Henry Scadding was born in England in 1813 and died in Toronto in 1901. His father was John Scadding, at one time factor to John Graves Simcoe. After work as a teacher and later as a priest in the Church of England he retired in 1875 to devote himself to writing. His particular interest was local history and he was the author of Toronto of Old (1873). Scadding also collaborated with J.C. Dent and later G. Mercer Adam to publish other books about Toronto. He was a man of many interests and wrote articles on such subjects as politics, theology, Canadian noms-de-plume and sculpture in Canada. He was a great collector of books many of which now form part of the University of Toronto Library. One of his pamphlets -- A Boy's Books, Then and Now, 1818, 1881 (Toronto, 1882) begins as follows: "It is singular to observe how soon, in a progressive age, and in a progressive region, numerous things become "curiosities", objects, that is, suitable to be placed behind glass in a museum or private cabinet". Scadding's acute awareness of the value of collecting, whether it be coins, works of art, and, in this case, school books, is evident in his many writings.

The two facsimiles included here tell their own stories and help to reveal a remarkable bibliophile at work in Canada in the nineteenth century. Pamphlets reproduced by courtesy of the University of Toronto Library.

D. L.
FIRST GAZETTEER

OF

UPPER CANADA.

WITH ANNOTATIONS

BY

HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

TORONTO:
COPP, CLARK & CO., 67 & 69 COLBORNE STREET.
1876.
ON THE
EARLY GAZETTEER AND MAP LITERATURE
OF WESTERN CANADA.

BY HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

All books consisting of descriptions and statistics of new countries become, as a matter of course, speedily obsolete, and are superseded by others which in their turn have to give place to fresh essays of the same class. Even in old countries, in these days, the changes constantly going on are so many, as to require the issue periodically of new accounts. Thus we have a Murray, a Black, a Bradshaw, a Baedeker, putting forth year after year, not merely new editions of their "guides," but those "guides" reconstructed throughout, curtailed here, expanded there, so as to be in accordance with the real situation of affairs. But volumes having reference to the growing colonies of Great Britain, become superannuated in a particularly short space of time, so very rapid is the progress made therein; and in such quick succession come the changes. After all, however, although a person who is seeking for the latest information in regard to a new country, desires, and must have, the latest book on the subject, yet, let only a sufficient number of years pass away, and the books which from time to time had become obsolete, again recover a value, and are gladly resorted to for purposes of comparison or for the verification of partially forgotten facts. To each generation the actual state of things must be that which chiefly absorbs the attention. But society amongst us has been all along in a state of flux; and each person, though still of necessity kept busy by the calls of the moment, cannot help looking back to particular stages of the past with a peculiar interest: to the era, for example, when he himself was first called to take part in the serious battle of life, and to his surroundings then; or it may be, his regards are turned to one remove further—to the time when a father, perhaps, or grandfather
commenced a career in the new land and laid a foundation on which his heir has built. In such a case as this, many books which in a certain point of view are entirely out of date, at once regain a value as important helps to the mind in a desired resurrection of a particular period of the past. Furthermore, in the lapse of time—in the lapse of even a few years—in some instances, a certain pleasant flavour of age is acquired by the language employed in local books; and a volume in itself perhaps of no especial intrinsic merit is, for this reason, sought after and enjoyed.

The first Gazetteer of Upper Canada, compiled soon after the organization of the Province in 1793, attracted my attention a few years since; and, as it is a work which has become scarce, and the contents of which seem likely to interest those who concern themselves about the early history of the country, I thought it would not be unfitting to reproduce it by instalments in the pages of our Canadian Journal, accompanying each part with such annotations as might throw light, where needed, on the origin of the names.

The perusal of this Gazetteer has led me to the consideration of other early topographical sketches of Canada, and other Gazetteers, antecedent or subsequent, having reference to Canada. And I have supposed that a short account of such productions, with brief specimens, would not be uninteresting or out of place.

The earliest Gazetteer that I have seen, embracing accounts of Western Canada, is one published in London, soon after the conquest of Canada in 1759, by G. Robinson, Paternoster Row. Its title is "The North American and the West Indian Gazetteer." It contains accounts of all the British Colonies of North America, none of which in 1759 had revolted. A copy of the second edition of this work, published in 1778, is in my possession. I have seen mentioned an "American Gazetteer, containing an account of all the parts of the New World. 3 vols., 12mo. Maps. 1762," but upon this work I have not been able to lay my hands. I think it was printed on this continent, and not in England.

The North American and West Indian Gazetteer has no notice of the locality on which Toronto is situated, and from which it took its name. But Toronto appears very plainly on the folding map prefixed to the book, and the same name is attached to a lake north of Lake Ontario, and also to the chain of lakes and water communication connected with the Trent and the Bay of Quinté. We do not find
even Catarqui in this Gazetteer—the germ of Kingston—but of Montreal we read as follows:—"It is a well-peopled place, of an oblong form, the streets very open, and the houses well built. The fortifications are pretty strong, being surrounded by a wall, flanked with eleven redoubts, which serve instead of batteries; the ditch is about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry, encompassing the town, except that part which lies towards the river. It has five gates, one of them very small. It has also a fort or citadel, the batteries of which command the streets of the town from one end to the other; and over the River St. Peter is a bridge." Then follows an account of the monastic institutions, &c.

Our Lake Ontario is thus described:—"A large collection of fresh water, above 270 miles in length from E. to W., and 65 in breadth from N. to S. The fortress of Oswego stands on the southern shore of this lake. It has a small rising and falling of the water, like tides, 12 or 18 inches perpendicular. The snow is deeper on the south side of this lake than any other, and its water does not freeze in the severest winter out of sight of land." (This is all.)

In the article on Canada, the limits of the country are thus given:—"The limits of this large country are fixed by an Act of Parliament in 1763 as follows:—The north point, even the head of the river St. John, on the Labrador Coast; its westernmost point, the south end of Lake Nipissing; its southernmost point, the 45th parallel of north latitude, crossing the river St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain; and its easternmost, at Cape Rosiers, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; including about 800 miles long, and 200 broad; which boundaries, in 1774, were extended southward to the banks of the Ohio; westward to the banks of the Mississippi; and northward to the boundary of the Hudson's Bay Company." Further on still larger limits are assigned; Louisiana is included within them. "Canada, in its largest sense, is divided into Eastern and Western, the former of which is commonly known by the name of Canada, and the latter, which is of later discovery, Louisiana, in honour of the late Louis XIV.

* * * The number of the inhabitants in 1763 was 42,000, but since they have increased very considerably. Its trade employs 34 ships and 400 seamen. The exports to Great Britain consisted of skins, furs, ginseng, snakeroot, capillaire, and wheat, all which amounted annually to 105,500, which was nearly the amount of the articles sent from England to them." The article faquois reads as
follows:—"The most considerable and best known of all the French, as well as the strongest and most powerful. Their country lies between lat. 41 and 44, and extends 70 or 80 leagues from E. to W., from the source of the river of the Iroquois (St. Lawrence) to that of Richelieu and Sorel; from the lake of St. Sacrement to the Fall of Niagara; and upwards of 40 leagues from N. to S., viz., from the springhead of the River Agniers to the Ohio, which, together with Pennsylvania, forms the southern boundary. * * * They are divided into several cantons, the five principal of which are the Tonontoons, Goyogas, Onontagues, Ounogoats, and Agnies. These five nations have each a large village, consisting of mean huts, about 30 leagues from one another, mostly seated along the southern coast of Lake Ontario." The Hurons are "savages inhabiting the country contiguous to the lake of the same name in Canada. Their true name is Y-en-data. The country inhabited by these people at the beginning of the last century, [e.g., 17th], had the Lake Erie to the south, the Lake Huron to the west, and Lake Ontario to the east. It is situated between Lat 42 and 45 N. Here they have a good many cantons or villages, and the whole nation still consists of between 40,000 and 50,000 souls." After speaking of the forests:—"Here are some stones that can be fused into metal, and contain veins of silver. This country is well situated for commerce, whence, by means of the lakes by which it is almost surrounded, it would be an easy matter to push on discoveries even to the extreme parts of North America." A long article is devoted to the Esquimaux, who, in 1759, were in the habit of coming down to lower latitudes than they are wont to do at the present time. They are spoken of with great horror:—"Their name is supposed," the Gazetteer says, "to be originally Esquisminentic, which, in the Albenquin dialect, signifies eaters of raw flesh, they being almost the only people in those parts that eat it so, though they use also to boil, or dry it in the sun. * * * They hate the Europeans, and are always ready to do them some mischief, so that they will come to the water side, and cut their cables in the night, hoping to see them wrecked upon their coast against the next morning. * * * The Esquimaux are the only natural inhabitants ever seen on the coasts of Newfoundland, who pass thither from the mainland of Labrador, in order to hunt and for the sake of traffic with Europeans. One of their women was brought to England and presented at Court in 1773." [This is
in the second edition, dated 1778.] Tadousac, in this Gazetteer, is said to be "a place of great traffic and resort for the wild natives, who bring hither large quantities of furs to exchange for woollen cloths, linen, iron and brass utensils, ribbons and other trinkets. The mouth of the river on which it stands is defended by a fort erected on a rock almost inaccessible."

