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David Ross M'Leod M.A.  
27 C DE 2

162 St. James St  
Montreal.

W. J. Rail

W. Trail

1894

Dear Sir Your friendly  
and obliging letter has remain-  
ed long unanswered - and  
possibly you may taxed me  
with negligence or want of  
courtesy. I found me on  
a sick bed prostrated by  
weakness - and for some time  
incapable of taking thought for  
any thing requiring bodily or  
mental exertion since regain-  
ing something of my former  
condition my time has been  
constantly occupied in <sup>the</sup> business  
of corresponding with my



Publisher who has undertaken bringing out a work the notice of which I have taken the liberty of addressing to you and trust that you will kindly head the subscription list with your well known name and commend the work to any of your literary friends who may feel disposed to patronize the last work of the aged authoress now within three months of completing her ninty-third year.

The work is of a miscellaneous character and the subjects are chiefly on Natural history and were gathered through years of observation and experience. The style somewhat is thus



of my Wild Flower book  
but very much more varied  
and sketchy grave or gay  
light or reflective just as  
the subjects inspired my pen  
and I may give a slight  
autobiography if I am able  
by way of introduction. This  
with my photo will also be  
accompanied with illustra-  
tions and vignettes - so I  
hope the book will not  
quite disappoint my subscri-  
bers -

I regret to say that I have no  
photo in hand of myself - nor  
have I any of my sister the  
late Mrs Moodie, nor of <sup>any</sup> ~~any~~  
of my sisters, with the excep-  
tion of those in the Queen of  
England of my sister Anne.



of Agnes Strickland's letter  
I possess few. I lost all her  
letters in the fire that left us  
homeless for a while. The  
latter years of her life left her  
little leisure for private corres-  
pondence and I could not  
part with the few <sup>letters</sup> that I possess.

Any information of the dear  
cousin Mrs. Moore and the other  
-sisters can only be gained through  
her daughter, Mrs. Vickers, and  
Mr. Col. Chamberlain. Mrs. V.  
is in possession of all her mo-  
ther's papers &c. and she will  
not allow any one to interfere  
with them. So dear Sir I cannot  
meet your wishes which I regret.

Mrs. Vickers I believe purposes to  
publish at some time a life of  
her mother and may be also re-  
-produce a memoir of her Father -

You see dear Sir that I am power-  
-less to help you, however willing.



Dear Sir,

Oct 4<sup>th</sup> I'll open my envelope  
to apologize for the delay in  
posting so long after date of the  
letter. but I waited for the  
notice of the Press which I  
enclose; trusting you will par-  
don the liberty I have taken  
in thus troubling you. I beg

you again to accept thanks  
for your kind interest in  
myself and family; and  
remain yours very sincerely

Catherine Parr Trill -

P.S.

I find by the circular that the  
Editor has adopted the quaint  
title I first suggested -

I fear that the Puzzle, will be  
thought to our number The Pearl  
- 3 -



Hoping that you will  
pardon the freedom I have  
taken and this long letter.

With much respect I  
remain Yours very truly

Catherine Parr Trail

Sep<sup>12</sup> 30<sup>18</sup>/94

Westover Lakefield

Pouso -



cheek like a rose leaf, even in extreme old age, and above all in her varying and animated expression—a picture very unlike the grim old woman represented by her photographs. To those who knew her, however, no por-

trait is needed to recall the dear, old, lovely face.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

## 'The Backwoods of Canada.'

To the Editor of Notes and Queries :

Sir, — As your correspondent, "Highlands," was so positive in his opinion that Mrs. Moodie and not Mrs. Traill, was the authoress of the volume with the above title, I referred the question to Mrs. Brown Chamberlin, Mrs. Moodie's daughter, who is now living with her aunt, Mrs. Traill, at Lakefield, Ont. I give below her courteous reply to my communication.

HENRY J. MORGAN.  
Ottawa, July 3, 1899.

"The Den," Lakefield, Ont., June 29, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Morgan,—You were right, the "Backwoods of Canada" was written by Mrs. Traill, though her name does not appear on the title page of the first edition published by Charles Knight, in his "Library of Entertaining Knowledge." I fear "Highlands" is confounding it with my mother (Mrs. Moodie's) "Roughing it in the Bush," in which she does speak of my brother Donald, who was not born at the time "Backwoods of Canada" was published. As the sisters settled in the same township, and were both wives of half-pay officers, their writings are very often mistaken one for the other. Also, no doubt, a similarity of style is misleading.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,  
AGNES CHAMBERLIN.



# FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

Among the reviews of books we find a pretty long notice of Mrs. Susanna Moodie's "Roughing it in the Bush; or Forest Life in Canada," a new and revised edition of a work that had first been published in 1830. In bringing out this second edition, Mrs. Moodie was able to take just such a retrospect as this first volume of the monthly now suggests to us. Looking back, she writes: "In 1830 the tide of emigration flowed westward and Canada became the great landmark for the rich in hope and poor in purse. Public newspapers and private letters teemed with the almost fabulous advantage to be derived from a settlement in this highly favored region. Men who had been doubtful of supporting their families in comfort at home, thought they had only to land in Canada to realize a fortune. The infection became general. Thousands and tens of thousands from the middle class of British society, for the space of three or four years, landed upon these shores. A large majority of these emigrants were officers of the army and navy, with their families; a class perfectly unfitted, by their previous habits and standing in society, for contending with the stern realities of emigrant life in the back-woods." In these words Mrs. Moodie put her finger on the mistake committed by her husband and others of his class. "Now," had the same means, and the same labour been employed in the cultivation of a leased farm, purchased for a few hundred dollars, near a village, how different would have been the results, not only to the settler, but it would have added greatly to the wealth and social improvements of this country." Having suffered by taking a false step, Mrs. Moodie deemed it her duty to warn others against the same mistake. She thought it right to undeceive those who had been led to imagine that bush-farming was a diversion.

