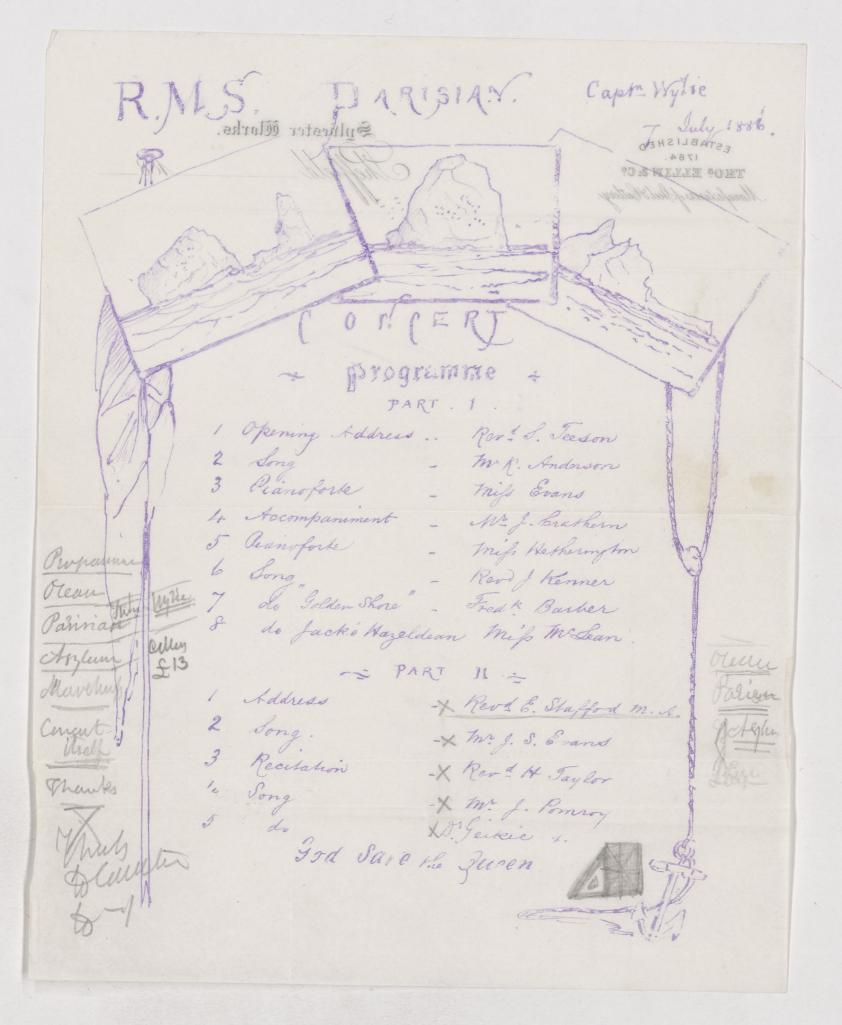
Principal Dawson mchin Colly

# Montreal Poung Men's Christian Association.

Montreal,	1870.
I hereby promise to give to the Montreal Young	Men's Christian Association
for the purpose of a Building Fund, the sum of	8, to be
payable as follows:	
One-Fourth when the Foundation Stone is laid. The Balance in Three equal payments, to be Thirty Months, respectively, from that date.	e made Six Months, Eighteen Months, and
The above promise is given conditionally that	not less than \$25,000
be subscribed by January 1st, 1871.	
NAME,	
Address,	
About \$50,000 will be required.	



Capt Willie Sylvester Works. - July 1886 ESTABLISHED THOS ELLIN & CO Manufacturers of Sheel & Cuttery. programme PART.

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#### SIR JOHN LUBBOCK

L'état de choses dans lequel nous vivons, son histoire, ses traditions, son origine, offrent aux investigations un champ qui n'a d'autres limites que la découverte de la vérité. Des hommes de grand savoir n'ont pas reculé devant cette tâche. Soulevant le voile qui dérobait ces mystères demeurés impénétrables jusqu'à ce jour, ils ont ouvert, par leurs travaux, des routes nouvelles dans l'ordre scientifique, exercé une influence considérable dans le domaine de la philosophie et de l'histoire, et modifié ainsi les données fondamentales de la pensée humaine.

Nous devons à ces porte-flambeau tout le témoignage de notre reconnaissance.

Sir John Lubbock, 4° baronnet, né à Londres le 30 avril 1834, est fils et héritier de Sir John-William Lubbock, de Mitcham Grove, Surrey, et High Elm, Down, Kent, 3° baronnet (1), qui a laissé la réputation d'un astronome et d'un mathématicien remarquable, auquel il a succédé, le 21 juin 1865, et

<sup>(1)</sup> Lubbock (Sir John-William), savant physicien anglais, né à Londres, en 1803, fils d'un négociant qui lui légua le titre de baronnet, fit ses études à l'université de Cambridge et s'adonna surtout aux mathématiques et aux sciences naturelles. En 1829, il fut appelé à lire, devant la Société Royale, un mémoire sur la détermination de l'orbite des comètes, qui lui valut le titre de membre de cette compagnie, dont il devint trésorier en 1830. Il fit ensuite partie de la Société pour la propagation des connaissances utiles, et fut vice-chancelier de l'Université de 1837 à 1842. C'était un de ces hommes rares qui arrivent à une position élevée dans le monde de l'industrie aussi bien que dans celui de la science; son aptitude pour les affaires était égale à son zèle

#### Tablettes Biographiques

de Harriet, fille du lieutenant-colonel George нотнам, de York.

L'origine de la dignité de baronnet remonte à John Lubbock, fils du Rev. William Lubbock, recteur de Lamas, Norfolk, établi à Londres, dans la cité, riche commerçant et banquier, qui fut créé baronnet, le 9 avril 1806, avec réversion, à défaut de postérité mâle, sur son neveu John-William Lubbock. Ce dernier, né en 1774, marchand et banquier de Londres, 2° baronnet, mourut en 1840, laissant pour fils unique Sir John-William, qui lui a succédé comme 3° baronnet.

Après avoir commence ses études dans une institution particulière, et les avoir achevées brillamment à Eton, Sir John Lubbock, à qui ces quelques pages sont consacrées, entra dans la maison de banque de son père dont plusieurs associés étaient subitement tombés malades. C'est ainsi que, suivant la tradition de plusieurs générations de sa famille, il devint, à son tour, en 1856, associé de cet établissement.

Il y a, dans Sir John Lubbock, trois grandes personnalités: le financier, le naturaliste, l'homme politique.

Nous parlerons d'abord du financier, pour rappeler succinc-

pour s'instruire. Il ne mettait pas moins d'ardeur à cultiver son esprit qu'à répandre ses vues grandes et libérales parmi ses concitoyens.

Les travaux les plus remarquables de ce savant sur l'astronomie, les mathématiques, la physique et la géologie, ont paru, sous forme de mémoires, dans les Transactions philosophiques de la Société Royale. Nous citerons, parmi les plus importants: Du pendule et de la précession des équinoxes (1830); Des marées à Londres (1831-1837); Théorie de la lune et des perturbations des planètes (1833); Computation des éclipses (1834); Classification des différentes branches des connaissances humaines (1836); Traité élémentaire des marées (1839). Il a fait, en outre, aux Recueils de la Société d'astronomie et de la Société de géologie (1848), au 'Philosophical Magazine et au Companion to the British Almanach, de nombreuses communications.

(Estrait du Grand Dictionnaire universel de Pierre Larousse.)

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The Committee carried on during 1878

The Committee carried on during 1878 their extended work, SOUTH, WEST, and in CANADA and among the 800.000 Railroad men, the 60,000 College Students, and the 500,000 German Young men In these fields was occupied the entire time of 5 Visitors, 12 volum. teers cooperated with them for brief periods, 510 points were visited 120,000 miles travelled. The entere work including travelling & Office expenses, printing and free distribution of 20,000 Bample Lets on Association rolk, and 41000 Circulars, was carried on with so much economy that it cast during 1878 only \$15.467.00 The Committee closed the year entirely free of debt.

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## STATEMENT FOR 1879.

The work intrusted by the Young Men's Christian Associations of America to their Executive Committee has been prosecuted with energy the past year at the West, in the South and in Canada, among the 30,000 young men in our colleges, and the 800,000 Railroad men. The visitors in each field have been abundantly blessed in their labors. The call for their continued services is more urgent than ever.

- 1. So deeply is the need felt for work among the 500,000 young men of German speaking families that the Committee have arranged that Rev. FREDERICK VON SCHLUEMBACH, their experienced visitor in this field, shall give not merely a few weeks but the entire year to this important service.
- 2. In the work among Railroad men Mr. E. D. INGERSOLL has been employed the past year. As a result, 24 new Railroad Associations have been organized, and in six of these efficient secretaries have been secured to devote all their time to caring for the Railroad Reading Rooms, visiting sick and injured men, and planning and leading social and religious meetings at the Rooms and at the homes of the men.
- 3. In American Colleges and Universities Mr. L. D. WISHARD, the College Secretary of the Committee, has opened correspondence with the students of over 100 institutions, has visited 25 colleges, and reports 10 new Organizations. During the year several hundred young men in these Associations have been converted, and quite a number have given themselves to the ministry.
- 4. In the South, since our visitors began their work, the Associations have grown from 3 to nearly 175. Many of these organizations are new, and need the fostering care of the Committee. Mr. Thos. K. Cree, Traveling Secretary, spent four months in the South during the past year. Many of the Associations were visited, the workers encouraged and at several points a deep work of grace, with many conversions, resulted from the visit. The local Associations, organized through such efforts, have done a noble work this summer in cities afflicted by the yellow fever. The Southern Associations evince a growing interest in the work for colored young men.
- 5. At the West the area for Association work has been steadily increasing. The work of Mr. Robt. Weidensall, Western Secretary, the past year has met with marked success. He visited 85 Associations, and assisted in organizing 30 new ones in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and neighboring States.
- 6. There are 60,000 Commercial Travelers in this country. They are as a class active business young men. A special work in their interest has already been commenced, and the Committee is ready to follow this up to the limit allowed by its treasury.

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BENJAMIN C. WETMORE, New York, Treasurer.
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RICHARD C. MORSE. General Secretary.

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# LANGHAM HOTEL.

The following alterations have been made in the Salle à Manger:-

#### LUNCHEONS.

Hot or Cold Joint	CHE	UNS.						
Hot or Cold Joint							2s.	6d.
Do. do. with Soup							3s.	Od.
DIN	NNE	RS						
Hot Joint with Soun or First								
Hot Joint with Soup or Fish, according to	Menu,	Vegeta	ables,	Salad,	Cheese,	&c.	3s.	6d.
TABLE D'HÔTE, at Separate Tables  Diners recherchés à part according to		•••					5s.	Od.
Diners recherchés à part, according to	Menu						7s.	6d.

# SUPPERS, HOT OR COLD, AFTER THE THEATRES, À LA CARTE.

N.B.—The general public are admitted to all meals in the Salle à Manger and have free use of the magnificent public rooms. Attention is directed to the Langham Suppers, there being but few respectable houses in London where ladies and gentlemen who live in the suburbs can obtain Refreshments after the Theatres.



# The Langham Hotel,

PORTLAND PLACE, W.



→ FIRST FLOOR. →  s. d. s. d.	+ second floor.
Drawing Room, with Bed and Dressing Room, &c 28 0 upwards.	Drawing Room, with Bed and Dressing Room, &c 19
Sitting Rooms and Saloons	Drawing Room and Single Bed Room
→ Third floor. →	Sitting Rooms
Sitting Room, Bed and Dressing Room, &c 26 0 upwards.	+ FOURTH FLOOR.
Bed Room and Dressing Rooms, communicating . 9 6 upwards.	Dressing Room and Bed Room, communicating 9
Bed Rooms 4 0 to 12 0	Bed Rooms 3

#### + UPPER FLOORS.—BED ROOMS, from 3s. +

Extra Beds occupied on the Engand First or Second Floors . Third Floor	2 6	Visitors' Servants' Bed, per night .  Ditto Board, per day (each) Children's Cots	5	d. 0 6 0
+ FIRES, &c.		+ BATES. +		
Sitting Room Fire, per day  Bed "" "  Do. after 6 p.m. "  Dressing Lights  Sitting Room Case	s. d. 2 0 1 6 1 1 6	Hot Baths	 2	d. 0 0 0 6

# SALLE À MANGER, OR GENERAL DINING ROOM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Breakfast, Table d'Hôte		3	d. 6 0
Breakfast, Cold Meat 3 0	,, à la Carte	2	0
Ham and Eggs 3 0 Cold Fowl and Tongue . 3 6		0	

#### LANGHAM HOTEL TARIFF—continued.

Table d'Hôte, 6s.