In 1765, Major Robert Rogers published in London "a Concise Account of North America, containing a description of the several British Colonies on that Continent, &c." Major Rogers' account of the particular locality which we inhabit, is as follows:—"The country on the west and north of the lake (Ontario), down to the River Toronto (Humber), which is about 50 miles, is very good. At the west end (of this lake) a river runs in, from which are carrying-places both to Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, or to rivers that flow into them. The country upon the lake between St. Lawrence (where the St. Lawrence leaves the lake) is inhabited or owned by the Mississagas, and, by the Fair and lefty timber upon it, is a good soil. Here is likewise great plenty of grape vines. By one of the branches of the River Toronto (the Humber) is an easy communication with the rivers flowing into Lake Huron. Upwards of a hundred miles from Toronto, at the north-easterly corner of the lake, the River Cataracki flows into it: there are likewise several smaller streams between these. From Cataracki is a carrying-place to the Attawawas River, which joins St. Lawrence near Montreal. This country is also owned by the Mississagas, as far northward as Cataracki: they likewise claim all the west side of Lake Ontario, and north of Lake Erie, but live a roving unsettled life, literally without anything continuing city or abiding habitation, as hath been already remarked of them." Major Rogers further reports that "in the rivers round Lake Ontario are salmon in great plenty during the summer season; and at the entrance of the River St. Lawrence (i.e. at Kingston) are, during the winter season, an abundance of a kind of fish called white fish, which seem to be peculiar to this place, there being none such anywhere else in America, excepting some few at Long Point; nor can I learn that any such are to be seen in Europe. In summer they disappear, and are supposed to be during that season in the deep water, out of soundings. They are about the size of shad, and very agreeable to the palate. Here is great plenty of water fowl, and game of all kinds common to the climate. In a word, the country round this lake is
pleasant, and apparently fertile, and capable of valuable improvements.” The narrative then goes on to say that “the River St. Lawrence takes its leave of Lake Ontario at the north-east corner of it. Near the lake it is ten or twelve miles wide, having several islands on it, one of which, the most northerly, at the head of the rifts, is a small fortress erected by the French and now kept up by us.” The Major uses, we will observe, the good old English word “Riffs” for “Rapids”—or parts of a river where the bed is broken into steps or precipices: this is, in fact, the exact representative of the word *Cataract*, which properly denotes a broken, rocky bed of a river, rather than an abrupt fall of the whole stream.

This Major Rogers was the officer sent up by General Amherst from Montreal, in 1760, to take possession of the French posts in the west, evacuated after the conquest.

In 1799 appeared David William Smith’s *Topographical Description and Provincial Gazetteer of Upper Canada*. Its full title runs as follows:—“A Short Topographical Description of His Majesty’s Province of Upper Canada, in North America, to which is annexed a Provincial Gazetteer. London: published by W. Faden, Geographer to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Charing Cross; 1799. Printed by W. Bulmer and Co., Russell Court, Cleveland Row, St. James.”

It is said in the preface to have been drawn up by “David William Smith, Esq., the very able Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, on the plan of the late Captain Hutchins, for the River Ohio and the countries adjacent.”

This work gives briefly the name and situation of all the original townships, towns, counties, and districts of Upper Canada, together with names and situations of all the lakes, bays, islands, and rivers. As being the first record of the kind, it has now acquired, as I have said, a certain historical interest. What I have attempted to do in the republication of this Gazetteer in the Canadian Journal is, to subjoin to the several names such information as may seem needful for elucidation: if a native name, to give, if possible, the interpretation; if a name transferred either from the British Islands or from France, to point out the place or object bearing that name in the mother-countries of the Colony, or the statesman, nobleman, or prince sought to be complimented or commemorated by this application of his name.
The larger Almanacs or Calendars of former days contain a good deal of information about Canada.

In the Quebec Almanac and British American Royal Calendar for 1819, we have "A brief account of Canada written in 1811." It is there stated that "the largest quantity of wheat ever exported from Canada, was in 1802." It amounted to 1,010,033 bushels. There were besides exported that year, 28,301 barrels of flour and 22,051 cwt. of biscuit. Animal food has generally been furnished in abundance in Lower Canada. * * * The value of the exportations from the St. Lawrence in 1810 has been estimated by mercantile men at 1,200,000 pounds sterling, including disbursements of ships employed in the trade, the number of which was 661, men 6,578, tonnage 143,893, and also the value of 5,896 tons of new ships built in the Province. A considerable proportion of the produce of the United States, and all the furs obtained in the Indian countries, are included in the general amount. The price of labour in the towns, it is added "for four years past may be estimated at four shillings (½ of a dollar) per day throughout the year, one half of which sum has been paid for board and lodging. Bread has been at about 2½d. per lb., and beef 5d."

In 1813 there was published at Philadelphia, "A Geographical View of the Province of Upper Canada," by M. Smith. Mr. Smith appears to have been a citizen of the U. S. He dates his preface from Winchester, Connecticut, and he says, "I was induced to this business about three years ago, while in Canada, from a belief that a full and impartial account of the Province would be acceptable and useful to my fellow citizens, as of late years many have been in the habit of moving there. And I also knew that a correct geographical account of the Province of Upper Canada had never been published: whatever had been, was brief and defective. I may add that the mildness of the climate, fertility of the soil, benefit of trade, cheapness of the land, and morals of the inhabitants, so far exceeded my expectations and the apprehensions of the public in general, I deemed it my duty to make known the same. I will also observe, that I have wrote from experimental knowledge, and not merely from what has been suggested by others. Some may imagine, because I write thus, that I have a partiality for the English, but this I solemnly deny. I only describe things in their true characters, with the impartiality of an historian. I began this work before the war. I
undertook it with an earnest desire to benefit some, I care not who. If any are benefited I shall be gratified. In short, I write this *pro bono publico.*”

He may, perhaps, have thought that his glowing descriptions would whet the appetite of his fellow-citizens for Canada, its conquest by the United States being fully expected. His account of the London District is very inviting. “The district of London,” he says, “is certainly much the best part of Canada. It is sufficiently level, very rich, and beautifully variegated with small hills and fertile valleys, through which flow a number of pearly streams of almost the best water in the world. In this district there is a large quantity of natural plains, though not in very large bodies, and not entirely clear of timber. This land has a handsome appearance, and affords fine roads and pasture in summer. Here the farmer has little to do, only to fence his land, and put in the plough, which, indeed, requires a strong team at first, but afterwards may be tilled with one horse. These plains are mostly in the highest part of the ground; are very rich, and well-adapted for wheat and clover. The surface of the earth in this district is almost entirely clear of stone. It is of a sandy quality (especially the plains) which renders it very easy for cultivation. This district is situated in the 41st degree, and 40 minutes of north lat., and is favoured with a temperate climate. The summers are sufficiently long to bring all the crops to perfection, if planted in season. Indeed, there is hardly ever any kind of produce injured by the frost. This is the best part of Canada for wheat, and I believe of any part of the world. From 20 to 35 bushels are commonly gathered from one acre of ground, perfectly sound and clear from smut. Corn thrives exceedingly well, as also all other kinds of grain. Apples, peaches, cherries, and all kinds of fruit common to the United States, flourish very well here. Woodland sells from two to five dollars an acre. The timber of this district consists of almost all kinds common to the U. S. The inhabitants of this district enjoy a greater degree of health than is common to observe in most places, but doubtless there are reasons for this.”

He enumerates their temperance and moderation, the excellence of the climate, and water and vegetables, and sixthly, he says, “The people of this Canadian paradise are more contented in their situation of life than is common to observe in most places, which also very much preserves the health of man, while a contrary disposition tends to destroy it.”
Mr. Smith was in Canada at the beginning of the war. He thus speaks of the capture of Detroit by General Brock:—"The capture of Hull and his army, with the surrender of the fort of Detroit, and all the Michigan territory, were events which the people of Canada could scarcely believe, even after they were known to be true. Indeed, when I saw the officers and soldiers returning to Fort George, with the spoils of my countrymen, I could scarcely believe my own eyes. The most of the people in Canada think that Hull was bribed by the British to give up the fort." Mr. Smith's description of York, our present Toronto, reads as follows:—"This village is laid out after the form of Philadelphia, the streets crossing each other at right angles, though the ground on which it stands is not suitable for building. This, at present, is the seat of Government, and the residence of a number of English gentlemen. It contains some fine buildings, though they stand scattering, among which are a court-house, council-house, a large brick building, in which the King's store for the place is kept, and a meeting-house for Episcopalians, one printing and other offices. This city lies in north latitude 43 degrees and some minutes. The harbour in front of the city is commodious, safe, and beautiful, and is formed after a curious manner. About three miles below or east of the city, there extends out from the main shore, an arm or neck of land about 100 yards wide, nearly in the form of a rainbow, until it connects with the main shore again about a mile above or west of the city, between it and where the fort stands. About 300 yards from the shore, and as many from the fort, there is a channel through this circular island, merely sufficient for the passage of large vessels. This basin, which in the middle is two miles wide, is very deep and without rocks, or any thing of the kind. While the water of the main lake, which is 30 miles wide in this place, is tossed as the waves of the sea, this basin remains smooth. The fort in this place is not strong; but the British began to build a very strong one in the year 1811." Thus far Mr. M. Smith.

In 1815, Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, and Lieutenant-Colonel Canadian Militia, published his Topographical Description of Lower Canada, with remarks upon Upper Canada, and on the relative connection of both Provinces with the United States of America.

