	7	6
Turing, Miss	s	0	7	6
Tyssen, Rev. R. D.	d	1	1	0
Underwood, John, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Unite, John, Esq.	s	2	2	0
Valiant, F., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Valpy, Mrs.	s	1	1	0
Valpy, Mrs. Horace	s	2	2	0
Viney, E., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Wace, Rev. Preb., D.D.	s	1	1	0
Walker, Rev. W. N.	d	0	5	0
Walker, Thos., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Wallace, G. H., Esq. (2 yrs.)	s	2	2	0
Waller, Sir Thomas, Bart.	s	1	0	0
Warner, Powell, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Washer, Rev. R. E.	s	0	5	6
Watkins, The Ven. Archdeacon	s	1	1	0
Webb-Peploe, Rev. H. W.	s	1	1	0

		£	s.	d.
Wellingborough Branch, Christian Evidence Soc.	d	3	3	0
Wells, Frederick, Esq.	s	1	0	0
West, W. N., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Weston-super-Mare, by Miss Tomkins—				
Abbott, Mrs.	s	0	2	0
Alford, R., Esq.	d	0	2	6
Baker, Mrs.	d	0	5	0
Bartlett, Rev. J. B.	s	0	2	6
Buchanan, Mrs. T. C.	d	0	5	0
Burdett, Rev. W.	s	0	5	0
Chandler, Misses.	s	0	5	0
Daunt, Mrs.	d	0	2	6
Davidson, Major-Gen.	s	0	5	0
Dickson, Miss	d	0	2	6
Eddy, Mrs.	d	0	3	0
Evans, Dr. S. H.	s	0	5	0
Foxwell, Miss	d	0	2	0
Gregg, Miss	d	0	2	0
Hazlewood, Mrs.	s	0	5	0
Hunt, Rev. W.	s	0	5	0
Laishley, Miss M.	d	0	5	0
Lanfear, Rev. W. F.	s	0	5	0
Lord, Mrs.	d	0	2	6
Margary, Mrs.	d	0	10	6
McAdam, Miss	s	0	2	0
McGregor, Mrs.	d	0	4	0
Mullings, Mrs.	s	0	5	0
Murray, Mrs.	s	0	5	0
Neave, Miss	s	0	2	6
Paterson, Rev. W. G.	d	0	2	6
Rossiter, Mrs. E.	s	0	5	0
Stayner, Miss M.	d	0	2	6
Stephens, Miss S. A.	d	0	2	6
Stevens, Rev. M. O.	s	0	5	0
Tomkins, Miss K. H.	s	0	5	0
Tomkins, Rev. H. G.	s	0	10	0
Wheeler, Rev. D.	s	0	5	0
Wills, Miss	s	0	5	0
W. G. H.	d	0	10	6
Wheeler, Thomas, Esq.	s	1	1	0
White, F. A., Esq.	s	2	2	0
Whytehead, William, Esq	s	1	0	0
Wigan, Rev. A.	d	1	0	0
Williams, George, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Williams, Rev. J.	d	1	1	0
Willis, Miss	s	1	1	0
Wilson, Mrs. (2 yrs.)	s	1	0	0
Winter, T. B., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Wood, Rev. Preb.	s	1	1	0
Wood, E. J., Esq.	s	1	1	0
Woolley, G. H., Esq.	s & d	5	5	0
Wotherspoon, D., Esq.	s	1	1	0
York, by Miss C. E. Swaine—				
Balcombe, Miss	d	0	2	6
Carter, Miss	s	0	2	0
Carter, Rev. A.	s	0	2	6
Clarke, Rev. H. L.	s	0	2	6
Cockin, Rev. Canon	s	0	2	6
Collins, Rev. W. H.	s	0	2	6
Crosthwaite, Ven. Archdeacon	s	0	5	0
Ditmas, Miss F.	d	0	2	6
Drury, Rev. T.	s	0	2	6
Ferris, Rev. T. B.	s	0	2	6
French, Rev. G.	s	0	5	0
Haworth, Rev. W.	s	0	2	6
Hey, Rev. J.	s	0	10	0
Hey, Rev. W. C.	s	0	2	6
Holmes, E. P., Esq.	s	0	2	6
Hopkins, Rev. H.	s	0	2	6
Lane, Rev. E. A.	s	0	2	6
Le Creu, Miss	s	0	2	6
Lloyd, Miss	s	1	0	0
Monk, Dr.	s	0	5	0
Pearson, Rev. E.	s	0	2	6
Potter, Rev. S. P.	s	0	2	0
Raine, Rev. Canon	s	0	2	6
Richardson, Miss	d	0	5	0
Schwabe, Rev. W. H.	s	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs. Hill	s	0	5	0
Smith, Rev. T.	s	0	5	0
Storrs, Mrs.	s	0	2	6
Swaine, Miss C. E.	s	1	1	0
Teasdale, Mrs.	s	0	2	6
Townesend, Miss	s	0	2	0
Williams, Mrs.	s	0	1	0
Wilson, Mrs.	s	0	2	6
Young, Edward, Esq.	s	1	1	0
Young, Mrs.	s	0	10	6
Young, W. B., Esq.	s	1	0	0

		£	s.	d.
The Corporation of the City of London		105	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Coopers		5	5	0
" " Goldsmiths		20	0	0
" " Grocers		100	0	0
" " Haberdashers		10	10	0
" " Mercers		52	10	0
" " Merchant Taylors		21	0	0
" " Salters		31	10	0

*** *Remittances to be addressed to either of the* SECRETARIES; *Cheques crossed "Barclay, Bevan & Co."; and Post-Office Orders drawn upon the General Post-Office.*

APPENDIX A.

SERMONS AND LECTURES DELIVERED

BETWEEN MAY 1885 AND MAY 1886.

i. LONDON.

Barking Road. *Tabernacle School Room.*

Chairman—Mr. W. BRANSGROVE.

Mr. DUNN. "What think ye of Christ?"
Rev. C. J. WHITMORE. "Why I believe the Bible."
W. BARNARD, Esq. "Secularism a Delusion, a Mockery, and a Snare."
Mr. WISE. "Sceptical Homage to Christ."
Mr. DUNN. "Nature and God."
Mr. DUNN. "Scientific and Religious Faith."
Mr. DUNN. "Egypt and the Bible."
Mr. WILLATT. "The Want of Logic in Atheism."
Mr. WISE. "Why I am not an Infidel."
Mr. DUNN. "Science and Revelation."
Mr. YUILL. "Christian Secularism."

Barnsbury. *St. Thomas's Y.M.A.*

MR. TARRY.

"Christianity *versus* Secularism." | "Infidel objections answered."

Battersea Park Road. *St. Saviour's Hall.*

Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A.

"If we are not Christians, what are we?"
"Why must we believe in something?"
"Why ought we to believe in God?"
"Why ought we to believe in Jesus Christ?"
"Why ought we to believe in the Holy Ghost?"
"If we are Christians, how do we show it?"

Bayswater. *Christ Church, Lancaster Gate.*

Rev. T. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE. "The Right Treatment of Scepticism."

Blackfriars. *Body's Bridge Mission Hall.*

Mr. DUNN.

"The Testimony of the Rocks." | "Evolution and Christianity."

Bethnal Green. *Oxford House.*

Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "Christianity and Human Nature."

Bethnal Green. *Memorial Hall.*

Rev. J. MCCANN, D.D.

"Secularism Impossible." | "The Bible and Science."
"Credulities of Materialism." | "Theology of a Coal Mine."

Bow. *St. Stephen's Hall, Y.M.C.A.*

Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. *Chairman*—Rev. T. R. LAWRENCE.

"If we are not Christians, what are we?"
"Why must we believe in something?"
"Why ought we to believe in God?"
"Why ought we to believe in Jesus Christ?"

Bread Street. *St. Mildred's Church.*

Rev. L. E. SHELFORD, A.K.C. "The Christian Conception of God."
Rev. C. J. RIDGEWAY, M.A. "Christ the only Ideal satisfying Man's Aspirations."
Rev. J. B. HEARD, M.A. "Faith cometh by hearing."
Rev. H. W. CROFTON, M.A. Evolution and the Moral Sense."
Rev. H. LEACH, M.A. "The Divine Origin of Christianity illustrated by the Scriptural estimate of Man.

Brompton Road. *Y.M.C.A.*

Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, B.A.

"Wonderful Books"—Inspired Revelation.
"Wonderful Life"—Character and Claims of Jesus Christ.
"Wonderful Works"—Miracles.
"Wonderful Words"—Teachings.
"Wonderful Promises"—Prophecies.
"Wonderful Results"—Influence of Christianity.

Camden Town. *Royal Park Hall.*

H. A. LONG, Esq. "The Argument I could not meet." *Chairman*—Rev. J. MCCANN, D.D.
W. BARNARD, Esq. "Man; Whence, When, and Whither?" *Chairman*—W. T. BROUGHALL WOODS, Esq.
Mr. TARRY. "Freethought Credulity." *Chairman*—E. NUTH, Esq.
Mr. GOODSHIP. "The teachings of Secularism and Christianity contrasted." *Chairman*—Arthur GUNN, Esq.

Camberwell. *St. Giles' Church.*

Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "Modern Science based on Christianity."
Rev. R. GARDNER SMITH, F.L.S. "Mistakes about Religion."
Rev. C. GREEN. "Christianity not to be rejected with a light heart."
Rev. NEVISON LORAINE. "Has God spoken to Man?"
Rev. JOHNSON BARKER. "The Fallacies of Unbelief."
Rev. H. W. CROFTON. "The Witness of Human Nature to Christ.

Cheapside. *Messrs. Copestake and Co.*

Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "Who are the Infidels?"

Chiswick. *St. Paul's Church.*

Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "The place of the Intellect in the kingdom of Heaven."

Chiswick. *Messrs. Thornycroft's Works.*

Rev. NEVISON LORAINE.

"Religion."
"God."
"The Bible."
The unreasonableness of the popular objections to the Christian Religion. (Three lectures.)

Deptford. *Lecture Hall.*

Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, B.A. "Revelation."
Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, B.A. "Messianic Predictions."
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "Modern Science based on Christianity."

Drury Lane. *Workmen's Hall.*

Mr. DUNN. "Divine Deliverance from Egypt."

Ealing. *St. Matthew's Church.*

Rev. J. G. PILKINGTON. "The Being of a God."
Rev. Professor MOMERIE, M.A., D.SC. "Nature and the Supernatural."
Rev. Prebendary ANDERSON, M.A. "History bearing Witness to Christ."
Rev. C. J. BALL, M.A. "The Second Coming and Modern Knowledge."
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "The Miracles of Christ."
Rev. HENRY C. DOUGLAS. "Difficulties in the way of Unbelief."

Eastcheap. *St. Mary-at-Hill Church.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström. "Modern Science based on Christianity."

Finsbury Park. *Y.M.C.A.*
Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A. "What St. Paul thought of the Resurrection."

Foundling Hospital.
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "Faithless, Lawless, Joyless."

Gresham Street. *Church of St. Anne and St. Agnes with St. John Zachary.*
Rev. H. G. Tomkins. "Joseph, in the light of Modern Research."
Rev. Nevison Loraine. "Has God spoken to Man?"
Rev. W. J. Stobart. "Religion and Business."
Rev. Ernest Geldart. "The Witness of the Baptist."
Rev. J. W. Reynolds.
"The Order of Nature."
"The History of Life."
"Transformations not always Slow."
"The Historic and Prophetic Aspect of Rudiments."
"The Whence and Whither of Man."

Hampstead. *St. Saviour's Mission Room.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "What is Infidelity?"

Hampstead. *Y.M.C.A.*
Mr. Hodges. "The Existence of God."

Highbury. *Myrtle Road Mission Hall.*
W. Barnard, Esq. "Man; Whence, When, and Whither."

Highbury. *Union Hall.*
Mr. Dunn. "The Bible not opposed to Modern Science."

Kentish Town. *Bassett Street Baptist Chapel.*
Mr. Dunn. "Geology and Genesis."

Kingsland. *Castle Street Mission Hall.*
Mr. Dunn. "How can the Universe be accounted for?"
Mr. Dunn. "Egypt and the Bible."
W. Barnard, Esq. "Man; Whence, When, and Whither?"

Lambeth Baths.
Mr. Lee. "Triumphs of The Christ."
Mr. Lee. "The Bible the Mainspring of Human Progress."
Mr. S. J. C. Edwards. "Science and Immortality."
Mr. Willatt. "Intelligence."
Rev. J. McCann, D.D. "Prayer and Miracles."
Mr. Dunn. "Victories of the Cross."

Lambeth. *Royal Victoria Hall.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "What think ye of Christ?"

Limehouse. *St. Anne's Mission Room.*
Chairman—Rev. W. Donne.
Mr. Wise. "Can Christianity satisfy the wants of Man's higher Nature?"
Mr. Hodges. "The Existence of God."
Mr. Roach. "What is Truth?"
Mr. Poulson. "The Hope of the Resurrection."
Mr. Biggins. "The Testimony of Early Opponents to Christ and Christianity."

Old Street, St. Luke's. *Hall of Science.*
H. A. Long, Esq. "The Argument I could not meet." *Chairman*—Rev. J. McCann, D.D.
Rev. J. McCann, D.D. "Secularism Impossible." *Chairman*—C. H. Marten, Esq.

Rev. C. Y. Potts. "The Existence of God." *Chairman*—John Hayward, Esq.
B. H. Cowper, Esq. "Witnesses for Christ and their Accusers." *Chairman*—W. George, Esq.
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "Modern Science based on Christianity." *Chairman*—Professor G. G. Stokes, F.R.S., &c.

Plaistow. *St. Mary's Mission Hall.*
Chairman—Captain Howe.
Mr. Biggins. "Is Christianity a Success? historically reviewed."
Mr. Edwards. "Science and Immortality."
Mr. Roach. What is Truth?"
Rev. Johnson Barker. "The Cant of Infidelity."
Mr. Hodges. "The Resurrection."

