

The title of this lecture <sup>may</sup> <sup>take</sup> <sup>two</sup> <sup>worlds</sup>  
seem somewhat pretentious. <sup>in</sup> <sup>one</sup> <sup>lecture</sup>, <sup>implying</sup> <sup>either</sup> <sup>a</sup>  
very general and <sup>best</sup> <sup>treatment</sup>, or  
a selection which will <sup>sparingly</sup> <sup>venture</sup> <sup>the</sup>  
lecture below its title. In truth I  
merely intend to refer to some  
points of contrast and <sup>some of those</sup> <sup>portions</sup>  
of the two great continents of  
the earth, of which we are  
most likely to think when we  
speak of the old world and  
the New.

We must not think of the  
old world as if it were all <sup>now</sup>  
with venerable antiquity. The  
face of nature is fresh and  
new everywhere, childhood and  
youth are everywhere, and in the  
very age, novelty, change and  
improvement are everywhere. As  
we steamed up the <sup>mercy</sup> <sup>on</sup>  
the 20th of last July; that  
mercy which <sup>never</sup> <sup>set</sup> <sup>it</sup>  
may be said <sup>never</sup> <sup>must</sup>  
laden with shops and <sup>never</sup> <sup>must</sup>  
in with <sup>grays</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>stock</sup>,  
has not given up that  
childish habit of stirring up



Causal  
 mud, ~~used to supply it~~ a pretty  
 knuckle ~~has supplied it~~ the  
 shopkeeper time - a the quality  
 of Mercy is not stained, the  
 bright green grass the rich foliage,  
 the neat ~~time~~ residences of the  
 merchant houses of Liverpool, the  
 buildings being erected, the shops on  
 the docks, the ~~long~~ thing of life  
 and activity everywhere, from the  
 gay laughing butlers on the sands  
 to the busy workers in shipyards  
 and docks, all bore testimony  
 to the fact that the age of  
 the old world is not the  
 age of decrepitude or decay, but  
 age of a larger constitution, more  
 invigoration and more settled  
 state of society. America on  
 the other hand has a more  
~~realist~~ an old appearance,  
 because many of the forms  
 of animals and plants here  
 belong to older geological types,  
 But independently of this, as  
 compared with England at least,  
 our summer fields have a less  
 vivid green, and our forests have  
 an air of venerable neglect and  
 of decay mingled with growth. We  
 shut in leaving the St Lawrence  
 and entering the Mercy, we



leave it is true the new world  
for the old, but we leave a  
country geologically older than that  
to which we go, and which  
is so far as the face of nature  
concerned looks older. The age of  
the old country lies in its historical  
apportioning of its ancient ~~buildings, monuments,~~  
its advanced condition of its industries and  
~~its arts,~~ its present social  
forms, and its conservative  
spirit. I propose in this lecture  
to illustrate these points by a few  
sketches of matters relating to travelling,  
to industries, to means of population  
to improvement and education, and to  
the social and religious aspects of the  
the condition of society and the  
aspect of nature in the old world.  
~~So I shall leave to~~  
where locomotion is not travelling  
in the true sense, and in such respects  
the pedestrian who plods along, who pushes  
a load, may improve his  
opportunities see more than the man  
who whisks along in a railway train  
over ten times the space. Yet  
to the traveller where time is limited  
and who has special objects in view, the  
modern facilities for transit are invaluable,  
and enable him to do more  
in a few days or weeks than he  
could in as many weeks under the  
old regime of stage coaches and  
diligences. Any one who has found his way to London



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and ~~with~~ <sup>has</sup> three weeks and  
£30 sterling to spare, can earn  
visit ~~visit~~ <sup>visit</sup> Paris, Geneva, the Swiss alps  
parts of Switzerland, the Rhine and  
Netherlands, and can travel <sup>by day and</sup> without  
haste so ~~as to~~ <sup>so as to</sup> see  
much of ~~the interesting~~ <sup>the interesting</sup> countries in  
hoping, an additional week <sup>or two</sup> will  
enable him to penetrate into Italy  
or Austria, or to explore some  
of the best scenery of Switzerland.  
The conditions are that he shall  
have some smattering of French, that  
he shall travel with only a valise  
a carpet bag, that he shall ~~not~~  
not waste his time at places of  
mere amusement, and shall not  
dilly-dally about hotels, and shall  
not be afraid of a rainy day.  
These conditions being given, with good  
eyes and a faculty for seeing and  
thinking on what he ~~sees~~ <sup>sees</sup>, and  
sufficient knowledge of literature  
History, art and antiquities, to appreciate  
what he may see, or feeling <sup>there</sup>  
humility and diligence <sup>to inquire</sup>, he  
will be certain, as an old friend  
expressed me in French, to realize  
at least three hundred percent on  
his outlay, in the mental riches  
which he will acquire.



Even in railway travelling one sees  
some of the characteristics of different  
countries. The conservation spirit of England  
is curiously manifested in its railway cars  
riages, which remain exactly as they  
were in the first introduction of  
railway travelling, though improved  
upon in nearly all the countries  
which have borrowed the rail  
from England. The old first class  
car <sup>still exists</sup> with its stuffy uncomfortable  
~~stuffy~~ compartments, ~~and~~ <sup>still</sup> ~~still~~ having  
arm & chain seats, saturated with the  
dust of years, and in spite of its expense  
destitute of any accommodation for a  
comfortable night sleep; except that  
it has become a custom for the  
guards to supply travellers for a  
~~little~~ fee with certain sticks which  
serve with the curtains to make  
up a sort of couch; that is of the  
compartment is <sup>now</sup> half filled  
with passengers. The second class  
car <sup>is of old</sup> has ~~hard~~ uncomfortable narrow  
seats, ~~with~~ <sup>and</sup> upright backs, ~~with~~ <sup>often</sup> ~~often~~ <sup>being</sup>  
with slippery leather, always very dirty  
and obliging the traveller to sit in the  
most uncomfortable position of any sort  
of company, and with the certainty  
that though you complain should be  
thrown a mockery, you cannot ex-  
cape from them or obtain any help.  
About the third class I shall say  
nothing as it is not worse than  
some of the so-called emigrant cars  
in this country.