When Meals are supplied in Bed Rooms, One Shilling per head extra will be charged.

THE HOTEL CONTAINS A SPLENDID GENERAL SALON DE LECTURE, LADIES' SITTING ROOM AND MUSIC ROOM (SPECIALLY RESERVED), GENTLEMEN'S READING AND WRITING ROOM, AND THE FINEST SMOKING ROOM IN LONDON.

N.B.—Spacious Suites of Apartments are especially reserved for Wedding Breakfasts, Regimental and Private Dinners, &c., &c.

## + SERVICE. +

One Shilling and Sixpence per day for each Visitor using the Coffee Room, or Two Shillings each person in Private Apartments.

Casual Visitors, Sixpence per meal.

HE Hotel Company will not be responsible for any property lost in the Hotel unless deposited with the Officials specially appointed to take charge of the same; and Visitors are requested to leave all Valuables at the Cashier's Office, at the same time taking a receipt for them.

Visitors are requested not to pay any money without a bill.

Visitors leaving the Hotel, and giving up apartments, are requested to express their intention before noon, otherwise the apartments and attendance will be charged.

Night Porters and Servants in attendance day and night.

Dogs taken to the rooms will be charged half a guinea a day; proper quarters will be prepared for them below at 2s. 6d. per diem.

N.B.—Visitors bringing in their own refreshments will be charged at Coffee Room prices. Corkage, 2s, 6d, per bottle.

Visitors using the general Sitting Room are requested to leave all Parcels, Great Coats, Hats, Umbrellas, Cloaks, &c., with the Attendant; otherwise the Proprietors will not be responsible for their loss,

Private Carriages of every description supplied, by the Day or Hour, at Fixed Charges.

COURIERS SUPPLIED IF REQUIRED.

\*\*\* Visitors are requested to communicate any cause of complaint to the Manager, that it may be immediately investigated and rectified.

All communications should be addressed to the Manager,

W. CLEATHER GORDON.

N.B.—Terms en pension 15/- per diem including apartments to the value of 4/- per Person, Bedroom Lights and Attendance, Table d'Hote Breakfast and Dinner or equivalent à la carte, Hot Luncheon and a Cup of Tea or Coffee.

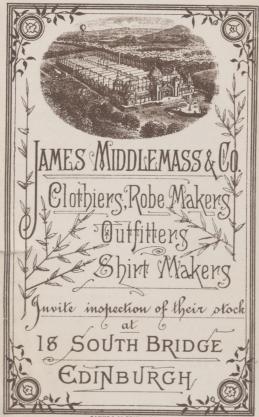
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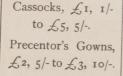
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ACADEMIC ROBES. BAR GOWNS. SURPLICES. CHOIR CASSOCKS.

HOODS, for all Degrees, furnished on the shortest notice.



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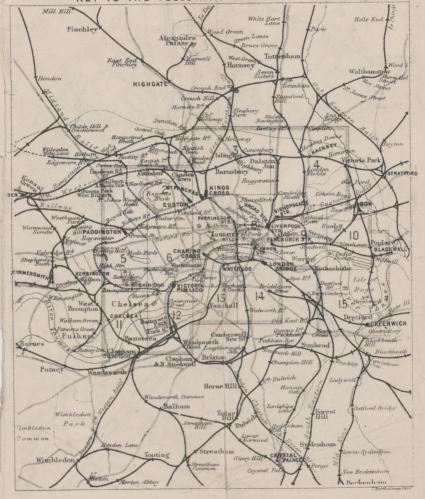
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# MAP OF LONDON

#### KEY TO THE FOLLOWING 15 SECTION MAPS





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WITH SUPPLEMENT

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Date.

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SHOULD BE SUPPLIED WITH THE

"HOUSEHOLD" EXTINGUISHER.

# "HOUSEHOLD" Fire Extinguisher.



LOOK AT THE PRICE!

\$10.00

FOR A PERFECT FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

ALEXANDER SCLATER, General Agent.

OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS:

414 ST. PAUL STREET AND 18 CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE, MONTREAL.

# A Revolution in Fire Extinguishers!



## ADVANTAGES CLAIMED BY US:

**1st.** It is so simple in construction that it cannot get out of order, and a child can operate it.

2nd. It is so durable that it will last a life-time.

**3rd.** In time of danger one simple movement in handling generates a pressure which when the vent is opened will force a jet of chemical fluid 30 to 40 feet, thus enabling any one to extinguish a fire, be it in a closet, bed or curtain; in fact a fire in any portion of the house can be reached at will.

4th. The fluid will not damage furniture, carpets or curtains, and will extinguish even an oil fire.

5th. The extinguisher can be recharged by any one at a cost of Ten cents.

**6th.** It is so beautiful in design and finish that it will be an ornament in a parlor, library, dining-room or chamber.

**7th.** It weighs when charged only about twelve pounds, and can be readily and safely handled by women and children

8th. It costs only Ten Dollars and is within the reach of every housekeeper.

# THE GREAT VALUE OF THE OF THE "HOUSEHOLD"

RECHARGED AFTER IT HAS BEEN USED AT A COST OF ONLY
10 Cents.

IS THAT IT CAN BE

# A HAND GRENADE

when destroyed will have cost 70 to 80 cents,

# FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

→ cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 to recharge. ↔

**That** the need of such an apparatus is felt by every one cannot for a moment be questioned; there is really nothing else to meet this popular want.

Other Fire Extinguishers are so high priced, cumbersome to handle and expensive to recharge (costing in some instances as much as two dollars), that a comparison with the "Household" is superfluous and justifies us in claiming, as we do,

# A Revolution in Fire Extinguishers.

Any further particulars furnished at my offices, where the machine can be seen and inspected.

ALEXANDER SCLATER, General Agent,

HOUSEHOLD FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS:
414 ST. PAUL STREET, AND 18 CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE,
MONTREAL.

# Tuplicating

PATENTED IN CANADA,

2,000 FACSIMILE COPIES IN INDELIBLE BLACK INK OF ANY CIRCULAR, WRITING, DRAWING OR MUSIC. NO WASHING-NO DAMPENING-NO ELECTRICITY-NO CHEMICALS-NO ANILINE. -CLEANLY-DURABLE and more ECONOMICAL in use SIMPLE—RAPID-

THAN ANY OTHER PROCESS.

The advantages claimed for the CYCLOSTYLE over other processes

1st. Superiority of Work.—The copies being in black ink and the characteristics of the handwriting preserved, a circular printed by this process has all the appearance of a written letter.

2nd. Number and Uniformity of Copies.—Equally suitable where ten copies or two thousand are required. The 1,000th copy cannot be distinguished

3rd. Extreme Simplicity and Durability.—Anyone who can write with an ordinary pencil, can write with the Cyclostyle Pen. Any boy can take the copies. No complicated mechanism to get out of order.

4th. Economy in Use.—The Cyclostyle costs less to maintain than any other process (about half the price of Gelatine process). Sufficient supply goes with an outfit to last for six months (using, say once a week) and afterwards, a further six months supply only costs \$1.30 for Cap Size, and 90c. for Note Size.

5th. Rapidity.—The original may be written as fast as one can write with any vencil (no thick ink to struggle with) and immediately after the writing is finished the duplicating may be commenced. One roll with inked roller gives a clear dark impression. Copies can be taken at the rate of 600 per hour easily. A note circular may be written and 200 copies taken in half an hour.

6th. Additional Copies.—Original may be left for any length of time and further copies taken when required.

7th. Any error may be rectified by simply rubbing words to be erased with the thumb nail, and then writing any other word or words in substitution.

#### HAS NONE OF THE DISADVANTAGES OF OTHER PROCESSES, Such as

Washing-melting-refilling-copies curling-feeling sticky-gradually getting indistinct.

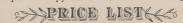
Batteries to keep in order-laborious writing-complicated mechanism.

Soaking-copying press-chemicals-finger staining-fading-blurring.

THE PROCESS is simply as follows: A sheet of the prepared Cyclostyle Paper is fixed in printing frame, as shown in figure 1. The circular is then written on this sheet of paper with the Cyclostyle Pen, which consists of a wooden holder at the end of which is fixed on a pivot, a minute iridium wheel which revolves in the direction of the writing and perforates the Cyclostyle Paper, making a perfect stencil composed of minute dots so close together as to appear a continuous line.

In writing, you write freely and naturally, and the Pen is as easy to write with as an ordinary pencil. The printing frame with stencil is now lifted, a sheet of ordinary paper placed under stencil,

an inked roller passed over and a perfect copy obtained, as shown in figures 3 and 4.



mile of work pro-

Outfit Complete in Polished Black Walnut Case. Containing Black Walnut Printing Frame, 24 Sheets Cyclostyle Paper, Cyclostyle Roller, Ink and Pen, and full Instructions for use. Paper to replace used supply.

.....\$ .60 per quire. No. 1. Note Size, to p No. 2. Legal Cap Size, " No. 3. Folio Size, " No. 4. Dbl. Cap Size, " to print 1.00  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 14 - 18.00 \dots 1.75$ 

Larger and special sizes to order.

The above paper is for writing the original on, any ordinary paper may be used for the copies.

THE No. 2 Legal cap, is a very convenient size. It will print anything from a postal card to a sheet of full Legal cap. The part of paper not used may be used at any future time. A small roller at \$1 is a useful addition where many small circulars are required.

INK. Black Ink, 60c. per bottle, \$2 per lb. COLORED INKS. Red, Blue, Violet or Copyable Inks, \$1 per small bottle.

# CYCLOSTYLE CO. OF CANADA,

16 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.



Entered according to ACT of Congress

A. CAMPBELL

Figure 1.

Figure 2

Figure 3.



nee as follows:

Ist. Superiority of Work.—The copies being in black ink and the characteristics of the handwring preserved, a circular printed in cols process luss a the appearance of a written letter.

That. Number and Uniformity of Capies.—Folially sanishes when the copies or two thousand are required. The 1,000th copy cannot be distinguished from the first.

Seek. Extreme Singulivity and Durwhilly.—Anyone who can write with the Criticary a Pres. Anyone who can write with the Criticary a Pres.

#th. Reducing in Unc.—The Cremerum costs less to recipitate blan any other process (about full the price of Galatic process). Sufficient supply goes with an outlit to last the six months (raing, say once a week) and afterwardes a finding six months supply only costs \$1.00 for Cap Sue, and sue, for Note see.

sensel for their carries stressel with and inspections after the reduced Scholard of department may be reduced the collection of the collection of the gives a size of the impression. Copies can be taken at the rate of one per neur easily. A note checked may be written and 200 copies taken in bail an hour.

Gift. Additional Copies.—Original may be left for any length of time a author copies taken when required.

HAS NOWE OF THE DISADVANTAGES OF OTHER PROCESSES, Such as

Washing - perficient resilient - copies carting - Willey steky - gradually setting indistincts

Washing - perficient to Seep. is order - laboriest writing - complicated mechanism.

Seeking - copyring, proceedings in the contraction.

THE PROCESS is simply as follows: A sheated the prepared Cyclostyck Paper is fixed finishing frame, as shown in figure 4. The choules is then written on this sheat of paper such recovers free, which revolves at a versiles holder at the end of which is send on a pivot, a mich third which revolves in the discount of the windings and perfectles the Cyclostyck Factories as the Cyclostyck Factories for sainting a perfect second composed of minutes dots to class regulate as to appear a continuous fine for writing, you write firstly and extending make it. I've it at acres works send in as animal continuous first practice of send of the practice of send of the practice of send of the practice of the sainting and other practices of the practice of t

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OYCLOSTYLE CO. OF CANADA

to Mine Street Line Toronto, Ont.