Piccadilly. *St. James's Church.*
Rev. Canon Girdlestone, M.A. "The Christian Documents, their Age and Character."
Rev. Professor Bonney, LL.D. "The Incarnation of Christ in relation to the Evolution Hypothesis."
Very Rev. The Dean of Peterborough, D.D. "Our Lord's Assertion of His own Holiness considered as a proof of His claims."
Rev. Prebendary Wace, D.D. "Our Lord's 'Authority.'"
Right Rev. Bishop Titcomb, D.D. "Christ and Buddha."
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "The Place of the Intellect in the Kingdom of Heaven."

Quebec Chapel.
Rev. Professor Curteis, M.A. "Proofs from Nature of the Existence of God."
Right Rev. Bishop Titcomb, D.D. "Christ and Buddha."
Rev. Prebendary Row, M.A. "Christ's claim to be the Light of the World."
Rev. Professor Bonney, LL.D., D.SC. "Miracles."
Rev. Prebendary Wace, D.D. "Our Lord's 'Authority.'"
Rev. R. Thornton, D.D. "The Heart Seeking after God."
Rev. H. Bickersteth Ottley, M.A. "The Great Dilemma; Christ His own Witness or His own Accuser."

Savile Row. *Burlington Hall Y.M.C.A.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A.
"If we are not Christians, what are we?"
"Why must we believe in something?"
"Why ought we to believe in God?"
"Why ought we to believe in Jesus Christ?"
"Why ought we to believe in the Holy Spirit?"
"If we are Christians, how do we show it?"

Shortlands. *St. Mary's Church.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "The Place of the Intellect in the Kingdom of Heaven."
Rev. Prebendary Stanley Leathes, D.D. "The Apostolic Commission its own Witness."
Rev. H. Bickersteth Ottley, M.A. "The Great Dilemma; Christ His own Witness or His own Accuser."

St. Paul's Churchyard. *Messrs. Cook, Son & Co's.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "Modern Science based on Christianity."

Stepney. *East London Union for Advanced Education.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A.
"The Duty of Enquiry into the Truth of Christianity in a Spirit of Earnestness."
"Which is Reasonable: Scepticism or Faith?"
"Modern Science based on a belief in God."
"The Folly of Atheism."

"Secularism—Degrading, Inhuman, and Immoral in its Tendencies."
"Materialism Self-Condemned."
"Pantheism and Deism found wanting."
"The Inconsistencies of Agnosticism and the Shallowness of Positivism."
"Theism—the Creed of Noble Aspirations."
"Christianity satisfying the Needs of Human Nature."
"Miracles and Science."
"The Resurrection of Jesus Christ an Established Fact and the Keystone of the Christian Religion."
"The Great Dilemma; Jesus Christ Divine, or worthy of Death."

Stoke Newington. *Devonshire Square Chapel.*
Mr. DUNN. "Divine Deliverance from Egypt."
Mr. DUNN. "Thou hast Conquered!"

Stoke Newington. *Winston Road.*
Class Lectures weekly for eighteen weeks, by Mr. DUNN and others.

Westminster. *St. Stephen's Church.*
Rev. C. GREEN.
Rev. Dr. THORNTON. "The Bible."
Rev. R. GARDNER SMITH, F.L.S. "The Beneficence of Christianity."
Rev. W. J. STOBART, M.A. "The Use of Prayer."
Rev. H. BICKERSTETH OTTLEY, M.A. "The Great Dilemma; Christ His own Witness or His own Accuser.
Rev. JOHNSON BARKER. "Mythology and Religion."

Wandsworth. *All Saints' Church.*
Rev. JOHNSON BARKER. "An Apology for Apologetics."
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "Some recent experiences in dealing with Secularists."

Whitechapel. *St. Mary's Church.*
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A.
"The Promise of Christ—Hope."
"The Preparation of Christ—Repentance."
"The Coming of Christ—Faith."
"Our Welcome of Christ—Love."

Woolwich. *Masonic Hall.*
Rev. J. MCCANN, D.D.
"Secularism Impossible."
"The Credulities of Materialism."
"The Bible and Science."
"The Philosophy of Miracles and Prayer."

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ii. PROVINCES.

Belfast. *Clarence Place Hall.*
Rev. A. J. HARRISON, B.D. "Some Proposed Substitutes for Christianity."
Chairman—ROBERT HAMILTON, Esq., J.P.

Bournemouth. *East Cliff Lecture Hall.*
Rev. J. MCCANN, D.D. "The Bible and Science."

Carlisle. *Y.M.C.A.*
Rev. J. MCCANN, D.D. "The Scepticism of the Present Day; its Nature, Cause, and Cure."

Dublin. *Molesworth Hall.*
Rev. A. J. HARRISON, B.D. "Some Proposed Substitutes for Christianity."
Chairman—The RECORDER OF DUBLIN.

Ely. *The Cathedral.*
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "What should we do without Jesus Christ ?"
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "Modern Science based on Christianity."

Ely. *The College.*
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "The Christian Treatment of Modern Infidelity."

Exeter. *St. Sidwell's Institute.*
Mr. LEE. "Christianity, the World's Hope of Progress."

Folkestone. *Christ Church.*
Rev. A. J. HARRISON, B.D. "Some Characteristics of Contemporary Infidelity."

Glasgow. *Queen's Rooms.*
Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, B.A. "Modern Unbelief and the Work of the Society."

Hull. *Holy Trinity Parochial Mission Room.*
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "Christianity and Human Nature." *Chairman*—A. K. DIBB, Esq.

Lancaster. *High Street Lecture Hall.*
Rev. J. MCCANN, D.D. "Secularism Impossible."

Leeds. *Y.M.C.A.*
Rev. C. LLOYD ENGSTRÖM, M.A. "Christianity and Evolution."

Londonderry. *Christ Church.*
Rev. A. J. HARRISON, B.D. "Scepticism as a Principle of Conduct."
Rev. A. J. HARRISON, B.D. "Faith as a principle of Conduct."

Maidstone. *Hollingworth Hall. Church Institution.*
Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, B.A. "Agnosticism." *Chairman*—Rev. J. W. SPEAR, M.D

Manchester. *St. Anne's Church.*
Rev. J. BRAME. "The Work of the Christian Evidence Society."

Manchester. *St. Peter's Church.*
Rev. J. BRAME.
"Introductory; Study of Christian Evidence."
Rev. H. S. BYRTH.
Consideration of Objections to Providence—from Facts of Nature."
Do. from Facts of History."
Do. from Facts of Experience."
Rev. A. E. BIGOE BAGOT.
"Does Christianity alleviate Poverty ?"
"Does Christianity alleviate Sin and Misery ?"
"Does Christianity sanction Ignorance ?"
"What do Art and Science owe to Christianity ?"
"What does Literature owe to Christianity ?"
"What do Trade and Commerce owe to Christianity ?"
Rev. T. H. GUEST.
"Prophecy foretelling Jesus Christ."
"The present evidential Value of Miracles."
"The Argument from Design; and its confirmation by the theory of Evolution."
"The Evidence of the Genuineness of the New Testament writings."

Monkstown. *Parish Church.*
Rev. A. J. Harrison, B.D. "Characteristics of Infidelity in France and England."

Oldham. *St. Stephen's Church.*
Rev. J. W. Orton. "Presumptive Evidence of the Truth of the Bible from Ancient and Modern Jewish Customs."
Rev. A. E. Bigoe Bagot. "Why does God allow so much suffering in the World?"
Rev. H. S. Byrth. "Proofs of the Existence of a God Who concerns Himself with Man—from Nature, Experience, and Conscience."
Rev. A. E. Bigoe Bagot. "Is Man responsible for his Religious Belief?"

Oxford.
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A.
St. John's College. "The Christian Treatment of Modern Infidelity."
All Saints' Church. "The Place of the Intellect in the Kingdom of Heaven."
St. Peter-le-Bailey Church. "Christianity and Human Nature."

Paris. *Y.M.C.A.*
Rev. A. J. Harrison, B.D. "Some Proposed Substitutes for Christianity." *Chairman*—Rev. T. Howard Gill.

Plymouth. *Baptist Hall.*
Mr. Wise. "Christianity, not Secularism, Triumphant." *Chair.*—Mr. Maynard.

Plymouth.
Mr. Lee.
St. Andrew's Hall. "Man, Conscience, and God."
" " "The Alleged Conflict between Religion and Science."
" " "The Bible, the Mainspring of Human Progress."
The Guildhall. "God is Love."
" "The Deluge."
" "The Supernatural in Man."
" "Some Notes on American and English Freethought."
Also *one hundred and twenty* (120) Lectures as Agent of the Three Towns Working Men's C.E.S. Auxiliary.

Plymouth.
Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A.
The Guildhall. "Agnosticism."
Kiley's Hall. "How to Meet Modern Scepticism."

Redhill. *St. Matthew's Church.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "If we are not Christians, what are we?"
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "Why we need believe in something."
Rev. R. Gardner Smith, F.L.S. "Why we ought to believe in God."
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "Why we ought to believe in Jesus Christ."
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "Why we ought to believe in the Holy Ghost."
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "If we are Christians, how do we show it?"

Scarborough. *All Saints' Church Institute.*
Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, M.A. "Christianity and Human Nature."

Shrewsbury. *Working Men's Hall. Y.M.C.A.*
Rev. J. McCann, D.D. "The Bible and Science." *Chairman*—Folliott Sandford, Esq.

Sutton. *Ministers' Association.*
Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A. "Inspiration."

Wakefield. *Church Institution.*

Rev. Prebendary STANLEY LEATHES, D.D. "The hopes, wishes, and needs of Mankind; a Witness for Christ."

Ven. Archdeacon BLUNT. "Some account of the Origin and Authority of the Four Gospels."

Wellingborough. *C.E.S. Auxiliary.*

Mr. YUILL. "Is the Bible True?"

Mr. YUILL. "The Power of the Gospel."

Mr. YUILL. "The Superiority of Christianity to any other system of Religion."

Rev. G. BISHOP. "Were Adam and Eve our first parents?"

Rev. G. BISHOP. "Alleged Contradictions in the Bible."

W. BROWN, Esq. "The Deluge."

Rev. L. T. JONES. "The Authenticity of the Four Gospels."

W. BARNARD, Esq. "There is a God."

W. BARNARD, Esq. "Man; his Origin, Nature, and Destiny."

Whitehaven. *Y. M. C. A.*

Rev. J. MCCANN, D.D. "The Scepticism of the present Day; its Nature, Cause, and Cure."

Wigan. *Public Hall.*

Rev. J. J. LIAS.

"The Existence of God." *Chairman*—Lord EGERTON OF TATTON.

"The Bible." *Chairman*—F. S. POWELL, Esq.

"The Influence of Christianity." *Chairman*—F. S. POWELL, Esq.

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iii. OPEN-AIR WORK.

Lecturers.

Messrs. BARNARD, BATCHELOR, COWPER, DEXTER, DUNN, ELFLEIN, GOODSHIP, HODGES, JACK, JOHNSON, LEE, MURPHY, NELSON, POULSON, RAINE, REYNOLDS, TARRY, WILLATT, WISE, and YUILL.

Stations.

Albert Embankment, 19. Battersea Park, 26. Bermondsey Church Open-air Pulpit, 26. Canning Town, 5. Clerkenwell Green, 28. Hyde Park, 36. Kensal Green, 27. Kilburn, 23. Kingsland Green, 29. Mile End, The Waste, 28. Peckham Rye, 28. Plaistow, 16. Regent's Park, 22. St. Pancras' Railway Arches, 28. Spitalfields, St. Stephen's, 13. Streatham Common, 17. Victoria Park, 28. Walham Green, 6. Whitechapel Church Stone Pulpit, 13. *Total*, 418.

Subjects.

"Can Atheism account for the Universe?"—"Christianity and Daily Life."—"Christianity and opposing Systems."—"The Hand of God in History."—"The History of the Lord's Supper."—"Atheism judged by its Fruits."—"Sceptical Homage to Christ."—"Materialism and its Errors."—"Miracles."—"The Jews and Prophecy."—"Evidences of Christianity reliable."—"Man and his Maker,"—and others.

The Addresses of Secularists are also controverted; and Conversations with individuals are held.

TRACTS and Handbills were given away in the open air during 1885, to the number of **98,950**, besides large numbers otherwise distributed.

APPENDIX B.

PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED AT THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

APRIL, 1886.

ADVANCED GRADE.

Division I.—Bishop Butler's "Analogy of Religion."

Prizes.

Third Prize . .	Parker, William .	Hulme Cliff College, Curbar.
Fourth „ . .	Bannister, Marmaduke	Manchester.

First-class Certificates.

Jenkins, Geo. L. .	Bristol.	Johnston, William S. . . .	Hulme Cliff College, Curbar.
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The Gazette,

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 24.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Four years ago the Royal Society of Canada met for the first time in the city of Ottawa. The proposal to form such a body for the promotion of science and literature in the Dominion had emanated some months previously from the Marquis of Lorne, who had invited a few gentlemen of eminence to take the matter into consideration. It was decided that the society should consist of two departments, representing respectively letters and research, these again being subdivided into four sections. The first of these sections was to be devoted to French literature, with history, archæology and allied subjects; the second to English literature, with the same class of subjects; the third to mathematical, chemical and physical sciences, and the fourth to geology and biology. The original members, twenty in each section, were nominated by His Excellency, due provision being made for the filling of such vacancies as might arise from time to time. The first meeting was fairly successful, several papers of value and interest being read. Since then meetings have been held regularly towards the close of May in each year. There has, on the whole, been no reason to complain of the attendance, and the average of papers has rather increased than diminished. The presidents hitherto have been Sir William Dawson, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, and Dr. Daniel Wilson. The member who will next occupy the presidential chair will, in all probability, be the Very Rev. Dr. T. E. Hamel, rector of Laval university, who has been vice-president during the official year just closing.

From information for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the hon. secretary, Mr. J. G. Bourinot, we are enabled to announce that the meeting which begins to-morrow is likely to be more successful than any of its predecessors. It is to be regretted that some prominent members of the society are just now absent in Europe, but some of them, we understand, have sent in contributions to be read on their behalf. In the scientific departments the papers promised, some of which are highly important, are more numerous than usual. In the other sections there has, at least, been no falling off. It would be well if the rule as to previous notifications were strictly enforced, as the delay in apprising the hon. secretary of the intentions of members adds unnecessarily to the work of that already overtasked official and makes it much more difficult to carry out the arrangements for the meeting. It is noteworthy that the communications from persons outside of the Royal Society have steadily increased. Connection is thus maintained with other learned bodies throughout the country, several of which regularly send delegates to Ottawa.