"What is said of the Province of Upper Canada," the author observes, "is the substance of notes and memoranda made in that
country very recently, as well as a knowledge obtained of it during
an anterior service of six years as an officer of the Provincial Navy,
upon the lakes: these have been corroborated and enlarged from
other sources of undeniable intelligence and veracity."

An excellent engraved plan of Toronto harbour is given, shewing
the singular conformation of the Peninsula, of which more presently.
A plan of Kingston harbour is also given, with the different
channels leading to it from the lake.

In 1822, Robert Gourlay published his statistical account of Upper
Canada. In consulting this work for statistics and topographical
information, the attention is inconveniently drawn aside to other
matters—especially to the personal grievances of the author, which,
doubtless, were many: and they are set forth at great length. The
idea with which he started of collecting statistics from all quarters of
the country in the form of replies to a circular, was, of course, quite
a natural one; but it was a novelty in the young colony, and offended
the susceptibilities of the local authorities, who charged Gourlay
with disaffection to the Government. This soon transformed the
diligent gatherer of statistics into a violent political agitator. Sub-
sequent topographical writers have gleaned much from the three
volumes of Gourlay. The information which they contain is in
reality of the date 1818. The maps that accompany the work are
excellent; and, as a vignette, on the engraved title-page of each
volume is as good a little picture of the Falls of Niagara, seen from
the heights on the Canadian side, as any that are in circulation now
taken by photography.

In 1831, appeared Bouchette's larger work:—"The British
Dominions in North America, or a Topographical and Statistical
Description of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, New
Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince
Edward, and Cape Breton." This work consists of two volumes,
4to., with 23 plates of views and plans.

Four chapters are devoted to Upper Canada. Goderich is thus
spoken of: "The town is very judiciously planned, and peculiarly
well situated, upon the elevated shores of the lake, and on the
southern side of the harbour formed by Maitland River. This har-
bour is capable of affording safe shelter to vessels of 200 tons burden,
and is well calculated to admit hereafter of the construction of quays,
to facilitate the loading and unloading of produce and merchandise.
The River Maitland affords of itself many important advantages, arising out of the numerous sites it presents for the erection of mills of every description, and likewise for the excellence of the fish with which it abounds. The lake is equally well stored, and yields especially great quantities of sturgeon. The broad expanse of its beautifully transparent waters, whilst it adds to the interest of the locality, and favourably influences the atmospheric changes, affords an advantageous means of forwarding and receiving goods to and from the lower extremities of the Province through the straits, lakes, and canals, by which, in fact, an uninterrupted water communication is opened to the Atlantic Ocean."

The personal appearance of Colonel Bouchette, the author of the work now quoted from, is familiar to most persons from the portrait prefixed to it, which also appeared in the volume of 1815, and has been reproduced in a pamphlet, setting forth the claim of M. Bouchette's heirs to certain sums of money alleged to be due from the Government of Canada.

Bouchette was the first to lay down with accuracy the outlines of the peninsula which formed the harbour of Toronto. In a reduced plan in his 4to. work, we can see how the peninsula was gradually generated. We can see that there has been (1) a constant drift of materials from the east, and (2) a constant tendency in this drift to be turned northwards, and then back again eastwards by the action of southerly and westerly winds. At one period, the inward tendency was so successful as actually to form a connection with the shore, the only interruption in the continuity of the material being the outlet of the Don. Probably at this period the Scarboro' heights extended far out into the lake, and sheltered the sandy embankment which had been formed. After the establishment of this union with the shore, a steady drift from the east still went on, carrying material year after year westward, that material, however, now spreading itself more than before, but still showing a tendency continually to turn in towards the mainland, forming a succession of irregular hooks.

This remarkable wing-shaped breakwater was the raison d' être of Toronto. It attracted the eye of the first organizer of Upper Canada, and led him to lay the foundations of the capital of the new province where now it stands. The coolness with which the demolition of this all-important peninsula is beheld by the general public is some-
thing amazing. The work of destruction carried steadily forward, now during a series of years, by the relentless surges of Lake Ontario, appears to be regarded simply as a curious spectacle arranged for the entertainment of "the judges, magistrates, and gentry of the province;" for the delectation of the merchant princes, the great manufacturers, the railway directors, the civil engineers, the common council and aldermen of Toronto, who look on, like the chorus in a Greek play, and prattle to each other about some nefarious deed which is being perpetrated before their eyes, but never seem to be aware that common sense points to action of some kind on their part, with a view to the prevention, if possible, of the direful result which is threatened.

In 1832, appeared Dr. Dunlop's Statistical Sketches of Upper Canada. We have here no formal topographical arrangement, but much excellent matter of use for Gazetteer purposes, and abounding with humour. The climate, especially, is graphically described. Field sports, fishing, shooting, and hunting are dwelt upon. Each chapter has a motto, like Sir W. Scott's novels, some of them extemporized.

In 1832, Mr. Andrew Picken published in London (Ellingham Wilson, Royal Exchange), a book, entitled "The Canadas," containing information for Emigrants and Capitalists. One division of this book consists of Geographical and Topographical Sketches (1) of Lower and (2) of Upper Canada. We have here virtually a brief Gazetteer of the latter Province, principally confined to an account of the soil, the advantages and disadvantages of position. Mr. Picken derived the materials of his volume chiefly from Mr. Galt, formerly "Chief Commissioner" of the Canada Company. In his dedication to that gentleman, Mr. P. uses the following language: "It is proper that a work of this kind should be inscribed to you, from the services you are known to have rendered to Canadian colonization. Of the extent and value of those services—services which will hereafter connect your name with the history of this interesting colony—it is to be hoped, for your own sake, that the public at home may yet become as fully aware, as the settlers are in those parts of the Province where the effects of them are more particularly felt." Mr. P. gives as the population of York (Toronto), in 1832, between four and five thousand; and of the whole Home District, including the neighbouring District of Newcastle, 36,264 (in 1828).
Effingham Wilson, the publisher of Pickens's book in 1832, published in 1833, "Sketches of Canada," by W. L. McKenzie. In this work, which had a political object, there is no systematic topography, but the writer very truly says: "Without giving occasionally, minute sketches of the progress of the new settlements from a state of wilderness to cultivated farms, villages, dwellings, chapels, school-houses, orchards, barn-yards, and fruitful fields, the property of a happy and intelligent population, a correct knowledge of America is unattainable." Accordingly, we have numerous graphic notices, with statistics, of localities in Upper Canada scattered about, amidst articles on public affairs and public institutions, and characteristic anecdotes of public and private personages of the United States and British America.

In 1836, Dr. Thomas Rolph, of Ancaster, Gore District, Upper Canada, published a Statistical Account of Upper Canada, in connection with "Observations made during a visit in the West Indies, and a tour through the United States of America."

In his Preface, Dr. R. says (1836): "The inhabitants of Great Britain have been too apt to consider Canada as merely a region of ice and snow, of pine forests and lakes, of trappers and Indians, with a few forts and villages intermixed, and producing only moccasins, furs, and ship timber. But this is a very imperfect view of that interesting country, which is growing in population, and improving in cultivation more rapidly, perhaps, than any part of the United States, if we except the territory of Michigan, and which must become, at no very distant period, a wealthy, powerful, and populous Province." Dr. R.'s account of Belleville contains some archaeological information, such as one would like to see recorded whenever it exists: "The site of the town of Belleville is situated between Kingston and Toronto, on the shore of the Bay of Quinté, originally claimed by the Mississaga Indians as a landing-place, and called by them Sagannahcogang, where they usually received their presents from Government, demanding a yearly acknowledgment from its settlers for their possessions. The late J. W. Myers afterwards claimed it under a 99 years' lease, said to have been granted to him by that tribe; hence the creek or river running through the adjacent lot took the name of Myers' Creek, described in a grant to one Singleton, as Singleton's River. Since the town has been laid out, it has assumed the new and more appropriate name of the River Molina."
In the year 1800, the village was laid out by Samuel Wilmot, Esq., King's Surveyor, under the immediate orders and instructions of Government, appropriating lots for a jail and court-house, churches, chapels, and for other public buildings; granting to individuals who had made improvements, the several lots they occupied. The main streets are 65 feet wide, called Front, Pinnacle, Park, and Rear Streets, intersected by cross streets of the same width."

Dr. Ralph speaks of the Township of Madoc and its mineral wealth: "The ore to be smelted is the magnetic oxide, and will produce about 70 per cent. of iron. This extensive and valuable bed of ore is on lot No. 11, of the 5th Concession, and was bought of the Canada Company, who, with a liberality rarely to be met with, have sold it to the present owners, at an advance beyond the ordinary price of lands in the neighbourhood, on condition only that they should improve it. This township contains other valuable minerals, such as beds of fine marble, zinc, lead, and probably copper, which might be worked to great profit. These, added to an fine a soil as the world produces, pure and abundant streams of water, fine timber, and a healthy country, all conspire to render Madoc, at this time, as desirable a location for the farmer, the capitalist, and the man of science, as any in the Province."

Peterborough is thus described: "This village stands on a fine elevated sandy plain, and in a very central situation in the District; it is divided by the River Otonabee, and is immediately adjoining and above the small lake. It commenced in 1825, under the superintendence of the Hon. Peter Robinson, who lived with a large body of Irish emigrants for some time. It is beautifully wooded with choice trees. A very good and substantial frame bridge has been erected across the Otonabee at this place. It contains a population of 1,000 persons, and continues still improving, &c., &c." He dwells on the importance of this situation, on the water communication between Lake Simcoe and the Bay of Quinté.