It ~~has~~ seems to be the object  
of the British railway companies  
to ~~make~~ make the second class  
carriages so uncomfortable that  
all who can afford it shall be  
obliged to travel by the 1st class,  
and pay a penny per mile  
for the use of a cushion, as  
some calculators ~~say~~ people say.  
~~which they hold that the~~ ~~strange~~  
~~and's clothes in the second class~~  
~~carriages should be taken as yet~~  
it has been most ~~strongly~~ argued that  
this is an ~~ever~~ ~~financially~~ ~~and~~  
that the ~~times~~ ~~would~~ ~~pay~~ ~~for~~ ~~higher~~  
dividends if some attention ~~were~~ ~~given~~ ~~paid~~  
to the comfort of second and  
class passengers, all this is different,  
as we all know here, where we sleep  
cars and ~~saloon~~ ~~carriages~~, where we  
in a ~~perfect~~ ~~state~~ ~~of~~ ~~cleanliness~~, are  
much ~~superior~~ ~~especially~~ ~~for~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~young~~  
men to the first class English carriages.  
It is also different in the ~~carriages~~  
in France the first class carriages are  
elegantly ~~put~~ ~~up~~ ~~in~~ ~~comparison~~  
with the English, but are ~~worn~~ ~~off~~  
frequently and of ~~grandes~~ ~~and~~ ~~not~~  
by ~~business~~ ~~men~~. The second class carriage  
in France has broad ~~comfortable~~ ~~well~~  
cushioned seats, more comfortable  
~~also~~ ~~and~~ ~~cleaner~~ than the first  
class in England and with quite  
as good arrangements for ~~boards~~ ~~and~~  
hand luggage. In ~~Scotland~~ ~~where~~  
so many things remind me of the United



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states, there are saloon carriages  
on the American plan, except  
that in deference <sup>apparently</sup> to the Germans,  
~~there~~ instead of a smoking car  
as in this country, <sup>there is</sup> a smoking car  
partment in each carriage, or  
I should rather say a compartment  
in which it is forbidden to smoke, for  
this is the smaller of the two. The  
English ~~railway~~ <sup>express train</sup> however is the most  
superior in the world. The untimely  
trains travel with comparative ~~slowness~~  
~~slowness~~ <sup>as a rule</sup> but then they are always  
on time, which is not the case  
in England, where the hours of one  
train given in Bradshaw seem to  
be altogether mythical, and instead  
merely to amuse the traveller with the  
pleasant delusion that his journey  
will be short. I would thus seem  
that the ~~unpleasant~~ <sup>unpleasant</sup> and say = giving  
Englishman, when he gets on the  
road, renews his character, and  
becomes the fastest of men, and  
the least careful or so careful;  
or to put it in another way that  
in these matters an English railway  
company is the converse of the  
individual Englishman.

In this country one of the  
chief causes of complaint is the  
small and discomfort of the railway  
stations. In this respect the greater  
wealth of the old world places it  
in an advance of us. Some of the



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new statues in England, ~~some~~  
~~the new statues~~ as that of  
Charybdis for instance, are made  
in part - structures, and ~~the~~ ~~for~~  
signature bits in the French and  
American plan, are more attached  
to these statues, a great interest in  
the primitive arrangements of the  
old English hotels, <sup>and a great convenience to travellers of the land England,</sup> that it must  
be confessed that in point of real  
comfort the statues in France exceed  
those in England, and the various  
restaurants in some of these statues  
are I suppose unsurpassed in the  
world. It is the observed however  
that in France too, there are more  
persons in attendance, and less busy  
attended to the traveller, a more  
care taken of him, in this country  
there are few official and  
persons <sup>in the statues</sup> ~~possible~~ - below being  
dear and the corners of it  
protected as far as possible. In  
England there are numerous  
persons and even the making  
up of trains & moving of carriages,  
are done by manual labour.  
In France attendance is still  
more abundant, and the  
porters are taken care of  
as if they were children,  
being picked up in separate  
buses for each class until the



France is ready to start <sup>9</sup> in  
the manner <sup>there is</sup> a license of many about  
the state in this country and  
in England what is not allowed  
in France, and the principle "it est  
defendu" is applied to many things  
against what in England the  
license is merely a caution and  
a man what he is allowed to  
take care of himself. Mr.  
First this reception care-taking  
is where the care is a caution  
to the ~~license~~ <sup>liberty</sup> of this country; but  
we soon become accustomed to  
it. Many illustrations of such  
differences in the way of the  
~~abundance~~ <sup>cheapness</sup> of labor, even in  
travel in Europe. In this  
country the abundance of wood  
allows the ~~land~~ <sup>land</sup> to be covered  
with wooden fences, while the  
scarcity of labor prevents any  
personal attention to cattle and  
crops in the fields. In the countries  
there are some of any fences, but  
people are constantly seen in the  
fields tending little flocks and herds  
and keeping them from straying into  
the crops. In England the railways  
are fenced in by walls and hedges  
in France there is much less of  
this, but there are guards stationed  
along the road where duty it seems



Constantly to watch over a certain  
 section of road and to give  
 notice of a danger signal of  
 any accident or interruption.

Thus multitudes of little differences  
 obvious to the observant traveller ~~about~~  
 in themselves trifling are connected with  
 causes which are of great importance in  
 influencing the social condition of countries.