While it will thus be seen that the Royal society has not been idle during the four years of its existence, it would hardly be correct to assume that it has made the best possible use of its opportunities. If, on the one hand, it is undeserving of the reproaches that have, often thoughtlessly and sometimes, we fear, spitefully, been cast upon it, it has, on the other, failed to do justice to some fields of enquiry to which it might usefully have consecrated a share of its time and means. Some good work has been done by the scientific sections, and in the future the Government and the country will, it is to be hoped, profit still more largely by their services. The presence in Canada, during the last few years, of two of the most distinguished scientific organizations in the world has naturally stimulated and encouraged every branch of investigation. What we have in our mind, however, lies more especially within the province of the other sections—those of French and English literature. It is evident that in literary work proper those sections cannot well co-operate. But there are subjects in which they are alike concerned—Canadian history, for instance, and its ramifications—subjects rich in interest and the study of which is of practical and general utility. The visit of the British association gave us a fine volume on Canadian economics—a topic in the discussion of which all intelligent citizens must actively or passively participate. Now the literary sections of the society comprise several professors of that and allied branches. In the realm of politics, of jurisprudence, of education, of ethnology, of archæology, of mental science, of the knowledge of man as a physical, intellectual, moral and social being, those sections are amply supplied. Almost every member has written works on one or other of those questions—in some instances works of standard authority. Why, then, should not that varied wealth of living lore on every phase of man's being and progress from age to age be directed to the central purpose of shedding light on our own origin, characteristics and destiny as a people? Nor, indeed, is there any reason why from such an undertaking the other sections should stand apart unhelping or indifferent. History, in its modern acceptation, is all comprehensive. We speak now of the science of history. Whatever sheds a ray of light on any feature of our marvellous constitution or of that of the world in which we live has its due use and place in the story of mankind's development.

That Canadian history is a field as yet but partially cultivated we receive fresh evidence from day to day. The areas still untilled are vast enough to give employment to many husbandmen. Several of our writers are toiling hard at selected portions of it at this moment. Some have yielded welcome harvests, but are still unwearied. The names of a few are enrolled in the Royal society. What is needed is wise division of labor and concentrated effort. Two years ago, the Rev. Prof. Bryce, of Winnipeg, read a timely and admirable paper entitled "A Plea for a Canadian Camden Society." The British society, which bears the name of William Camden, the antiquary, author of "Britannia," was founded in 1838, mainly with the object of publishing ancient manuscripts of historical or antiquarian interest. A committee was appointed to take Dr. Bryce's "plea" into consideration, and to that committee may be (in part) ascribed the credit of creating the small but vigorous "Society for Historical Studies," of which Mr. Thomas Macdougall is president, [illegible]. W. J White secretary, and which has the honor of including Dr. Bryce among its corresponding members. But within the Royal society nothing further has been done, beyond, perhaps, devoting a larger share of attention to Canada, in the choice of subjects for papers—a choice which His Excellency was pleased to commend in the course of his address last year.

Here, then, we respectfully suggest, is a labor in which every section of the society might profitably engage, which we do not hesitate to urge as a duty on the literature sections. There is no lack of scattered delvers in this field of useful research. What is chiefly called for is combination of energies and community of aim. The institution of an archives department at Ottawa, with corresponding action at the provincial capitals, has imparted a fruitful impetus to historical enquiry all over the Dominion. There are historical societies in our chief cities and large towns. It is for the Royal society, by taking Dr. Bryce's counsel, to quicken all those agencies into fuller life, to enlarge their converging aims, and thus to turn its own influence to the best account for the development of intellectual power, the diffusion of useful knowledge and the advantage of our cherished country.

MAKING THE ISSUE PLAIN.

The provincial Liberals are plainly determined that there shall be no misunderstanding in the country as to their position on the Riel issue. The vote on the debate growing out of Mr. Garneau's motion they evidently did not regard as sufficiently decisive. The defeat they then sustained afforded them no lesson, and they have courted another, with a result that they could hardly have anticipated. Their object was so evident that their efforts but served to strengthen their opponents. While the motion of Mr. Garneau was objectionable in that it sought in reality to make the provincial legislatures a field for the discussion of Dominion issues, usurping the functions of the me[illegible] f[illegible] the Federal Parliament, the resolution of Mr. Bernatchez was more so. It was a direct censure of the Cabinet for not having "supported the demands made through-"out the province upon the Federal Gov-"ernment for a commutation of Riel's "sentence." Without going into the circumstances connected with those demands, or the question of how far those making them were actuated by sympathy for the condemned man, or how far by a desire merely to injure the Government whose duty it was to administer the law, in view of the former pronouncement of the house on the same issue there could be no sound reason for again taking up the subject, long since worn threadbare, and every argument on either side of which has again and again been repeated. The action seems to have been resolved upon with the sole view of accentuating the divisions that Mr. Mercier and his followers have for the last six months sought so earnestly to create in the population of this province. But the thing was overdone. The cloven hoof was too plainly visible. The desire to make political capital by arraying against the Government the prejudices begotten by the untoward events of last year was so evident that instead of withdrawing from their support in the house it added to their majority. Those Conservative members, Messrs. Garneau, Beaubien and Lapointe, who had before voted against their party, declined to again put themselves on record as allies of Mr. Mercier, and though still professing to maintain their belief in the rectitude of their former course, in the division that ensued, stood by the ministry. The Liberals thus cut a poorer figure than they did on the previous occasion when they look part in provoking a test on the same issue. What they hope to gain by the pursuit of these tactics it is not easy to see. They have done all that lay in their power to antagonize the English speaking people of the province; they have driven from their ranks their ablest leader and all but two of their English-speaking representatives; they have failed, and it is a thing that the country has deep reason to be thankful for, in solidifying the French-speaking electorate on their side, and there are not wanting signs that those who were at first led away by the agitation that was carried on in sections of the country are awakening to the true motives of those who promoted it. A perseverance in their present policy, and they utterly incapable of formulating other, can only end in their total lapse on the appeal to the country. other result would be the direst fortune that could befall the province

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

On the 7th instant the lower chamber of the Prussian Diet passed the May Laws amendment bill, which, as modified by the suggestion of the Bishop of Fulda, had been sanctioned in the lower house of the same body on the 13th of last month. The debates on both occasions were signalized by speeches from Prince Bismarck in which he expressed the utmost confidence in the present Pope, and insisted in his own earnest and consistent desire for peace during the long struggle with the Vatican now virtually ended. His defence of his policy in urging the repeal of the harsher features of the Falk laws was generally considered the ablest of his public utterances. He maintained that they had outlived their usefulness, having served the temporary purpose for which they were framed and were, in no wise, the venerable palladium of the Prussian state which some of his countrymen appeared to think them. Though, as a member of the ministry which introduced them, he could not disclaim responsibility for them, as to their general purport, it was not he who had elaborated all their details, a careful examination of which had convinced him that some of them were not at all suited to Prussia's present circumstances. At any rate they were never meant to be permanent and the time had come for effecting that alteration which had been the wish of his heart since ever Pope Leo had occupied the papal chair. Were it possible to make a distinction between the loyal German, and the disaffected Polish, clergy, he would be glad to carry his concessions still further. The measures adopted for the elimination of the alien element from Polish Prussia would, however, he trusted, have the effect of making the clergy of that province more amenable to reason and better fitted for liberty. His aims were perfectly well known to His Holiness, who had really shown more sympathy with his plans for the consolidation of the Empire than some statesmen who called themselves Germans. Having appealed to Rome, he cared little for the centre. He had found the Pope "a wise, moderate, pacific gentleman," and that was more than he could say, perhaps, for the majority in the Reichstag. The Pope was free, while the members of the centre were dependent on the allies, who, with them, formed the majority. He was, in fact, neither a Guelph, a Pole, a Liberalist nor a Social Democrat. Comparisons are proverbially odious, and though Dr. Windthorst could hardly find fault with a contrast that was meant to do honor to the head of his church, he could not well be flattered with the chancellor's remarks, which were not conciliatory in their tone. Nevertheless, he finally yielded and accepted the measure as it was, leaving the Poles, who had so long been his faithful allies, with their unsupported amendments on their helpless hands.

A strange confession was—as already hinted—made by Prince Bismarck in the course of the earlier debate on the subject. He gave it to be understood that he had been actually unacquainted with some features in the Falk laws until a short time before the measure for their amendment was introduced, and that it was the discovery made in the course of a deliberate study of them that convinced him of the needlessness of some of the clauses. This explanation he made as an answer to certain Liberals who seemed to think that in calling for the abrogation of laws which he had himself devised and defended, he was guilty of glaring inconsistency and making a surrender which dishonored him. The chancellor was also anxious to make it appear that, though the proposed modification of what had so long been the law of the land, implied an apparent avowal that injustice had been done to the Catholic subjects of His Majesty, there was actually no admission that wrong had been done them. There was, perhaps, misunderstanding on both sides, and the King of Prussia now extended the hand of reconciliation. The laws, he said, "were means of combat, aiming at peace." Most candidly he expressed the opinion that the effects of certain clauses of them could be best described by what the English called "a wild goose chase," or, as he took pains to define it, "a race on horse-back after wild geese," which is, at least, original. He was a little cynical when, in order to depreciate the restrictions which the amendment bill would remove, he pointed out how absurd it was (on the ground that the conflict should be continued) to strengthen the adversary by giving him a better education than he could give himself. He certainly went a good length in putting the authors of the Falk laws in the wrong when he said that a good deal of what they had been wont to regard as pillars of the state, was mere stucco and plaster work. Finally, he related how, after the bill had been decided on in the Cabinet, and the question arose by what means the Catholics of Germany should be brought to appreciate the Government's aims, it was determined, instead of consulting parties or their leaders, to lay the matter before the Pope himself. How pleased the Chancellor was with the manner in which His Holiness replied has been already mentioned.

Nor have his expressions of confidence and good will been without fair fruit.

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DIED.
SIMPSON—At his residenc[illegible]
St. Antoine, May 22nd, [illegible]
Manager of the Canadian B[illegible]
in this city.
Funeral from the Chur[illegible]
Cote St. Antoine, on Tues[illegible]
inst., at nine o'clock.

New Adver

DON'T LEAVE Y[illegible]
with irresponsible p[illegible]
repaired at the old reliable
HENRY GRANT
who offer over 45 years'
guarantee of good work. C[illegible]
Cor. Beaver Hall and

GRAND LACROSS[illegible]
LACROSSE [illegible]
Best Quality! Lar[illegible]
LACROSSE STICKS fr[illegible]
50 BEAVER HA[illegible]
W. J. CLARKE & C[illegible]

LADIES' AND G[illegible]
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Stoves, Carpets, H[illegible]
MASON & CO., 523 Cr[illegible]

TO RENT, nice[illegible]
fortable Rooms,
Apply at 24 St. Lou[illegible]

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NOTICE—WE,
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City of Montreal [illegible]
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DRUMMOND & CO[illegible]
Montreal, May 1[illegible]

WA[illegible]
By a large Manu[illegible]
perienced Salesm[illegible]
Wholesale Dry Go[illegible]
Applications will [illegible]
Apply by letter,
Office.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Celebration in Honor of Father Rector ird Annual Reunion of the Alumni Association.

the occasion of this celebration the bers of the association, former students friends of the college, will join on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant, in paying their respects to Rev. Father Rector, and in wishing him a pleasant *fete*.

At the evening entertainment, which will commence at 8 o'clock sharp, Cassimer Delavigne's touching drama, entitled "Les Enfants d'Edouard," will be produced by the pupils, with the kind assistance of their former fellow students. The scenery, the costumes, and especially the actors, will vividly recall all the circumstances of this thrilling page of English history.

A complete orchestra, composed of the best musicians of Montreal, will execute an overture, play the interlude and conclude the celebration of the day with Wagner's "Grand March" from "Tannhauser."

Next morning (Thursday, the 27th) a solemn High Mass will be sung at 10 o'clock by the rev. rector, at which a former student will preach an appropriate sermon. Chs. Gounod's second Mass, known as the "Messe des Orpheonistes," will be rendered by a powerful choir with orchestral accompaniment. The public is cordially invited to be present at this Mass.

At noon there will be dinner in the hall of l'Union Catholique, and appropriate songs.

At 2 o'clock the association will meet in the large academic hall, where four portraits in oil will be presented and officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The alumni will then revisit the halls and yards of the college, there to take part in the games or mingle with the fathers and students of rhe house, who long for an opportunity of forming their acquaintance or of renewing acquaintances already formed.

ON BOARD THE GRASBROOK.

How the Teutonia Glee Club Spent a Very Pleasant Evening.

Among the events that are looked forward to with pleasure by the Teutonia Glee club is the presence in port of the steamship Grasbrook, or rather of her genial commander, Captain Schwaner. During previous stays in the city Capt. Schwaner has frequently been the guest of the Teutonia, and in return the hospitality of the cabin has been open to the club. On Saturday night in response to an invitation about thirty gentlemen found their way to the Grasbrook's upper deck, which had been fixed up during the day with bunting to serve as curtains, and a glance around immediately revealed the fact that the captain had gone to some trouble for the accommodation of his guests. At one end of the table stood a keg of the far-famed Erlangen beer, a decided rarity in this country and a revelation in the way of a beverage. The captain and the officers of the vessel moved around among the guests, making everybody feel at home, and an air of social unrestraint pervaded the vessel that must have brought back to those present recollections of the Fatherland. The club sang glees—and well they sounded in the stillness of the evening, when not interrupted by the rush of the trains on the wharf, which, by the way, seemed particularly busy on Saturday evening—Messrs. Drechsel and Thorning made humorous speeches; the Teutonia's capable trio, Messrs. Hecker, Thorning and Moser, were heard to considerable advantage; some of the officers sang solos; and the mirth grew fast and furious until luncheon was served, when toasts were made and responded to. About the happiest looking man on board was the captain, who evidently enjoyed the appreciation in which his hospitality was held by his guests. The party broke up about midnight, after an excellent evening's enjoyment, profuse in congratulations, and hoping that the Grasbrook will soon again find her way to Montreal. Captain Schwaner and his officers will this evening be the guests of the Teutonia at their hall, an invitation to that effect having been extended during supper.