In Fothergill's Almanac of 1839, and in preceding issues of the same periodical, we have a "Sketch of the present state of Canada, drawn up expressly for this work by Charles Fothergill, Esq." I extract a sentence giving statistics of Upper Canada in 1839: "The settled parts of Upper Canada contain 500,000 souls. The largest towns are Toronto and Kingston, of which Toronto is the most populous, containing 12,500 inhabitants (1839)."
OF WESTERN CANADA.

The following will give an idea of the facilities for travelling in 1839: "The navigation from Quebec to Buffalo, with all the present interruptions, may be performed in a week; and from thence to the River St. Clair, either to Detroit, or Sandwich, in three days. From thence into the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, the impediments are few and trifling. From the Island of Anticosti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to the head of Lake Superior, we have a navigation of an extent little less than 3,000 miles, the greater part of which is ship navigation, and may be run over, with all the present obstacles, during the summer months, at the rate of about 80 miles per day; and that through the greatest extent of fertile country to be found, in continuity, in any part of the world, and a climate highly favourable to agricultural labour."

Though the present railway system, at least of the Grand Trunk, had not yet been thought of, a railroad is, nevertheless, projected. We have it mentioned at the close of some unavailing, but curious, lamentations over the cession of Michigan to the United States in by-gone times:—"Ever since the emigration from the Eastern to the Western States of the Union by the route of Lake Erie, the Canadians have been constantly twitted by tourists and others with the contrast of superiority exhibited on the Detroit frontier over that of our own opposite to it, forgetting that it could not have been otherwise, since we were fools enough to cede the Michigan territory to our rivals, and not only give them the landing-place, but the grand portage itself, to boundless regions. Having committed this incalculably mad and egregious error, could we wonder that the shores of our beautiful little peninsula, directly in view, but out of the line, remained commercially desolate. All that the magnificent undertaking of the Welland Canal has done, or all that it ever can do, will not make amends to the Western and London Districts for the great loss sustained in the cession of Michigan, since it can merely transfer the shipping from one lake into the other. But there is a measure which would go far to recompense the evil that has been inflicted. It has been much talked of; but, as yet, little has been done in it. We mean the Lake Huron Railroad from Toronto. There will be no end to the advantages arising from this national work, if it is undertaken on the scale and in the spirit in which such public works should be undertaken. Enterprising merchants at Oswego have long regarded this great measure as one of superlative importance."
In 1846, Mr. Wm. Henry Smith published at Toronto, his "Canadian Gazetteer," comprising statistical and general information respecting all parts of the Upper Province or Canada West, &c.

To collect the materials of his work, Mr. Smith travelled about, personally visiting the parts described, "walking," he says in his preface, "over more than 3,000 miles of ground, through both the heats of summer and the snows of winter." He gives a brief but careful record of the population of each town, township, and village, the value of the taxable property, the leading features of each locality as regards soil and climate, and the average value of land.

About four years after the appearance of the Gazetteer, Mr. Smith published his more elaborate work, entitled "Canada, Past, Present, and Future, being a Historical, Geographical, Geological, and Statistical Account of Canada West." Again did our author make a perambulation of the country, and gather in a copious store of useful information. Again, in his preface, Mr. S. alludes to the toils undergone: "The journey through a new country in search of statistical information is not, by any means, a path of roses," he says. "And to arrive at the necessary amount of facts within a given time, requires a constant exertion of both body and mind, and a resolution to encounter and to conquer all those various accidents by flood and field that travellers are heirs to—drenching showers, snow storms, mud holes, dust, broiling sun, thunder storms, tough beef steaks, damp beds, loss of luggage, and breakages."

Mr. Smith's greater work contains ten County Maps, and one General Map of Canada West, clearly drawn in outline on stone. Three introductory chapters contain a carefully compiled history of the discovery and early settlement of Canada, and a special notice of the population, resources, trade, and commerce of Upper Canada. And at the end of the work, after a seriatim description of the counties and towns, there is a general account of the natural productions of the country, animate and inanimate, animal, vegetable, and mineral; and of its climate.

A few years after the publication of Mr. Smith's Canada, Past, Present, and Future, viz., in 1871, Mr. Lovell's Dominion Directory appeared, which virtually was also a Gazetteer, with admirable sketches of the villages, towns, and cities; and an abundance of introductory matter, containing a general history of the country, and of its progress. This volume is very bulky—a royal 8vo. of over
2,500 pages. The publisher humorously styles it, on the outer cover, in gold letters, a "Pocket Gazetteer of Canada."

In 1873, appeared Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America, containing the latest and most authentic descriptions of 6,000 cities, towns, and villages; 1,500 lakes and rivers, with tables of routes. Edited by P. A. Crossby. All this being accomplished in a small 8vo. volume of less than 600 pages, the space allotted to each locality is small, and the information very much condensed. It is, nevertheless, minute and satisfactory. The statistics have been gathered with great care.

In the introduction the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway is thus referred to: "Heretofore Canada has been to the traveller little better than a cul de sac, as he could only journey as far as the extremity of Lake Superior; but when the entire Dominion can be traversed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he will be enabled with ease to take a rapid survey of these wide spreading dominions belonging to the British Crown, and measure their political and commercial importance. He will then become convinced that the Dominion is rich in coal measures, slate quarries, gold, silver, copper, iron, and almost every mineral of commercial value; that the climate is favourable to health, and that there are millions of acres of grain-raising and pasture lands awaiting colonization in the fertile belt of the North-West and British Columbia."

The following are given as the limits of the Dominion: "It is bounded east by the Atlantic Ocean, Davis Strait, and Baffin's Bay; west, by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound; north, by the Arctic Ocean; and south, south-east, and south-west, by the United States. Area, 3,330,162 square miles, 393,996 square miles larger than the United States. Of this immense area, nearly equalling in extent the Continent of Europe, about 700,000 square miles are covered with water."

With this notice of the latest Gazetteer of Canada, I draw this part of my paper to a close. The great handiness of Mr. Lovell's volume is surprising, when the breadth of area which it covers is considered, and the mass of information which it contains.

The occasion of the present rapid notice of early topographical Sketches and Gazetteers of Canada, particularly Western Canada, was, as I have already said, the republication in the Canadian Journal of the first Gazetteer of Upper Canada, published in 1797.
by David William Smith. In each successive instalment of that
work in the Journal, I have added annotations, explanatory of the
names attached to the several localities, thinking that it would be a
matter of some interest to intelligent persons to be acquainted with
the source of the appellation by which their neighbourhood or their
own place of abode, was generally known, which appellation is occa-
sionally, in some sense and degree attached to themselves also.

The Gazetteer of 1797 is, of course, a book of moderate size, and
the list of names to be remarked upon, not extensive. To annotate
in a similar way, the whole of a modern Gazetteer would be a dif-
f erent thing; yet an addition of the kind referred to, would, doubtless,
be an enhancement to the value of the work in an historical point of
view. For many years to come in Canada, there will be new areas
to be surveyed and set off into townships, and new local names to
be found and applied. Wherever it is possible to make use of the
aboriginal Indian names, it is plainly in good taste to retain them.
Uncouthness of form and sound may be frequently got rid of by
certain modifications, in accordance with principles of euphony and
structure obtaining in the English language. It is in this way, that
Niagara, Acadia, Canada itself, and many other beautiful proper
names, have acquired their present form. Algoma, Muskoka, Mani-
toba, are other more recent instances. Spadina, here in Toronto—
and the word Toronto itself, may be also mentioned. The retention
of the old French names, attached to former distant outposts of traffic,
&c., is to be commended. But a favourite method of designating
newly surveyed townships, adopted in the Crown Lands Depart-
ment of late years, as in the past too, is the application thereto of the names
of ministers, or ex-ministers, of the Crown, Judges, Chancellors,
Civil Engineers, and other public characters of the country. It has
become, indeed, a kind of perquisite of high office for the holder to
have his name inscribed on the map as the designation in all future
time of a township, village, or county. To the articles in Gazetteers
from time to time hereafter, it will be of use to add brief annotations
on such names. We may all know very well who Mr. Malcolm
Cameron, for example, was; but the inhabitants of the areas distin-
guished by his name will, perhaps, not be so fortunate, and they may
be desirous of indulging a not unnatural curiosity on the point.
MAP LITERATURE OF CANADA.

In 1872, there was published in Paris by Tross, a well-known bookseller, a work entitled "Notes Subsidiary to the History, Bibliography, and Cartography of New France, and adjoining countries from 1545 to 1700." The compiler was the author of the Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, Mr. Harisse, if I mistake not. The division of the book, embracing Cartography, contains a description of (1) 76 inedited, and (2) 111 engraved maps, or plans. Most of the inedited maps, &c., are among the public archives of France. Some of the most important of them have been copied for the Canadian Government, and the Canadian Institute at Toronto possesses tracings from portions of six of them: (1) Of a map of 1643 of Nouvelle France, in which Lake Erie is scarcely distinguishable. (2) Of a map of 1670, shewing the route of the French Missionaries Dollier and Galinée. (In this map, the spectator is supposed to be standing on the north side of the great lakes, and to be looking south. Hence, at first sight, the map has the appearance of being upside down. Fort Frontenac is not yet established. Quinté is spelt Kenté). (3) Of Joliet's map (about the same date as the preceding), on which Lake Ontario appears as Lake Frontenac. (It bears an address from Joliet to the Comte de Frontenac). (4) Of a map of 1688, in which the Bay of Quinté is called Lac St. Lion. (This map also looks upside down. No Fort Frontenac is marked). (5) Of a map subsequent to the erection of Fort Frontenac. (Lake Erie is here called Téoscharontong). (6) Of a map of the Saguenay country, by the Jesuit Laure (1731). It is dedicated to the Dauphin. Among the engraved maps in Tross' catalogue are included several published in Italy, Holland, and England. One dated in 1680—a general map of North America—is described, and dedicated to Charles II. The maps given by Hennepin and Lahontan, in their respective books, are also included.