Of all industries the most  
 important and that which  
 most determines the appearance  
 of a country, and industries  
 its climate, its soil and to  
 some extent its geological structure  
 is its agriculture. In illustration  
 of this and also with the view of  
 mentioning some points of comparison  
 which may be useful here, I shall  
 briefly sketch the agricultural aspect  
 of certain districts <sup>through</sup> which I passed  
~~from~~ in France, Switzerland & Germany  
 & Belgium. From Boulogne to Paris  
 most of the country has a poor  
 aspect - small dunes and great  
 bogs abound in the soil. Further and  
 a further west Paris the country is  
 flat & undulating with wide dry looking  
 rain fields in which the harvest was  
 being gathered in as we passed, at no great  
 distance south of Paris the culture  
 of the vine on a large scale begins, at first  
 the vineyards are grouped



to the sunny sides of hills, but gradually  
they descend to the plains and at  
length ~~in the great Burgundian plain~~  
when the road ~~crosses the~~ <sup>in approaching</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>  
~~the~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>picturesque</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>line</sup>  
~~of a hill~~ <sup>equivalent in geological age to the highest hills of</sup> ~~which~~ <sup>here</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>form</sup>  
connection of the Vosges with  
the ~~known~~ <sup>known</sup> range and enters  
the great Burgundian plain  
the country becomes covered with  
vines as far as the eye can  
see. At Dijon also for the  
first time we see cornfields  
patches of Russian corn, and  
this grain increases in quantity  
to the southward. Most travelers  
are disappointed with the appear-  
ance of European vine districts  
and no doubt the vines of  
France do not realize those pictures  
of rampant luxuriance which we  
reviously attach to this precious  
plant. At Villers covered as  
thick as possible with short stalks,  
three or four feet high, and which  
the vines are trained, as we  
have frequently seen, and <sup>are in</sup>  
~~exactly~~ <sup>exactly</sup> cut down when they are  
above the tops of the stalks,  
is not so beautiful as a hill  
covered with either corn or trees,  
and is certainly inferior in effect  
to a Kentish hop garden. Still



~~17~~ 12

when well kept as there Kent  
meadows usually are, it has  
a trim neat appearance, and  
when as in Burgundy it spreads  
over miles of gently undulating  
country its very richness gives  
it a kind of grandeur when we  
think of the great amount of  
careful labour which it im-  
plies.

The culture of the vine in  
France is perhaps deserving of some  
attention for experiments in Canada.  
From the appearance of the crops  
in France, I should infer that  
in every place in which Indian  
corn will ripen, the vine might  
be profitably cultivated on suitable  
slopes and hills and exposures,  
and these are apparently dry  
gravelly and calcareous slopes  
facing the south. But it would  
be necessary to follow the same  
plan adopted in France  
and in the Rhine, where  
each vine is allowed up to  
send up only a few small branches  
from two feet high and then  
are tied to a single stake in  
lateral spreads whatever being  
allowed. In this way the



vines stand almost as close together as hills of Indian corn and the grapes hang close to the ground. The best varieties from which cuttings must be taken are superior. By a kind of conventional guess, which sometimes goes for science, the limit of the time is placed in some of our maps of physical geography in the latitude of Washington; but we now know that the vine ripens well in Upper Canada, and actually even in most parts of Lower Canada; and I have little doubt that in the methods pursued in the northern parts of the European vine districts, it might be cultivated in most parts of American Canada on a large scale. Perhaps the greatest difficulty would be to obtain a sufficient amount of skilled labor; but the labor is light and the vineyard once planted continues productive for many years.

Summed out of which



recommend that almost exclusive  
devotion to the culture of the vine  
which appears in many parts  
of France, still up that extreme  
by the use of wine about French  
there; but the grape is of im-  
mense value as an article of food  
independently of its use in wine,  
and it is the fruit of the north  
of France is <sup>more</sup> the ordinary of  
grapes than most kinds of  
most known, ~~as seen as~~  
~~strong tea & coffee.~~

It must be confessed how-  
ever that the French do use  
wine immediately, and it must  
be said that, independently of  
any danger of intemperance, the  
French give effects in their physi-  
cal of a very pleasant description;  
one of these being a necessity  
which gives rise to an abundance  
of wrinkles but ~~of the~~ not of  
<sup>very</sup> delicate ~~complexion~~ <sup>features</sup> in  
all dead rolls and lines,  
and another by a peculiar  
swoony sallowness of skin and  
deadness of eye, not at  
all agreeable. One of my first  
experiences in France was to  
sit at a table d'hôte at breakfast  
opposite a man who commenced  
at that meal a bottle of wine



remain with a large quantity of  
 cold water, ~~followed by~~ <sup>in</sup>  
 cup of black coffee without much  
 and a glass of ~~some~~ <sup>spirituous</sup>  
 cordial; and ~~that~~ <sup>this</sup>  
 may be an extreme case,  
 it is ~~not~~ <sup>hardly</sup> ~~survived~~ of an  
 expectation of usual practices,  
 more in fact is required <sup>as</sup>  
 food, and is practically made  
 to take the place of the food.  
 Such a change would be  
 most injurious to the ~~solid~~  
 people of Canada, who  
 consume ~~for~~ <sup>more of nutrients</sup>  
 food and ~~less~~ <sup>of fermented liquors</sup> than  
 the people of the South of  
 Europe, and are healthy and  
 energetic accordingly; but it  
 might ~~be~~ <sup>no</sup> ~~get~~ <sup>harm</sup>  
 discharge an equal  
 or even a smaller quantity  
 of the remain for the potatoes  
 from which ~~chickens~~, or even  
 of those who indulge in  
 food and ~~showing~~  
~~that the~~ ~~inequality of~~ ~~cost~~  
~~of~~ ~~and~~ ~~some~~ ~~food~~ ~~for~~  
~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~that~~  
~~a~~ ~~more~~ ~~important~~ ~~deple~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~land~~