POINT ST. CHARLES AROUSED.

A Deputation Wait Upon the Mayor—The Proposed Levee.

A deputation consisting of ex-Ald. Tansey, Ald. Donovan, Ald. Malone, Councillors Laprairie and Hadley, of St. Gabriel, and Rev. Mr. Saunders and Messrs. Ellis and McWood, of Point St. Charles, waited on the Mayor on Saturday morning at the City hall with a petition from residents of St. Gabriel and Point St. Charles, asking that the city construct an embankment from Mill street at the canal to the abutment of the Victoria bridge, and also at the north side of the tail race from the proposed levee to the railway track, and thence along the bank of the little River St. Pierre to the Lachine canal. Mayor Beaugrand promised to have the petition read to the City council at its next meeting. He was opposed to anything being done in the matter until a report had been received from the commission of experts. The deputation which visited Ottawa for this purpose had insisted that the report of the commission should be received by the end of August, and this would give time to allow not only temporary works but some of a permanent nature to be constructed in time to prevent damage to property this autumn. The commission had been appointed, but a delay had occurred through Mr. Walter Shanly, who had been appointed to act, declining to accept. He had just received a despatch from Mr. Shanly to this effect, and had called a meeting of the special committee for that afternoon to appoint a substitute. This would, he added, result in the appointment of Mr. St. George, the city surveyor, who, being a city employe, would work in the interests of the city, and, further, would have possession of a quantity of necessary information which would save otherwise necessary preliminary research. The Government had appointed Mr. Perley to the commission and the Board of Trade, Mr. Kieffer. His Worship added that he was opposed to the principle that only that part of the city immediately interested should be taxed for this work.

The meeting of the special committee was called, as promised, but there being no quorum, nothing could be done.

Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. George Drummond notified Mayor Beaugrand, on Saturday, that they are about formally to withdraw from the board of directors of the Levee company, which will leave none but members of the City council upon the board.

DECORATIVE ART.

Annual Meeting of the Montreal Society—The Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Society of Decorative Art was held on Saturday afternoon. The Rev. James Barclay presided, and there were present Rev. Wm. Barnes, Dr. Hingston and Dr. Wheeler and many ladies. The report of the secretary-treasurer for the year ending 30th April showed that the society was in a flourishing condition and that the past year had been the most prosperous known in the history of the society. There has been a marked improvement in the work done, and the sales have been numerous. The society depends on the public to continue its good work. During the past year six new members and three associates have joined, bringing the total membership to 109 members and thirty-nine associates. After meeting all current expenses there is a balance of $339 to the credit of the society in the bank. Regrets were expressed at the death of Miss Badgley, who was treasurer for a number of years, and at the resignation of Mrs. Morris, who has acted as treasurer since Miss Badgley's death. Votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. Cheesman, the lady superintendent, to the retiring officers and to all who had in any way assisted the society during the past year. The election of officers then took place with the following result:—

President—Mrs. G. W. Stephens.
Vice-President—Mrs. Greenshields.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. A. Dyer.
Secretary—Miss Hill.
Executive Committee—Mrs. H. A. Allan, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Reaves, Mrs. Sise, Mrs. T. Stephens, Miss Learmont and Miss Wheeler.

General committee—Mrs. Arnton, Mrs. A. Boyer, Mrs. Beaugrand, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Buntin, Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs. G. A. Drummond, Mrs. Elmenhorst, Mrs. Guy, Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Hingston, Mrs. H. Aspinwall Howe, Mrs. J. H. Joseph, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Armand Larocque, Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, Mrs. E. Murphy, Mrs. A. H. Plimsoll, Mrs. Redpath, Mrs. Robert Reid, Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Mrs. Selby, Miss Shepherd, Miss Scott, Mrs. J. Tiffin, Mrs. F. W. Thomas, Hon. Mrs. Wand, Mrs. Wurtele, Mrs. W. L. Morris.

THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

New Dress Regulations—A "Special List"—New City Battalion—Changes in Local Corps.

The last number of the *Canada Gazette* contains [illegible]al order in regard to the regulation dress for officers of the militia of Canada. The directions are voluminous and minute, and cover every point from the tassel on the adjutant-general's cocked hat to the degree of curvature in the cavalry sub's spurs. Officers at present (May 1, 1886,) possessing uniforms will be allowed three years from this time for the wearing of them out. Any new uniforms obtained are to be of the new pattern.

Certificates heretofore obtained at military schools or from boards of officers by individnals who have failed to join the active militia within the last five years will be considered as of no value in future.

The following officers, who were originally appointed from the active militia to positions in the non-combatant branches of the militia service at headquarters, and who are now employed in these branches, will retain active militia rank on this "special list" whilst so employed, viz:—Colonel Charles Eugene Panet, Colonel Darby Bergon, Lieut.-Col. John Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bacon, Lieut.-Col. Donald A. Macdonald, Major Willis Riddick Stowe Wainwright, Captain James Ball Donaldson.

Colonel John Ryder Oliver, R.E., professor of surveying, military topography and reconnoissance, will, as the next senior military officer, in the absence of Colonel Hewett, R.E., take over the duties of commandant of the college, until further orders.

The headquarters of Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 companies, 57th Battalion "Peterboro Rangers," are changed respectively from Ashburnham, Keene, Norwood and Hastings, to Peterborough; and the battalion is to be considered in future a city battalion.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry, No. 4 troop, Compton.—To be captain, provisionally, Albert Lee Pomroy, Esq, vice Stimson, resigned. To be lieutenant, provisionally, George Wilson Bliss, gentleman, vice Walter George Murray, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.—To be captain, Lieut. Campbell Lane, A. C., vice Trotter, appointed quartermaster. To be second lieutenant, provisionally, John H. Magor, gentleman, vice Davidson, resigned. To be quartermaster, Captain Wallace Cuthbert Trotter, G. S., vice Forbes.

Sixth Battalion Fusileers.—To be captain, Lieut. Herbert Spencer Virtue, V. B. vice Gray, promoted. Lieut. James William Laidlaw is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Fiftieth Battalion of Infantry, "Huntingdon Borderers." — Lieut.-Col. Archibald McEachern, C.M.G., is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Fifty-second "Brome" Battalion of Light Infantry.—To be surgeon, Assistant Surgeon Robert Tyre Ernest Macdonald, vice Hannibal Whitney Wood, left limits.

Fifty-third "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry. — No. 4 company, Sherbrooke. —That "portion" of No. 2 of General Orders (7), 2nd April, 1886, accepting the resignation of Lieut. John Fales, is hereby cancelled. Lieut. John Fales, who holds a second class M. S. certificate, is confirmed in rank from 24th April, 1885, under the provisions of paragraph 554 regulations and orders, 1883, as amended in No. 1 of these General Orders. To be captain, Lieut. John Fales, M. S., vice Ernest W. Beckett, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. C. D. Wilber, of Chicago, is a guest at the Hall.

Dr. Cameron, M. P. P., of Huntingdon, is at the Hall.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. Chas. C. Colby, M.P., of Stanstead, is a guest at the Windsor.

Hon. J. A. and Mme. Chapleau are in town and are stopping at the Windsor.

Messrs. J. Try Davies and S. Foote are sojourning at the Iroquois house, St. Hilaire.

The Rev. Father Lacombe is having printed in Indian language prayer books for use in the Northwest missions.

Mr. Fred. Archer gave a second organ recital at the Dominion Square Methodist church on Saturday afternoon.

Messrs. C. H. Parmelee and J. P. Noyes, of Waterloo, and R. N. Hall, M.P., of Sherbrooke, are registered at the Hall.

Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, Lady Middleton and Capt. H. E. Wise, arrived at the St. Lawrence hall on Saturday.

Mr. Henri de Lamothe, the newly appointed Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon, is expected to arrive in Montreal to-day. He will proceed at once to his destination.

Miss Maile, a member of Calvary church, whose English experience well fits her for the work, will occupy the position of Matron in the Home for Friendless Women from 1st June.

Col. Harwood, at the High Mass of Notre Dame yesterday, sang, in artistic style, Haydn's "Jesus Deus Pacis," an exquisite prayer, addressed, as its name implies, to the God of Peace. A pathetic incident connected with this event is that, day for day, fifty years ago, in 1836, young Lotbiniere Harwood first sang in Notre Dame at the age of eleven. The sweet treble of that age has grown to the royal baritone of to-day, trained by some of the best teachers of Paris, and seemingly fresh for years to come. It is a further pleasant incident that a gentleman of high standing should occasionally remember the old days, and lend the beauty of his voice to the solemnity of divine worship.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The annual spring show of the Argenteuil Agricultural society was held at Lachute last week. A large number of farmers and others came from the surrounding districts, and there was a good show of stock. The judges were Alexander Langevin, D. L. Lockerby, Esq., of Montreal, and John Crossby, of Point Fortune. The following prizes were awarded:

Heavy draught.—John Hay, 1st; Phineas Lane, 2nd; William Manson, 3rd; Dominique Le Duke, 4th.

Light draught.—Mr. W. Nichols, 1st; Daniel Fraser, 2nd; Joseph Stainforth, 3rd; Felix Chasson, 4th.

Carriage horses.—Only one exhibitor in this class—Henry Griffith, 1st

Dry Goods.

Monday, May 24, 1886.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

Scotch, English, French and Canadian Underwear of the best makes, in Ladies' and Children's sizes, in great variety,

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

RIBBONS!
RIBBONS!

NEW RIBBONS for First Communion, in Satin, Brocade, Gros Grain and Ottoman, in every width,

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

TRIMMINGS!
TRIMMINGS!

ROSARY TRIMMING. A full line of this Popular Trimming,

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

BEADED TRIMMINGS.

A large selection of bright and dull Jet Trimmings,

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

SUNSHADES!

The largest and most magnificent assortment of PARASOLS in Canada.

S. CARSLEY'S.

REFRESHMENTS!

A Ladies' Refreshment Room is now added to the Waiting Room on second floor. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Fluid Beef, Cake, Roll and Butter, always ready. All of very best quality and charges moderate.

S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT BROOKS' THREAD!

The great Commercial event of 1886 in Montreal is the introduction of the Old Established British Sewing Cotton of J. BROOKS & CO., acknowledged by thousands to be the best Thread for hand or machine work.

S. CARSLEY.

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S. CARSLEY,

1765. 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

L. ROBINSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

53 BEAVER HALL.

Prices to suit everybody.
Materials for all tastes.
Style and Finish the very best.
Fit unsurpassed,
Orders promptly filled.
No disappointments.

USE
STRACHAN'S
"GILT EDGE" SOAP

—FOR—

Your House-cleaning!

☞IT IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET!☜

FOR SALE,
A Twenty-five Horse Power Engine.

ALSO, NEW AND ELEGANT

BRASS CHIMNEY FRONTS,

Chandeliers and Gas Globes.

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E. CHANTELOUP

587 Craig Street.

CANADA METAL WORKS!

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JAMES MATTINSON,

577½ Craig Street, Montreal,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER.

Steamboat, House, and Electric Bell Hanger, Brass and Iron Finisher,

MANUFACTURER OF

Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus, and all kinds of Coppersmith's Work for Breweries, Tanneries and Steamboats.

Steam Gauges Repaired and Tested.

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TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
JAMES PAINT,
GALVANIZED WIRE,
TINNED WIRE,
WINDOW GLASS.

FOR SALE BY

COPLAND & M'LAREN

Corner of Grey Nun and Wellington Sts.

MIDDLETON & MEREDITH,

49 St. Francois Xavier Street.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHEMICALS!

JAMES MUSPRATT, & SONS.

MUSPRATT BROS. & HUNTLEY,

Soda Ash, Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda, Sal Soda, Bicarb Soda, Chlorate of Potash.

DYE STUFFS!

Brooke, Simpson, & Spiller's.

ANILINE DYES,

Full assortment on hand.

Extracts Indigo, Sumac, Fustic, etc., etc.

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

General Meeting Yesterday—The President's Opening Address.

THE ENGLISH LITERATURE SECTION.

Proceedings of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences Section.

The Royal society assembled at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. Daniel Wilson, president, in the chair. A few reports from various branches of the society having been read, the president delivered his opening address. After giving a brief review of the work done by the various sections during the past year, he said that amid the wide diversity of intellectual activity which marked the era, a disposition was widely manifested to give the foremost place to questions which directly affected humanity. Science went entirely beyond its province when it attempted to conceive the evolution of matter out of nothing. At best it only accepted premises for the purpose of reasoning. in any effort to conceive of matter as eternal and self-existent. In referring to the attention given to evolution during the present age, he recalled the speculations of Laplace in regard to the structure of the heavens, and also the novel hypothesis propounded by the great English naturalist, which, he said, had revolutionized the whole course of scientific speculation. The geologist, actuated by its doctrines, pursued his investigations into the antiquity of man on a strictly scientific basis. Similarly the biologist and paleontologist were also guided by its influence to their conclusions. Nor was its effect confined to the natural sciences alone, but it was also adopted as a basis in the pursuit of psychological studies. Nor even had the science of language escaped the influence of those principles, but it was being more and more conducted on the logical basis thus set forth. Referring to Canada, he said it was most interesting to mark the growth of literature in this country under the combined influences of the French and English schools of thought. After touching on the difference existing between the educated French class and the habitants, he proceeded to treat on the aboriginal languages of this continent. A wide interest attached to these generally, and especially to Canada. The acquaintance so far established regarding these language, their roots similarity of expression in some instances and wide diversion in others, was largely owing to the exertions of the Jesuit missionaries, who in the early infancy of the French settlements went into the forests of the west and Northwest. Leaving the realms of languages he referred to the Radical change which had taken place among the once numerous denizens of the Western prairies, the herds of buffalo and the countless hosts of fur-producing animals were rapidiy vanishing. The hunters and trappers, who once followed them to their remotest haunts in quest of their furs, were also fast becoming a race of the past. He pointed out the rapidity with which the Aryian wave had spread through the country, sending out its branches far and wide, and irresistably driving the former inhabitants into the yet remote regions of the far Northwest. The aboriginal races, however were fast verging toward extinction. The Indians might survive, but their arts and dialects could hardly last another generation before the advance of civilization, unless some special means were adopted for their preservation. Geology, he said, had long enjoyed the fostering care of both the United States and Canadian governments, but more particularly in its economic than its scientific aspect. In refering to the actions of the governments in limiting the expenditure in the interests of geological science, he said that in future there could be no seed time in science, but it would all have to be harvest time. The progress of the various branches of science did not appeal in their intrinsic merits to the practical mind, as the latter could not recognize in them anything of material import. But nevertheless, those great contributors to the public convenience, the telephone, the telegraph, and the cable and numerous other useful accesories, owed their development to scientific research. In conclusion, he treated briefly the different subjects to be taken up by the various sections during the present convention.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The vice-president, the Rev. T. E. Hamel, M. A., followed the president and delivered a lengthy address in French. In the course of his remarks he referred to the tremendous strides made in every department of natural and physical science. What was required, however, was individual work, and he suggested that any person, who should devote their attention to any particular branch of scientific research, should be encouraged to forward the result of their investigations to the society, from whom such individuals should receive recognition. He strongly depreciated the tendency among certain educated persons to give their attention alike to everything surrounding them instead of devoting it exclusively to certain definite branches.