**Studies of Plant Life in Canada.** By Mrs. C. P. Traill. With Twenty Illustrations. (Toronto: Wm. Briggs, 1906.)

"Place aux dames." In 1885, Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill published a book on the flowers and native plants of Central Canada, illustrated by her niece, Mrs. Agnes Chamberlin, to whose artistic taste and talents she has been greatly indebted. The present edition of "Studies of Plant Life in Canada" has been thoroughly revised, the illustrator, Mrs. Chamberlin acknowledges the valuable assistance given to her by her daughter, Mrs. Geraldine Moody, in photographing the paintings from which the plates used in this new issue of the volume were taken. The illustrations consist of eight reproductions of Canadian flowers in natural colors, and twelve half-tone engravings from drawings by Mrs. Chamberlin, while a pleasing portrait of the author forms the frontispiece. Ready tribute of praise will, to the artistic skill of the illustrations, be accorded by all who admire the beauty of the floral groups, but it is difficult to form any adequate conception of the labor involved in the production of the complete work.

Mrs. Traill came to this country with her husband, Lieutenant Traill, in 1832, and when they first settled in the then unbroken backwoods on the borders of the Katchewanook, just where the upper waters of a chain of lakes narrow into the rapids of the beautiful Otonabee, that section of the province was literally a wilderness. The only habitations in their settling place, except her own log cabin, were one "shanty," and the log-house of her brother, Major Strickland, a well known member of a remarkable family. Mrs. Traill, in her comparative loneliness, found a pleasing resource in studying the beauties of the unknown trees, plants and flowers of her adopted country. It was to fill the want that she had herself felt, of some familiar work, which gave correct information about the names, habits, and uses of the flora native to Canada, that Mrs. Traill conceived the idea of her book on "Plant Life in Canada." Her main desire was by this means to awaken and foster in Canadians a love

for the natural productions of their country, and a desire to acquire more knowledge of its resources.

In her descriptions the author has adopted a familiar rather than a scientific style, in the hope that it may prove more attractive to the general reader, and win the attention of the youthful student. The arrangement, as a rule, follows the order in which the flowers appear on the woods, though, underlying this, there is an attempt to group them in families. Since Mrs. Traill first sought to share with others the recreation which had brightened so many lonely hours, many books on Canadian plants and flowers have appeared. Differing from these strictly scientific works in aim and presentation, "Studies of Plant life in Canada" still holds its own, and will be heartily welcomed in this new edition. And deservedly so, inasmuch as Mrs. Agnes Chamberlin has, in the preparation of the book, received the advice and encouragement of the Dominion Botanist, Prof. John Macoun, and of the Assistant Botanist, James M. Macoun, C.M.G. It may be added that, notwithstanding the pressing duties of his position, Dr. James Fletcher, the well-known entomologist and botanist, undertook the duty of revising the work, and seeing it through the press. These facts alone should ensure the success of the volume.



'Cot and Cradle Stories' is the title of a delightful collection of nursery tales by Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill, who is now about ninety-five years of age. The book is edited by Mary Agnes Fitzgibbon, a grand-niece of Mrs. Traill, and the author of 'A Veteran of 1812.' One of the stories, 'The Swiss Herd-Boy and his Alpine Mouse,' was written seventy-eight years ago, when the author was not quite sixteen, but is now published for the first time, while the story of the 'Queen Bees' and that of 'The Wrens of Westove' were written during the past summer, so that the book represents over three-quarters of a century of active literary life. The book is illustrated by A. Dickson Patterson, R.C.A. It is a book that mothers will take pleasure in reading aloud to the little ones, as the stories have that delightful quality which comes from being often told over to a group of eager listeners gathered at Aunt Traill's knee. It is the gift of the author's old age to the children of Canada. (W. Briggs, Toronto, \$1.00.)

# NOTICE

—:o:—

La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais give hereby notice, that according to the resolutions of the general convention the following amendments to the charter of the society will be presented to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session; to settle the admission of women as members of the society; to change the number of delegates to the general conventions; to give to the general conventions the right to create jurisdictions; to take away the restrictions of the charter as regard the branches and other powers, etc.

Montreal, November 15th, 1906.

FONTAINE & LABELLE,  
Solicitors.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Hamilton Gault, Mrs. P. G. R. Benson and Mrs. A. F. Gault will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to authorize the Trustees, appointed under the will of the late A. F. Gault, to increase the allowances of said Andrew Hamilton Gault and Mrs. P. R. Benson.

Montreal, 12th November, 1906.