The list in the above-mentioned work gives no maps dated subsequently to 1700. I do not observe in this list the maps figured in Ramusio's Collection of Voyages and Travels, printed in Venice in 1556, which must have been copied from even older maps. I place on the table the volume of Ramusio, which has the maps of the New World, and of New France, and the one that shows the plan of the aboriginal Hochelaga, or Montreal of the time of Jacques Cartier.
The rude primitive sketches from which these delineations were made, were derived in great measure from the verbal reports of the natives, whose own knowledge of the interior of the continent, in any comprehensive sense, was vague, and whose language and gestures would often, of course, be greatly misapprehended. With the map in Ramusio of "New France, Newfoundland, Island of Demons, &c.," may be compared Janssonius' Amsterdam map, entitled "Novi Belgii Novaque Angliae necnon Partis Virginiae Tabula," wherein the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa are seen curiously connected together far back in the interior of the country, doubtless as reported by the natives and coureurs-de-bois.*

I shew a General Map of North America of the year 1762, by John Rocque, Topographer to the King. On it are delineated "the new roads, forts, and engagements, taken from actual surveys and operations made in the army employed there from 1754 to 1761." On this map Toronto is marked, and the word is spelt exactly as we spell it. On this map are several curious memoranda of concessions of territory on the north side of the lakes, by the Iroquois of the south side, to the British authority. Also, a map engraved by T. Bowen, in Benjamin Martin's "Miscellaneous Correspondence" for the years 1755-56, published in London in 1759, evidently derived from the same sources as Rocque's map. The "bounds of Hudson's Bay by the treaty of Utrecht" are marked,

* Generally, in these primitive maps, the lakes and rivers partially explored by the European, are made to appear of exaggerated dimensions, while the parts known only as yet from hearsay, are comparatively dwarfed and distorted. Hence Lhabitant's famous map of the River-Longue is by no means to be summarily rejected. It was maps of this kind that Cluverius had before him in 1629, when compiling his "Introductio ad Universam Geographiam." Cluverius' notice of Canada is as follows:—"Canada a fluvio cognomine dicta, insula aut pars continentis parum adnata continent. Quantum eis cognitum est, directum in Estlandiam, Cortezaalem, Terram Laboratorum et insulas adjacentes, ingentis magnitudinis: quarta praecipue, Goleseae, Beauvarie, Mont de Lions, et Terra Nova, etem et Terra de Barcalos dicta, ob ingentem hujusmodi placitum in ejus pelago multitudinem; qua etiam naves transsantes retardant." The sailor's hyperbole, here given as a grave fact, throws light on the origin of many historical marvels. The soil, climate, productions, and inhabitants of Canada and New France are thus described:—"Solum Canadum quantusvis accernaus frigoris obsoletum, eximie tamen fertili, aurique metallis dives; incolae astro ingeniosi et artium mechanicarum perfectissimi, pulchrum amici digni: ceterum Gallarum regis imperio subjecti. Nova Francia (this is distinguished from Canada) a Gallis Regis Francisci panii auresque detecta; praeter naves et legumina quadam, omnium rerum iniquis, at feris aeque abundans in locis anthropophagis, in universum idolatria gentibus incoluntur. Para tamen ejus, quod ad mare accedit Norwegi ab urbe cognomine dicta, cedo pelletur salubri soloque facunda." Norwegi, Norwegi appears to have denoted the New England region; and the name has been thought by some to have come from a vague local reminiscence of the Norwegian origin of settlements on the coast in that direction.
and the "Northern bounds of New England by Charter of Nov. 3rd, 1629, which extend westward to the South Sea."

A fine inedited MS. map of the Province of Quebec, as well as of all known Canada at the time, on a large scale, by Major S. Holland, is preserved in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto. A reproduction of this document in facsimile would be an acceptable boon.

David W. Smith's Gazetteer was drawn up to accompany a map of Upper Canada, published by authority in London in 1799, by W. Faden, Geographer to the King and Prince of Wales. This was the first engraved map of Upper Canada. The second edition of this Gazetteer was put forth to accompany another map of Upper Canada, published in London by the same Faden in 1813. The publication of the second edition was superintended by Governor Gore, who was in London at the time.

Bouchette's map, published in 1815, accompanied by his first work, "A Topographical Description, &c.," was one of Lower Canada only. But his map published in 1831, to which his quarto was a companion, was one of both Provinces; and of this, which is a splendid work of art, a copy lies on the table. This may be regarded as the standard map up to the year 1852, when Col. Bouchette's son, Joseph Bouchette, the Second Deputy Surveyor-General, published a large general map of all the British Provinces, according to the Treaties of 1842 and 1846. This map exhibits workmanship of the first-class, and was executed in London. In 1862, Tremaine's large map of Western Canada appeared, and in the same year its rival, Tackabury's map; both exhibiting clearly and beautifully, all the new surveys, &c. These were both most creditable Canadian productions.

The British Admiralty also put forth, many years ago, a series of charts for the navigation of the lakes, constructed by Admiral H. W. Bayfield. Many elaborate maps, too, have appeared in connection with the Geological Survey of Canada. And there have been separate maps executed of the several counties of Western Canada by Mr. Rankin and others, and engraved by Ellis and Rolph, of Toronto.

Two official reports presented to the Ontario Parliament in 1872 and 1873 respectively, have furnished those who are interested in early Canadian maps, with reproductions of several valuable documents not easily accessible before.

1. Mr. Mills' Report on the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario, has attached to it copies of the following:—(1). John Senex's Map,


The year 1875 will mark an era in the Cartography of Canada, as it was in that year that our map literature culminated in two complete Canadian Atlases, each containing maps in minute detail of all the Provinces of the Dominion.

(1.) The Atlas compiled and edited by Mr. H. F. Walling, executed chiefly in lithography by able artists at Montreal and Toronto, and published by Mr. G. N. Tackabury. There are contained within this Atlas one hundred and thirty maps, or plans, including maps of Europe, and the United States of North America. The shape of the book is the large square folio which is customary with Atlases on a considerable scale. The delineation, shading, and lettering of the several plates are perspicacious, and generally agreeable to the eye; but here and there the colouring would be more pleasing, had it been more delicate. In some of the plates the fine division lines between the 200 acre lots have been somewhat indistinctly printed. The maps of the Parry Sound and Muskoka Districts are fine specimens of workmanship, the labyrinthine intricacies of the coast-lines, and the innumerable minute islands being particularly well represented. The map of British Columbia shews, in a striking
manner, the mountainous character of that region, and the curious
way in which its western coast is penetrated and zigzagged through
with fords. Proceeding the Atlas proper, are 97 pages, of three
columns each, occupied with carefully written essays on subjects
proper to be discussed in such a work. Dr. H. H. Miles, of Lennox-
ville, gives a résumé of the Civil History of the Dominion. Dr.
Sterry Hunt treats of its Topography and Physical Geography. The
Geology of Upper and Lower Canada has been undertaken by Mr.
Robert Bell, that of the other Provinces by other equally competent
hands. Drs. Nicholson and Ellis contribute an interesting chapter
on our Zoology. Dr. Canniff gives a lucid history of Steam Naviga-
tion in Canada. Dr. Hodgins has described our system of Public
Education. Our Railways are discussed at great length, and our
Climatology is not overlooked.

(2.) Walker and Miles' New Standard Atlas of the Dominion of
Canada. This is a folio volume, 14 x 18 inches in size. It contains
elaborately constructed and beautifully executed maps of the Pro-
vinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfound-
land, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, on a
large scale; maps of the Coal Regions, the Lumber Districts, and
Timber Lands, and the Military Defences; a chart of the world,
showing the relative positions of the Dominion, and the other British
Possessions, and the Ocean Steamships' connections on both sides of
the Continent with the Railway systems of Canada. Proceeding the
maps are fifty 3-column pages of printed matter, giving briefly the
most recent statistical information in regard to all the Provinces of
the Dominion, their Railways, their Post Offices, their Banks, their
Geology and Mineral productions, with lists, and descriptions of the
cities and chief towns. On the title-page is a well-executed shield,
combining the arms of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New
Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia. The whole work is
dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Dufferin.

A remarkable lithograph Railway Map of the Province of Ontario
was published at Toronto in 1876, at the office of the Nation news-
paper. By means of heavy black tracings it shewed the railways in
existence and the railways in prospect. It was intended to be, to
the public eye, a kind of redactio ad absurdum of the multitudinous
schemes for new lines of railway which were being perpetually
started, irrespective of the actual necessities of the population, and
which the Government was asked to subsidize.
HORACE CANADIANIZING.

EARLY PIONEER LIFE IN CANADA.

RECALLED BY

SAYINGS OF THE LATIN POET HORACE,

BEING THE

LOG SHANTY BOOK-SHELF PAMPHLET

FOR 1894.