The general meeting then separated and sections 2 and 3 retired to different rooms to discuss their own respective branches, namely, English literature and Mathematical and Physical science.

ENGLISH LITERATURE SECTION.

This meeting was opened by Mr. Geo. F. Denison, president of the section, who, after a few preliminary remarks referring to the progress of English literature and the work of the section generally during the past year, read a paper on Mair's Tecumseth. In the course of his paper, which was highly interesting, he referred to the career of the noble Indian chief and the great work he strove to accomplish, namely, the reclamation of his countrymen from the pernicious influence of the white man. Tecumseth's many virtues, noble qualities, together with that true poetic sentiment and high honor with which he was imbued, were forcibly delineated. It was no wonder that Mair had endeavored to immortalize such a lofty manhood by means of the drama.

Dr. Daniel Wilson submitted a paper on "the right hand" which was exceedingly interesting.

Dr. Withrow then read a paper on "The Wilderness Mission of Canada." The subject had reference to the wanderings of the early French missionaries, among the Indians of Western Canada. The career of the two heroic Jesuit missionaries Brebœuf and Lalamont, who during the middle of the seventeenth century, labored among the Hurons in the northern part of the present county of Simcoe, was particularly emphasized, and especially the terrible martyrdom which they suffered in defence of their faith. The section then adjourned until half-past ten Wednesday morning.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

The proceedings of number 3 were opened by Mr. C. H. Carpmael M. A., president, who made a few remarks relative to the work accomplished by the section during the the past year. He then gave a brief review of the papers to be read by the members.

METEROLOGICAL SERVICE.

Speaking in reference to the scientific work of the Meterological Service, of which he was superintendent, Mr. Carpmael explained that although the government allowed a grant to the service, still it was not large enough to permit of such extensive observations, which might otherwise be taken, for obtaining statistics of climate. The grant, as it was, just permitted of the ordinary duties of the service being performed, such as the issue of warnings to mariners and of weather predictions to the farmers. So far it had not been found possible to make observations on anything approaching an extensive scale, with the view of ascertaining local peculiarities in climate, and of tracing those peculiarities to their causes in their local surroundings. In Canada there were few men possessed of the necessary means and leisure, who took sufficient interest in meterological science, to establish private observatories. In order to overcome the difficulty presented by the lack of sources of information, the service furnished instruments to anyone taking a sufficient interest in the science and who resided in districts no which were in observatories, with which to make observations. The results of these various observations were printed by the head office in Toronto and distributed among the various local governments. Observations regarding the rainfall in the Dominion were very deficient. Ontario and Manitoba were the only two provinces where any approach to an adequate observation of this kind were being made. The same lack of data in regard to the range of temperature was also felt. To obviate, in a certain degree, these deficiencies, he suggested that the members of the society should exercise their influence with the various local governments with a view of improving the present system.

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt gave an abstract of his paper on the Genetic history of Crystalline Rocks, and referred to the origin of plutonic rocks. He quoted several facts in connection with the generation of mineral silicates by aqueous processes with a view to the better exposition of the crenitic hypothesis. The argument was taken up by Mr. Macfarlane and Sir William Dawson. The section then separated until three o'clock this afternoon.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

In the evening the French Literature section held a meeting, when several interesting papers were read. Among the audience were several ladies.

TREVELYAN CATCHES A TART

Parnell and Healy Make it Lively for Ex-Irish Secretary.

London, May 26.—In the House of mons last evening Hon. G. Otto Trev ex chief secretary for Ireland, asked the House would have members do v opinions differed from those of their co tuents. (Cries of "resign.") "They co hardly resign on every such occasio replied the speaker. As for himself, continued, he would leave his constituei to follow their own course; he w unable to support the bi He failed to agree wi the attorney-general that those who favore granting autonomy to Ireland should vot without enquiring into the proposed autonomy. What would the colonies have done if they had been asked to pay a tribute such as that demanded of Ireland. Grafton had indignantly refused to pay England the financial surplus of Ireland. The speaker then quoted an alleged remark of Mr. Parnell's to the effect that he would not rest until the last link that connected Ireland with England had been broken.

PARNELL INDIGNANT.

Parnell here interposed by exclaiming "This is not the first time this calumny has been uttered. I demand the date and place of the speech."

Trevelyan—"Cincinnati.—If Mr. Parnell considers his words derogatory let him withdraw them and express his regret."

Parnell retorted that Trevelyan had not given the date and title of the paper from which he quoted. He (Parnell) possessed verbatim reports of his Cincinnati speeches which showed that he had not used such words.

Trevelyan said he fully accepted Mr. Parnell's denial and added that the date was May 22, 1884, and that the paper was the Irish World. Proceeding with his speech Trevelyan said that the chief objection to the Land Purchase bill was that the measure would prove ruinous to the country. He asked why the government could not at present amend the bill to meet the objections of some of its most faithful followers. (Cries

WARM WORDS.

Mr. T. M. Healy taunted Trevelyan with having no alternative proposals, and accused him of burking copies of the Irish World directed to Parnellites.

Trevelyan said the imputation was a severe one, and he declared he had never had opened an other's letter in his life.

Healey said he only remarked that while Trevelyan was in office the Parnellites did not get their papers as soon as the others did. If Trevelyan did not burke himself did his deputy? Continuing Healey said: "If Mr. Gladstone is unable to settle the matter which of the differing branches of punywhipsters is able?"

Trevelyan, says the News, wishes the Land bill to be sacrificed. We are unable to regard that bill as in existence at all.

A CALM VIEW.

London, May 26.—The News (Liberal) says:—"It is refreshing and satisfactory to observe the calmness and good sense with which the American press discusses the fisheries question. Some of the English opposition organs are trying to excite public opinion against the Americans in a manner that would be extremely mischievous if it were not happily futile. We shall fight the case on the legal principles so dear to both nations."

THE CABINET MEETING.

London, May 26.—The general opinion is that at yesterday's meeting the cabinet resolved on a dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country if the government be defeated on the second reading of the Home Rule bill. It is said Mr. Gladstone went to Windsor yesterday in obedience to a summons from the Queen, and conveyed to her the opinion of himself and his colleagues with reference to the Home Rule bill and the proposed dissolution of parliament. The Queen intimated that she was willing to meet the wishes of the ministers.

HOME RULE DEBATE.

The Home Rule debate was resumed in the House of Commons last night. Viscount Lymington (Liberal) said the bill was a chaotic measure. Ireland required social remedies. The agrarian question was at the root of the whole difficulty. The attorney-general said that one reason of the failure of the recent Irish remedial legislation was that it came too late. Another reason was that the benefits offered were not what the Irish wanted, but what parliament thought they ought to have. Alluding to Mr. Chamberlain's views, the attorney general said the bill would really further and not retard federation. The protests about Ulster were mainly bunkum and bluster. The religious question was merely a bogus bugbear intended to frighten the Ulsterites, The government, he said, sought to substitute a real for an unreal union. (Cheers.)

Mr. Morley was alone in continuing to oppose the elimination of clause 24 from the Home Rule bill. The Hartington section maintain their enmity to the bill and will not attend the Liberal conference.

THE BILL SAFE.

The ministers are confident that with the accession of 35 Radical dissidents and doubtfuls they will have a majority of forty. The bill will be dropped after the second reading. It is probable that parliament will be dissolved in the autumn. If the Gladstone government is returned the winter session will be devoted exclusively to the discussion of the Home Rule bill. The upshot of yesterday's meeting of the cabinet is virtually a move in the direction of a concession to the disaffected Liberals. Several of the ministers urged that clause 24 of the Home Rule bill be eliminated. After a long discussion it was decided to leave the matter in Mr. Gladstone's hands to d with as he might think fit. His mind apparently quickly made up, for ea the evening the government whip instructed to summon the rank an the Liberal party to a general me Thursday, when modifications of t Rule bill will be announced in preserve the government from defe second reading. The government propose to reconstruct the Hom but proposes to withdraw it aft reading, and to bring it up f stage later, when objection with open-mindedly.

Mr. Gladstone has issue upon all the Liberal memb Foreign office. The Libera spite of their new and untr are sanguine of success in elections. They say they a financial support daily. Baron has sent them £500, and it is beli they have received several larg They are widely circulating an Rule literature.

RATHER HARD LINES.

A Nova Scotia Vessel Seized For Brea the U.S. Customs Laws.

Portland, Me., May 26.—Particular the seizure of the Nova Scotia vessel here Monday morning Capt, Jesse Ellis en at the Custom-house his schooner Si from Yarmouth, N.S., with a carg 20,000 mackerel taken last Wednesday, consigned by W. A. Lellain, of Yarmo to F. F. Clement & Co., of this city. C Ellis signed the customary oath tha report and manifest correctly describe cargo of his vessel. First Deputy Col Colesmith then asked for the manifest. have none," replied Captain Ellis. C smith expressed his sorrow that the capt should have been caught without manifest, but told him nothing could done in his case—that he must in the u course of the law pay the fine impose law. "How much?" asked the cap "Five hundred dollars," replied Cole "My God! the little schooner won't that," said the captain, who prese picture of distress. The customs auth took charge of the vessel, and it was etic to see the captain and crew wretched little schooner discharging cargo that the government of the Unit States will claim.

A GOVERNMENT WARNING.

Boston, May 26.—A Washington despatch to the Advertiser says: In the matter of the fisheries the administration has taken occasion to renew its warning that fishermen should take great pains not to violate the Canadian customs laws. Governor Dingley believes that our fishermen will soon be able to make arrangements so that they can be supplied with bait from our own waters.

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THE MATTE POISONING CASE.

Evidence That Mrs. Matte Murdered her Husband and Child.

Montreal, May 26. — Judge Desnoyers yesterday resumed at St. Scholastique the preliminary investigation into the case of Mrs. Matte, suspected of poisoning her husband and child.

Mr. Pfister submitted the last part of his report on the analysis of the viscera of the deceased man Matte, in which he states that traces of arsenic were found in the intestines.

Dr. Anthime Leclair, of St. Therese, testified having given his professional services to Mrs. Matte during April last. She was at the time complaining of a serious disease in the stomach. Upon performing an examination he discovered that this disease had been caused by a certain irritating substance which she had swallowed. Dr. Leclair said he was of the opinion that she had also attempted to poison herself with the same substance as her husband had been poisoned.

The next witness was Mrs. Victoria Matte, deceased's sister. Her evidence simply corroborated her sister's, and she gave a general description of all the letters which were sent to deceased's family after his death. The prisoner was remanded for eight days.

SALE OF RARE CHINA.

An Interesting and Remarkable Collection Under the Hammer.

London, May 26.—In Christie & Monson's rooms on Friday, the late Lord Dudley's famous collection of old china was sold by auction. All fashionable London was present and sitting and standing room was at a premium. The catalogue including 203 numbers, among the chief attractions being four old Chelsea vases, for which Lord Dudley paid a trifle of £10,000, several wonderful Sevres services and vases and a few fine specimens of old enamelled crystal work from the Demidoff collection. The most remarkable pieces in the Dudley collection were the famous Rose du Barry "vaisseau a mat" and side vases—not in the list, having been privately secured by Lord Rothschild. Half a dozen of the most valuable pieces in the catalogue, notably a pair of rare apple green Sevres vases, with covers and stands, forming a jardiniere, were bought in for the Dudley family at fancy prices.

THE PRICES PAID.

The sums realized in many cases fell short of the expectation. A quantity of old Chelsea from Lord Lonsdale's collection went at prices ranging from seventeen guineas for a small dish to eighty guineas for an écuelle, cover and stand. A dainty Sévres cabaret, consisting of a two-handed plateau sugar basin, milk jug, cup and saucer, painted with pastoral scenes, bordered with turquoise œil de perdrix, fetched 160 guineas. About three o'clock Mr. Boore, a dealer, made the first sensation by giving 1,000 guineas for a gros bleu Sevres cabaret, eight pieces, richly gilt, painted with pastoral scenes, after Boucher, while soon after Mr. Robson, an agent, gave 175 guineas for two rather clumsy gros bleau and gold flower pots—one cracked. A large apple green Sevres service, gilt and decorated with flowers and medallions, was put up in small lots and fetched altogether 3,142 guineas, some of the finest pieces going to Stettiner, of Paris, and Robson, while a pair of oval jardinieres, four and a half inches high, realized 315 guineas. Then, amid a hum of excitement, Mr. Christie, quietly announced "Lot No. 173—old Sevres dessert service, gros bleu ground, adorned with delicate classic heads in grisaille and with the arms of the Hope family." In two minutes it was knocked down for 1,900 guineas. No. 176—a pair of eventail Sevres jardinieres," calmly continued Mr. Christie, "shall we say one thousand to begin?" No? Well then, six hundred." In fifty seconds it became the property of Mr. Boore for 1,360 guineas. Three rather ugly eventail jardinieres of similar pattern were awarded to Mr. Joseph, acting, it is believed, for Lord Rothschild, for 1,650 guineas. A charming oviform vase, fourteen inches high, turquoise ground, adorned with a painting of a seaport and figures, by Morin—from the Marchioness of Londonderry's collection— fetched only 700 guineas. An exqusite vase, two and a half inches higher, formerly a part of the royal service at Windsor, went for 820 guineas, to Mr. Goode, who already owned eleven pieces of the set.