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BY ARTHUR WEIR, B.A., Sc.



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## THE FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

and secured by same amount of first farm mortgages transferred in trust for the debenture holders to the

#### METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY,

of New York, where for American holders the debentures and half-yearly coupons are payable.

#### PRICE—PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The security for these debentures is:

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2nd. The guarantee of the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY that the amount of every debenture is secured by the same sum in first mortgages over farm property held by them in trust and certified to be in value at least two and one-half times, and on the average three times, the amount of the loans.

3rd. A cash deposit of \$30,000 with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY to cover possible arrears of interest on the mortgages and to give further security for promptness in payment of the debenture interest.

The debentures have all the security of a mortgage with the guarantee of a very responsible Company. They are recommended by leading New York Bankers as of the most unquestionable safety. Among the large holders are:

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People's Savings Bank,		50,000
Home Life Insurance Company, New York,	. ,	50,000
AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, .		9,000
J. W. Drexel, New York,		25,000
RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST,		
STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,		
Home for Aged Men,		
President Porter, Yale College,	 	4,000
&c., &c., &c.		

THE FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY has an authorized capital of \$500,000, an actual cash paid up capital of \$200,000, and a reserve fund of \$75,000. Among its leading stockholders are, J. W. Drexel, M. K. Jesup, John Paton, and C. H. Johnston, of New York; A. J. Leith and John Crerar, Chicago; T. D. Cuyler, Philadelphia; The Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence; Elias Lewis, Brooklyn, and other leading bankers and merchants. The headquarters are at Sioux City, Iowa; in the country around which its loans are made. John Paton & Co. are the Company's New York bankers.

The mortgage loans are confined to improved farms, as being less fluctuating than town property, and are limited to a maximum of 40 per cent. and are about an average of only 33 per cent. of the cash value of the land without buildings. Only first mortgages are taken. The Company by issuing its own debentures against them, really guarantees the titles and valuations.

So soon as \$50.000 of mortgages have been taken, they are denominated a series, and are, with the titles, valuations, &c. absolutely transferred in trust to the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of New York, which then authorises by endorsement the issue of a series of the same amount of the FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY'S own debentures, to exclusively secure which series these mortgages thus transferred are held in trust.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York has a cash capital of \$1,000,000, and has deposits of between five and six millions. Among its directors are—J. W. Drexel, D. O. Mills, C. P. Huntingdon, M. K. Jesup, A. G. King, and other leading New York bankers and merchants.

The debentures run for ten years, but the mortgages are for only five years, and may not be renewed. The Company therefore reserves the right on three months' notice to pay off the debentures after five years. The debentures are in denominations of \$5,000, \$1,000 and \$500.

The debentures and coupons are payable for holders in Britain at the British Linen Company Bank; and it is proposed to arrange for payment at bankers in Montreal for Canadian holders.

Bonds for sale and every information given by

DRUMMOND BROTHERS,

MONTREAL.

property, and are limited to a maximum of 40 per usin, and are about an average of only 35 mer cents of the cash value of the laind without buildings. Carly first mortgages are taken. The Company by issuing its own depentures against them, really guarantees the litles and valuations.

So soon as \$50,000 of mortgages have been taken, they are itenominated a series and are, with

, --- every referential purpose relating to recent events concerning the personnel of both the titled and the untitled aristocracy. This suggestion will be better appreciated by recognizing the fact that:

115 Gentlemen were awarded Honours between January and June 1888.

Viz. :- I Spiritual and I Temporal Peer, I Baronet, 2 Privy Councillors, 47 Knights and 63 Companions, and that in five years (January 1883 to January 1888) no less than 1,119 Honours were conferred irrespective of several hundred promotions in the Peerage and in the highest grades of the Orders of Knighthood (viz.: 38 Peers, 57 Baronets, 74 Privy Councillors, 374 Knights and 576 Companions), while in the same time 5 Spiritual and 121 Temporal Peers, and 155 Baronets died, of whose titles only 17 Peerages and 23 Baronetcies became extinct or dormant. The 1889 volume will therefore contain particulars of not less than 149 Peers, 190 Baronets, and hundreds of Knights and Companions, &c., which did not appear in the 1883 edition!

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VOTES POLLED by successful and unsuccessful Candidates since Nov. 1885. NUMBER OF REGISTERED ELECTORS in each Constituency at last revision of Voters.

DICTIONARY of Parliamentary Expressions.

BYE-ELECTIONS, a Calendar of, shewing when and for what Constituencies held.

ENGRAVINGS of Heraldic Insignia of (a) M.P.'s, (b) Judges of Superior Courts of England,

(c) Corporate Boroughs returning Members to Parliament, and (d) of Boroughs whose names are used to designate the Divisions of Counties.

ALPHABETICAL LISTS of Peers, of family Surnames, of Titles of Eldest Sons, and of the

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—Judges of County Courts,—Recorders,—Colonial Judges,—Lords Lieutenants of Counties,
—Administrations since 1715,—Table of Duration of Parliaments since the Union,—Officers of the House of Commons, - General Elections since 1832, - Dates of Adjournments of Parliament since 1842,-Cabinet Ministers, &c.

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EARL CAIRNS when Lord High Chancellor thus complimented "Debrett" in his Speech in the House of Lords, on April 3rd, 1876: "A Depository

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day of prayer in past years, and also in accordance with the request of the International Con-

ject to our city pastors, trusting that upon that day atheism. the work of Young Men's Christian Associations

"Prayer moves the arm that moves the world To bring salvation down,"

and so let our working and our praying go to-

Our work as a Young Men's Christian Associa-Our first and principal aim is to save the souls of elations made by him to man: the earlier telling it shall be said of yu, "The harvest is past." in the cultivation of the mind, promote their appeared; the later teaching man's relations to the later teac

Let us, then, remember this day of prayer, and words: lift up to God the earnest and fervent petition

"Overpoweringly strong proofs of intelligence earnest in this up n which hangs the whole of proved as connected with endless ages.

Such then in the Christian sentimen

vention, held at Washington, this Convention atheistic ideas and theories are either not scienearnestly recommend that the second Sabbath in tists at all, or at least are not the leading men in tice, and compel the laws of the State to be exe- ject, or thought of self-improvement. November be observed by every association in scientific thought and research. Mere reasoning cuted? the State as a day of prayer for the outpouring upon rationalism, and the false application of some of the facts which science has deduced in We hope that, in accordance with the recom-order to support this rationalism, is by no means mendation, Sunday, November 12th, will be ob- science. And yet there are those pretenders in No season of the tear brings more thoughtful. It conveys much pure morality, much exalted

salvation of others. We too often trust in the almost without number, could be given from the we are not saved.".

young men. It is right that we should aid them of God-made harmonies coming up from the deep past, and rising to their height when men.

When the argumnts and inducements for living the devoted to nobler ends.

above and beyond all this, we should labor for Association for the Advancement of Science, relation almost past Youhave perhaps felt a growing lack being. Life will be clothed with fresh and nevthe salvation of the soul. Whatever else we do cently held at Edinburgh, the newly-elected of interest in these hings. It is time for you to er-dying interest. for young men, if we do not save them, our work president, Sir William Thompson, LL.D., F.R.S., arouse and seek slvation, lest the clouds and through dull years, through tasks rendered wear-

that the blessing of the Holy Spirit may descend and benevolent design lie all around us; and if eternity. Seek the Saviour now, while he may Such, then, in the Christian sentiment, is the mind such the duty of its improvement and upon our owr Association, and upon all our ever perplexities, whether metaphysical or scienbe found. Call upon him now, while he is near. mind; such the duty of its improvement, and brethren in other parts of the land, that we may tific, turn us away from them for a time, they Come to him trustngly, come to him earnestly, the hour, whenever it come, that may be decome back upon us with irresistible force, show- and he will receive you. Oh, delay not, for the voted to this end will not be the sport of every more successfully for the salvation of young will, and teaching us that all living beings de-outstretched handsing to us, through nature, the influence of a free days of life fly swilly! Come now, while with idle vanity, but be held sacred as if it were a pend on one ever-acting Creator and Ruler."

monon is mon among as who will

means of proper social enjoyment, and in his Maker, and speaking of loftier harmonies in and as often rejectes, the heart becomes hardened new views, both of time and eternity—both of of the whole nature into perfect manhood; but At the fortieth annual meeting of the British harvest season of savation of the soul seems then thing more than of this inward and wonderful closed his inaugural address with the following darkness of sin and evil gather so thick about isome by repetition; through pleausre made irkyou that no light shall penetrate their thick veil, some by familiarity. Its very age will be youthand you go down to the grave unsaved. Oh, be ful. Its very last hour will be an hour to be im-

"The Lord of the breest stands waiting for thee!" | nity.

--- vast majority or minus in the country, spend almade, it will be found that the men who advocate by their counsel, aid and means, bring those who most all their reading hours, if not in reading

In complaining of the reading of the day, I do

not intend to speak disrespectfully of that great

department of fictitious writing, which of late served by every member of this Association; and the scientific world who have but superficially ness than the one whose fleeting days are now and refined sentiment, though it is sometimes not only this, but that it will be observed by all studied the great laws and facts of science, and upon us, and no days are better than these authe churches in this city. We commend this subyet who assert that the result of all science is tumn days, in which reflect upon the shortness of object to the reasonable desire or pursuit of mere life and the fruits of earthly labors. The harvests entertainment in reading. Let it be an object as The statement is entirely false and devoid of the land are being gathered, the trees are losmay be made an especial subject of prayer in all of truth. Rationalism does by no means carry ing their vesture and stretching out their bare weariness or languor of mind, or body, or both, our churches, so that from this city, as well as with it the weight of scientific thought and au- arms against the gry sky, and all nature is pre- when there is scarcely ability for anything but to from all parts of the land, a volume of prayer thority. The truth is, that the ablest and fore-paring itself for the long winter. Let us in harmay arise to God for the outpouring of his Holy most scientific men of the age give testimony to mony with nature bllow out the thought which as a recreation, and to be indulged in for the the fact that science goes hand in hand with relit suggests, and sk ourselves whether we same purposes and under the same regulations as There is great danger in this age—which leads vealed religion, the one illustrating and strength—are improving the harvest season of life, or any other recreation. But what I contend for is so much to thoughts of the material and so little ening the other. It is the crowning glory of scito thoughts of the spiritual—that we shall forget ence that it bears evidence of the power and wishow much we need to depend upon prayer in ordom of God. In this it has a far higher mission mind, we shall be breed to the sad confession, youd mere entertainment; it should have for its der that success may attend our efforts for the than these rationalists attribute to it. Extracts, "The harvest is pat, the summer is ended, and wind. Yet we halve that the improvement of the means which we employ, to the neglect of sincere, writings of eminent scientists, showing that the Are you a Christin? And if you are not, can might, for the want of a settled purpose of selfuntiring prayer. We need always to remember overwhelming testimony of true science is that you ask yourself a nore important question than improvement. I see no way in which this improvement. God is the great Creator and maker of all. The this: "Is the harvet past?" You do not think provement is to be gained but by some voluntary two following, however, will illustrate the you will die suddeny; your family is long-lived, of intellectual activity; to throw one's self into perhaps, and you that you shall live many the current of an all-absorbing tale; to be borne A no less eminent man than Prof. James D. years. But remember that you do not know this. in dreary listlessness on its bosom; to make no gether. Our divine Master has told us the need Dana, M.D., LL.D., of Yale College, speaking of This year has been nost marked by the occurrence other intellectual efforts but these from day to of prayer, and taught us how to pray, while the geology, which is his special department, says: of many sudden and terrible deaths. Probably the end than at the beginning; never making "The record in the Bible is profoundly philos- not one of these perons expected to die sud lenly, any progress in thought; this is a folly and sin Church for eighteen centuries encourages us to ophical in the scheme of creation which it prethis great duty. Sincere, earnest prayer, will be sents. It is both true and divine. It is a declaration of authorship, both of creation and the Bible. tion of authorship, both of creation and the Bible, bring to you. Let then, the uncertainty of life hours in the social and domestic circles in the "There can be no real conflict between the be to you a motive o seek salvation while to-day last century. The objection to excess in all these tion is to be measured by its spiritual results. two books of the Great Author. Both are revities freely offered, est you die in your sins, and cases is the same; it is that time and talents are wasted, not merely taken up with recreation

Sabbath hour, sacred to the soul—sacred to eter-

at the weed chew and shun? Slander our neighbors, sell our votes, Or ballot-boxes stuff? Do monkeys 'go on benders.' Or sue for a divorce? Did you ever meet a monkey Forever talking 'horse?' Do monkeys run for Congress, Or to a lawyer go? Eat pork, or cheat the printer? (Cheering and cries of-No.) Then since to ape their follies. No well-bred ape inclines, And all our faults in contrast, Seem harmless 'monkey shines;' Whatever their beginning, 'Tis plain enough to see, The key to all their nonsense Is found not in mon-key."