WHITE & BUCHANAN,  
Solicitors for Applicants.



# OLD AND NEW.

— Dec. 1906

In the year 1868 Mrs. Chamberlin (widow of the late Col. B. Chamberlin, C.M.G.) published a volume entitled *Canadian Wild Flowers*, in collaboration with her aunt, Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill, who supplied the descriptions. As she could not find lithographers to undertake the work, Mrs. Chamberlin (then Mrs. Fitzgibbon), made the drawings herself on the stones, and with some assistance from her young daughters and their companions in the simpler parts, colored the plates for an edition of 500 copies. The whole edition had been subscribed for, and two other issues of like number followed. In 1885 Mrs. Chamberlin illustrated Mrs. Traill's "*Studies in Plant Life in Canada*"—a book as beautiful as it was instructive, which was universally admired, and had the sanction of our official botanists, Drs. Fletcher and Macoun. Some months ago it was announced that Mrs. Chamberlin was preparing a volume that would comprise all that was essential in the work of 1868, and in the work of 1885. Of the labor expended on the three editions of the former few persons have any conception. The task of coloring "*Canadian Wild Flowers*," apart from the skill and experience, which must be postulated before the attempt could be thought of, was virtually colossal. Some notion of the manual effort involved in it may be gathered from the statement that each group of four or five flowers which made up a single illustration had to pass through Mrs. Chamberlin's hands not less than sixteen times. Altogether, before the three editions had been completed, she had colored 18,700 plates. The new edition of 1906, which has just been brought out (Wm. Briggs, Toronto), contains eight reproductions in natural colors and twelve half-tone engravings from drawings by Mrs. Chamberlin. The beautiful illustrations comprise, among others, none, Sharp-lobed Hepatica, Beauty, Large-flowered Bell-

volume to which she had access. It was an old edition of the *North American Flora*, of "that industrious and interesting botanist, Frederick Pursh." For the use of Pursh she was indebted to Mrs. Stewart, a member of the Edgeworth family, a lady of highly cultivated mind and with a large circle of literary and scientific acquaintances. Our readers may recall the memoirs and letters of Mrs. Stewart, published under the title of "*Our Forest Home*." It may also be recalled that Mrs. Stewart was one of the persons to whom Miss Isabella Bird (Mrs. Dr. Bishop), the traveller, had letters of introduction when she visited Canada more than fifty years ago. As the reader passes from the introduction to the descriptions of the flowers and plants, he will find many a reference to scenes in the old land, to favorite or timely verse, or to special experiences. We may add that the value of these descriptions is increased by Mrs. Chamberlin's notes. The price of the new edition is only \$1.50. This is only a quarter of the price of the edition of 1885, which has long been out of print. As nearly all the present edition has been subscribed for, it may soon be almost as rare as its predecessor.



## THE GAZETTE, M

celebrated." St John D. Moodie entered the British army at an early age, but, having been disabled at Bergen-op-Zoom, when he held the rank of lieutenant in the Scots Fusiliers, he retired on half pay and, after a time, joined his brothers in South Africa. Thither they had betaken themselves with a number of tenants from the Scotch estates, and had settled in a sort of half military colony that Sir Henry Durban had begun on the borders of what was afterwards known as the Transvaal. Mr. Moodie, having returned to England in 1880 in connection with the publication of "Ten Years in South Africa," he met the lady who was to be his wife at the house of his friend, Pringle, who was at that time secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society. In 1881 they were married, and two years afterwards, as Mrs. Moodie did not favor settling in Africa, they left England for Canada. In due time they reached their destined home. On June the 9th, 1883, their second child, Agnes, was born. In "Roughing It in the Bush," Mrs. Moodie has given some details of their early wedded life, and the reader can have no difficulty in learning amid what scenes the future naturalist and artist was born and reared. From her earliest childhood she was a lover of nature; she sought the flowers in the woods and called them her babies; she had large families "up cheering and down chumming." She knew the wind flowers (Hepaticas), and nothing hurt her feelings more than when the tiny buds, bursting through the earth, were trodden under careless feet. She was a slightly-built child and had suffered a good deal from ague, probably the result of her wanderings in the swamps. The happiest part of her childhood was spent with Mrs. Haig, who lived on the banks of the Otonabee and who carried her away for the change she needed, and it was her childhood memories that made her cling to this locality in her old age. In 1881 the Moodies moved to Belleville, and partly through a governess, partly through the old grammar school Agnes and her sisters acquired such education as was available. On her fifteenth birthday she met Charles, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgibbon, and their betrothal soon followed. When, two years later, they were married, they settled in Toronto. The young wife's artistic skill was shown in the exquisite needlework observed in her children's clothes. In the early sixties, she renewed the pleasure of living in the woods and began not only to gather wild flowers but to draw them. On her husband's death in 1885, she had been left with the care of six children depending on her. The eldest of them was thirteen years old. Before the first year of her widowhood was over, the two youngest boys died. It was then that she formed her happy partnership with her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill. Our readers are already aware of the success that attended this union of art and letters. Mrs. Traill contributed the botanical notes, while Mrs. Fitzgibbon by "untiring energy and inventive ability," bravely earned her share of the credit of "Canadian Wild Flowers." Never had she seen a lithographic stone and yet she hesitated not to draw the groups of flowers, and what triumph awaited her our readers know. The first edition was printed on a hand press in Toronto; the second and third issues appeared in Montreal.