At last came the piece de resistance, a quaint Sevres garniture de cheminee, consisting of a vaisseau a mat 17½ inches high, and a pair of tulip shaped vases, all painted with exortic birds in medallions, bordered with apple green and gros bleu. The dealers, clustering round Mr. Christie's desk, looked anxious. "One thousand guineas bid," murmured Mr. Christie, "one thousand five hundred—two thousand—two thousand five hundred—two thousand six hundred and fifty." There was a sharp fight for a few minutes. Mr. Boore finally acquiring the lot for 2,650 guineas, the highest price of the sale. This seemed to have exhausted the enterprise of the bidders, for the remaining lots were either bought in or sold for relatively small sums. The nominal total realized was, in round figures, $200,000, a sum far below the original cost.

TRANS-ATLANTIC GOSSIP.

Pithy Sayings and Pointed Doings from Across the Ocean.

Some boys, while bird's-nesting in the Rhondda-vally, came across a parcel concealed in a hole, and containing nineteen valuable watches and other jewellery, the booty of a burglary.

The Queen has been having a busy time of it in London and Liverpool. The other Saturday the Queen drove from Windsor to Bagshot, and stood godmother to the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The infant, apparelled in a handsome christening robe, was placed in the arms of the Queen, who handed the little princess to the bishop of Winchester. The royal infant received the names of Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, the second name being given in consequence of the child having been born on St. Patrick's Day. The font, which was specially conveyed from Windsor to Bagshot church, has been used the baptism of several members of the ...l family. A week hence the Queen ...ds to Balmoral.

...me Patti has arrived at her Welsh ...raig-y-nos castle, and received a ...enthusiastic reception. Triumphal ... had been erected, all the people turn... to welcome the famous singer, and ...illage band escorted her to the castle.

...ord Beaconsfield, in one of his novels, ...ys the House of Lords resembles a house ...f butlers. This was emphatically true as regards the personal appearance of Lord Redesdale, the far and justly-famed chairman of committees of the Upper House, whose death is recorded this week. On one occasion his lordship went to pay his wine merchant's bill; on leaving he was presented with a £10 note. "What is this for?" asked his lordship. "Oh, it is what we always allow the butler," was the reply. The story goes that his lordship took the money, and ever afterwards paid his wine bill himself.

Princess Louise is interesting herself in a movement for establishing a colony in Kaffraria, South Africa, and the first batch of emigrants will shortly leave England.

Mr. Gladstone, before leaving Hawarden for London, attended a cooking class, and advocated thrift and economy in the management of the home.

The Duke of Edinburgh having lost a favorite collie, the Queen sent a special messenger to the Dogs' home at Battersea in search of the dog. "Sandy," was speedily discovered among his plebeia brethren, and was at once safely conducted to Windsor castle.

The key presented to the Queen at the opening of the Colonial exhibition is six inches in length, fashioned in burnished gold, and set off with enamel and precious stones.

Worth Remembering.

There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddell, of Orton, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external pain. d w

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says: I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I ever used for rheumatism. d w

WHO WAS RIGHT?

The Remarks Which Mr. Parnell Repudiated in Parliament.

Cincinnati, May 26.—Mr. Parnell's speech, referred to by Mr. Trevelyan in the House of Commons last night, was delivered in this city on Feb. 20, 1880, and was reported by one of the most rapid and accurate stenographers in the United States. The paragraph alluded to by Mr. Trevelyan when he quoted Mr. Parnell with saying he "would not rest till the last link that connected Ireland with England had been broken," is in the following words:

"When we have undermined English misgovernment we have paved the way for Ireland to take her place among the nations of the earth and let us not forget that this is the ultimate goal at [which all we Irishmen aim. None of us, whether we are in America or in Ireland or wherever we may be, will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."

[NOTE—A synopsis of the discussion upon the foregoing matter will be found in the report of the Home Rule debate in the British House of Commons last night, on the editorial page of this issue.]

THE FAVORITE WINS THE DERBY.

Ormonde, Ridden by Archer, Heads the String of Three-Year-Olds.

London, May 26.—The race for the Derby stakes was run at Epsom today and won by the Duke of Westminster's bay colt Ormonde, R. Peck's chestnut colt The Bard, 2nd, and Y. R. Graham's brown colt St. Mirin, 3rd. The following is a summary of the race:—

Duke of Westminster's bay colt Ormonde (Archer)..... 1
R. Peck's chestnut colt The Bard (Wood).... 2
Y. R. Graham's brown colt St. Mirin (Cannon)..... 3

The starters were: Lord Zetland's grey colt Grey Friars (Cannon), Sir F. Johnstone's bay colt Scherzo (F. Barrett) G Lambert's bay colt Chelsea, (Goater), the Duke of Westminster's black colt Coracle (Webb), and H. Knowles' bay colt Happy Rover (Spencer).

Ormonde won the Hundred Guineas stakes at Newmarket, and since then has been a hot favorite for the Derby, which he won handily. The weather today was showery with sunshine alternating. The wind was quite strong and the track heavy. The usual picnic scenes attended the race. Enormous crowds came from all directions both by rail, vehicle and afoot. More than the usual number of Americans were present. Several splendidly equipped coaches which were driven down from London, were entirely occupied by Americans. Among these were Mr. Mackay, Mr. Henry Watterson, Mr. Sulivan, Consul-General Waller, Mr. Penfield and Mr. Morgan, of Springfield. The English nobility attended the race in great numbers.

As stated, Fred. Archer, the wellk nown jockey rode the winner. He also rode him for the Two Thousand Guineas stakes.

Petroleum in Beloochistan.

London, May 26.—The government has intimated its intention of retaining possession of the territory in Beloochistan on which valuable petroleum deposits have been found. Already many wells are in operation and a considerable amount of English capital has been invested in machinery, etc., with view to the further development of the oil interest.

The Penitentiary Revolt.

Montreal, May 26.—[Special.]—Messrs A. Ouimet, Q. C., and C. P. Davidson, Q. C., went to St. Vincent de Paul this morning for the purpose of holding a preliminary investigation into the circumstances connected with the recent revolt and Viau's escape, so as to obtain evidence for the trials of Viau, Holden, Munday and Peters, which comes up at the next term of the court of Queen's Bench.

Quebec Legislature.

Quebec, May 26.—In legislature yesterday, on motion to go into supply, Mr. Gagnon moved in amendment, censursng the government for returning to Forget & Co., $30,000 forfeited by the them to the province. The amendment was lost by 35 to 10. Hon. Mr. Mercier claimed that there were too few judges in Montreal, but the attorney-general said that none could be appointed just now. The bill to abolish the railway commissioner was passed.

A Stubborn Prize Fight.

Troy, N.Y., May 26.—A prize fight took place early this morning in a small hotel 10 miles from this city, between Jack Williams, an Englishman hailing from Boston, and weighing 133 lbs., and Jack Davis who belongs in Hartford, Conn. The latter is some twenty pounds heavier than Williams. About one hundred sporting men were present. The fight was for $100 a side. In the eleventh round Davis received a knock out blow in the jaw and the fight was given to Williams.

Last Minute Despatches.

A disastrous fire occurred in the large brick and stone structure on the corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, this morning. The loss will approximate $1,000,000. The building was filled with matter of the most inflammable description. Several firemen were injured.

King George of Greece is arranging to make a tour abroad.

Premier Trioupis proposes limiting the number of members of the Greek chamber of deputies to 150.

The Porte declares there is no foundation for the report that conspiracy exists at Sofia for the assassination of Prince Alexander and Prime Minister Karavelof.

A. W. Godson, who has been one of the largest city contractors in Toronto, was blacklisted by the city council last night owing to the Garrison Creek sewer revelations before County Judge McDougall. This is the second contractor blacklisted within a month.

Drs. Kingston and Lachepelle, and Ald. Gray of the central board of health, Montreal, went to Quebec last evening to watch the new health bill before the Private bills committee today.

The Chicago grand jury is determined to indict nearly all the persons arrested and confined in connection with the affair of Haymarket square.

The Montreal stock market was weak today with little doing; no investment orders.

William Collins, of Maryville, N. B., was drowned in the Nashwaak, the other day. He was crossing the river on some logs, in order to catch the train for home, when he fell in and was drowned in four feet of water.

W. A. Andrews, a real estate dealer, is being tried in Toronto for perjury in connection with an alleged fraudulent bill of sale.

Alex. McGillies, an Ontario man, was fatally injured by the fall of a tree in Vancouver, B. C. week before last. He was well known in the Northwest and was a member of the first Red River expeditionary force in 1870.

Nova Scotia customs officers are making another spurt in enforcing the law. They have seized the schooner Duntulm for smuggling near Baddeck, C. B., and the schooner Libbie J. at Parrsboro, N. S., for the same offence.

The new Cuban loan has been fully subscribed in Madrid.

Forty-nine thousand immigrants arr... in the United States during Apri... 229,000 for the ten months ending A...

One hundred kegs of powder explode... a flat car at the Soddy mines, Tenn., ye... terday. Two cars and a locomotive were wrecked and Wm. Lloyd, David Harper, and Ike Ramsey were blown to atoms.

The French technical commission which recently inspected the Panama canal have unanimously affirmed that there will be no difficulty in the construction of the canal without locks.

The Toronto Rink Music hall was tested last night by the monster festival chorus of nearly nine hundred voices, and was found satisfactory. The building will hold 3,500 persons.

The Chicago police made two arrests last evening which they consider important. A capture was made on North Paul street of a quantity of dynamite and a bomb. Two revolvers and a Winchester rifle were also found.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler near Deshler, Ohio, yesterday, the engineer was killed and three persons fatally and three others seriously injured.

Eight thousand striking tailors are still out in New York. They propose to start co-operative shops.

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Last Evening—Large Attendance.

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Second Day's Session — Interesting Papers Read in the Section Meetings

Yesterday was the second day's session of the Royal Society of Canada. No business was transacted at the formal general meeting of the society, but the different sections held meetings and several interesting papers were read.

SECTION IV.

This section is devoted to geological and biological sciences. Sir Wm. Dawson, president of the section and president-elect of the English Royal Society, read an interesting paper, of which the following is a synopsis:

The subject of the address was the indebtedness of American Geological Science to Canada. The peculiar position of Canada was natural. It has a vast territory with varied geological features and great scope for geological work. It has comparatively few workers, small facilities in the way of libraries and laboratories for aiding original research, little money assistance to original workers, and defective means of publication. Still, in many lines of geological work it has taken a leading part, even in comparison with the neighbouring republic which is endowed in every respect with tenfold greater advantages. Reference was made to the excellent work done by Bigsby, Buddeley, Bayfield and others in very early times, in exploring and classifying the older geological formations, and to the sound and clear conclusions arrived at by these men respecting the old crystalline rocks and their relations to those succeeding them. This was followed by the great and unparalleled work of Sir William Logan, in testimony of which we have given the names Laurentian and Huronian to the two oldest groups of rocks. In the same geological formations, Canada has contributed the material for the discussion of the oldest forms of life, and for the classification of older crystalline formations prepared by Dr. Sterry Hunt, as well as for his truly great and important researches in chemical geology. For Canada was also claiming the first great advance in the discovery and arrangement of American cambrian fossils. The labours of Hart, Bailey and Matthew in this field were referred to. In the field of Siluro-cambrian, Silurian and Devonian fossils, Hall stands preeminent, but may in some sense be claimed as a Canadian writer, and Billings, whose work was wholly Canadian, stands only second to Hall. The work done by some purely Canadian geologists in the disentanglement of the Quebec group, and the preeminence of Canada in Devonian plants and insects, as well as the important work done in fossils proper were then noticed. In carboniferous geology Canada has taken the lead in the discovery and description of the land animals of that period, has done much in the exploration of its flora and more than any other part of America in the discrimination of its subdivisions by fossil remains. In the later formations the works of Mr. Richardson, Dr. Selywn, Dr. G. M. Dawson, Dr. Bell and others in the cretaceous and laramie rocks have contributed to the solution of many points long agitated in the United States and in Europe. Mr. Whiteaves has contributed much to their invertebrate palaeontology, and their fossil plants, as described in the Transactions of society, have thrown great and unexpected light on the successes of the mezoroic and early Tertiary floras. In pleistocene geology the themes at present agitated are so extreme and conflicting that the moderate views impressed on Canadian geologists by the unequalled examples of glacial phenomena in their own country are scarcely as yet appreciated; but Canada may at least claim the first place in America on the working up of the first fossiles of the pleistocene beds. The address was too detailed to admit of a satisfactory abstract. He closed with an exhortation to our young men of science to press forward in the race and keep up the reputation of their country, and to our public men to see that expenditure for scientific work was not limited by a slavish utilitarianism which defeats its own ends.

REV—

then delivered an address to the section concerning the purity of river ice. He showed that the ice formed in impure water could not be a fit article of consumption. Different members of the section expressed their agreement with the reverend gentleman as to the danger of permitting such ice to be used.

An interesting paper on the "Illustrations of the Fauna of the St. John Group" by G. F. Matthew, was read, referring to the Smaller Eyed Tribolites of Division I., with a synopsis of the range of the species in this division. A note being appended referring to the origin and use of the term "St. John Group," and of the alternative name "Acadian Group."