The speaker sat down, 'mid tremendous applause, Howling and screeching and clapping of paws, Which was only succeeded by silence, when, The chairman declared they were acting like men. At this stinging rebuke, every monkey was found, His tail 'twixt his legs, and his eyes on the ground, And was ready to listen, subdued and meek. When the poet-orator rose to speak:

- Breathes there an ape with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, I am a monkey bred and born? Whose soul would fail to burn with ire. His veins run wild with liquid fire, At insult on his birthright thrown ?"
- Yes, there are such, you'll find them where Shrill discord fills the tortured air, In some vile organ-grinder's van. Sunk by companionship so low, Watching them both, you scarce shall know Which is the monkey, which the man.
- But we are formed of other mold. Oh, say, my friends, shall it be told Manhood from monkey comes down? We hate the dreadful thought; but most We hate the man who makes his boast Of monkey blood mixed with his own.
- Ah, could we the bold miscreant chase Back to our ancient dwelling-place, Swift retribution would we plan: From a tall tree we'd drop him down, And every monkey looking on Should study 'The Descent of Man.'"

There were others to speak, but the hour was late, So the President rose and closed the debate; With clearness and brevity summed up the case, Scattered Darwin's theory far into space, And proved it a humbug, a little below The Cardiff Giant" and "Barnum's Show." And if man, he said, would a cousining go, There were beasts of the field, and birds of the air, He was welcome to look for his grandfather there. The speaker believed no philosopher's pen Was needed to trace the beginning of men. In "a hairy creature, with pointed ears," Man's progenitor plainly appears, And Darwin has only to leave the monkey To easily prove his descent from the donkey.

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Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., late President of Toronto University.

- "The Association Building therefore forms not only a very desirable but really a very necessary feature of university life; no other exerts so strong and wholesome an influence."—C. K. Adams, LL.D. President of Cornell Univ.
- Sir J. W. Dawson, F.R.S., LL.D., on retiring from the Principalship of McGill College, said in his farewell address;—"The religious life of McGill University has been of a quiet and unofficial character. We have not sought to make any parade of religious services as such, but by personal influence and example to foster piety among the students and to facilitate as far as possible their taking advantage of the religious privileges afforded in the city. In this connection I attach paramount importance to the spontaneous action of the students themselves, more especially as manifested in their Christian Associations. These have, I think, been sources of unmixed good and have largely contributed to maintain and extend religious life. I could wish that they should have from the university or its friends means to provide proper accommodation for meetings and social reunions, and that the utmost aid and countenance should be extended to them by the college authorities."

Dr. Johnson, Acting Principal of McGill College, at the Annual Convocation, April 30th, 1894, referred to our Association as follows:—"Doing a university work, and aiding in the maintenance of purity of life and an upright character among the youth who are entrusted to the university by parents in distant parts of the Dominion, it is to be heartily desired that they should have adequate accommodation for that social life among students which is of such incalculable importance. To the noble band of over 300 young men who have undertaken the task of advancing among themselves and their fellow-students the knowledge of those truths which have brought "immortality to light," and which prepares us for that future which awaits us all, I can say that they deserve the hearty thanks of the university, and I wish them and their fellows Godspeed."

que Cot

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## TRAVEL IN CANADA BEFORE THE UN

#### A DIGEST OF VOLUME I, OF "FROM PADDLE TO PROPELLER."

By ARTHUR WEIR, B. A. Sc.

(From the Special Commercial Travellers Number of "The Herald," 1895.)

Mid task and toil, a space To dream on Nature's face,

to the quiet water above.

ance, the French, for over a century, tures in Canada. carried on a traffic by no means small

The tourist travelling through Canada throughout what is now the Dominion of The tourist traveling through canada throughout what is how the Dollmino of in a Pullman express or the saleon of Canada, and left to the British but-some splendid river steamer is usually little in the way of geographical discontent to take the journey as he finds it, covery. Not even the Rocky Mountains asking no questions as to how his fore-would have arrested the adventurous fathers would have travelled. But should foot of the courier des bois or the priest. he join some young Canadian, whose "Man is stopped by man alone," says the superb muscles insist on working during adage, and so it was in Canada. Lahis short vacation, and set out upon the verendrye's grand progress in search of Ottawa river with "Birch and Paddle," the Western sea was stopped only by the wild tribes he encountered. During the entire French regime the only improveand be told, ashe encountered rapid after ment in waterways was the ill-fated rapid and cataract on cataract, that such Lachine canal begun in 1700 by Catalogne was the highway of travel and merchan- for De Casson, Superior of the Seminary. dise to the Far West until half a cen- Champlain, it is true, had erected crosses tury ago, he might marvel at the energy on the Ottawa in 1613, but more for and enterprise of those who overcame devotional purposes than as landsuch obstacles, and be prepared to admire marks. The St. Lawrence had been the men who have replaced the canoe by charted, as well as the Gulf, between the canal and the traineau by the train. 1723 and 1737, and a few landmarks made The path by which he and his com- on its banks for seagoing vessels, for rade portage their canoe past some tumult whose guidance also the first lighthouse of waters bears, perhaps, traces still of in Canada was erected at Louisburg in having been threaded years before. The 1738, being extinguished only with the place where they landed, now the un- glory of France in the New World. Bedisturbed haunt of Nature, to which the tween Quebec and Montreal land comdeer comes down to drink at dewy morn, or munication had been established as early from which the loon, genius of the solitude, as 1713 and 1721 and a road made, pass-piped its eerie cell ere, diving, it left ing through Three Rivers, which was them in possession, was once the scene open for vehicles by 1736 and completed of noise and bustle, of cheery sound and by 1738. This road, long the only post quick commands as some brigade of boats road in Canada, was with that between bound for the Great Lakes pushed their Montreal and Lachine, and one in Acadia prows ashore and stalwart, active, sun- from Cumberland to Baie Verte, the only burned voyageurs leaping out shouldered ones in French Canada, except around their bales of ninety pounds and threaded the towns and at a few portages. Talon, the then well trodden path over contort- the wise, had contemplated a road to ed gneiss, or through the sylvan aisles, Acadia, but this was too great an accomplishment even for the man who had It is, indeed, wonderful to think that, opened trade with the West Indies and with the very slightest engineering assist- who had essayed to establish manufac-

When Great Britain secured control of

Canada prompt efforts were made to which the two stout Canadian ponies establish communication between the toss as they dash along on the first stage various centres. The route to Acadia to St. Augustin. But by the time Three was surveyed in 1761, as well as that of Rivers is reached, namely nine in the historic memory to New England via the evening, we are quite ready for fire, hot Chaudiere and Kennebec. In 1769 the toddy and bed, and not sorry to reach merchants of Quebec petitioned for a Montreal, weather permitting, the next road to Port Halifax in New England. night, having paid our ten dollars for the The Richelieu route, 316 miles from Lachine to Albany, and the route by the St.
Lawrence, lake Ontario, Oswego, Onondaga, etc., 420 miles long, were other

The American revolution by compelling routes in use.

John's, Que. 2,000 waggon loads of merchandise passed age after the war. The couriers who by this route annually. The proposal was carried dispatches by this route before again brought forward in 1791 by Adam the road was made received their hundred Lymburner, and in 1796 by Ira Allan. dollars per trip, and earned it well. It was not, however, until after the with the stage for Ogdensburg.

wind bites keenly as we pass the city reached his marrow; that snow would be gates we draw the curtains, but there is his winding sheet, the wind his only resomething exhilerating in the swift glide quiem! of the runners, crisping the snow under

British North America to depend on its The first roads under British rule seem own routes, and also by sending large to have been to New England. By 1770 numbers of Loyalists to settle Ontario a portion from Gloucester Co., N.Y., to and New Brunswick, gave quite an in-Lake Champlain, was begun by private petus to the opening up of highways, and subscription, but it was not until 1790 the improvement of waterways. The that New York State opened a road from communication between Quebec and Hali-Lake George to the boundary. In the fax via New York was supplimented by winter of 1780 Capt. Rogers occupied 38 one via the St. Lawrence in summer and days in passing from New York to St. its south shore in winter. The route by The Chambly Canal had water to Kamouraska, thence inland to been proposed by Silas Deane about lake Temnsquata, the Madawaska and St. 1785. His argument contains data John was also followed in summer, and whereby it is found that no fewer than a road was made at the Temisquata port-

No royal authority could shorten the union of the Canadas that the canals weary stretch of miles between Quebec were finished, although after the war of and Kamouraska nor lift the chill fogs 1812 a company was formed for the pur- which rolled their instantaneous curtain pose. A fine stage line for the times along the almost uninhabited and always was opened between Montreal and New perilous shores; no "open sesame" York by way of the Eastern Townships could procure a royal road through the in 1832, the route being through Hunt-devious paths threading the wilderness, ingdon from Chateauguay Basin to Fort over mountain peak, by sombre valleys, Covington, where connection was made strewn thick with fallen and decayed trees and sown with almost impenetrable While speaking of stage coaches, a few thickets, by deep morass or barren tracts words will not be out of place regarding of sand. The king's courier inspired no the stage between Montreal and Quebec. awe in the wild beast whose eye fol-Let us embark with Mr. J. M. LeMoine, lowed his solitary figure through the dethe genial historian and President of solate forest; and in winter hunger Canada's Royal Society, upon one of dogged his footsteps, and the gaunt wolf these coaches, red or blue, according to howled upon his track. The wind screamthe day and line, which is now drawn up ed through the leafless boughs and the this winter dawn, say Anno Domini 1852, snow lay treacherously deep, while the before the Albion Hotel, Palace Street, only human being he was likely to meet or Schleup's Hotel (now St. Louis), in St. Louis Street, Quebec. The sleigh is to him if he lost his way in some blinding covered and has seats for four. If the snowstorm, or if the breath of winter

Even after the road was made, a corthem, and in the jingle of the bells duroy which took hills as a jumper takes

fences, and slid down into valleys like a There was, nevertheless, a large volchange was regarded as satisfactory.

thirty-six miles below Kamouraska.

called to distinguish it from the Meta- ian Bay, Lake Ontario. Nurow pediac road was completed in 1832. It struck across from Metis to Baie des Portage lasted about two months, and

a night from Montreal? It was in 1799 so lation. Four years were required to send far away from every other part of Ontario orders for goods to England, receive that the Legislature could not be convened in winter. There was Yonge change them for furs and sell the furs in Street, of course, begun in 1793, and extended to lake Human in 1796. Dandar Restlet. tended to lake Huron in 1796. Dundas to Detroit via Niagara.

toboggan, the traveller had a pretty hard ume of through trade in summer from time of it, but the journey was reduced Montreal to the great lone land beyond from a month to a fortnight, and the Ontario. Voyageurs of the North West Company were coming and going in their It is true that a corduroy road is bateaux between Montreal and Grand somewhat jolty, true also that adverse Portage, at the head of Lake Superior, winds might detain the voyageur a few sometimes by the St. Lawrence route, days at Temisquata lake; true that the but more frequently by way of the Ot-Madawaska is a stream with some impeditawa. The rapids in the St. Lawrence ments and that the St. John, into which were very troublesome, but those in the it flows, has impediments also; it is true Ottawa were even more so, and the Bay of Fundy in an open boat, surrounded by a fog and at the mercy of the furious tides between Fort Howe and Annapolis, but when Annapolis was reached
the traveller was within measurable disof goods from the number of extravets the traveller was within measurable dis- of goods from the number of cataracts tance of his destination and ran no risk and the length and rapidity of the river of losing his way since the road, though not to mention the carrying places, which confessedly bad, was the only one in from Montreal to lake Huron are up-Nova Scotia worthy of the name. Besides, wards of forty in number, over which one always felt his scalp safe when Anna-the Canadians carry the goods and polis was gained, and it is a source of canoes occasionally; and it is to their discomfort to the most enthusiastic dexterity alone and the knowledge they traveller to think that he may be mur- have of the management of canoes in dered for his samples, as were poor this particular branch of the inland busi-McNeil and his guide in 1784, about ness, that so few accidents happen." The Ottawa route, however, avoidid lakes The Kempt or Old Military road, so Erie and Ontario, debouching in Georg-

The journey from Montreal to Grand Chaleurs. It was neither macadamized the cost of transport averaged about \$1,000 nor planked, and was traversed in winter per batteau, the goods being worth about on snowshoes or dog sleds, in which \$2,000 at Montreal, the charges of transprimitive manner the mail service of that port from England being about fifty per part of Quebec was conducted for over cent. also. Some ninety or one hundred canoes went west from Mentreal each If Halifax a hundred years ago was season, and the furs brought down were twice as far away as is London to-day, estimated to be worth £200,000 stg. or how far off was Toronto, now reached in about eight dollars per head of the population.