Containing a List of the Homely Books, chiefly Horatian School Texts
Notes and Translations, set out in that year on the
Shelf of the Pioneers' cabin in the Industrial
Exhibition Park at Toronto, during
the Annual September Display.

BY THE REV. DR. SCADDING.

TORONTO:
THE COFF, CLARK COMPANY (LIMITED), Printers, Colborne Street.
1894.
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1894.
HORACE CANADIANIZING.

It was my fortune to be made acquainted, in some slight degree at all events, with Horace and his writings at a time when I was as yet a youthful inmate of a primitive Canadian pioneer homestead, constructed of the timber which only a few years before had occupied its site in the form of lofty trees, and this primeval abode came to be associated in my mind curiously with numerous impressions derived from Horace, and to this day the language of the poet, when he narrates the well-known incidents of his childhood, instantly receives color and interpretation from one’s boyish recollections. Even his slight touches in regard to scenery and natural phenomena, near by, or afar off, were realized in one’s own mind in a similar manner.

The very limited clearing around the old home referred to was still hemmed in by tall pines. Below was the broad valley of the Don, through which that river made its way, from north to south in long reaches and bold bends. Here were gigantic elms, basswood (the linden), buttonwood (the plane), and butternut trees, and in swampland places, hemlock-spruce and cedar trees, rugged and grey with age. In winter the solidly frozen stream was utilized in preference to the surrounding roads for the purpose of transporting boles of trees, cordwood, hay and other heavy loads, southwards towards the Bay. In the spring, during the so-called freshets, the Don became a swirling tide, reaching across the whole vale, bearing on its bosom uprooted trees, wrecks of fences, sheds, and so on, and sometimes the carcasses of sheep and other farm stock. The lofty and steep hillsides along the stream, especially towards its forks, a little to the north, clad in deep snow, presented very picturesque winter scenery; wild animals were occasionally to be seen or heard, the yelping of the wolf being no strange sound, and the snow on the flats was to be
here and there seen stained with the blood of sheep worried by those ferocious animals. Now and then a genuine fall-grown bear stalked across the path, or some stragglers of a herd of wild deer on a sudden bounded away through the thicket. In exposed situations lofty pines were not unfrequently struck with lightning and bore conspicuous scars of injuries thus received. The spacious cavities found high up in the stem of a gigantic pine became the abode of wild bees, and when the tree was felled by the woodman’s axe, extraordinary accumulations of comb, new and old, constructed by them were to be discovered. At certain seasons the salmon was to be captured in the Don, and a solitary canoe was now and then to be descried proceeding on its way, bearing a genuine red man of the forest in quest of this fish; after nightfall a torch of burning pine knots making him all the more noticeable. Good fish of other kinds besides salmon were numerous—black bass, rock bass, sunfish, perch, pike. Spring waterrivulets entering the main stream at several points were frequented by speckled trout. The wild grape vine grew in quantities along the Don, also the wild currant, the wild gooseberry, the wild cherry, the wild apple, the wild plum; hints all of them of the future capabilities of the region. In favorable situations were to be seen throughout the summer, snakes of various hues and sizes, and tortoises, including the snapping turtle, the latter to be found often with its eggs in the adjacent higher sand-banks. In the sands also the marmot or woodchuck burrowed; and in places higher up a family of foxes would find fitting shelter. The beaver survived in these parts only in certain traces of his dams and lodges, to be discerned here and there. Game was plentiful, partridges, quail, woodcock, pigeons, and wild ducks. Wild flowers too numerous to specify abounded everywhere in their proper habitats, swift humming birds from the far south, duly demanding toll of them every year.

The position of our clearing was on the east side of the river, forming a portion of lot No. 15, first concession broken front, a lot of 200 acres “more or less,” of which, as our archives would show, my father was at once the first patentee from the crown, and the first reclamer from a state of nature. There being but one bridge over the river it was my lot for a series of years to perform a daily tramp from this locality by a very circuitous route to and from the neighboring town, then known as York. The object of this tramp was to attend, satchel on arm, the old district grammar school there situated, under the superintendence, first of Dr. Strachan, then of Mr. Armour, and finally of Dr. Phillips, in whose time the school became absorbed in the new institution of Upper Canada College.
Experiences and surroundings such as those which have been indicated, served to give a color in the boyish imagination to the words of Horace, when speaking of his own early days, or when alluding to scenery and natural phenomena; and it is a question whether the Canadian schoolboy had not in these respects some advantage over the schoolboy of Eton or Harrow, who gathered his ideas from an environment presenting to the eye nothing in the rough. How vividly realized for example were such bits of word painting as the following:—"You see how stands Soracte with its depth of snow, and the groaning woods can no longer support their load, and the rivers are fast set with nipping frost." Or "Diana's delight in streams and the foliage of the groves, whatever the leafage be that stands forth, either on cool Algidus, or on the dark forests of Erymanth, or on Cragus green." Again, "Hebrus and Thrace all white with snow, and Rhodope traversed by barbarian foot." And when he spoke of the perils encountered in the navigation of the Mediterranean waters, of "the wintry blast that crushed against the barrier of pumice stone the might of the Etruscan sea," "the breaking billows of the hoarse Adriatic," who could fail to think of our own vast inland sea, Lake Superior, and of the perils reported to have been undergone there by traders and trappers, when coasting along its cavernous shores and overhanging cliffs. Was there not even an almost identity in the names Thunder Cape, and Acrocamia, the "lightning-scarred promontory," which the poet names as being of such ill-repute among the sailors of the Adriatic? The wolf incident did not seem so very extraordinary when the country was in the rough. "A wolf fled from me though unarmed, such a monster as Daunias, home of warriors rears not in her spacious groves of oak;" nor did his slumbers in his native Apulian woods, regardless of bears and vipers, "unharmed I slept with body safe from deadly vipers and from bears." His illustrations of the perils attending high position, by pointing to the storm-struck tree of the forest, and his reference to the wild honey derived from the hollow oak, in his account of the fabled Fortunate Isles, were both recognized as simple matters of fact. "The man is safe who makes the golden mean his choice,—the mighty pine is oftener tossed by winds." "From hollow oak flows honey." Quite in keeping with an early settler's life was Horace's reference to his narrow escape from death through the falling of a tree in the woods; the incident is more than once mentioned by him with devout expressions of thankfulness to the gods. He even seems to have commemorated the event by an annual festival. "When almost done to death by the blow of a falling tree I vowed a pleasant feast as each year came round, and the offering of a white kid." In my own case this narrative made a deep impression for a
personal reason. It actually happened that the accidental falling of a
tree deprived myself and two senior brothers, all of us as yet immature
youths, of a father whose earnest care for the moral and mental culture
of his sons resembled that of Horace's father for Horace himself. Hear
his testimony—"And yet if the faults and defects of my nature are
moderate ones, if my life is pure and simple, I owe it all to my father."
To this day these words do not fail to recall in one's own mind memories
of a conscientious and wise parent. A more detailed picture of the hardy
rural life to which Horace in his boyhood was accustomed is the following;
it is included in the description which he gives of the hardy training
requisite for the production of a brave militia, such as our own Canada has
on more than one occasion shown itself capable of sending to the front.
"Such soldiers," he says, "were the manly offspring of rustic warriors,
trained to turn up the clods with Sabine hoes and to carry in logs hewn
according to the will of an austere mother, when the sun was changing
the shadows of the hills, and taking off the yoke from the weary oxen, as
he brought with parting ear the welcome hour." Again we have another
picture of the rough rural life to which Horace in his boyhood was
familiar in the mountainous region round his native Venusia, all seeming
familiar enough to the pioneer backwoodsman, where once more he brings
upon the scene the "Sabine matron and sunburnt wife of industrious
Apulian swain, as she piles up on the sacred hearth logs of seasoned wood
to greet the return of the tired master, or as she pens up within the close-
woven hurdles the joyous flock, or prepares the unbought evening meal."
One more familiar sketch may be added—a graphic vernal scene. "Keen
winter is melting away beneath the welcome change to spring and the
western breeze, and the herd no more delights in its stall or the plough-
man in his fire, and with hoar frosts the meadows are no longer white, and
disuised sailing craft are once again hauled down from the shore to the
water."

Furthermore, the maxims and views of life set forth in the details of
Horace's young days agree well with ideas widely entertained among our
forefathers during the primitive period of our history; for example where
he says, "the more that each man denies himself, the more he shall receive
from Heaven; I seek the camps of those who covet nothing, and as a deser-
ter rejoice to quit the side of the wealthy; a more illustrious possessor of
a contemptible fortune than if I could be said to treasure up in my granaries
all that the toiling Apulian cultivates, poor amidst abundance of wealth;"
and again where he quotes the words of his own father; "Whenever my
father would exhort me to live a thrifty and prudent life, contented with
what he had saved for me, he would say, 'Do you not see how hard it is for
the son of Albius to live and the needy Barrus,' (doubtless two spendthrifts well-known to the son) 'a signal warning to prevent any one from wasting his inheritance; when mature age has strengthened your mind and body you will swim without corks.' Horace puts into the mouth of one Ofellus, whom he describes as a 'rustic sage, wise without rules, a man of homespun wit,' words of a similar import, 'Learn my friends what and how great the virtue to live on little, and this you must do, not by indulging in sumptuous repasts but by engaging in some hard work; earn your sauce, the height of the enjoyment is not in the savour but in yourself.'