In 1870 Mrs. Fitzgibbon was married to Lieutenant Colonel B. Chamberlin, M.P. C.M.G. He had been one of the proprietors and editors of the Montreal Gazette before he was appointed Queen's Printer. Mrs. Chamberlin added considerably to her collection of drawings which ultimately included the fungi. In 1876 they were sent to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition by the Dominion Government. In 1886 they formed part of the Colonial exhibits at Earl's Court London. Four plates, showing the edible fungi, were brought out by the Geological Survey. Mrs. Chamberlin was one of the early members of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club. Among her contributions to it was a curious variety of Trillium found at Lakefield. Thither her husband and she had withdrawn after his retirement from the public service. In 1884 Mrs. Traill published her "Plant Life," with illustrations by Mrs. Chamberlin. A cheap edition was published in 1908 and is still for sale. Among the papers read by Mrs. Chamberlin before the Women's Canadian Historical Society there was one on the Battle of Hastings. Another was about the Black Citizens of Toronto and was printed in the Society's Transactions. Among manuscripts that she left was that of a Bible written for the use of the children. Therewith is a letter from a publisher who seems to have been an agent of the Bible Society, and who explains that his charter permits him to publish only the authorized version. Mrs. Chamberlin spent the winters of her last ten years of life in Toronto. On one occasion her drawings were exhibited by the Historical Society to which they had been lent, the use of the University of Toronto having been permitted for the purpose. Principal Scott, in an address on Botany, said that Mrs. Chamberlin's drawings should belong to some public organization, library or gallery, to which students could have access. For some years the universal revival of spring always seemed to give Mrs. Chamberlin a fresh accession of vital strength, and a year ago it was hoped that the May days would come with enlivening power. But her life's force had ebbed away and when the last severe attack came, she passed away with a suddenness that was a grievous shock to her children and to all who loved her. She left special directions—always disliking display—that her funeral should be a quiet one and beneath the bright sunshine of a May day she was laid to rest in St. James Cemetery beside her children. Agnes Dunbar Moodie was no ordinary woman, as maid, wife or mother, and the legacy she has left is not only the unique collection of artistic botanical drawings of the flora of Canada but her influence on the lives of those with whom she lived. She had the courage of her Norse ancestors, beauty of face and fine intellect with the ability and wish to use it for the benefit of others." R. V.

### TO CLOSE PENN. MINES

#### Pending Signing of New Wage Agreement

Philadelphia, April 10.—Bituminous coal operators, representing eighty-five per cent. of the output of central Pennsylvania, today decided by a vote of 30 to 2 to close their mines pending the signing of a new wage agreement with their employees. It is expected the operators will order their mines closed tomorrow night.

Efforts to arrange a new wage scale to take the place of the one that expired on March 31 have been under way for some weeks. Conferences were recently suspended, but it is expected they will be resumed next week.

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th melan-  
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# RRIN

## Easter V

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A complete stock in all shades and  
all lengths—every pair guarantee

## KID GLO

et. Open E

the local ranges being opened for practice on Sundays. There is a strong feeling amongst members of some of the rifle associations that such a step would be a decided advantage, and application was made to divisional headquarters last year for this change. It was, however, refused. In Quebec, which is in the 5th divisional area, Sunday shooting is permitted, as, owing to the position of the ranges, it is of a more or less private nature, and in no way interferes with the public. In Montreal, however, it is considered inadvisable, largely on account of the public position of the ranges and the number of people visiting their vicinity on Sundays.

No decision has yet been reached as to what corps is to succeed the Guards in the Drill Hall. Three or four applications for the Guards' quarters have been made, these including the 8th Brigade Field Artillery and the 85th Regiment.

The following table of pay for regimental artificers has been substituted for Article 132, Pay and Allowance Regulations: Gunners or privates, 75c; bombardiers or lance corporals, 80c; bombardiers or second corporals, 90c; after one year's service as artificer, \$1.00; corporals on promotion, \$1.10; after two years' service as artificer corporals, \$1.20; sergeants on promotion, \$1.30; after three years' service as artificer sergeants, \$1.50; staff sergeants on promotion, \$1.60; after three years' service as artificer staff sergeant, \$1.70; quartermaster-sergeants on promotion, \$1.80; after four years' service as artificer quartermaster sergeant, \$1.90; after four years' service as sergeant-major, \$2.25; after eight years' service as sergeant major, \$2.50.

Horse allowance of \$1.25 per day, together with a free issue of forage, will be paid to units of the active militia to the limit of one horse for each of those officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who are authorized to be mounted and who attend annual training with their own corps, either at camp or local headquarters. The same allowance will be made for draught horses authorized and actually taken into camp.

An important paragraph relating to regimental bands is contained in the current issue of General Orders. It states that "subject to the approval of its commanding officers, any militia band may appear in uniform and play in any procession unconnected with the militia, provided there be carried with it, conspicuously displayed at its head, in such procession or at such meeting or demonstration, a Union Jack of not less than three feet by four feet in dimensions. Should a commanding officer at any time refuse to permit a band of his corps to take part in any procession or demonstration unconnected with the militia, he must immediately notify headquarters, through the proper channel, his reasons for such refusal."