Partly to accommodate this trade and Street had just been proposed by Asa. largely to facilitate transport of munitions Danforth and was to be completed in of war during the revolution, Capt. 1800. Lieut.-Gov. Hunter had been Twiss, between 1779 and 1783, constructable in 1799 to say that a "tolerable" ed four canals at the rapids between road had been completed to the Quebec Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, which boundary, but it was not until 1801 that were enlarged and altered at the suggesthe idea of a regular frequent mail be- tion of Col. Mann between 1800 and 1805, tween the two provinces could be enter- and afterwards still further enlarged by tained. In 1797 there was only one winter the Royal Staff Corps in 1817 to accomexpress, going from Quebec and Montreal modate batteaux carrying from 80 to 100 barrels of flour. The Beauharnois Canal, built until 1845. Prior to 1800 the Long Halifax to Gravesend in seventeen Sault, at Cornwall, was ascended by days in 1831. Steam had also been apmeans of two small locks. Up to the plied to land carriage, and in 1836 the in steamboats, taking stages to pass the Laprairie to St. Johns, Que., a route seem also to have been based frequently 1839. on the cost of transporting a keg of rum.

Candias began jointly and severally to cause by 1841 almost the whole of Canconsider the advisability of improving ada's system of intercommunication was thier channels of intercommunication. outlined, that through the northwest ex-While Great Britain urged the employ- cepted. The Lachine and Welland canals ment of the historic Ottawa, the prove were opened and the Cornwall canal ances favored the St. Lawrence, and Eng-partly built. The Richelieu Navigation system at her own cost. The Lachine Rideau route completed. Erie and Ontario. Between these there only steamer on that route.

Kingston. Molson had secured a 15 year monopoly, and improved ships. until on the route were vessels finer than vessel to cross the Atlantic entire-gate the great lakes, a right denied to

to overcome the same rapids, was not ly by steam, which she did from Union, travellers for the West ascended first railroad in Canada was opened from rapids, where other vessels awaited over which in 1781 no one could be got them. The cost of freight from Montreal to carry the mails except three tavern to Prescott before the St. Lawrence canal keepers of the former place, who desystem was \$16 per ton, and \$8 addi- manded in return the monopoly of liquor tional to Niagara. In spring as much as selling in their town. The railway shut \$80 has been paid before the railway era down in winter, there being no traffic. A for the transport of a single ton between horse railway from Queenston to Chip-Montreal and Toronto. Freight rates pewa, 17 miles long had been opened in

Canada before the Union has been Shortly after the war of 1812-14 the taken for the subject of this article, beland was left to complete the Rideau was also begun, and the Ottawa and

Canal was opened by Lower Canada in Seventeen vessels were wrecked in the 1825, being followed in 1829 by a private lower St. Lawrence in 1840 and eighteen company with the Welland. These canals in 1841, which shows how dangerous was were respectively 41 and 8 feet deep, the route; but that some progress was while the Rideau system, completed be- made in ocean shipping is shown by the fore the Union, varied from 5 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet fact that while in 1764 the arrivals at in depth. As Mr. Keefer says, "The Quebec were 67 ships of 5,496 tons Lachine Canal was a barge canal, used aggregate and 568 men, the arrivals in in connection with the military canals of 1841 were 1,221 ships, of 425,118 tons the Ottawa and Rideau route and the and 16,443 men, The Unicorn plying be-Welland a ship canal connecting Lakes tween Quebec and Nova Scotia was the

existed on the St. Lawrence no advance In 1764 the Quebec Gazette's European in heavy freight transportation over that news was seventy days old, and it was of the batteau and Durham boat of 1804. only in 1787 that a monthly mail was . . . All the heavy freight was sent established between London and Halifax. by the Ottawa and Rideau route to The fleet for Canada usually left London towards the end of March or early in Steam navigation was introduced in April, a second fleet following in July. 1809 by the launching of the Accommo- The Quebec season apparently opened 1st dation at Montreal, to ply between that July and closed 1st October, a term of city and Quebec. She was followed by three months, now greatly extended by other steamboats, of which Hon. John the excellent lighthouse and buoy system,

Those whe have, like the writer, made in any other part of America, although a special study of the history of transit was considered "famous" progress if port facilities in Canada, will note many the ships made 21 miles in nine hours up omissions in the present article, as for stream, with a wind astern. They example, the early proposals for the lake anchored each night, and were assisted St. Peter channel, harbor improvements, up St. Mary's current by oxen. At proposed canals, and an account of the Montreal also was engined the Royal long struggle between the merchants and William, built at Quebec, the first the King's vessels for the right to naviColumbia.

ance, and with the improvement of our the forefront of the nations.

merchants during the trouble of the Re- highways the tide of immigration augvolution and which Government would mented in volume, new territory was gladly have withheld after the separation, opened, tourists came and went, and now on the plea that private vessels would in- commerce, in ever increasing strength dulge in smuggling. Canada's trade was unites the whole Dominion by bonds chiefly with Great Britain, the North that neither race nor politics can loosen.

American coast, the West Indies and The commercial traveller is not merely Gibraltar, and strange to say, a trade under the same flag at Vancouver and was being developed with China, by fast Halifax, but equally at home. He is the sailing vessels from what is now British missionary of peace, the apostle of fraternity, and his mission will continue The greatness of ancient Rome de- from province to province until their pended on the fact that all roads led to boundaries shall be merely an illusion; the Capital. Canada early set herself the and with the harmony of commercial laws, ideal of physical union. The Grand Trunk that must inevitably come, shall come and the canals united the Canadas, the also a homogeneity of manners and Intercolonial bound the Maritime Procustoms which will cement the Great vinces to the Dominion, and the Cana- Dominion into one vast entity, instinct dian Pacific completes the union to the with a national life, that shall owe its Pacific coast. Man, like the rest of being to the grand arteries of trade and nature, follows the line of least resist- travel which place Canada even now in

## THE LUXURY OF TRAVEL UNDER FRENCH RULE

EXTRACT FROM MR. WEIR'S FORTHCOMING WORK "FROM PADDLE TO PROPELLER."

When Bigot travelled, it was in truly ever, accepted the companionship of in Canada during the French regime amid vessel to be overloaded. the pomp and luxury of a brilliant, if hospitality, which went far to remove Rivers, where they were cordially re-

missioned heat of the sun, or the rain, while round quadrille followed. it were numerous benches cushioned twenty-five persons.

became known Franquet was going to Montreal in but they wisely selected the best and the Intendant's barge, there was most frequented houses. "It is usual," applicants to his good fortune. His own immediate the accommodation of a whole party, in

royal state, and as illustrating the glamor Father Boniface, superior of the House that was thrown over court progress in of Charity at Louisburg, M. de Maizieres, Canada as compared with the hardships lieutenant, and Messrs de Charly and of plebeian travellers, the charming study Deplissis, ensigns, all three of the Regiof "Bigot et sa Cour", by Mr Marmette, ment of Cape Breton (Isle Royale,) who Assistant Archivist of Canada may ad- with their servants swelled the list of vantageously be consulted. It may be passengers to ten. The crew numbered pleasant to close the history of travel thirteen, and the captain considered the

Franquet and his companions left corrupt, court, especially as the study Quebec 24th July 1752 in the face of adwill bring out several characteristics of verse wind and tide, and after three days the people, notably their open-handed of towing and rowing arrived at Three obstacles and mitigate the tribulations ceived by the Governor, Rigaud de Vaud-of travel along inhabited routes. This hospitable gentleman re-Sieur Franquet was com- ceived only a thousand livres annually, I from France in 1751 and although he lived rent free in a house to inspect the fortifications of which had belonged to the king, his in-Canada and Acadia and, among other come seldom or never equalled his exoranda and Acadia and, among other come seldom or never equalled his exincidents, his journal contains an account
of his journey from Quebec to Montreal
in the private barge which the Intendant
had placed at his disposal. The little
the rendezvous for travellers upon
this route, and he is credited with according the same hospitality to the small as
the theorem. flat-bottomed. It had in the centre a to the great. Franquet dined with him cabin of about five or six feet square, and Madam de Vaudreuil. The table was made by an awning like a carriage-top set for twenty, and the meal prodiwith curtains at the side. In this the gal in abundance as well as exquisite travellers could seek shelter from the with imported wines and luxuries. A

At four o'clock in the morning of the in blue, for use when the party remained twenty-ninth the party resumed their outdoors. The boat was propelled either route, the sailors stimulated by gifts of by oars or wind, there being a mast to tobacco, liquor, bread and bacon accordcarry a large sail and a topsail when ing to custom, under the influence of desired. It was, in fact, a private yacht, which they promised to cast anchor at capable of accomodating from twenty to Montreal in another three days. Each night the party landed, having the right that to billet themselves at any homestead, share says Franquet, "to pay twelve livres for party comprised himself, M. de Couague, addition to such expenses as they might sub-engineer of Quebec who was instruct-ed to accompany him and defray exence of this merry party was not calcupenses, and two servants. He had, how-lated to excite religious fervor, except perhaps by affording an example of the Madam Pean, wife of the captain abovemutability of terrestrial things and teach- mentioned. Scarcely behind, however, ing the virtue of resignation. Their were the ladies de Lotbiniere, Morin, de breakfast, which promised to be excel- Repentigny and du Linon, all of whom lent, was interrupted by a messenger accompanied him on this occasion. from the cure who informed them that the service was being delayed for their brilliant scene on the Place d'Armes of reached the following day.

describe the acme of winter travel upon come event. the same route, as exemplified by the The village was in a furore of excite-

Quebec sometime in January and return- their quota to the welcome. ing in August. In 1753 the date of de- The supper sustained Bigot's reputa-Quebec. The offer included a supper and followed, but by ten o'clock everyone had an early breakfast, and was accepted as retired to his quarters. gracefully as offered, Bigot's hospitality and de Lanandiere, with Lieutenant de dam Pean. Repentigny.