Do not these words, and more such could be added, recall the old pioneer days of our country, and while listening to the rural philosopher, Ofellus, can we not fancy that we hear some substantial United Empire Loyalist discoursing to a family of stalwart sons and robust daughters, assembled round a well supplied, if unluxurious, board in a comfortable home down in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or somewhere along the shores of the Bay of Quinte, or westward further still, along our Niagara frontier, impressing on them those principles of industry and thrift which have made the honest yeomanry of Canada the sterling race they are, and which it is hoped they will ever continue to be?

From other points of view besides that of a settler in the forest, sayings of Horace scattered here and there have a peculiar force for the inhabitants of this western world. Like the prophets of old, Horace occasionally gave utterance to expressions which in their comprehensiveness surpassed even his own conception. To this day we have no more fitting words to describe the fearless audacity of a Columbus or a Cabot than those of the poet when he says, 'Surely heart of oak and triple brass lay around the breast of him who first to the savage sea entrusted a frail bark, nor was afraid of the imperious Africans contending with the northern storms, nor the tearful Hyades, or the fury of Notus. What form of death could they fear who beheld with unflinching gaze the monsters of the deep?' and in the narrative of the heroic Teucer and his companions, thrust forth from their native Salamis, to seek new lands, there to found another Salamis, as distinguished as the first, is there not foreshadowed the history of not a few cities and towns on this continent, bearing familiar names borrowed from those of the older continent, in some instances at this day equaling and even surpassing them in repute? 'Wheresoever,' exclaimed the indomitable fugitive, 'Fortune kinder than a sire shall guide us, thither will we go my partners and comrades; let nothing be despised of while Teucer is guide and Teucer conductor, for unfailing Apollo has promised that on a new soil shall be a second Salamis whose name shall confuse it with the first.'
Have we not here by anticipation a colony of emigrants swarming forth from the over-peopled hive of Europe with some dauntless leader undertaking to conduct them to broad lands and roomy homes, an ampler ether breathing everywhere of freedom, beyond the sea; and have we not here foreshadowed the existence, and the reason for the existence, of many an important place in this western hemisphere; a Boston, a Baltimore, a New York, a Richmond, a New Orleans, a New London, a New Westminster, and other places of lesser note, bearing names manifestly duplicates of others in the old world?

Once more the modern very expressive term "ocean greyhound," applied to our swiftest means of transit over the Atlantic, was virtually forestalled by Horace when he spoke of ships bounding across oceans which seemed intended to sever nations, rather than to knit them together. "In vain" (so he imagined) "did the wise God part land from sea by the estranging ocean if nevertheless barks bound across" (literally leap across with a sort of greyhound motion) "waters that should not have been touched."

That the passages just quoted, translated and somewhat compressed, from the Latin poet Horace, should have the effect of exciting in the mind memories of early days in Canada may be due simply to individual experience or fancy, but strange to say it can be shown that cool-headed persons in high position, quite independent of such sentimental considerations, have deliberately selected passages from Horace, wherewith permanently to make a record of events connected with Canada.

On the seal assigned by the Home Government to the Province of Lower Canada in 1792 is to be seen the following sentence or motto:

"Ab ipso ducit opus
Animumque ferro."

These words are from a well-known ode of Horace's entitled, "The Praises of Drusus," stepson of Augustus Caesar. Lord Lytton translates the stanza containing the passage as follows:

"Even as the iox lopped by axes rude,
Where rich with fleshy boughs soars Algidus,
Through loss, through wounds, receives
New gain, new life—yes, from the very steel."

The invendo in the lines selected as the motto on the Lower Canadian seal seems to be that Britain had quite recovered from the loss of her thirteen provinces, and was now with renewed energy, like some old holm-
bark that had been rather severely thinned out, putting forth fresh colonial branches in the very hemisphere where her disembarkment had been effected. Again for the public seal of the Upper Province (Upper Canada) Horace is resorted to for an inscription or motto.

"Imperi porrecta majestas
Custode rerum Caesar.
"

"The greatness of the empire advanced through the supreme guardianship of a Caesar." (Note that here Imperi is a contraction for Imperii and that some words are omitted.) The poet therein sets forth that it was due to the supreme watchfulness of Augustus that peace and prosperity had been restored to the empire. The whole passage reads as follows, in the familiar version of Francis:

"Retained by acts of ancient fame,
Wad Honor walks at large no more;
Those acts by which the Latin name,
The Roman strength, th' imperial power,
With awful majesty unbounded spread
To rising Phaeton, from his western bed."

On the Lower Canada seal was a sturdy tree stretching out a strong branch on one side, in allusion probably to the holm-oak of the inscription; in the background is a mass of rock with shipping below; perhaps Quebec was intended. On the Upper Canada seal was the Indian calumet of peace, crossed by an anchor with its cable, which encloses in its coil an Indian tomahawk flanked by two cornucopias of fruit and flowers. Above is the royal crown and on one side a portion of the Union Jack is seen. In both seals the reverse shows the Royal Arms of England."

Until quite recently the seals attached to deeds and patents were circular masses of beeswax several inches in diameter, and one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Royal letters patent giving a title to lands or other rights, were open letters from the Crown, attested by seals of this description. The word "letters" is simply an ancient expression derived from the Latin, denoting the epistle or document conveying these rights, a remark useful to be remembered for the better understanding of the familiar phrase, "Know all men by these presents," where we have again

*The inscription or motto on the public seal of the Province of Quebec prior to its division into Upper and Lower Canada was from Statius, Silvae v. 2. 28. "Exsereas guerisent aegypti cresce." The device on the seal shows King George the Second pointing with his sceptre towards a map of the St. Lawrence region. The words seem to imply that the territory delineated cordially accepted its new master.
an instance of the use of a plural word in a singular sense, "these presents" simply meaning this epistle or official document. On both sides of these old-fashioned seals there were emblematical devices, a thin white paper was spread over the wax and the device was produced thereupon by strong pressure in a mould.

These ponderous beeswax seals became, of course, in most instances speedily detached from the documents from which they dangled. In modern times seals are impressed on the documents themselves by a simple process which need not be described and are thus prevented from being lost.

The mention of the use of literal beeswax in seals may recall with some, Jack Cade's words to his mob of followers on Blackheath, in the second part of Shakespeare's Henry VI., "Some say 'tis the bee stings; I say 'tis the bees wax, for I did but seal once to a thing and I was never mine own man since."

In the words selected for use on the public seal of Upper Canada, under the name of Augustus, the reigning king of England is complimented for having as it were augmented the greatness of the Empire by the creation of new provinces. It was from adulation in this strain, based in part on the language of Horace, that down to quite a late date George the Second and George the First were to be seen life size, in the Senate House at Cambridge, raised on pedestals only a little above the floor, in the full but somewhat scanty dress of a Roman imperator or general.*

Once more.—When in the year 1867, a medal was to be devised to commemorate the consolidation of all Canada into one dominion—Horace is a third time made to supply a legend or motto—"Juventas et patrius vigor." "A youth and vigor like that of their forefathers." On the reverse of the medal, Britannia is seen seated with a group of tall and comely daughters round her, and the suggestion seems to be that they are all strongly marked by traits characteristic of the sires from whom they have sprung. On this occasion the ode entitled "The Praises of Drusus" is a second time utilized. The allusion in the first instance is of course to Drusus, who is compared to a young eagle soaring forth from its parents' nest in search of bold adventures, or to borrow the words of Theodore Martin,

"Whose native vigor and the rush
Of youth have spurred to quit the nest."

* On the globe encircled by the arm of the second George here commemorated, is to be seen in conspicuous letters the word Canada, in allusion to the conquest of Canada at the close of the reign of that king.
HORACE CANADIANIZING.

—a hint probably being intended of Great Britain's policy at the moment, in relation to her colonies as they became populous and strong. To the left of the group are seen the words Canada Instaurata, that is, "Canada reconstituted as a Dominion." (Note that Juventas above is another form of Juventus).

It remains to notice two other quotations from Horace that have become familiar to many Canadians. Every recipient of a prize-book at Upper Canada College will remember the lines subjoined to the engraved certificate inside the cover:

"Doctrina sed vim promovet instatam,
Rectique cultus pectora reverat:
Ut enseps delere mores,
Decoral est bene nata culiae."

These lines are again taken from the ode just mentioned, entitled "The Praises of Drusus." They have been thus translated into English:

"Still teaching puts the powers upon
A forward movement; discipline
Is that the bosom strengthens on;
Forming the habit. Has it been
Neglected, there mischance spells,
Or vice a fair endowment falls."

The selection of these appropriate lines is due to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hemington Harris, first principal of Upper Canada College. The English translation just given has been taken (p. 203) from "Odes, Epodes, and The Secular Song, Newly Translated into Verse, by Charles Stephens Mathews, A.M., formerly of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Tyrwhitt's Scholar for 1834, London: Longman, Green & Co., Paternoster Row, 1867."

The Charles Stephens Mathews here named was one of the original teaching staff of Upper Canada College, who discharged the duties of First Classical Master in that institution from 1829 to 1843. (While here, the intermediate name Stephens seems to have been disused. (Another translation of these lines is the following:—

"But inborn virtue still requires
Culture to shape what nature's self inspires;
Leave it unformed, unaided, guilt and shame
Shall stain the noblest heart, the most illustrious name."

This is Sir Stephen de Vere's version.