Prof. L. W. Bailey read a paper on the "Silurian System of Northern Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec," showing that though the rocks of the Silurian System were among the first to be identified in the Acadian basin, and are widely spread over the northern counties of New Brunswick and the adjoining districts of Maine and Quebec, determining in each case regions well known for their fertility and scenic beauty, no definite information has until recently been had either as to the limits of the formation, the order of succession of its members, or their relations to overlying and underlying groups. The supposed base of the formation, however, on the southern side having been in 1879 recognized in New Brunswick, as occurring on the Baccaquemic river in Carleton County, the author of this paper was led last summer to study and to institute a comparison between the facts there revealed and those detailed by Sir W. E. Logan as marking what was regarded by him as the base of the formation along its northern margin, more particularly in the region of Lake Temiscouata, in the Province of Quebec. Further resemblances suggested by descriptions of the geology of the Fish River region in Aroostook County, Maine, by Packard and Hitchcock, but in which a portion of the rocks were regarded as Devonian, led this also to be included in the areas to be reviewed. The results of the review, as embodied in the paper, will, if sustained, lead to important changes in the delineation of the geological maps referring to these regions, to different conclusions as to the relations of the Silurian and Quebec groups in the Temiscouata district, and, in the case of Northern Maine, the abandonment of a Devonian basin as occurring about the Fish River Lakes. They also indicate the necessity of a careful revision of the section lying between the head of Lake Temiscouata and Riviere du Loup and the connection of this section with that explored by Ells and others in the Gaspe Peninsula.

Dr. G. M. Dawson read a paper on "Certain Borings in Manitoba and the North-West Territory," which was listened to with interest. The secretary of the section, Mr. J. F. Whiteaves, then read a paper by Mr. E. Gilpin, jr., inspector of mines on the carboniferous marine limestone formation of the East River, Pictou county, N.S., describing the carboniferous marine limestone and gypsum of this district as extending eastwardly from Glengarry station on the Intercolonial Railway to the valley of the East River, which they occupy as a long tongue extending to the south, and as passing from Springville to the edge of the Pictou coal field.

These measures rest on upper silurian and cambro-silurian strata and are succeeded by the higher subdivisions of the carboniferous. The general arrangement of the principal gypsum and limestone beds is given, and a section from surveys by the writer. The maximum thickness of the formation is estimated at 2,750 feet. Analyses are given of the principal limestone beds, which tend to show that the lower beds are sometimes magnesian, but that generally speaking carbonate of magnesia is sparingly present in the limestones of the district described.

A paper by D. P. Penhallow was read on the "mechanism of the movement in Cucurbita, Vitis and Robinia in which the author points to the condition of our knowledge of this subject, at the time when Darwin first published his observations about 21 years since, and shows the very great advances which have since been made, especially with reference to the mechanical value of tissue elements and the continuing of protoplasm throughout all living tissues.

A very learned paper on "A Natural System of Mineralogy" was read by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, which produced some discussion.

"Le choix d'une projection pour la carte du Canada," by Mr. E. Deville, proved a valuable contribution, as was also a "Memoir on Time Reckoning for the Twentieth Century," by Mr. Sandford Fleming. This paper was prepared by request for the Smithsonian Institution and read by their permission. Mr. Fleming advanced many powerful arguments in favour of the twenty-four system, and showed the great irregularity of the present methods of computing time in the different portions of the universe. He referred to the unanimity of the International Congress which took place in Washington in the autumn of 1884, at which twenty-four countries were represented, and expressed himself as gratified that Americans in particular had seen the advantage of a change, and with their usual practicability were about to lead the van in the proposed reform. From General Manager Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he was glad to learn by a letter which he held in his hand that the company would run on the new time computation, beginning with the first through passenger train for British Columbia. Mr. Fleming's paper was listened to with considerable interest and attention by those present.

Section 2—The following was read in Section 2:

1. "Local self-government in Canada," by J. G. Bourinot, Honorary Secretary. This is a historical study and gives a sketch of the origin and growth of the municipal system of Canada. Such a review being suggested by a careful perusal of the valuable series of essays appearing from the press of the John Hopkins University in the State of Maryland. These studies are remarkable for the information they give on a subject to which historians of the United States have not hitherto devoted sufficient attention. The papers that have already appeared with respect to the local institutions of Virginia, of Maryland and of the New England States enable us to follow step by step the progress of the people in self-government. Under the conviction that a similar paper on local government in Canada may be of some value to students of political science in the absence of any work or treatise hitherto devoted to the subject, Mr. Bourinot endeavours to evolve out of a chaos of old documents and statutes such facts as may give a tolerably accurate idea of the gradual development of those local municipal institutions on which must always rest in a great measure the whole fabric of popular liberty. The paper first reviews the illiberal system that prevailed in the days of the French regime, and gives a digest of the various ordinances which provided for the local necessities of the country in the absence of anything like the townships of New England. Then comes a sketch of the establishment of the townships, parishes, ridings and counties of the provinces of British North America, and of the slow development of local government under British administration. The conclusion is devoted to a summary of the leading features of the municipal institutions that now exist throughout the Dominion.

The following papers were also read before this section:

2. Historical Record of the St. Maurice Forges, by F. C. Wurtele.

3 The Lost Atlantis, by Dr. Daniel Wilson.

4. Some Notes on Canadian Ethnology.

5. The Emotions; their place in mind, with special reference to some ancient and modern theories, by Prof. Lyall.

6. Noted Journeys in Rupert's Land and Beyond, by Prof. Bryce.

7. Malcolm and Margaret, a poem by Dr. A. McD. Dawson.

To-day's Proceedings.

The following papers will be read to-day in Section 4:—

1. "On some recent additions to the list of Canadian ferns." By Dr. T. G. W. Burgess (of London, Ont.)

2. "Une etude geologique sur les phenomenes de contact entre les formations Siluriennes et Archeennes de la province de Quebec." By l'Abbe J. C. W. Laflamme (of Quebec.)

3. On some marine invertebrata from the Pacific coast of Canada. By J. F. Whiteaves.

4. On the fossil flora of the Laramie

7. On Drift Deposits in New Brunswick. By R. Chalmers, communicated by Dr. G. M. Dawson.

Some other important papers are yet to be read in the other sections. It is the intention of the members of the society to wind up, if possible, the reading of papers before the different sections early to-day in order to hold the general closing meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which the election of officers will take place, and the routine business be wound up.

FOR THE SUMMER.

The choicest quality of "Western" sugar cured Hams and Boneless Bacon at Dominion Dairy, 200 Sparks street.

W. H. ADAMS.

WEATHER REPORT.

Ottawa, 26th, 8.30 p.m.—The slight depression which developed on Monday, occasioning rain and strong winds, has apparently grown deeper, and to-day witnessed a further descent in the barometer, the reading showing 29·64 inches, accompanied by a rising in the wind's velocity, and a veering of the vane from north to west, backing to northwest. The sky was almost completely overcast, and the amount of sunshine registered was again very much below the average, while the weather continued fair and squally. There is very little change in temperature and readings are nearly identical with those of yesterday, the shade thermometer registering a *maximum* to 56 degrees, and a *minimum* of 42 degrees. The wind has now lulled.

Toronto.

PROBABILITIES

Toronto, 27th, 1 a.m.—Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh southwest winds; mostly fair, warmer weather, with a few showers.

Lower St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly westerly; clearing warmer weather.

Gulf—Moderate to fresh south to west winds; fair, warmer weather.

Maritime—Fresh southwest and west winds; fine, warmer weather.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Windsor.—J. M. Platt, M. P., Picton; John D. Sibbald, Regina; Jas. Fleming, M.P., Brampton; A. H. Johnson Castleford; Dr. Bryce, Winnipeg; F. L. Cox, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.; G. A. Perry, J. A. Simpson, Coteau Landing; W. Bailey, Montreal; Thomas P. Foran, Aylmer: C. Peare, Patterson; D. Regan, London; O. Greig, High River; T. F. Hughes, Sutton, Coldfield, England; George Hilliard, M.P., Peterboro; A. Mutchmore, Gananoque; Jas. Dyke, C. E. Matthews, Montreal.

Cholera Preventive.

In order to withstand Cholera and such like epidemics a perfect purity of blood, and the proper action of the stomach are required. To insure that end, in the cheapest, most available and complete manner, use McGregor's Speedy Cure for Dyspepsia and Impure Blood. There is no purer, safer, or more reliable remedy in existence for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, etc. Ask your neighbour or any person who has used it. Sold by E. D. Martin, druggist, 225 Rideau street, and H. F. MacCarthy, 290 Wellington street. Trial bottle given free.

SESSIONAL, DEPA... N...

—The Printing ... this morning at 11 ...

—The Public ... will meet to-day ... the Cook-Mills sc... ventilated.

—Sir Hector La... formed a correspo... would probably ... Tuesday or Wedne...

—Mr. Tasse will ... ernment on Friday ... of the Government ... minority in Ontar... the Senate.

—Sir Hector La... move that on Mon... measures shall ha... other measures af... tions put by mem...

—The *Free* ... previous" yesterd... the bill regarding ... printing bureau ... The bill came ... yesterday afternoo...

—Hon. J. H. P... ways and Canals, ... his recent illness ... his seat yest rd... ceived a warm re... on both sides of t...

—On Friday ... enquire whether t... received a report ... Labelle, entrusted ... France, in the in... and if so is it thei... same before Parlia...

—On motion to ... night Mr. Davies m... with a view of "... Arran soap-bubble ... Opposition had ... listen to his milk ... and mis-statement ...

—Mr. Tasse, M... question of a prope... Canadian Pacific ... motion is made to ... of Supply. The c... already decided to ... manner that grea... tory.

—Yesterday Sir ... troduced a bill fou... tions respecting t... Railway Company, ... time. He presente... list of the shareho... the tenders called ... mat on asked for ... The capital of the ... 000, on which ten ... has been paid.

—On Thursday ... move the House in ... Whole to consid... granting a land su... to the Manitoba and ... way for the complet... from Shell Mouth, ... Northwest Central; ... sidy to the Northwe... commencing at Bra... to Battleford, 450 ... Wood Mountain a... way, 240 miles.

—Dr. Cameron ... tables on Mr. Davies ... sion on the Cape ... Tuesday. Mr. Davi... Prince Edward Islan... railways, and led t... that Cape Breton ha... sisted by the Govern... admitted that the Is... ed the 210 miles refe... pointed out that the ... generously allowed t... ment to liquidate the ... was silenced. The ... society might also fo... from characterizing t... deserves to be.

—Yesterday ...

PERSON...

Mr. MacTavish's con... improved yesterday.

Lt.-Col. Montizamb... Quebec, is in the city.

Dr. Lavalle, warden ... Penitentiary, was in th...

Always First ...

By a sudden stroke ... anybody or anything m... prominence, but the pr... there. The wrecks of b... along shore. Yet ... Porous Plaster stands ... head of the entire cl... remedies. It has rece... awards at every impor... tional exhibition, incl... Paris, New York, Phi... bourne, Mantazas and ... passes all others in qui... efficiency and cleanliness.

Rev. M. Scott, pastor ... gregational church, Ch... asked to resign. The ... charged are again smokin... riding a bicycle.

cts and Reasons.

uced by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and by Nothing Else so Perfectly.

invigorates sufferers | nguor, weakness, and

agical effect in curing ous disorders. the blood the taint of ctive disease, Heredi-

e system the baneful which is as serious as

generates the life cur- e corruption of con-

cretory organs, effects impurities from the new, rich, and pure. sufferers from thin tality.

It saves, by its thorough purification of the blood, from Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, and Tubercular Consumption.

It cures Scrofulous affections of the Liver and Kidneys, and their symptoms, Jaundice and Dropsy.

It cures Scrofulous Catarrh, Itching Humors, and the purulent Sores caused by Scrofula.

It clears and improves the complexion.

It neutralizes the poisons left in the system by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

It is, in short, an unfailing remedy for all disorders arising from impurity of the blood, where such disorders have not become so deeply seated as to be beyond all human aid.

s that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA ossesses over all Others.

the most efficacious d tonic drugs known g which are the Sarsaparilla, Yellow he Iodides of Potas-

centrated medicine, estly compounded so e highest degree of niformity. hearty endorsement the medical profes- t as a standard phar- on, and prescribe it

isonous minerals or gs, the use of which in the many crude sold as alteratives, e system often worse y are offered to cure. than any other, but heapest blood-purify- world, even were its reater, since it is the eal, lasting good."

It has been before the public for nearly forty years, and has constantly grown in popular favor, both at home and abroad, until there is hardly a place in the civilized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous cures.

It has been used in, and approved by, at least 4,000,000 families in the United States, and 7,000,000 throughout the world. Women have especial reasons for commending it.

It has proven its potency in curing obstinate, deeply-seated, and long-standing diseases caused by vitiation of the blood. It must not, however, be expected and is not claimed that a single bottle will cure such cases; but patients should persevere in the use of this remedy until a radical cure is effected.

It is the only blood-purifier that has won and retained the confidence of the people of all tropical countries, where such medicines are much required.

It is the only medicine of its class that sailors, as a rule, have any faith in—and they are right.

r's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

? & CO., [Analytical Chemists] LOWELL, MASS.

l by all Druggists: Price $1.00, six bottles for $5.

TERPRIZE.

ive Association of agmen.

who has arrived in result of one year's rth-West before the ior. His design has e work of the unem- ow supported by the our societies of Eng- e rich soil of the at they may become

Captain Palliser workingmen, Scotch who have established th-West. These say rtizans should not le-handed, but they

Captain Palliser's ld acquire townships containing 144 farms be worked on the co- ier Canadian Govern- the first year or two.

DIAN FARMERS

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NT OF CAPITAL

ed at $250,000 a town- Workingmen's Trade ties in England and hips free on the

ST. THOMAS' ACADEMY.

Although the students of the College of Ottawa have gained so much renown in the athletic world, it must not, for a moment be imagined that due attention is not given to the exercise of the mental faculties. Not only do scrimmages, but very hard ones, take place in the unbloody world of the mind. Perhaps nothing would better show the truth of our assertion than a short account of the proceedings of the society whose name is at the head of this article. St. Thomas' Academy is a society formed in connection with the course of philosophy of the College. Its members are the present "philosophers," and its directors, the Rev. Fathers Filliatre and Nilles, the professors of philosophy. The society was organized late last year, and but few meetings were held, so this may well be called the first year of the society's existence, and even now it gives signs of great future strength. The object of the society is the improvement that must accrue, to its members, from a free interchange of thought on all the great questions of the day that have their roots in philosophy; and how very few of them have not? To attain this end a series of meetings are held during the scholastic year, at which meetings a discussion is held or a paper read on some one of the many questions which agitate the philosophical world. When the Academy was reorganized in September last the following gentlemen were elected to be the office bearers for the year: President, Mr. Chas. Murphy, of Ottawa; Vice-President, Mr. A. E. Lussier, Ottawa; and Secretary, Mr. C. F. Hamilton, of North Sydney, Cape Breton. The discussions throughout the year have been most interesting, the members displaying a zeal in arguing that must have been very pleasing to their rev. directors.