The competition of companies of the Grenadier Guards for the Wilson Cup, for general efficiency during the current training season, commenced with the parade on Thursday evening last. The class for non-commissioned officers of the regiment will be discontinued for the present.

Lt-Col. F. Lydon, commanding the Highland Cadet Battalion, has received a letter from an old veteran complimenting him on the drilling of two companies of small boys of the battalion at a recent parade. The work of the cadets, he remarks, compares well with that of the militia regiments.

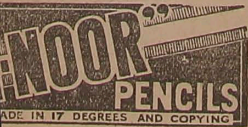
The carrying of Government rifles by militia units, cadet organizations and members of civilian rifle associations, when attending church parades and other religious gatherings, is contrary to regulations, states a paragraph in the Militia Orders, and is to be discontinued. Side arms only are to be worn at such parades and gatherings, but in no case are swords or bayonets to be drawn on these occasions.

Lieut. W. G. Peterson, on termination of his employment at Militia Headquarters, is posted to No. 2 Infantry Station at Toronto.

The name of Honorary Lieut-Col. G. W. Fowler, M.P., has been added to the list of officers selected to act on the cadet committee.

### Death Toll of Flying

Washington.—Death levied a heavy toll on the aviators of the world for the first three months of this year, according to records kept here. Between January 1 and April 1, 38 men, in all parts of the world, lost their lives through the uncertainty of air



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## OLD AND NEW.

The readers of "Old and New" will be sure to appreciate the following account of the life, principles and character of the late Mrs. Traill, written by one who knew her intimately for many years.

Several newspapers have made the mistake of representing the late Mrs. Traill as the eldest of the Strickland sisters, when, in fact, she was the fifth daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, England. Elizabeth, the eldest, rarely, if ever, allowed her name to appear on the title-page of any of her writings. She assisted her sister Agnes, when writing "The Queens of England," by translating documents from the old Norman French and from Latin and deciphered those written in the old English. She wrote parts of the "Lives" and "the whole of" Queen Mary Tudor, and edited several magazines and reviews. She died at 80 years of age, at Telford, Farnham, Surrey, England.

Agnes, the second, is too well known from her writings to need much notice here. She died at 78, at Southwold, Suffolk, England. Sara never published a book. She was twice married—first to Robert Childs, one of the firm of publishers of that name in Bungay; secondly to Canon Gollwyn, who was rector of Ulverstone at the time of her marriage. She died at 86, at Abbots Lodge, Telford, Farnham, Surrey. Jane Margaret wrote many tales, principally upon religious and historical subjects. "Rome, Regal and Republican" was also by her, and a biography of her sister Agnes published when she was 85 years of age. She died at 87.

Mrs. Traill (Catherine Parr) was the next. She, though one of the younger ones, was the first to have anything published, though they all seemed to have written from their earliest childhood. "Katie" was the darling of her father's heart and the pet of the whole family. Her sweetness of temper made her the pet of the older sisters and she was almost idolized by her younger sister Susanna (Mrs. Moodie) and by her two brothers, who were the youngest members of the family. Mrs. Moodie died at 84. Her works are so well known in Canada that we need not mention them here. She is generally classed with Canadian authors, but she was well known as Susanna Strickland before she came to this country. Mrs. Traill died at 97 and 7 months, so that though none of the family could be said to die young, she survived to a greater age than any of her sisters, a fact which may be due to her sunny temper, always looking on the bright side of everything.

Her writings are spoken of and her knowledge of natural history and botany, but few speak of her sweet personality. No one knew her who did not love her. Those who knew anything of her literary fame loved her for her Christian love and charity—a very present help in time of trouble or adversity, a faithful wife, a tender mother, and grandmother. All children loved her. It was not uncommon for grey-haired men and women to say, "I have known and loved her all my life." Her one boast (if boast it could be called) was: "I have never lost a friend." How few can say that!

She had passed through many trials, all of which were borne with the spirit which characterized her life—the spirit of gentle submission to the divine will. Mrs. Traill had never been well off, although her husband inherited an old estate "Westove," Orkney, it came to him in an encumbered condition, and almost immediately passed out of his hands. His highly educated and of refined mind, was totally unfitted for a backwoods life. An honorable man himself, he thought all others the same. Year by year they became poorer, she doing what she could to help with her pen.

In later years, the sisters having left her money, she was more comfortably off, though always obliged to be careful. The failure and death of her lawyer, two years ago, reduced her income so seriously that some friends in England interested themselves in obtaining her a grant from the Royal Bounty fund. In this Lord Lansdowne, who knew her, interested himself. This fund granted £150, provided that her friends in Canada subscribed to a testimonial for her to show their appreciation of her works, etc. The Rev. Mr. Warren wrote to Sir Sandford Fleming, whom he knew to be a firm friend of Mrs. Traill. Sir Sandford interested himself at once in the matter and a subscription was opened in Ottawa, headed with \$50 by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen. It soon reached sufficient proportions to claim the English Bounty, which was \$149.52. To this was added enough to send Mrs. Traill a cheque for \$1,000, and the testimonial fund was still left open for further contributions.