The other passage from Horace above referred to reads:—
"Valet imus summis
Mutare, et insignem attenuat Deus.
Obscura proemina, His apicem rapax
Fortuna cum stridore scuto
Sustulit, hic possis, gaudet."

In English thus, to borrow again the able rendering of Mr. Mathews,

"There is a power that weakens might,
Reverses states of high and low,
Extracts the hidden things to light,
With hissing bolt discrowneth one brow
To crown another. Called as lists,
Or God or Fortune, it exists."

Or, as Lord Lytton has turned the same lines,

"A God reigns
Potent, the high with low to interchange,
Bid bright orbs wane, and those obscure come forth;
Shrill sounding, fortune swoops—
Here matches, there exultant drops, a crown."

These lines were prefixed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Phillips to a kind of poetical Valedictory publicly recited by one of his pupils on the memorable occasion of the last distribution of prizes at the District Grammar School over which he presided, and which was about to vanish out of existence, being wholly merged in the new institution of Upper Canada College, wherein he was made the first Vice Principal under the Rev. Dr. Harris. The approaching transfer of honour and dignity from the old institution to the new seems to be alluded to, and consolation is tacitly drawn from a consideration of, the general mutability of human affairs. A modern association among the former alumni of the College has employed the words "Coelum non Animum" to indicate their cordial acceptance of the new building and site, which have recently taken the place of those previously regarded by them with so much reverence. These words are also a scrap of Horace; as a sentence incomplete.

The whole quotation would read as follows:—

"Coelum non Animum mutant qui trans mare currunt." "Tis the sky and not the mind they change who speed across the main." (Line 27, Epistle 11, Book I., of Horace's Epistles.) It may not be irrelevant to narrate when and how these words of Horace's first met the eye of Canadians, at least it must have been so with many of them. Years ago an admirable weekly paper was published in New York, entitled The Albion; its matter was selected with a view to satisfy readers still retaining old country tastes and ideas. Dr. Bartlett was its editor, assisted for a
time by Dr. J. Charlton Fisher, well-known in Quebec, and writer of the very graceful Latin inscription to be seen on the joint monument in honour of Wolfe and Montcalm in that city. At the head of the paper appeared its title, *The Albion*, enclosed to the right and left between two branches of oak leaves and acorns, with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock intermingled below, (the Maple Leaf was not at the time so generally recognized as now as an emblem of Canada). Beneath this appropriate device appeared in clear capitals the Latin words—“Coelem non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt,” without any indication of their source. *The Albion* had a considerable circulation in Canada, and from its motto on the first page many of its readers were made acquainted for the first time, perhaps unconsciously, with Horace’s very truthful remarks. Finally, it may be noted that the words, “Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,”—“To die for fatherland is sweet and seemly,”—possibly seen on one or other of the memorial groups erected in Canada in honour of those who have fallen in the defence of their country, are also the words of Horace. They are to be found in the second ode of the Third Book, line 13.

Thus it will be seen that into the warp and woof of Canadian affairs, from the day of the first occupation of the country by the British to the time of its consolidation as a Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific not a few threads from Horace have been interwoven.

In a memorable passage in one of his odes, Horace predicts the future circulation of his own poetical works throughout all parts of the world as then known, tacitly perhaps attributing the fact to the patronage of his generous friend Maecenas.

"Born of parents obscure though I be, O Maecenas,
I who still from thy mouth hear the title, “Beloved,”
I shall not pass away through the portals of death;
Me the Colchians shall know, me the Baciae dissembling
His dismay at the sight of his victor the Romans;
Me Scythia’s far sons,—learned students in me
Shall be Spain’s rugged child, and the drinker of Rhone."

(Lyttelton’s translation, ode 20, book 2.)

Here again, interpreted by events, Horace’s words are even more comprehensive than they seem to be. He names the child of Spain and the drinker of the Rhone, because Spain and that portion of Gaul through which the Rhone flows, were held at the time to be the extreme limits of the west, but he was destined to be known and studied farther west than this; in the far occident the drinker of the Canadian St. Lawrence far
across the western main was also to be in due time made cognizant of his writings, as we have seen, and farther westward still the drinker of the Saskatchewan, the Fraser, and the Columbia, to say nothing of American rivers north and south, in respect of which the anticipations of Horace have been fully realized.*

In view of the curious literary facts glanced at in the present paper, it is a thing somewhat to be desired that there should be executed a Canadian medallion, bearing a head of Horace from the antique, enclosed between two sprays of maple, as these appear on the silver coinage of the country with a small beaver above, where the royal crown is seen. A head of Horace, inscribed HORATIVS, from an antique medal probably as authentic as any, is given at page 4 of Milman’s Horace.

The present brochure has for its heading, “Horace Canadianizing,” that is to say, Horace discoursing in terms especially intelligible to old-fashioned, primitive Canadians. To proceed further than this is quite beyond our present scope; however, it should be said that the other writings of Horace harmonize with the passages just cited. He inculcates simplicity of life, contentment with little, and avoidance of false glitter; he praises temperance and moderation, but is no advocate of asceticism. He is proud of his country and he would have its citizens independent in spirit, and brave, at peace among themselves and true to their legitimate guides and rulers. When he indulges in good-humored raillery and other pleasantry his words are, of course, not everywhere to be interpreted to the letter. He may be taken to be for the moment conforming to the ways of the Greek lyric poets whose metres and versification he had introduced and naturalized at Rome. In these he nevertheless contrives here and there to embody descriptions and sentiments worthy of the greatest epic or dramatic poet. On certain occasions in his views of a Divine Providence and a future state, a profound innate religiousness is evinced which is very striking. It is a thing unique to note what a favorite Horace has been with thoughtful men in every generation, from his own time to the present. In Dante—Orazio satiro—Horace the satirist—is placed only a little way within the first circle or limb of the inferno. To his spirit in company with the spirits of

* John Osborne Sergent prefixed to his Horatian Echoes, or Translations of the Odes of Horace (Riverside Press, Boston and New York, 1890) a brief poetical memoir of Horace; the following is its conclusion. —

"Upon strong wing, through upper air—
Two worlds beneath, the old and new—
The Roman Swan is waited where
The Roman Eagle never flew"
several great poets of antiquity, is assigned a modus vivendi, fairly endurable, although attended by few joys.

In the so-called satires of Horace there is no acrimony or malignity, and to these, together with the two books of poetical epistles which precede them, historians have in a great degree been indebted for their pictures of Roman society at the period of Horace's decease, B.C. 8. Although Lucilius, whose satires are now lost, certainly preceded him in point of time at Rome, it was Horace who to all intents and purposes founded in general literature a school of poetic writers on social, or rather as the phrase now is, society topics, of which school Pope in English, and Boileau in French are familiar examples.

Finally, in the poetical fragment commonly spoken of as "The Art of Poetry," Horace has furnished all literary men, writers of prose as well as writers of verse, with a stock of hints and rules of the greatest practical use to them in their treatment of the innumerable problems daily coming before them for solution.
CATALOGUE.

The claim of the following books to a place on the "Log Shanty Book-shelf" rests upon the fact that the collection dates back for its commencement to the Pioneer era in our country's history, and that it originated in an effort of a young inquiring spirit to provide for itself a supply of aliment and raw material, so to speak, on which to operate, at a period when literary appliances were very scarce. Additions were made from time to time as opportunities more or less favorable presented themselves for doing. It will be remembered that a similar account was given of the rise and progress of each of the other collections which have now for eight successive years figured annually as the "Log Shanty Book-shelf" at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

THE WORKS OF HORACE (In Latin).

Editor, Schrevelius. Leyden & Rotterdam. A.D. 1670. Octavo. Engraved title page


With notes. Cambridge, 1701. 16mo


Editor, W. Baxter, with notes of Gerne & Zonnow. Edinburgh: University Press, 1806 Quarto. A derelict prize volume of St. John's College, Cambridge, picked up on a second-hand book stall, Toronto. The binding has been very handsome. On the sides and back are stamped the Johnian Rose & Portable. Within is the bookplate of Sir Edmund Antrobus who graduated at St. John's in 1814. His autograph on a fly leaf is dated 1812.


Editor, J. Hunter, Professor St. Andrew's University. Cupar of Fife. 1813. Octavo. Two vols. Upper Canada College prize, 1839


CATALOGUE.


(The Satires and Epistles. Editor, The Rev. Dr. McCaul. Dublin, 1833. Dr. McCaul was afterwards the well-known President of the University, Toronto.


Editor, Thomas Chase, LL.D. Philadelphia, 1884.

TRANSLATIONS, &c.


The works of Horace (in English verse) by Philip Francis. London: J. Walker, J. Harris and others, 1813. Frontispiece and Vignette by Uwins. 22mo.


The works of Horace (in English verse), by Philip Francis, D.D., with translations also by Ben Jonson, Cowley, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Swift, Bentley, Chatterton, Wakefield, Porson, Byron, etc. London, 1831. 2 vols. 18mo.


THE LOG-SHANTY BOOK-SHELF FOR 1894.


Suspended above or below the "Shelf" as illustrations:—

1. Head of Horace from antique bust.
2. Head of Horace with emblematic surroundings, designed by B. Picart.
3. Head of Horace from Medallion in Milman.
4. Head of Horace, in carved frame work representing Maple branchlets and leaves, surmounted by Beaver.
5. Uwîa vignette of the infant Horace, "In dewy sleep unharmed I lay."
7. Gustave Doré's group of Poets in the Inferno, including Horace.