The British Apocryph in the Black Country

What is the "Black Country"  
is a question that has been often  
asked since this lecture  
was announced. It is now  
easy to give a physical &  
comprehensive description of the  
matter would end  
what Liverpool has the British  
Apocryph in such a place.  
Now the "Black Country" is a  
well known & is  
the region whence all  
iron & steel bars  
and all kinds of needles  
and pins, all iron bars  
then tools and implements  
where all the things  
for a needle & an anchor  
for a penny worth of iron to  
can be made ready made  
or of iron & steel it  
is the great center of the  
iron trade of England & the  
Shropshire coal-field and its  
neighboring are of the greatest  
importance in England, a place  
where every hand and head for the  
the greatest small business can find a needle



In the vine countries, partly on  
 account of the demand for  
 vine stakes, partly on account of  
 the scarcity of wood, trees are  
 rare, and those that appear  
 are usually planted in straight  
 rows and frequently lopped of  
 their lower branches, giving them  
 a most unsightly ~~appearance~~ <sup>deformity</sup>,  
 and detracting very much from  
 the general appearance of the  
 country. Around Geneva at a  
 height of more than 1000 feet  
 above the sea and in a  
 temperature sufficiently cold to cause  
 ice to form in the brooks of the  
 lake, the vine still flourishes, and  
 there are extensive and beautiful  
 vineyards almost everywhere  
 and <sup>in the mountainous country</sup> the upper end of the  
 lake - a white rope being principally  
 cultivated and beginning to ripen about  
 the 15th of August. In the mountain  
 region east of Lake Geneva the  
 rope sun choppers, they <sup>the</sup> ~~are~~  
~~continue to be~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~prevalent~~ <sup>very common</sup>  
 pears and plums continue to  
 be abundant & off between 3 & 4000  
 feet above the sea we came to  
 the upper of mountain farms, and  
 between Chamounix and Martigny  
 we saw good crops of wheat & rope



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In August and excellent  
early and potatoes & pumpkins  
is also cultivated <sup>and in making the manufacture of corn cobs</sup> the peasants  
here are proprietors of their farms,  
what is the usual of more strips  
on the sloping sides of the hills,  
They cultivate them with great  
care & labor, and apparently to  
~~furnish themselves~~ <sup>with much success</sup>, though there are  
some seasons in which right  
frosts occur very much. In  
proving for Samsara  
Rhine, by Freiburg & Barmen,  
the grape soon does appear  
and the staple crops seen  
were Indian Corn and Pot-  
atoes, so that but for the  
curious old-fashioned farmers here  
one would have supposed, as so  
far as the country was concerned  
that it was a part of the <sup>very English</sup> ~~North American~~  
States, Beyond Rhine the vine  
does appear, and with it comes  
the tobacco plant, which in  
some parts of Baden, especially  
near Mannheim, seemed to  
be the leading crop. At this  
season <sup>of my visit,</sup> Aug 19th, at Heilbrunn  
berg on W. Lat 49° 20', the tobacco  
was nearly full grown, wheat ripe  
or cut, the second crop of grapes  
being cut, and grapes nearly ripe.



yet the weather was quite cool  
 and sunny. It is curious  
 to see in this part of the  
 old world that the people  
 are so dependent on plants  
 introduced from America. Maize, the  
 Potato and Tobacco are all American  
 plants, and they constitute important  
 objects of culture throughout the disc-  
 and southern Europe. Thus  
 every of America has not only  
 afforded space for the surplus popu-  
 lation of Europe, but has enabled  
 a larger population to be supported  
 in Europe itself. In so far as  
 Tobacco is concerned the benefit may  
 perhaps be an equivocal one. Three  
 hundred years ago <sup>Barques</sup> Cartier there nearly  
 his first observation of tobacco at  
 Statucova. The Indian people there have also  
 are herbs of which they lay up a great store for winter  
 and which they esteem very much, but which the Indians alone  
 are in the smoking machine. They dry it in the sun and  
 and carry a supply of it in a little skin bag with a pipe of stem  
 a word. Whenever <sup>Barques</sup> Cartier they sub it into powder and  
 putting a little in the end of the pipe, apply a hot coal  
 and drawing in their breath by the other end a smoke which  
 a warmer than their bodies become full of smoke which  
 issues from the mouth and nostrils as <sup>Barques</sup> Cartier the adds  
 that the French tried it but found it too hot and peppery.  
 How little could he have anticipated  
 that this sharp weed would revive  
 become almost a weapon of life  
 of the populations of Europe, and  
 that by the banks of the Rhine  
 it would be cultivated in thousands  
 of acres. Nicotine has proved quite  
 as powerful a weapon as King Cotton



and is by no means yet determined  
to the individual man it is un-  
doubtedly most cores ~~un-~~ <sup>un-</sup> ~~un-~~  
wary, in diminishing his <sup>own</sup> energy  
and digestive power and with  
these his whole mental and  
physical force; but <sup>of</sup> nations  
it has become a public and  
social sedative, making them  
content with <sup>tyranny</sup> and  
indifferent to truth; and in  
this way it has served the  
plane of higher things in  
keeping peace in the world.  
An old lady who was our fellow  
traveller on the railway for Heidelberg  
burg & Mannheim, observed our  
attention attracted by the vast  
fields of tobacco which there were  
spread almost the whole valley  
of the Rhine. As she said, if  
these Germans would give up  
smoking they would make a  
lot in the world. They have in-  
tellect and numbers, but tobacco  
keeps them quiet. The only thing  
that saves them from ruin is  
that the women do not smoke &  
if they take to smoking the German  
people will be destroyed.