At ten in the morning there was a coming, and after attending "a mass Quebec. More than thirty horses champlonger then they had desired" the party ed their bits and pawed the ground, their returned with keener appetites than ever bells jingling at every impatient moveto find their host in despair, and their ment. The horses were harnessed in breakfast carried off by a hungry dog. pairs to the carioles, and at that hour Bread and butter was their last resort, the party set out, the governor in the van, and they were able to console themselves each carrole containing the mystic and only by the reflection that if by going to satisfactory number, two. Passing through church they had lost their ham they had the St. Louis Gate, amid salvos of artilby the same act saved their bacon This lery, the party entered the champaign little mischance was forgotten amid the with a powdery snow blowing into their hospitality of Montreal which was faces upon the southwest wind, which augmented the intense cold of the wintry Such was summer travel at its best day, and made the arrival at Pointe-auxbetween the two towns. It remains to Trembles in the afternoon a very wel-

journeys of the Governor and Bigot in ment, Bigot's cooks, sent on ahead, 1753, in which also Franquet had a part, were working like beavers. The chimand the excellent study of Mr. Marmette neys of the convent where the General will now be followed more closely than was to lodge, poured forth volumes of smoke. A military detachment, also sent It was customary for the Governor on in advance, was on the qui vive to reto spend several months each year on ceive its general and the inhabitants were official business at Montreal, leaving waiting in anxious expectation to add

parture from the capital had been set by tion as a bon vivant, and the party, whose Duquesne for 14th January, and Bigot appetites had been sharpened by the long, had offered to bear him company as far cold drive, did full justice to it. Gaming, on his road as Point-aux-Trembles, above for which the century was distinguished,

The Governor resumed his route at being such as few would willingly forego. nine the following morning, half-a-dozen Both governor and intendant were sur- carioles having preceded him to beat the rounded with a numerous suite, the road. Bigot and his companions remained former being accompanied by Mr. Duch- the day at Pointe-aux-Trembles and reesnay, his captain of the guard, Mr. turned to Quebec on the 16th. leaving at Merelle, his private secretary. Captains two in the afternoon and arriving at five Saint-Ours, la Martiniere, Morin and o'clock, having made a short halt at Cap Pean, and the lieutenants de La Roche Rouge to permit the ladies to warm themand le Mercier. As Bigot's guests were selves. The excursion was terminated Franquet, Captains Saint Vincent, Dumont by supper and play at the house of Ma-

The Intendant usually followed the But it must not be supposed that Governor to Montreal in March, but on Bigot's court was constituted solely of this occasion he followed in the middle of the sterner sex. Although he was a February. His progress was even more bachelor, or perhaps on that account, he splendid than that of the Governor. Six seldom moved without a galaxy of beauty days before his departure all was bustle, in his train, chief among which was the baggage of his guests being sent for-

twenty or twenty-five guests.

of the Intendant, fifteen in number, in- An incident, which might have been an cluding six ladies, dined at Bigot's palace accident, occurred during the journey of with as much luxury and order as though that day. The horses drawing Franquet, they were not about to leave the place for who was alone, took fright. The driver months. After the meal each gentleman dismounted to stop them, when he reconducted the lady assigned to him, to ceived a kick in the face and the team their cariole, and in a few moments the swept across the ice towards an opening over the firm snow, manes streaming in former course. the wind, with tossing heads, their blood their bits froze as it fell.

a Page" descended, where relays were was very considerable. had and two hours devoted to breakfast,

resumed until after midday.

consequently set out until ten o'clock.

card party that was already assembled, sity alone could have led to such a course.

ward in advance with the kitchen equip- The following day Duquesne assumed the ment, linen and everything necessary for post of honor in the lead, the others fol-the convenience of Bigot and his party lowing, and the route was resumed to and the entertainment at his table of Pointe-aux-Trembles, on the island of Venty or twenty-five guests.

Montreal, where they halted for the On the eighth of February the guests night, and played faro,

joyous party, Bigot in the van, were in the river. With Franquet, who found speeding through St. Valier Street his steeds entirely beyond control, it was towards the road to Lorette. The horses, a question of jumping out or drowning surfeited with oats, bounded eagerly in the icy waters, and he chose the

Montreal was entered by the Beauharlusty with the cold air of a clear winter nois gate next day, the 13th, the journey day, through which their breath drifted having extended over about five days. in wraiths of mist, while the foam from According to Franquet, the cost of each cariole between Montreal and Quebec The first stop was at Pointe-aux- was from 70 to 75 livres, while the Trembles, where they passed the night. charge for each horse was twenty sols Cards whiled away the hours before din- per league, or counting fifty-seven ner, and two hours were devoted to leagues between the two towns the the repast. The cabinen were paid, and charge for a horse vehicle amounted to returned to Quebec, while orders were 184 or 190 livres. Add to these charges issued to the captain of the cote to sup- the cost of feeding the party and its ply at seven next morning the horses numerous retinue, and 7 livres 10 sols required to continue the journey. Re- per diem to the grand voyer or road surfreshments of tea, coffee and chocolate veyor who preceded the Intendant by were served at an early hour next day, some days to put the roads in proper and the drive was resumed. The church condition, and it will be seen that the of Cape Sante was passed and the "cote cost of "doing" the trip in regal style

Furthermore, every league of the road or rather luncheon as the route was not between Montreal and Quebec was covered with a small army of habitants in At four in the afternoon the steaming advance, who, lacking the mirth of furhorses were drawn up at Ste. Anne de la clad exquisites and the encouragement of Parade, the party was billeted and the bright eyes and fair faces near at hand, evening again passed in eating and drove up and down, hour after hour, in gaming. The next day found them has their sleighs, beating down the snow, tening still forward, They changed that the vice-regal party might urge for horses, but did not stop long at Cap de ward from stage to stage at a gallop, la Magdeleine, and drove through Three without impediment. Whenever the Rivers shortly before noon, being saluted chiefs of the colony moved, the whole by cannon. They halted at Yamachiche country moved also. Exclude the court for the night, and the next day, being brilliancy and the lavish expenditure, Sunday, they attended Mass and did not deprive the roads of the special supervision of the grand voyer and the labors At Beaver Island, which they reached of the habitant, and it is not difficult to about three o'clock in the afternoon, realize the hardships and actual dangers Bigot and his companions were agreeably which had to be faced by unofficial persurprised by the arrival of the Governor sons whom necessity compelled to travel from Montreal, welcome additions to the on this route in mid-winter; and neces-

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OF EN	MINENT AND SELF-MA	DE MEN OF QUEBEC	C AND THE MARITIME P	ROVINCES,
To be completed in one elegan	at Quarto Volume, Bound	in full Morocco. Prin Engravings.	ted on fine toned Paper an	d Illustrated with Steel
THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL		GO and NEW YORK.		
Gentlemen: I agree to take my biographical sketch address, each copy to contain not less	and to may	copies of "THE P	ART" of above name per copy on delivery two pages printed bio	ed work, containing of the same to my graphical matter.
		Name		
	Ac	ldress		
Date.	188		A. a.	

#### Professor Lawson.



By the death of Professor Lawson Nova Scotia has lost one of her most distinguished teachers,—a man whom nearly everybody knew, but the greatness of whose work was scarcely known to anyone.

He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1827. After a good elementary education and some study of law he determined to devote himself to science. He accordingly took a course in the University of Edinburgh, and was here actively engaged for ten years in scientific work—mostly botany. As curator of the university herbarium and demonstrator of botany under Prof. J. H. Balfour, he made the most of his opportunities. He was among the first to apply the microscope to the study of the development of plant life.

At the age of thirty-one he was appointed professor of chemistry in Queens University, Kingston. Here he extended his laboratory methods to chemistry and the study of plant growth in a botanical garden on the college grounds.

In 1863 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry in Dalhousie College. He had not much faith in the science that is learned from books. Whenever possible he brought his students face to face with nature. He was always at his best when going the rounds in the practical chemistry room, directing the experimenters in the observations, and conclusions to be drawn from them.

If it was botany he taught, he had specimens in his hand for each student, or he had the class in the field, or in the woods; and so great was his success that it is said that all the leading botanists of Canada received their enthusiasm and first training from Professor Lawson.

Since 1864 he has been the chief representative of scientific agriculture in Nova Scotia. His name is familiar to every progressive farmer in the province. Farmers are usually skeptical of theories, but the doctor's model farm, which produced 100 tons of hay, and on which he could show the most profitable breeds of cattle, convinced them that science, as a practical guide, is better than tradition.

To give an idea of the great amount of work accomplished by Professor Lawson in the half century of active service, we quote the last paragraph of a very excellent paper read by his colleague, Dr. MacGregor, before the N. S. Institute of Natural Science:

"The total number of his communications to scientific societies, each of which represents some addition to knowledge, is as follows: In botany, 93; in zoology, 4; in chemistry, 5; and in subjects difficult to classify, 5. These in themselves form a far larger body of work than it is the privilege of most scientific men to have been able to execute. And when one thinks, in addition, of the work involved in the long series of reports, treatises, etc., of a practical kind, which his ready pen produced, and of the articles in reviews and other periodicals and in cyclopædias, of which no mention has been made above, one begins to form some estimate of the enormous industry, patience, perseverance and minute attention to detail, of which our late professor was capable.

"As a man, he had in large measure the characteristics which make it possible, by personal contact, to gain the confidence of, and to influence, large bodies of men. He was kindly, sympathetic, courteous, patient, careful of the feelings of others, and always willing to serve others from the rich store of his wide knowledge. It was these beauties of character, far more deeply marked in him than in most men, which gained for him the warm affection of those who studied under him, and the well grounded esteem of the farmers of Nova Scotia, who for so long a period have been largely guided by his advice."

#### Fidelity.

What mind can grasp the thought of boundless space? Who can conceive a sea without a shore? Can light, false, fleeting fancy wander o'er, Or false imagination ever trace, Dim planets rolling in their pride of place? What hand shakes out in rainbow-tinted flights, The flery fringes of the northern light, To gild a polar sky with sweeping grace?

I cannot pierce the mists beyond the tomb,
Nor think that false I cannot comprehend;
Why sap will rise and harden into bloom,
It is not mine to know nor to defend:
Though mysteries lurk where'er my feet have trod,
I still believe that Nature whispers "God."

C. H. ACHESON.



were to ask what Ulysses means, he would probably be set to study the passage in connection with such other passages as

"A living dog is better than a dead lion."

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

"One crowded hour of glorious life

Is worth an age without a name."

A. CAMERON.

Yarmouth, N. S., December, 1895.

P. S.—In the November Review, on page 117, we are told that at the October meeting of the Provincial Educational Association in Truro "the counties of Pictou, Colchester, Halifax, Cumberland and Hants were well represented." I congratulate the teachers of these counties on their nearness to Truro, and am glad that so many of them took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy a cheap holiday. We are told that District No. 3 was not represented at all, not even by a commissioner. One of the Halifax commissioners attended but none of the Shelburne ones. Perhaps this is partly accounted for by the fact that Shelburne is two nights and a day farther from Truro than Halifax is. If it were as easy, as comfortable, and as cheap to get to Truro from the west of the province as it is from the east, perhaps No. 3 would not have been unrepre-The "three days of almost uninterrupted speaking" (as one of the speakers put it) would have had few attractions for some of us, but we might have been drawn by the hope of seeing our own physiognomies figure among the "five portraits" which are to embellish the volume containing the papers and discussions.

For the Review.] An Honest Fault-finder.

Mr. Editor—Your lot has been a happy one in comparison with that of the ordinary occupant of the editorial chair, in that exception has never been taken to your utterances. Still, you cannot so far have forgotten your prominent position in the public eye, as not to live in daily expectation of fault-finding. I am going to find fault, just a little, to remind you of the lot of your less fortunate brethren.

I am not altogether satisfied with your article on "Conference of N. S. High School Teachers"—it seems to throw an undeserved reflection upon that body of workers. "The desire of every high school teacher is" not "to pass as many of his pupils as possible," but to do good honest educational work, and it is this latter desire that leads him to look for a course of study which by lessening the strain of what many consider a crowded course, may enable him to carry out this desire. His loyalty to the course of study prompts him to follow it as closely as possible, his individuality to wish for larger opportunity to carry out his own ideas. Of course, if he has no individuality, and no

ideas, he will follow the course slavishly, and desire an "easier" one.

Again, "pupils are admitted too young, or without the necessary ground-work." But our education department sets the standard and makes out the questions. True, the principals oversee the work, and examine the answers, but they are honorable men, and above admitting any that the department may not consider worthy. Now, I have not been severe, so will stop with saying that, so far as teachers can "remain unbiassed," the majority of the high school teachers of Nova Scotia are honest and in earnest for certain changes in the course of instruction, not, I repeat, that they may pass as many pupils as possible, but because they think those changes advantageous.

Yours sincerely,

STAHLFEDER.

For the REVIEW.]

#### Mispronunciations in School Work.

There are not a few words in the vocabulary of every-day school work which are very commonly mispronounced by the pupils; and for these errors the teachers are in most cases responsible, either through their own example or through their failure to notice and correct the mispronunciations. Perhaps a list of such words may be helpful. Here are a few, and the editors may be able to add others.