She knew nothing of it until she received it. It saved her from much anxiety and made the last few months of her life brighter, although she had never murmured at her loss, sorrowing more for the loss of the friend who mismanaged her money than for herself. "God will provide. He always has, and I still can trust Him," she said, and He did, by putting it into the hearts of her friends to make good her loss. About a month ago Mrs. Traill went up the back lakes (Stoney Lake), where her daughter has a little cottage. For a time she seemed to enjoy the pure air, but complained of cramps in her feet and legs, and felt she was failing. She could no longer wander about the island collecting grasses and ferns, etc., to add to her collection. She, however, was not idle for a moment, sewing constantly either for charitable purposes, or little garments for her great grandchildren, in whom she took a great interest. On Sunday, August 27th, towards evening she became seriously ill. On Monday morning her own doctor came to see her and advised immediate return home, giving her some sedative to lessen the pain while on the journey. The effect of this did not wear off till early the next morning, when she became conscious. She could not articulate, but managed to make herself understood by all about her bed and looked beautiful in the serene expression of her face. Her very soul seemed to look out of her eyes. While partaking of the last sacrament she again became unconscious, and soon afterwards, without a struggle, the gentle eyes closed in death.

Her last two books, "Pearls and Pebbles," and "Cot and Cradle Stories," were for the young. So she ended her literary career as she began it; her first book published in 1818, her last in 1895. Seventy-eight years of literary life!

It is to be deplored that hers was one of the faces to which photography could not do justice. Its charm consisted in her intelligent blue eyes, her



# ROULE,

## catarrh Specialist.

### Life and the Great Work Accomplishing.

chose out that special line of cases for which he was most eminently fitted—catarrh and its consequences. He carefully studied the works of other specialists that had preceded him; went to all the principal institutions the world over where such diseases are most scientifically treated and learned the most successful means of eradicating them. He thus brings to bear upon disease a vast array of cases, statistics and valuable information, compiled by his own efforts, and by that means laid the foundation of the immense practice which he has for the last thirteen years been building up.

The doctor is an author of considerable reputation. His books and pamphlets on catarrh and allied diseases are considered standard, and his frequent contributions to medical and scientific journals are read with interest by doctors everywhere. He is also an able lecturer on medicine and kindred subjects.

Dr. Sproule's catarrhal practice is probably the largest on the North American continent. Although confined principally to New England, it extends to every state in the Union and to every province in Canada. The system of treatment by correspondence, which he has instituted and for which he is now famous, has brought him in contact with thousands of patients all over the continent that he has cured without ever having seen.

The doctor is no stranger to the people of Canada. In order to learn the principal disease of the country, and also to show the Canadian people that he could cure catarrh, he went to Toronto and practiced as a specialist from November, 1897, to June, 1898. His success was phenomenal; from far and near the patients came, but by far the larger number lived away at too great a distance to interview the doctor personally. They wrote and were treated by correspondence, and with such great success that now the name of Dr. Sproule is almost a household word all over Ontario.

The doctor's headquarters are at 7 Doane street, Boston, where any sufferers from catarrh should take this opportunity and write him about their cases.

the vessel, and inflict on the ice the severest shock possible with the means at command. The hull is, of course, abnormally strong and heavy. The frames are of deep channel section, and very closely spaced, a belt of plating 1 inch in thickness and some 9 feet in width extends from stem to stern at the water line, and, generally speaking, every constructional detail has been worked out so as to offer the greatest resistance to the pressure of the ice. The material of the hull is Siemens-Martin steel, of the usual tenacity required by the Bureau Veritas officials, who have inspected the construction of the vessel from the beginning. The dimensions are 200 feet by 57 feet, and the draught of water-tight subdivision has been carried very far, so that the vessel must be pierced in several compartments before she is in danger of sinking, and, in addition to the usual water-tight bulkheads, an inner bottom is fitted on somewhat the same system as that which obtains in ships of war. The cars are run over a hinged gangway on to the railway deck, where they are securely fixed in position by means of special appliances. Accommodation for the passengers is provided on the decks above, and consists of several private staterooms and a private saloon, in addition to large public saloons or waiting rooms. The accommodation generally has been arranged so as to provide for the creature comforts of the passengers in the highest possible degree. A curious feature of the vessel is the arrangement of the propelling machinery. There are three sets of triple expansion engines, working at a pressure of 160 lbs. Two sets drive twin propellers fitted, as usual at the stern, and the third a propeller at the bow of the vessel. The last is for the purpose of disturbing the water under the ice, so as to assist the heavy steel stem to break up the solid field ice, that it may be pushed aside by the advancing vessel. The form of the vessel has been carefully designed to fulfill this duty, and a resemblance may be traced between her section and that of Dr. Nansen's Fram. This is the first occasion on which such a large vessel has been built, shipped on an ocean-going steamer, transferred to railway wagons, and finally re-erected.

## EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

### Peculiar Atmospheric Conditions Off the Alaskan Coast.

The earthquakes which shook up the Alaskan coast early in September, made themselves felt miles at sea. Three vessels which have arrived at San Francisco from the northern salmon fisheries report experiencing most peculiar weather on Sunday, September 3, the day of the first quake. Capt. Charles Johnson, of the barque B. P. Cheney, which was at sea almost opposite Kodiak at the time of the disturbance, states that on September 3 a heavy gale sprang up, the air being very sultry. The barometer fell rapidly, but in about fifteen minutes the wind fell and the sea quieted down. Capt. Thomson, of the barque Nicholas Thayer, from Alaska, also noted the peculiar climatic conditions on September 3. The L. J. Morse was likewise caught in the gale, which followed the upheaval along the north coast.

## SIMPLY WONDERFUL

### Are the Results of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets in All Disorders of the Stomach.

No one need now endure the tortures of indigestion and dyspepsia. Within reach of all is an unfailing remedy which enables a person to get the full benefit of the food eaten. The pineapple liberally yields a component known as vegetable pepsin, a product second only to the human digestive secretions in its power of digesting food. Introduced into the human system it is simply incomparable as a natural aid to the digestive apparatus. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are mainly composed of this grand fruit juice. They cure indigestion and dyspepsia positively. They are eaten as candy and give instant relief. Box of 60 tablets, 25 cents.

May

1913

Mrs. Chamberlin who died at Lakefield, Ont., on the 1st inst., was the widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, C.M.G., formerly (in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Lowe), proprietor and editor of The Gazette of Montreal. There is an excellent portrait, as well as an interesting biographical sketch of the late Mrs. Colonel Chamberlin in Dr. Henry J. Morgan's "Types of Canadian Women and of Women who are or have been connected with Canada." Of the family to which Mrs. Chamberlin belonged—that of which Miss Agnes Strickland the historian was the most eminent member—Old and New has already from time to time given some particulars. Some of the data that we published were contributed by Mrs. Chamberlin; others, by her daughter, Miss Fitz-Gibbon. Mrs. Chamberlin (Agnes Dunbar Strickland) was the eldest daughter of the late Sheriff J. W. D. Moodie and his wife, Susanna, sixth daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esquire of Reydon Hall, Suffolk. In 1850 she became the wife of Mr. Charles FitzGibbon, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Colonel James FitzGibbon, who after a life of distinguished service in Europe and in Canada, died (a military knight) at Windsor, on the 10th of December, 1863. As our readers are doubtless aware, Colonel FitzGibbon has been happy in having for biographer, his granddaughter, Miss Mary Agnes FitzGibbon. Besides the author of "A Veteran of 1812," Mrs. Chamberlin had by her first husband two other daughters and a son. Left a widow, she became in 1870 the wife of the late Lieut.-Col. Brown Chamberlin, C.M.G., who was decorated for his services in repelling the Fenian Raid of 1870. Having for a time represented Missisquoi County in the Dominion Parliament, Colonel Chamberlin was appointed Queen's Printer and held that position with credit until a few years before his death on the 13th of July, 1897. By Colonel Chamberlin the deceased lady had one daughter. In the ranks of literature and art Mrs. Chamberlin was best known as the author and illustrator of "Canadian Wild Flowers." She also illustrated that beautiful volume, Mrs. Traill's "Studies of Plant Life." Mrs. Traill, who was well on in the nineties when she died, was a sister of Miss Agnes Strickland and of Mrs. (Susannah) Moodie, Mrs. Chamberlin's mother. She was born on the 9th of January, 1802, and died on the 29th of August, 1899. In the "Studies of Plant Life in Canada, Gleanings from Forest, Lake and Plain," the beautiful chromo-lithographs are from drawings by Mrs. Chamberlin. The book will always be a memorial to the gifted kinswomen—a sister one, the other a niece—of the author of "The Queens of England," etc. Of "Canadian Wild Flowers" Miss Sanford said in Godey's Magazine, that it was the first book of its kind published in Canada. "With the exception of the actual printing of the letterpress and the lithographs from the stone, it was the work of one pair of hands. Each illustration had to pass through her hands not less than sixteen times, and when the three editions were completed she had colored fifteen thousand plates."



wort (plate II.); Large Rock Columbine and Yellow Adders-tongue (plate III.); False Foxglove, Turtlehead and Dragonhead (plate .II.); Strawberry Blite, (plate XIX.); Trailing Arbutus (plate XVIII.), Pitcher Plant (plate XIV.), Early Wild Rose and Bears-tongue (plate XX.). To be appreciated these illustrations must be seen. It should be noted that the proportions of the flowers have been preserved throughout, a fault only too common in illustrations of flowers and plants having been avoided. Besides those veteran botanists, Dr| Fletcher and Professor John Macoun, who aided Mrs. Chamberlin and her aunt, the late Mrs. Traill, in the preparation of the volume of 1885, Mr. James Macoun, C.M.G., (three names known to the scientific world all over this continent), has given his hearty commendation to this new edition. Those who are acquainted with the earlier writings of Mrs. Traill will be glad to recognize the fine portrait of that lady which forms the frontispiece.

Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill, who, before she passed to her reward, was, we believe, the oldest living author in the British Empire, was an elder sister of Miss Agnes Strickland, the historian, the centenary of whose birth occurred in the present year. Miss Catherine Strickland, like her sisters, Agnes and Susannah (Mrs. Moodie, Mrs. Chamberlin's mother)) wielded the pen of the writer. Mrs. Traill and Mrs. Moodie had not been long in the backwoods of Canada when they began to make the scenes of their toils and hardships better known to those whom they had left behind them. Mrs. Traill, indeed, began to write before she left the family home. Stowe House, in the valley of the Waveney, was on the road between Norwich and London, and there she spent her childhood and most of her girlhood. After she had begun to reside in Norwich, she had the advantage of access to the city library, of which she fully availed herself. Before she had completed her twentieth year, Miss Catherine Strickland had made her debut as a writer of stories. In May, 1832, she was married to Lieutenant Thomas Traill, of the 21st Royal Scotch Fusiliers, a member of an Orkney family, and in the following July (after a visit to the Orkneys), she sailed for Canada with her husband. On the 17th of August, 1832, she reached Montreal. Her brother, Major Strickland, was already settled in Upper Canada, where he had founded the town of Lakefield, and thither, by Cobourg and Peterborough, the strangers journeyed. It was the year of the first dread invasion of cholera, and Mrs. Traill did not escape, though she soon recovered. In 1835 she had "The Backwoods of Canada" ready for the press. It was brought out by Charles Knight, author as well as publisher, whose Pictorial History of England is still read. Of the subsequent publications of Mrs. Traill we need not speak now, as we wish to say a word of the reminiscences that we find in the book before us.

"When the writer of the little volume now offered to the Canadian public"—thus wrote Mrs. Traill in 1884—"first settled in the then unbroken backwoods on the borders of the Katchewanook, just where the upper waters of a chain of lakes narrow into the rapids of the wildly beautiful Otonabee, that section of the province was an unbroken wilderness. There was no road opened even for the rudest vehicle, on the Douro side of the lakes, and to gain her new home, the authoress had to cross the river at Auburn, travel through the newly cut road in the opposite township, and again cross the Otonabee at the head of the rapids in a birch bark canoe. There was at that period no mode of connection with the



## A WINTER SONG FOR THE SLEIGH.

BY MRS. C. P. TRAILL.

**H**URRAH for the forest—the wild pine-wood forest !  
The sleigh-bells are jingling with musical chime ;  
The still woods are ringing,  
As gaily we're singing,  
O merry it is in the cold winter time.

Hurrah for the forest—the dark pine-wood forest !  
With the moon stealing down on the cold sparkling snow ;  
When with hearts beating lightly,  
And eyes beaming brightly,  
Thro' the wild forest by moonlight we go.

Hurrah for the forest—the dark waving forest !  
Where silence and stillness for ages have been ;  
We'll rouse the grim bear,  
And the wolf from his lair,  
And the deer shall start up from his thick cedar screen.

O wail for the forest—the proud stately forest !  
No more its dark depths shall the hunter explore ;  
For the bright golden grain  
Shall wave free o'er the plain,  
O wail for the forest !—it's glories are o'er !

LAKEFIELD,



looking, old gentleman ; with grey hair and beard, about 55 or 60 years of age, Having returned to the house after service, I was walking across the hall where General Lee and the minister happened to be standing talking together. As I was passing, the general said: "Allow me, colonel, to introduce you to our minister, General Pendleton." I shook hands with him, and then knew for the first time, that the clergyman who had officiated in the pulpit, was the celebrated general who had been chief of artillery to Lee during a great portion of the war, and whose name so often appeared in the reports at the time.

On the same afternoon, after a quiet family dinner, I bade adieu to the General, to Mrs. Lee and their two daughters, and left by the evening packet-boat for Lynchburg. General Custis Lee walked with me as far as the first lock and saw me on board, and I returned to Richmond, and thence back to Canada, bearing with me reminiscences of a visit that I shall always contemplate with sincere pleasure.

General Lee impressed one exceedingly. I have seen some men whom the world esteems great men, but I have no hesitation in saying that no man ever impressed me as did General Robert E. Lee. In stature he was about five feet ten inches but, from his splendid figure and magnificent carriage as well as from the massive appearance of his head, he seemed much taller. He looked the very personification of high and pure intelligence. No one could fail to be at

once impressed, nay awed, by the calm majesty of his intellect: while there was an almost childlike simplicity and kindness of manner that irresistibly won upon you at once. He was one of those men that made the ancients believe in demi-gods. His defeat served but to add to his greatness; for nothing could shake his equanimity. In all his reverses not a complaint escaped him, not a murmur did he utter, although he must have felt keenly the wrongs and sufferings of those for whom he had fought so well.

I shall conclude by quoting a few sentences from a speech made by General Gordon at the Lee Memorial meeting in Richmond, on the 3rd November, 1870:—

"Of no man whom it has ever been my fortune to meet can it be so truthfully said as of Lee, that, grand as might be your conception of the man before, he arose in incomparable majesty on more familiar acquaintance. This can be affirmed of few men who have ever lived or died, and of no other man whom it has been my fortune to approach. Like Niagara, the more you gazed the more its grandeur grew upon you, the more its majesty expanded and filled your spirit with a full satisfaction, that left a perfect delight without the slightest feeling of oppression. Grandly majestic and dignified in all his deportment, he was as genial as the sunlight of May, and not a ray of that cordial social intercourse, but brought warmth to the heart, as it did light to the understanding."