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The low alluvial flats of the  
Rhine valley are these alluvial  
of Mainz, Hump and Cerny,  
where the banks become rocks  
and precipitous, ~~at~~ below Mayence  
the river requires its dominion,  
and the hill sides ~~again~~  
become covered with the ~~intertwined~~  
poles that incrust the vineyard  
This is more especially the case  
on the eastern bank, where the  
steep precipices that will support  
a little soil are covered and  
planted with vines. It was  
impossible to see this in a church  
which was so cool that I could  
barely my conversation great - but  
amputated all day; but it is of  
no dry soils and good exposures  
that the vine really thrives, and  
<sup>consequently favorable</sup> ~~particular~~ soils and exposures  
seem to have much to do with  
the special reputation of the produce  
of particular localities. The  
vines are in some places here  
trained rather higher than in  
France, but in the same method,  
and have the same appearance,  
producing the same fine hard



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effect on the landscape. Nothing  
can spoil the beautiful scenery  
of some parts of the Rhine, but  
in other parts where the  
banks are very undulating  
the vines and other stalks that  
cover the red soil, have an  
une and bold appearance.  
The vine country on the Rhine  
the the fine scenery appears  
I have its ~~own~~ chief seat  
in the left of Meternberg  
and ~~down~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~valley~~ <sup>valley</sup> ~~where~~ <sup>where</sup>  
the river flows between Mayence  
and Coblenz and some of  
the most celebrated vineyards  
as those of Pharrnberg and  
Raderheim are situated near  
the southern base of the up  
where it joins the ~~terrace~~ <sup>terrace</sup> ~~valley~~ <sup>valley</sup>.  
The soils of the ~~up~~ <sup>district</sup> are clay and  
the surface ~~clay~~ <sup>clay</sup> and ~~very~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup>  
dry; and no doubt there are  
communities with the ~~valleys~~ <sup>valleys</sup> of  
produced by the decay of the igneous  
and metamorphic rocks ~~constitute~~ <sup>constitute</sup>  
the lower ~~of~~ <sup>along</sup> these ~~are so suitable~~ <sup>are so suitable</sup> ~~the vine.~~ <sup>the vine.</sup> ~~Over~~ <sup>Over</sup>  
As we pass into Belgium, we again  
enter a region of ~~even~~ <sup>even</sup> ~~fields~~ <sup>fields</sup>  
terminating at last in the wide  
fertile flats of marine alluvium



x Wild but not  
angry but  
scary & dangerous  
~~do not touch~~  
SI many names

[illegible]



22

protected by dykes and stocked  
with innumerable cattle in the  
marshy country between Thames  
and Oxford. Throughout the whole  
of the region which we have thus rapidly  
sketched, a traveller finds the country  
is studded with the antique forms of  
buildings, boats, and implements, and  
with the evidences of the abundance  
of labour cheap labour available, and  
the effects of which appear everywhere,  
In England in addition to this there  
is the further influence of large  
capital, which causes the properties  
to devote more attention to beauty,  
to more magnificent planting, well kept  
hedges, neat lodges & buildings, and  
the beautiful green grounds which  
and the beautiful grounds which  
surround the stately houses that  
cover every rising ground elevations  
give to the better parts of England  
a park-like air which attracts  
the attention of the traveller even  
more than the rich and high  
farming which aims to obtain  
the largest possible produce out of  
the smallest amount of ground. In  
this rich inland beauty and fertility  
abundance, England, in the beginning  
of harvest, is second to no country  
the world. In Scotland agriculture is  
poor under another phase. Several



rotting and peptothrips are here  
 caused to the utmost perfection  
 and the long boxes with the  
 tenants & make improvements which  
 they cannot do in England. One  
 curious instance of the progress  
 in the tall chimneys which are  
 seen in every farm yard of the upland  
 the brick, indicating the use of the  
 steam engine for threshing and  
 other purposes pursued in England  
 and in the continent of windmills  
 and other more curious contrivances  
 It will be long before we attain in  
 Canada to anything approaching the  
 perfection of scientific agriculture which  
 exists in Scotland; but the nearer  
 we can approach to it and the  
 sooner we can abandon those crude  
 husbandry methods which have already  
 reduced some of the finest districts  
 of this country to comparative sterility.  
 The better for us.



The old world exerts the new  
 in the dream of the curmudgeons that people  
 its great centres of population its  
 cities and larger towns, but with  
 them and for the very reason that  
 there have come into them the  
 great ends of power and democracy,  
 it has attached them with its  
 system than he have in this country.  
 The attention to power and democracy  
 here particularly in the large towns  
 of England is now so thorough  
 and the effects on the comfort  
 and salubrity of these towns so ~~the~~ new  
 just, that one wonders how the people  
 can have lived before these new  
 improvements were introduced. It must be  
 borne in mind however that in  
 Old European towns the streets were  
 very narrow and paved with  
 stone, and that with the help  
 of the heavy rains they served as  
 gutters as well as streets, ~~making~~  
 allowing the filth to be washed  
 off and preventing it from  
 saturating the ground. One sees  
 this at the present day in the  
 present-day city of Cologne  
 where the drainage seems to be  
 on the surface and housewives  
 with burning may be constantly hear  
 arising it ~~the~~ floor along the streets



24  
Cleaning the room fields and  
house for at street,



of a dark liquid which is much  
at least is my Jan. 1885  
Jan. 1885 de Coligny, Colorado  
attack upon Coligny for this is however  
not quite fair! —

The reports also are seen several weeks  
The New Orleans it is well known  
don't work for city of Coligny  
that tell me reports about your dinner  
shall benefit work. The new plan

In truth the sheet of Coligny does  
not even for its ready its plan with  
the plane but for its ready it can  
the surface — London still more thoroughly  
displeases the Thames, but then it does  
only by discharging its sewage underground  
any for the eyes of the inhabitants.  
Now in Canada we retain two  
much of the moisture & still in the  
surface without even as at Coligny  
letting it flow into the river. Our plank  
walks and plank roads have been  
and the opposite effect for that of  
some pavement. They keep below  
them constantly a mass of water  
damp and putrid. Our streets are  
too badly made and too soft & allow  
the moisture to run from them. When  
they are stirred up into soft mud  
the effect is that water is the main  
purposes — a change and water supply.  
The benefits of these improvements are numerous  
I agree with you of surface  
pavement. There is another important  
matter which will become manifest here



26

and that is the study ~~vermin~~  
of all before for hours and  
sheets of drawings. This is  
made a source of revenue in some  
at least of British towns and  
even here it should pay for  
the expenses. On the whole it  
must be admitted that more public  
attention is given to the preservation of life  
in the cities of Great Britain. The old  
world than here, and curious enough  
the <sup>high</sup> value of labour which should  
make life more valuable is not  
known why so little is done for  
sanitary reform.