The and a, when used alone or emphatically, should rhyme with tree and bay. The practice—almost universal in the New Brunswick schools—of saying, for instance, "I did not say 'thuh man,' but 'ugh man,' is simply barbarous.

Adjective too commonly has the "k" sound omitted before the "t."

The adjective compound is not "com-pound" but "com-pound."

Direct and indirect should be pronounced with the "i" after the "d" short as in "did."

Equation should rhyme with "nation" and not with "invasion."

Italics and Italian should not be called "eye-tal-ics" and "eye-tal-yan."

"Jography" is far too much talked of in our schools.

Longitude is not "lon-ti-tude," nor "long-ti-tood, nor "long-ghi-tude," but "lon-jit-yude."

Nominative is usually, but wrongly, pronounced "nom-a-tive."

Perpendicular should not end in "dickle-er," nor "dick-ler," but in "dick-yu-lar."

Plural has two syllables, the second of which is "ral;" it is not "ploor-l," nor "plu-erl."

Predicative should have the accent on the "pred," not on the "dic."

Recess, though called "ree-cess" in high educational places, should be "rî-cess."

Register should have its three syllables sounded: it is not "redge-ster."

So with transitive and intransitive: do not say "transtive," but add "-ive" to "transit."—H. C. C.

Francoms See 196



#### THE

## AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

TORONTO, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

## The Canadian Biographical Dictionary.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Volume.

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Please fill up these outlines on a separate sheet, taking up each question seriatim and replying to it fully, and return to our address immediately.

- I. Full name and title, with date and place of birth.
- 2. Names of parents in full. and items of interest relating to them, or which influenced your career.
- 3. Genealogical or family record, and any information from old documents, books, papers, etc., relating to your family that would be of interest and worthy of record.
  - 4. Where educated, and nature of your studies.
  - 5. Give your experiences, tastes and habits of early life.
  - 6. First step after leaving school, and why taken.
- 7. Give accurately all important experiences and changes in your life to the present time, stating your different removals and the date of each, and where you settled, the nature of business or profession in which you engaged, and the causes which led you to it, together with your progres and the leading incidents in your business or professional career.
  - 8. Your military record.
  - 9. Public offices held, with dates, etc.
  - 10. Public enterprises connected with.
- II. Your association with societies of any description, either secret or political; date of joining same; past and present official positions in that connection.
  - 12. Travels, if important.
  - 13. Your religious views, and changes therein, from youth up.
  - 14. Your present political views, and changes therein.
- 15. Date of marriage, with maiden name of wife, and any items of interest relating to her, her family or your children, that you may deem proper and interesting.
- 16. Any items relating to your physical appearance, personal characteristics or social qualities that will assist in giving a complete and concise history of your career and character.

Note.—Please make the record full, and not confine yourself to the above questions. Do not, however, go into extensive details, but make it as purely a biographical matter as possible. If prepared by yourself, write in the first person, as though you were recounting your history to a friend. Give name of some person to whom sketch may be sent for additions, etc.

SETT

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TORONTO, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

The Canadian Piographical Dictionary

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Volume

#### CUTTINES FOR BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES

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7. Give accessed all important experiences and changes in your life of the present time, stating your different removals and the date of each, and where you solded, the option of business on profession to which you engaged, and the causes which led you of its negatives with your progress and

leading incidents in your business or professional careers

S. Your military recom.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY

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#### DALBY, BALLENTYNE & CLAXTON,

#### VICTORIA, B. C.

Real Estate, Investment & Insurance Agents.

Montreal, April, 1890.

DEAR SIR,

Having joined the above named firm, and on the eve of my departure from this city, permit me to draw your attention to the City of Victoria as a place for safe and profitable investment.

Victoria, the Capital of British Columbia, is not a new town, but was founded in 1843 by Sir James Simpson establishing Fort Camosan there. 1858 the great Gold fever raised Victoria into a place of importance, and Vancouver Island became a Crown Colony. The yield of Gold from 1858 to 1865 amounted to \$18,503,367, and up to present time some \$50,000,000 has been mined. During the past few years Victoria has made rapid strides, in conjunction with the whole Pacific coast. During 1889 no less than \$1,250,000 was expended on buildings, and at the present time there are not a dozen houses to let. The population has increased correspondingly, not far from 5000 being added last year, and to-day the population is about 22,000. Capital invested by business men, \$11,700,000. The Salmon canning industry is largely financed and handled by Victorian merchants, and has increased from 9,847 cases in 1876 to 414,294 cases in 1889, or equal to \$2,228,000 in value. In 1889 the total yield of all kinds of fish in the province, amounted to \$6,605,567.62. The Coal mined in 1879 was 241,000 tons, and in 1889, 579,830 tons The following figures are according to Government returns:

PERSONAL	PROPERTY.
----------	-----------

Victoria, - - - \$6,386,830 Nanaimo, Westminster and Vancouver combined, Excess, - \$4,578,400

#### INCOME.

Victoria, - -  $\frac{$619,200}{Nanaino, Westminster and Vancouver combined}$   $\frac{362,650}{$256,550}$ 

The Fire Brigade is thoroughly efficient, electric alarm boxes are in use,

and the losses have decreased as follows:—1886, \$148,000; 1887, \$39,000; 1888 \$16,000; 1889, \$9000. The city is illuminated by electric light, and the street railway run by the same power.

The present rate of interest on mortgage upon good city property, is 8% per annum, payable quarterly or half-yearly. From the annexed extract from the Victorian Times, you will see the position held by my partners Mr. Dalby's long residence and municipal career, both as Mayor and City assessor, puts him in the foremost rank for practical knowledge of the value of city property. Should you desire further information, I shall be happy to call upon you during my stay in this city, or will give you the required information by correspondence. In all cases of investment, the deeds are made out in the name of the investor, and will be transmitted to him, borrower paying all commissions. Assuring you of my personal attention to any business that may be intrusted to us.

I remain, Yours truly,

FRED J. CLAXTON,

P. O. Box 505, VICTORIA, B.C.

180 St. James Street, Montreal.

## Extract from "The Times," Victoria, B. C., March 19th, 1890.

"REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE."

A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE FIRM—SPLENDID OFFICES, LARGE LISTS.

Messrs. Dalby & Ballentyne, whose large and handsomely furnished offices on Yates street are known as the "Real Estate Exchange," are one of the most extensive and reliable real estate firms on the coast. Some of the most desirable properties offered for sale find their way to the boards of this enterprising firm, which is due to their well known standing financially, their thorough business like manner of attending to the interests of their clients, and the courteous treatment accorded to all comers.

They are the sole agents in British Columbia for the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York, and do a large collection and conveyancing business.

Mr. William Dalby, the senior member of the firm, is one of Victoria's pioneers, coming to the province in 1862, since which time he has been actively identified with the progress and prosperity of the city. During the years 1867 and 1868 Mr. Dalby served as Mayor of Victoria, being the people's choice by a large majority, and in 1889 he was elected by the Conncil to assess all the Municipal property. He is President of the British Columbia Agricultural Society, and from his long residence, public connections and present position he has gained a knowledge of the values of real estate in and about Victoria such as only a few of the oldest residents possess.

Mr. C. G. Ballentyne, the other member of the firm, came to Victoria in 1884 as the representative of the Equitable Life Insurance Co., whose large business here is entirely conducted by Dalby & Ballentyne. Genial, obliging, with splendid connection socially, and from a business standpoint much of the prosperity of the firm is due to his connection with it.

For reliable information about our city and its environments, and for straight-forward dealings with customers, we can heartily recommend the proprietors of the "Real Estate Exchange," Messrs. Dalby & Ballentyne.

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## LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS

## Montreal Loan & Mortgage Company.

20,000 SHARES.

ONE VOTE FOR EACH SHARE.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Archibald, H	96	Fowler, R. J Frothingham, Rev. F	60 8	Macfarlane, David	. 16
Arnott, Mary Susan	28	Fenwick, Rev. K. M	128	Davidson	. 40
Almon, F. A. L	152	Finney, Thomas	10	Newman, Mrs. J	. 8
Aird, James	73	Frothingham, Est. G. H	300		
Alexander, Chas	66	Farrell, D., in trust	8	Ogilvie, Mary Ann	. 5
Ruchan Hamiatt	90	Farrell, D	73	Ogilvie, A. W Ogilvie, Miss Fanny	160
Bucher, Harriett Black, Rev. R. K	20 16	Franklin, F	37	Ognivie, Idiss Pauly	. 100
Braithwait, Joseph	72	C-1 - T-1		Preddy, Matilda M	. 8
Brady, W. H	104	Gardner, John	40	Pilkington, Jane	. 4
Blackwell, Chas	40	Gardner, Jesse	20 12	Patterson, W.J	. 24
Boyd, S. W	28	Gambie, Jane H	16	Patterson, Mrs. J	. 4
Bond, Bishop, in trust Beaufield, Anne Jane	60 54	Gault, A. F	180	Pelton, Caroline H Percival, Mrs. Annie	1/
Baxter, Rev. J. C	80	Gault, C. Ernest	5	Petry, Rev. Henry James	. 10
Barbeau, E. J	80	Gault, M. H., M.P	1206	Payne, F. Gordon	
Bolten, Richard	231	Greata, J. M	12	Parker, E. H	20
Budden, H. A	20	Gentle, **. D	20		
Brophy, Mary L Bolton, Richard & Lizzie M	6	Howard, R. P	84	Radford, Joseph	. 144
Budden, Wm. Hastings	250 10	Holmes, Est. B	388	Ruthven, Est. George	900
Barker, George A., in trust	17	Hart, Theo	160	Reddy, John, M.D	200
Bolton, Mrs. Lizzie M	25	Hughes, N		Richardson, Rev. J. E	96
Boyd, S. W., Ex. Est. R. H. Hamilton	36	Hedge, A	20	Robertson, Catherine	4(
Buchanan, W. J., in trust	20	Hedge, Elizabeth H Hunter, James H	12 40	Reddy, John, M.D., in trust	. 4(
Campbell, G. W., M.D	100	Hill, Jane Eliza	8	Robertson, Alice E., wife of A. R.	. 100
Caverhill, Thos., in trust	4	Hastings, Ellen W	4	Reddy, John, M.D., for Dr. Murray	C.F.
Collis, Sophia	36	Hastings, M. O	117	Rendall, G. Mortimer	100
Crane, Robt	20	Hastings, G. V	18	Rutherford, A. D	5(
Crispo, Francis, in trust	20	Hastings, W. A Hart, Sophia	34		
Craig, James U	6	Henderson, Major Kenneth Gregg.	80	Snodgrass, Rev. W	120
Congregational Prov. Fund Christie, Mrs. M. A	60	Hastings, R. W	2	Sprigings, Richard	56
Cheney, Harriet Fanny	44	Hastings, Fanny	2	Sutherland, F	13
Craig, Hugh	80	Hopkins, J. W	50	Smith, Mrs. Margaret	8
Cheese, W. E	127			Smith, R. A	6
Chambers, Mrs. A. C	57	Jacques, Jane Emily	8	Scott, Emily	80
Craig, Miss Annie	134	Jacques, Estate W. H	10	Sun Mutnal Life Insurance Co.'y.	1200
Clark, Mrs. N. P Cowper, Mary	9 40	sacques, C. Armar	0	Smith, G. F. C	268
City & District Savings Bank	87	King, Edwin F	40	Smith, Mrs. Eliza Mackenzie	25
Caverhill, John	1000	Kean, Rev. J. R	20	Simpson, G. W	64
Clapham, J. G., and Geo. Kirk-	152	Kearns, Charlotte S	24	Saunders, Mrs. A	40
patrick, trustees				Sawtell, Miss	24
Craig, Thos	471	Lawson, E	111	Stewart, McLean	50
Currie, Mrs	4	Levy, A Learmont, Est. W	40 10	Saunders, H. A	163
Caverhill, Thos	124	Learmont, Mrs. E. B	14		
Crispo, Francis	20	Lewis, Mrs. Phœbe	8	Thomas, Estate Henry	164
Cowper, William.	20	Livingston, Mrs. C. J	20	Thompson, W. H., in trust	4
Craig, Geo. W	10	Levy, Rebecca	85	Thompson, Esther	24
Craig, Geo. W. (SecTreas.)	20	Muruay Fatata W	100	Thompson, A. M	32 14
Craig, Mrs. Thos	50	Murray, Estate W Montreal Protestant Orph. Asylum	104	Tunstall, Eliza W	36
		Merrill, Mrs	40	Thompson, Mary A	40
David, M. E	4	Minchin, Louisa	40	Tylee, Mary Julia	32
Drake, Mrs. M. A Dobbie, Rev. Robt	32	Moore, R. M	80	Tylee, Mrs. Mary Jane, in trust Taylor, Elizabeth M	24
Dickson, Mrs. H	72	Murray, J. F	65	Tylee, Robt. H	21
Duff, Isabella	20	Mignault, Louisa	2 5	Thistle, Est. late S. L	66
Darling, David	58	Moreton, Hon. R. C	50	Tiffen. Joseph	100
Darling, David J. M	34	Marler, G. R	1	Thompson, É. B	6
Dawson, B	90	Marler & Payne	2	Tempest, John Tempest, John, in trust	
Esdaile, Robt	121	Morris, Hon. Alex	48	Tempest, J. W., in trust	6 10
Esdaile, Robt. in trust for D. Esdaile	28	Mackenzie, Jane	120	Turpin, W. J., in trust	70
Eglaugh, L	124	Mackay, C	6	Thom, James	5
Esdaile, R., for Margery Roorke	5	McDougall, Isabella	50	Tempest, J. W	200
Egan, Mrs. A. M Egan, J. L. M., Est. late		McDonald, J. A. S	24	W Dali	
Egan, W. F.	$\begin{vmatrix} 26 \\ 16 \end{vmatrix}$	McCormick, Mary	50	Van Bibber	400
Egan, H. K	18	McDougall. D. Lorn, for D. L. M. Do. Do. for S.E.D.P.	12	Wathing Thank	100
Egan, Mary A	34	McGrath, John	43 36	Watkins, Thomas	144
Egan, Adele J	42	McLaren, Mrs. Marien	16	Wilson, Anna	24
Esdaile, Robt	64	McGillivray, Rev. D	12	Wilkes, Cybella D	15
Esdaile, Robt. in trust for F. D	2	McDougall, D. Lorn, Estate Price.	132	Wright, Wm., M. D	70
Empey, Bolton	50	McDougall, Mrs. H. Lacy McDougall, C. H. A. L.		Wilkes, Henry	30
Ewing, Wm.	36	M 1 T 1	68 353	Wilkes, Amelia D Wilkes, Mrs. Barbara	15
		McDougall, D.L., Hanbury L. McD	40	Walker, Mrs	48
Fletcher, Estate H	52	Mackenzie, J. S	20	Walker, H W	100