The following are some of the subjects which have been treated by the society: "Can an Atheist really exist?" "The effects of scepticism," "By what criterion do we know truth?" "Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are useless and should not be encouraged." "Suspension of Right." "Which is the best [illegible] Genesis [illegible] development of the idea of God." "Evolution, is it tenable as a system?" "Physical proofs of God's existence." The student who upholds the thesis has to refute any objection or answer any question that may be put to him by the members, and afterwards, it is decided by vote whether or not the society thinks he has succeeded in repelling the attacks made upon him. At the conclusion of each meeting one of the rev. directors shows its bearing of the question treated in regard to the actions of men at the present time. This partial list of subjects clearly points out the scope and objects of the society It shows that when students leave Ottawa College they have learned to stand contradiction and to meet difficulties and objections, and are thus at least somewhat prepared for the great battle of life. They know what the world is and are ready to fight it on its own ground. They have been taught that the conversation of the world is not of Latin and Greek roots, nor of the parabola, but of something much more practical. These discussions opens the young man's mind to what he may expect to hear of when he moves in society, and he learns that his conversations and judgments are important, because on them, in fact, may depend his eternal well-being. His faith may depend on his being able to refute an objection. In our day perhaps no questions are so freely and so unremittingly discussed by the great majority as those concerning society and social right. These social questions, as may be seen receive due attention from the members of St. Thomas' Academy. Its members hear most of those burning issues discussed from a solid, philosophical basis without any play on words or "beating about the bush," and thus early form a correct judgment on them, and hence not only cannot be so easily carried away by the eloquence of so-called orators, but are prepared to speak the truth and to instruct the people as to what they are to believe in regard to those questions. Next year it is the intention of the reverend directors to enlarge the field of labour of the society by allowing gentlemen of the city who may wish to take part in the meetings of the society to do so. Many of our young men should avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered them of gaining for themselves a correct notion of all these really important questions of our time. The result would be that not only Ottawa but all Canada would be benefited.

The society is to be congratulated on the success it has already achieved, and we bespeak for it many more seasons of good and lasting work.

REMOVED.

Mrs. Brock has removed to her new premises, next to Mr. Dan Doyle, By Ward Market, and has, as usual, constantly on hand a large stock of new fruits, new vegetables, choice poultry, cheese, hams, eggs, etc. She wishes to thank her present and past customers for their patronage and to assure them that in her new shop every courtesy will be extended and every want supplied.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.— Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 35.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT for the current half year being at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM upon the paid up stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in Montreal, and at its Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, 16th June next. The chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE HAGUE,
General Manager.

Montreal, 27th April, 1886.

SHAREHOLDERS IN OTTAWA and vicinity will find their Dividend Warrants awaiting them at the Banking House, Metcalfe street, on and after the 1st day of June next.

W. H. ROWLEY,
Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., 27th April, 1886.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets

Specially reported from Board of Trade official report by J. B. BESSEY, Grain Broker, Room L, G. N. W. Telegraph Buildings, Ottawa.
Telephone Connection. May 26

	Opening.	High't	Low's't	Closing.	Prev day's Clos'g.
Wheat—					
Cash..	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
May..	.....	.....	.....	73⅞	73⅞
June..	74	74⅛	73⅜	74⅛	74⅛
July..	75⅛	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	75⅞
Aug...	.....	77⅜	76½	77¼	76⅝
Corn—					
Cash..	.....	.....	.....	.....	35¼
May..	.....	.....	.....	35⅝	35¼
June..	36	36¼	.....	36¼	36
July..	36⅝	37⅛	.....	37	36¾
Oats—					
Cash..	.....	.....	.....	.....	27⅞
May..	.....	27½	.....	27⅛	27⅝
June..	.....	27½	.....	27⅜	27⅜
July..	.....	27¼	.....	27½	27⅛
Pork—					
Cash..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50
May..	.....	8 50	.....	8 47½	8 47½
June..	8 45	8 50	.....	8 47½	8 47
July..	8 55	8 62½	.....	8 57½	8 6 ½
Aug...	8 65	8 72½	.....	8 67½	8 67½
Lard—					
Cash..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 87½
May..	.....	5 90	.....	5 87½	5 87½
June..	.....	5 90	.....	5 87½	5 90
July..	.....	5 97½	.....	5 95	5 97½
S. Rib—					
Cash..	.....	.....	.....	5 25	.....
May..	.....	.....	.....	5 25	5 27½
June..	.....	.....	.....	5 25½	5 27½
July..	.....	.....	.....	5 32	5 32½

Wheat curb ....., puts 75⅝, calls 76⅛ July.
Hog receipts—28,000.
Mercury 56 above, clear.
Visible supply grain—Wheat 37,814,315, corn 7,587,292, oats 1,523,217 bushels.
London, 4 p.m.—Consols 101 14-16 money; bonds 113⅜; C P. 65⅜; N. Y C. 103⅜; Ill. C. 140; Erie 25⅜.
Beerbohm reports floating cargoes of wheat slow; cargoes on passage quiet.
Mark Lane wheat quiet.
Liverpool spot wheat weak; No. 2 red spring, a penny cheaper.
Imports to U. K. past week, wheat 255,000 quarters; flour 105,000 to 110,000 barrels.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, May 26th, 4 p.m.

STOCKS.	A'd	O'd	Sales.
Bk of Montreal	.....	.....	
xd	208¾	208½	25 at 208½
Ontario Bank....	.....	.....	
xd	117½	116	
Bk du Peuple...	100	95	
Molsons Bank...	129	126	
Bank of Toronto.	.....	.....	
xd	197	196	
Merchants' Bank	.....	.....	
xd	122	121½	
Union Bank.....	.....	.....	
Bk of Commerce.	121	120	50 at 120½
Can Pacific Ry..	64¾	64¼	
Montreal Tel Co.	126	125½	25 at 127, 25 at 126¾, 50 at 126½, 50 at 126¼, 150 at 126
Richelieu & Ont Nav Co.....	75	74½	25 at 74½, 50 at 74¾
City Pass Ry....	155	154½	125 at 153¾, 50 at 153¾, 50 at 154¼, 25 at 154½, 21 at 154
Montreal Gas Co	195½	194¾	
Canada Cotton Co	90	81	
Dundas Cotton Co	70	60	
N. W. Land Co..	75s	72-6	

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-COFFEE HOUSE-

Mr. and Mrs. Acres, late of the Royal Exchange, have opened up their new Dining Room, 112 Sparks Street. The public are invited to give them a trial.

Hours for Meals on Sundays:
Breakfast.....9 to 10 a. m.
Dinner.....1.30 to 2.30 p. m.
Tea.....5 to 6 p. m.

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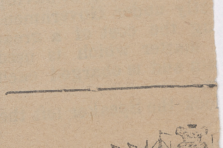

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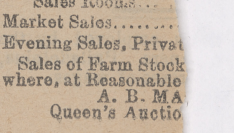

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VOL. V., PART I.]

ON THE NEED OF COMBINED ACTION FOR THE TRANSLATION AND PUBLICATION OF FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC MEMOIRS.

By C. DAVISON, M.A., and E. F. J. LOVE, B.A.

BIRMINGHAM: HERALD PRESS, UNION STREET.

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VOL. V., PART I.]

On the Need of Combined Action for the Translation and Publication of Foreign Scientific Memoirs.

By C. Davison, M.A., and E. F. J. Love, B.A.

[Read before the Society, May 13th, 1886.]

So far as we know only one systematic attempt has yet been made to supply English translations of foreign scientific literature; that of Richard Taylor, in his well-known *Scientific Memoirs*. Taylor's first volume was completed in 1837, and in it alone he succeeded in carrying out his original plan of issuing annual volumes in quarterly parts. The work languishing for lack of subscribers, the second volume was not published until 1841; the third appeared two years later; the fourth in 1846; and the fifth (and last) in 1852, when the work of translation was transferred to other hands. Evidently Taylor's *Scientific Memoirs*, though of great and permanent value, failed at the time to supply a real want in English science. The causes of this failure appear to be:—

1st. The work being the enterprise chiefly of a single individual was necessarily limited in magnitude, in range of subjects, and in the variety of the original languages.*

* Out of the 125 memoirs, 43 are translated from the French, 77 from the German, 4 from the Italian, and 1 from the Swedish; 64 were translated by R. Taylor, or without acknowledged assistance, 23 by W. Francis, and 38 by eighteen others. Of the 3,354 pages contained in the five volumes, 45·1 per cent. were translated by R. Taylor, 19·9 per cent. by W. Francis, 35 per cent. by others; 75·1 per cent. are devoted to Experimental and Mathematical Physics, 9·1 to Chemistry, 9·4 to Biology, and 6·4 to Geology.

2nd. The want of any system in the choice of memoirs.

3rd. The want of classification; memoirs on different subjects being published together in the same volume.

To a certain extent Taylor's work was taken up and continued by the editors of the *Philosophical Magazine*, who had always, however, devoted much of their space to abstracts of foreign papers, and occasionally even supplied translations in full. This plan was now largely extended, and the quantity of translated matter in the *Philosophical Magazine* (partly done under the direction of the editors and English contributors, partly communicated for translation by the authors themselves) rapidly increased. This, however, necessarily limited the space available for original work, and accordingly we find that the *average* amount of translated matter per annum has shown a steady diminution since 1871; and this in spite of the fact that the number of papers communicated for translation by their authors previous to that year was comparatively small.

Several other scientific journals devote a part of their space to accounts of foreign work. The *Geological Magazine* reserves on an average less than seven pages out of every hundred for this purpose, chiefly for abstracts and reviews, sometimes, but rarely, for translations. The *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* devotes about one-seventh of its space to translations, in addition to numerous short abstracts. The *Chemical News* allots nineteen pages out of every hundred to foreign work, about one-third being translated in full.* The *Chemical Society's Journal* gives brief abstracts of all papers, both English and foreign, bearing on Chemistry, but no translations of any length.

In spite, however, of these various agencies, a considerable number of highly important memoirs remain untranslated, and therefore practically unknown to many English scientists.

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* These results are calculated on an average of the last five years.

It is thus clear—

That there is a serious want of skilled translations of foreign scientific literature;

That scientific journals supply this want to a very limited extent, and in an irregular manner;

That individual effort is inadequate to the undertaking owing to its magnitude, difficulty, and cost.

What is required is that *every memoir of importance shall be translated into English, and the work so done that the translations may be referred to with as much confidence as the originals.*

To attain this end combined action of some sort is absolutely necessary; whether it take the form of a special Society, or of a Committee of some existing Association. This is hardly the place for discussing in any detail the constitution of such a Society or Committee, yet it may be well to mention a few principles which in our opinion should guide its working:

The memoirs to be translated should be chosen by a responsible Committee, and not left to individual taste or discretion.

The work should be done voluntarily or at small cost by properly qualified persons, skilled both in the subject-matter of the memoir and in the language in which it is written.

The translations should be published in separate series, each dealing with one particular science.

Among the many advantages which such combined action would offer, we may point out the following:—

The first and most obvious is the possession in the English language of *all* the best work of foreign science. Not only would the time spent in learning the various languages, and in the generally slow process of translation be saved—time which might be devoted to better and less mechanical work—but the translations would probably be more accurate than any that amateurs would care to make for themselves. They would also be made from many different languages. Again, the energy which a worker can at any time command is strictly limited in

amount; if a part of this energy be wasted in the mechanical process of translation, there remains the less at his disposal for understanding and remembering results. Hence the well-known fact that much of what is read in a foreign language is soon and easily forgotten.

Furthermore, the best foreign work would be obtainable within a limited compass. At present it is scattered about in numerous Journals and Transactions, of which very few libraries in this country possess at all a good collection. Being produced at a smaller cost it would become more widely known; and the time spent in searching through innumerable volumes would be saved.

Lastly, such action would have the effect of freeing our Journals from the burden of foreign translation, and leaving them free to assume their true position as the records of our national scientific research.

Scenes of Parliament
Birmingham

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

22 *Albemarle Street, London, W.*

April 30, 1886.

There will be a Meeting of the COUNCIL at this Office on Friday next, May 7, at 3 P.M.

Principal Agenda—

(1.) To confirm the Minutes of the last Meeting.

(2.) To receive a Report from the General Treasurer.

(3.) To receive replies from proposed Sectional Officers, &c., for the Birmingham Meeting.

(4.) To receive Reports from certain Committees of Council.

(5.) To receive Sir Henry Roscoe's acceptance of his nomination as President in 1887 (Manchester).

(6.) To receive a letter from the City of Bath, inviting the Association to meet there in 1888.

(7.) To authorise the distribution of a number of volumes sent by the Montreal Local Committee.

And other business.

A. T. ATCHISON,

Secretary.

British Association for the Advancement of Science,

22 *Albemarle Street, London, W.*

April, 1886.

Sir,

We are directed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science *to announce to you that the Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Association is appointed to commence at Birmingham on Wednesday, the* 1st *of September,* 1886, *under the Presidency of Sir* William Dawson, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Principal of McGill College, Montreal, with the assistance of the Vice-Presidents and other Officers whose names are given in the subjoined list, and to express the earnest desire of the Members of the Association to be honoured by your presence on the occasion of this its fourth visit to Birmingham.*

The Officers of the Association hope to be supported on this, as on many previous occasions, by the personal assistance and written contributions of the Philosophers of other Countries, and they gladly undertake to make preparation for the convenient reception of those distant Friends and Members who may honour them by accepting this invitation and giving notice of their intention to be present at the Meeting.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

J. W. DAWSON, *President Elect.*

DOUGLAS GALTON,
A. G. VERNON HARCOURT, } *General Secretaries.*

A. T. ATCHISON, *Secretary.*

To ~~The Right Hon.~~ The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.C.M.S.I., &c.

[OVER.

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Principal of McGill College, Montreal, Canada.

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