There is another point in  
which we are far behind the  
cities of the old world. Great  
to provide for the rational  
enjoyment of life, and for  
what may be termed popular  
education by means of the eye.  
It is unfortunate that while  
means of education may be  
largely introduced into the most  
and smallest places, there  
means of interest and in-  
creasing recreation are of course  
fostering slow growth. In London  
a working man who has a holiday  
day is a a youth who wishes  
to improve his evenings has a  
vast variety of resources. I may



27

Went mention the Crystal Palace  
with its vast store of objects of  
art and nature and its beautiful  
grounds, the Public Museum and  
its Library, the Zoological gardens,  
the Kensington Museum; not to forget  
the infinite and in beautiful walks  
about, the Natural Gallery and  
the collections of paintings, the  
Polytechnic Institute the Lectures at  
the Royal Institute and the  
School of Mines. Pages might  
be filled with the names of  
such means of culture and  
entertainment. So at Paris  
where thousands of pictures daily  
are upon the magnificent ~~fine~~ paintings  
and sculptures of the Louvre, study  
then all of the beauties of  
art, and if they think proper  
to consider their arrangement all  
to compare schools, styles, and periods  
of the history of the fine arts.  
At the Jardin des Plantes there  
are many of ~~interesting~~ interesting subjects  
of peasant daily paper. Through  
the great collections which bring  
them face to face with the  
animal population of the  
whole world and with its  
choicest treasures of plants and  
minerals.



28

But it may be said that  
these great centres of wealth  
and population are  
to put in comparison with  
our Canadian towns, that  
shall find however that small  
places & places of busy trading  
& manufacturing people emulate  
the great capitals in these  
respects. In great Britain the  
can now emulate cities to  
begeth the apartments for such  
institutions as free libraries and  
museums, and many cities  
omit themselves of its progress.  
On the day of my arrival  
in England, I visited one of  
these ~~rather~~ ~~what~~ great free  
libraries & educators, at the  
end, a city which is now a  
carnal winter is now a  
most time of business, and  
remembrance for the number of  
poor and miserable streets  
to be seen about its docks  
and poor streets - yet is  
one of the most commandingly sites  
in the city with the liberty  
has been created by justice  
liberty and one side of



It is employed as a museum  
 The other is a library, both  
 absolutely free. The Museum and  
 the care of a most able and  
 zealous manager, is a model in  
 respect to the ~~and~~ arrangement  
 and explanation of its objects.  
 It is to make them available  
 to the eyes means of instruction  
 Members large and fine  
 excellent collections in every  
 department. There is also a gallery  
 of paintings, and a great hall  
 adjacent to the museum  
 arts including a collection of  
 all the <sup>large</sup> ~~specimens~~ <sup>specimens</sup> imported into  
 Liverpool and the uses  
 made of them. When I  
 visited the museum it was  
~~crowded with~~ well filled  
 with people of all classes, among  
 others number of sailors, ~~some~~  
 some of whom I heard saying  
 by intelligent remarks about  
 the animals of foreign countries  
 they had visited. It was im-  
 proved by the lecturer that the  
 number of persons annually passing  
 through the Museum was equal  
 to the whole population of  
 Liverpool.

The central one looks more like the central one. The two grand shows circulating annually were looked at.

and the number of books, issued from the Library was 14,73 per day  
 as 420,000 animals. The Library contains 38,000 vols. and is added to at the  
 rate of 2000 annually. There are in all 2



30

had hoped that under the  
scheme commenced some time  
ago by the Board of Arts  
we should see this house hold  
a large industrial Museum  
and library of ~~reference~~ free  
library. But the scheme  
was nipped in the bud; and  
though we have some ~~small~~  
collections of value and some  
beginnings of Libraries, we yet feel  
the want of the ~~improvements~~ <sup>improvements</sup>  
of culture for the popular mind,  
in countries like this we  
are too apt to forget that mental  
power is after all the chief  
force in the advancement of a  
people. It is perhaps too easy  
here to advance in life with little  
culture. Were the pinch of want  
perhaps more strongly felt we should  
even as a matter of public  
utility be more liberal in our  
provision for the mental training  
more partaking of the prog.

Our institutions such as  
those above referred to the  
University of ~~Victoria~~ <sup>those</sup> of ~~Victoria~~  
education is easy; and in this  
particular that portion of the  
old world with which we



are most nearly connected his<sup>3</sup>  
been making significant studies; it  
a single fact ~~unquestionably~~ <sup>unquestionably</sup> agreed  
dear more than it actually shows,  
my state that within the last  
few years the schools under  
the government inspection have  
been for accommodation for  
740,000 children & accommodation  
for 1,322,550 children and for  
2700 certificated teachers &  
4037 uncertificated teachers. This  
is a progress even more rapid  
than that of America in  
the same time. Still there  
is much doubt of education  
and there is a want of a  
general system in which we  
find the admirable system  
now in force in Upper Canada  
might well serve as an example  
of Great Britain, ~~the~~ Education  
in England ranges itself more  
in degree of success than in  
this country. The government  
schools are chiefly for the  
lower classes. The upper  
classes are provided for by  
these ~~strangers~~ great public  
schools so charged almost to  
an excess in their system of  
teaching and their education



devotion to ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Latin; but <sup>32</sup>  
like some <sup>other</sup> things in England, doing  
good by their unadvertent advantages,  
while fairly in direct education.  
The so-called Middle class is  
proud for a great extent of  
private schools, and it is said  
to be here that the greatest part  
of the English education efforts  
have been made & secured. This  
of the remarkable and highly successful  
upper school examinations instituted  
by the Universities, and by many  
local attempts to improve the  
Middle class schools. [Perhaps in  
nothing has the change been greater  
within the last ten years than in  
the Universities. The course of study  
in the English Universities comprised  
by the content of the separate colleges  
into a more system of general studies,  
taken in a very limited course of study,  
and tending to a <sup>very</sup> <sup>high</sup> <sup>level</sup> of culture rather  
than to spread the mind, has  
been ~~not~~ been greatly increased,  
more especially in the facilities afforded  
for copying and running in subjects  
previously excluded; and I have  
no doubt that the changes which  
have been made are merely  
interesting & thus still more  
important which will advance