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McGILL UNIVERSITY

ACC. NO. 22 REF. 7

Wald of Instruction; Levelity, Texts, Sec. of ELIGIBLE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS. Private Tutors, Trappidos, und Managers of Colleges

#### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

Now that the Annual Meeting of the Bank is well over, I trust it may not be considered out of place, or any undue obtrusion, if upon paper I address some observations to the Shareholders, the substance of which there was intention to speak at the meeting; but so much time having passed in discussion of the Report that it would have been inopportune to have delayed the vote on its acceptance I deferred. And the motion from the Chair as to reduction of the Capital, which I was called upon to second, scarcely afforded me the opportunity of going beyond its special scope. One advantage of the alternative now taken is that the whole body of Shareholders can be individually reached, an advantage which speaking at the meeting would not have afforded.

That meeting was important beyond any prior annual meeting of the Bank, and second only, as to crisis and results, to the informal meeting of Shareholders in February last. That the latter was critical, few intelligent business men will deny. It was well so understood and met by the Board. Changes of management thence ensued. Sir Hugh Allan bowed to the clamor of the moment so far as to vacate the Chair. It was gracefully done. But to have yielded more to clamor—unauthorized and irresponsible as it was—would have been weakness. It was well, therefore, that the Board remained otherwise intact as it had been. But the executive administration of the Bank then, without delay of a day, passed into hands steady, capable and experienced, well able, we believe, to guide its affairs according to the principles and modes of sound banking. This was well fitted to re-establish confidence, and it did so. The approach of the annual meeting was announced by the publication and issue to the Shareholders of two important papers—the Report of the Directors and the Report of the General Manager—as results—the former of searching examination into the affairs of the Bank by the President, the Vice-President, and Sir Hugh Allan, and the latter more especially by the General Manager himself. These bear evidence within themselves of being the product of different minds and of different pens—each able, each having its own character, each thorough and honest, and both together affording a mass of fact, as to the business and losses of the bank surprising, we can well believe, to these gentlemen themselves, and painful to them to have to present to the Shareholders. But their verismilitude impressed their readers with the conviction that at last the condition of the Bank had been adequately investigated, and was now exposed to the Shareholders, with all the interests and circumstances demanded.

fulness and frankness which the gravity of the interests and circumstances demanded.

The annual meeting came, and the practical questions really were, what reception should this Report be accorded by the Shareholders, what their treatment of its revelations and its recommendations? Shareholders felt very sore no doubt, and no wonder. There was caucus after caucus, and savage things were said and proposed, but good temper and good sense prevailed, and everything was postponed to the meeting, with only the suggestion to the Directors to add two to their own number.

The meeting is now over and is matter of

The meeting is now over and is matter of history. No one can be seriously dissatisfied with the proceedings of that meeting. The Reports presented to it have been already characterized. Questions and cross-questions thereon were allowed and answered. Everything was frank and above-board, and, if not descending to detail or to personalities, all was of full substance, exhaustive and complete. Nor were admissions and confessions withheld, but forbearance, good temper, confidence, and almost harmony prevailed; and the programme of the meeting was carried through.

meeting was carried through.

As to any observations which may be usefully founded upon the facts and circumstances of the Bank, as then exposed, they may arise as to the past, and the present, and the future of the Bank.

As to the past. A short career, rapid growth, wide-spread ramifications, the heavy heritage of a former bank imposing doubly enlarged propor-

tions—all in times of commercial inflation followed by unparalleled shrinkage and exhaustion; these were the features of its external condition. Within was executive administration easygoing, generous, trustful of subordinates, honest but insufficient, not strong nor comprehensive nor experienced enough for the aggregation of affairs in hand; too often penny-wise and pound foolish. And what a commercial storm of wreck and ruin to have encountered! during which everything commercially afloat has been damaged, and no wonder this Bank also. Losses exceptional and excusable have therefore resulted. Losses by transactions contrary to good banking, and therefore inexcusable, have also resulted. The totality and magnitude of these results only now come to be fully known and realized even by the Directors themselves.

As to the Directors, who could question their strength as a Board? If they all went out to-day, we would have to put them all in again to-morrow, for where, out of the whole body of the Shareholders, could you get their better, or their equal? Their holding of stock is enormous. Compare it, for instance, with the Bank of Montreal, which is so strongly managed,—the seven of the Merchants' Board, holding upwards of a million and a quarter dollars of the nearly nine millions of its stock, and the nine of the Bank of Montreal, holding under half a million dollars of its twelve millions. In other elements of strength, also, the Merchants' Board is unquestionably strong. Yet there have been these enormous losses; but while these have come upon the Bank, they have come largest of all upon the Directors themselves. Yet they have not flinched nor sold. We smaller Shareholders feel our losses and speak out about them—they bear with severity upon many persons of small means—but the feeling and the speaking seem to have been in inverse ratio to the holding—the holder of seventy saying more than he of seventy times eventy shares. Yet the Directors, we may be sure, feel it, feel it for themselves and for others also. But seeing they go through it all so manfully, although losing so heavily, I for one consider they have already suffered enough without being the objects of useless and ungenerous if not absurd and mischievous criticisms and claims. I for one admire their calm and really dignified endurance of it all. No doubt they have learnt lessons which they are not likely to forget.

Possibly the Shareholders also may have learnt some lessons. I for one have, to be usefully applied perhaps in other directions. From the beginning my name has been on the list of Shareholders either for myself or others, and also on the list of those holding powers of attorney for others, and yet never till this week (I confess it) was I at an annual meeting of the Bank. Supposing all would go well without me, and always unwilling to attend public meetings if not specially needed thereat, I have stayed away. I have really failed in duty to others in such absence. I have felt that the administration of the Bank needed strengthening, and yet I too long failed to do any little part of action upon this conviction. Other Shareholders may be blameworthy in the same sense. We are apt to be indiscriminate and unwise in approval if things seem to go well, and then to be equally indiscriminate and unwise in censure if things go badly. Shareholders have no right to shove upon Directors more than their due share of responsibility. There are reciprocities of responsibility. Shrewd Directors usually consider any sensible suggestions which Shareholders suitably offer. Communications need to be more frequent and more frank, and reciprocal responsibilities appreciated and acknowledged. In this view the suggestion of the Hon. D. A. Smith, of half-yearly meetings of all Banks, is timely and good. If realizing former neglects and their own obligations, Shareholders might at such meetings find their contact with their Directors more immediate, cordial and effective of good to their Banks. For if power and re-

sponsibility centre in the Directors, and culminate in the General Manager, they issue originally, be it remembered, from the Shareholders themselves and ultimately fall back upon themselves.

But or all the past as to this Bank, as to its

But of all the past as to this Bank, as to its mistakes and its losses, there has now been no concealment. These have been brought to the light, and no good can come of exposing them more. They were indeed reckoned past and over at the meeting where they received sad though decent and respectable burial. There we may best allow the past to rest, except only to receive the admonitions the case affords to us.

As to the present of the Bank. With capable Executive, and strong and able Directorate; upon full and honest exposition of its condition, all that was bad and doubtful cleared away so that only good assets are counted, its foundations laid bare and shown to be good and strong; its nominal capital to be legally made to correspond with actual capital; its machinery for business thoroughly inspected and overhauled—that which was bad removed and that which was weak strengthened:—in short, with the work of reconstruction thus fully commenced, there are now assuredly in all this sufficient grounds for the entire confidence of the Shareholders and of the public. Any disquiet of mind which may have been excited may now be intelligently composed, as no one Shareholder is without the fullest information and certitude of the Bank's condition which can have been afforded to any other. This full ascertainment of its condition being the basis ground of confidence,—and with all that could logically result from the facts and figures of the Report being carried out, all legal requirements provided for, and all questions settled, provision also made for prosecution of business and payment of dividends,—with all this assured what more is needed, but that ourselves as Shareholders, one and all of the two thousand, in view of community of interest as so many partners, do our best to promote and extend the interests and business of the Bank in all legitimate and honorable ways.

As to the future of the Bank. From the present standpoint and start there cannot but be reasonable expectation of progress and success. The reconstruction of the capital account which makes the shares seventy-five dollars each, with, in addition, ten per cent. of a contingent fund, accomplished without, at this time, any sacrifice or destruction of property, and dividends to accrue thereupon, justifies on the one hand the influence and exertions of the Shareholders to build up its business, and on the other hand justifies confidence of the public in transacting business with the Bank. There is only needed outside that revival of industry and trade, which must in the nature of things soon come, answering to the now good condition of the Bank within itself, and there cannot fail to be restored to the Bank all that prosperity which the Report has ventured to predict.

Upon such grounds as these at this time, any Shareholder may be excused who in good faith offers his own contribution, however small it may be still his due contribution, however small it

Upon such grounds as these at this time, any Shareholder may be excused who in good faith offers his own contribution, however small it may be, still his due contribution towards calming and steadying the minds of the general body of the Shareholders in respect of their common property in the Bank.

property in the Bank.

This communication is not the outcome of any caucus. It is independent and upon individual responsibility, without participation of any person whatsoever. It is just what one might have said and found to be kindly received at the meeting, now given as of the nature of a letter to Correspondents, being Shareholders, and extended to all Shareholders—acceptable, perhaps, especially to those who are at a distance from this centre of information and discussion. It has no object to serve but the good of the Shareholders and the Bank, at the present time of turn for the better in its affairs. It is addressed to Shareholders only, and intended for them without any view to publication beyond the definite circle of the share list. And with all respect to them as one of their number, I am their obedient servant,

THOS. M. TAYLOR.

Montreal, 6th July, 1877.

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