23

with accelerated rapidity under  
the influence of the new men  
long educated. The sum of  
£30,000 granted by Oxford & held  
to new Museum, the great advantage  
taken made of that sum by its  
alumni, and the liberal  
arrangements made for a  
great library and for  
the care of the museum,  
are a strong protest against  
the imputation <sup>of that</sup> ~~against that~~  
narrowness of exclusive devotion  
to mere learning, Cambridge  
has been slower & more  
in this respect; but it has  
grown to be a larger number  
of men studying natural science  
and allied subjects than its  
lists could embrace, and  
it is preparing to accumulate before  
on a great building devoted to  
another physical & natural sciences  
The Scotch universities have  
been reluctant in the  
several arrangements, and  
a parallel of each other in  
their courses of study; and



34

While their constitution they  
have had without some of  
the features of Popular and  
representative government shown  
action of the English Union  
unites the more valuable  
structure points in them  
course of study have been  
retained.

By Great care there was  
shown by a reformer. So  
fast which must strike  
very shrewd who looks  
deeper than the surface,  
and that is that in  
social and religious questions  
there is a nothing and few  
mentation of men's minds in  
the old world in com-  
parison with which the state  
of society here and in the  
united States may be  
termed settled and  
quiescent. Here we are  
too much occupied with  
material advancement & think



35

much of my social guests,  
and our political contrasts  
are to their nature before  
just and ~~severe~~ <sup>personal</sup> ~~men~~ But  
in Europe men are ~~feeling~~  
shipping & the by acts of  
society and the principles  
about it acts. The death  
color of the withered mind is  
Canada as compared with the  
tempers of Spain and agreement  
that to May, Belgium France and  
over Spain — the great conduct  
of a protestant churches as can  
joined with the keen ~~collaboration~~  
in Germany and in England  
the absence of all great guests &  
social standing and privilege with  
the receipt of the ~~the~~ guests of  
the ~~unrepulsive~~ report on this side the  
Atlantic, as compared with the  
feeling guard of such privileges  
on one side and the ~~freedom~~  
about ~~capacities~~ ~~the~~ ~~as~~  
~~mentioned~~ ~~there~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~as~~  
~~seen~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
from ~~equivalent~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
as seen in the countries  
of Europe, are all different  
of great moment and which



unprop Names & things in the  
minds of those whom history  
has taught that ~~of such~~ by  
such words the fates of  
nations are more determined  
than by feats of arms.

Not social mutation  
England has in the last  
few years made vast strides  
toward ~~social~~ equality. The extension  
of education, the general prospering of  
the working class arising from free trade,  
the increase of wages, the thinning  
of the population by emigration, ~~and~~  
the diffusion of cheap literature, and  
the improvement agencies at work among  
the more neglected classes have rapidly  
raised the working man in his  
own estimation and in the  
respect of his superiors. Some men  
of the old school complain that  
the two classes are becoming  
~~more~~ <sup>too</sup> independent, but all admit  
that their standing as men has  
been greatly raised and that  
many advantages flow from this.  
~~For example,~~ <sup>For example,</sup> it is believed that  
the progress of the cotton famine  
could not have been borne by  
an ignorant laboring population  
without disturbance, and that



The higher education of the  
 working classes is the surest  
 guarantee against such popular  
 commotion under the pressure  
 of any national difficulty. In the  
 three generations which preceded  
 a century ago, any trial as hard  
 as the cotton famine would have  
 worked insurrection; but instead  
 of this an intelligent apprehension  
 of the cause of the difficulty gave  
 patience under ~~the~~ it, while  
 this again tended the more  
 to show forth the entreaties  
 of the wealth to ward its relief.  
 It is said that at no time  
 during this severe pressure, could  
 a meeting of the working people  
~~even~~ with starvation before them  
 have been induced even to  
 the promise of abundant work  
 to have raised their hands  
 a voice in favor of any action  
 of the Government which would have  
 been deemed to favor negro  
 slavery, and that the poorest  
 cotton spinners were well enough  
 to know that plunging the nation  
 into a war would have been too  
 great a mark of alienation than their  
 lips to be thought of for a moment



— too early & the cause of  
human freedom — too early  
to human lives and action  
& perhaps not ~~even~~ the  
mere ~~their~~ improvement of  
trade, but also their own chances  
of increased political privileges.

In regard to this last  
matter the further extension of  
the elective franchise is now  
one of the great questions. All  
thinking men knew from the  
fact that the arbitrary limit  
fixed by the Reform Bill would  
only be temporary; and many  
think that the time for enlarging  
it has now arrived. In truth  
with all the great political parties  
this is now a question of time  
and its most important elements  
are which party shall fix the credit  
of it and the arrangement of the  
details, and will it be better  
to give a ~~small~~ <sup>moderate</sup> extension now  
to be obliged in a few years to  
give a much larger or perhaps  
almost universal suffrage. Hence  
that no very serious apprehensions  
are entertained as to the result  
the extension of the suffrage hereafter  
for



has strengthened the constitution<sup>39</sup>  
by making its base, and has  
made the points of the  
crisis and of the history  
of people more secure, while it  
has extended the principles  
of the map; and <sup>therefore</sup> there is <sup>now</sup> ~~is~~ seems  
<sup>no</sup> good reason to believe that  
the interests of the great  
working class & political power  
will have any other effect,  
while it will be the triumph  
completion of the great feeling  
of the British constitution by making  
all steps within the pale  
of strict representation.  
No person would be at

The religious world is at present in great Britain and on the Continent ~~at~~ in a stage of more rapid movement than that of politics. I do not wish to refer here to the shape & the names of some of the new churches, either any particular churches, but to the kind general spirit which more or less affects all churches. It is not of what a modern evangelist preaches calls corporate Christianity that I wish to say but to what is more



important to the centuries  
 about spirit individual church  
 having, ~~three to four~~ The kernel of ~~attraction~~  
 and being <sup>evangelical</sup> Christians which  
 exists in ~~an~~ more or less in  
 all the churches, now as in  
 time past on either hand  
 the two opposite ~~extremes~~ <sup>schools</sup>  
 of rationalism and intuition  
 The ~~sublimation~~ of ~~Platonism~~  
 from time continuing to this  
 with each but with ~~very~~  
 an ocean to ~~pass~~ ~~great~~ ~~for~~  
 unite the church, Of  
 there two parties the former  
 is now in the ascendant, The  
 efforts of the more rationalistic party  
~~to the~~ ~~whether~~ ~~or~~ ~~medieval~~ party  
 whether in the popular protestant  
 churches, have of recent to  
 make a <sup>bitter</sup> ~~little~~ yet interesting  
 contributions, not only  
 in the minds of cultivated  
 persons, but also in the work  
 of the common people, and in  
 that part of the literary and  
 scientific world which is ~~irreligious~~.  
 Concurrent with this many  
 able writers have appeared in the



most species manner the  
very formulas of church, and  
are hailed by the  
religions and councils as  
allies & themselves, while their  
now large class of thinkers  
which seems to pursue their  
spherical and scientific inquiries  
uninterrupted by religious beliefs,  
contribute very influential voices  
on behalf of opinions which  
in themselves they neither can  
nor understand, but which  
they think favorable to free  
thought? <sup>and hence by what they call</sup> Thus the current runs  
powerfully in the direction of  
what is called liberalism and  
this I feel an extent that  
nearly the whole of the secular  
literature of the day is tinged  
with it. Still good results  
even from this. Religious questions  
are made prominent, and are  
not dropped. All parties are  
obliged acting & appealing to  
the people, ~~and~~ and I avoid  
themselves of all kinds of agency  
in defense of their views. Thus



41 a  
 that stagnation which is more  
 even than war is at an end,  
 and not only in Germany the  
 jaws of this <sup>adversary</sup> ~~adversary~~, but France  
~~Italy~~ but in England France  
 and Italy, there is a great  
 ferment in all circles on all  
 human subjects. In this struggle  
 of substance and Pharsus there  
 is a war like Paul before the  
 Jewish council finds its side  
 mounted and is earnestly pushing  
 its way.

its way.  
While the interested party  
sees against the stream and  
can make no progress, the  
interested party has in its paper  
<sup>advance</sup> ~~prop~~ the <sup>message</sup> ~~process~~ of its own  
destruction, saying its weak  
points are — that it makes no  
proper distinction between what  
is pure superstition and a  
~~substantial~~ reasonable belief  
in the spiritual — that though  
its more learned advocates may  
perceive a certain shocking respect  
for the morals of Christianity, and



new principles, their  
 views when promulgated among  
 the common people become con-  
 sidered with absolute attention, and  
 are wholly powerful for all  
 moral purposes, that their  
 methods of criticism are equally  
 destructive to the new testament  
 and the old in regard to  
 their inspiration and historical  
 truth, and if pushed to  
 their logical consequences would  
 end in a simple voluntary  
 apostasy which many of the  
 more advanced advocates are  
 now reaching. The result is this  
 in the case of christians that  
 they are more and more dis-  
 satisfied & fall back on the word  
 of God, and in doing so,  
 there is no doubt that they will  
 find there a sure defence in  
 him who said "be not dismayed  
 I have overcome the world" and  
 though heaven and earth pass away  
 my word shall not pass away.  
 Still the present conflict of



opinion in Europe which must  
 affect us here as well, is  
 manifestly gathering great parties  
 for interdicted struggles; let us hope  
 that it may jump the channel  
 into ship and prepare it  
 to fight the great battles of  
 the faith more vigorously than  
 in any former time.

I have occupied all  
 my time without touching in any way  
 things which I had hoped  
 to reach - let me <sup>include</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>reels of</sup> <sup>opinion</sup> <sup>2</sup>  
 with <sup>two</sup> <sup>things</sup> <sup>reminding</sup> <sup>you</sup> <sup>that</sup> <sup>we</sup>  
 are all sojourners here, travellers  
 whose journey is limited by a  
 few years. Voyages spent in the  
 sea of life and when dis-  
 asters shipwreck a safe haven  
 may await. Whether land  
 is the greater of the sea when  
 when he speaks a word at  
 sea, there we are just ahead  
 and are we making all sail  
 toward it with due impetuosity  
 as to the proper course, we  
 are wisely coming without aim,  
 heaving the seas of life, enjoying its  
 calms and enduring its storms.



LH

only & found in some tempestuous  
night in the deep sea

We are all rejoicing some  
whether, and the whether is  
not to be determined by the lot  
turns of the voyage, but by its  
previous course. The more travellers  
not only loves himself with  
his route and the objects  
that meet him on the way,  
but keeps his heart fixed  
on the distant home that  
is to welcome him at his journey's  
end. So every true wise sojourner  
in this wilderness has his face  
set toward a better country, and  
to that city whose builder and  
maker is God.



New  
world  
old

1826