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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1921

LOOK HERE UPON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS

It is, we understand, an invariable
rule with the believers in Christian
Science, when any publication refers
to their tenets in any way that they
consider unfair or unwarranted, to
see that the editor is interviewed
and remonstrated with; retraction
or explanation is demanded; in any
case a protest is filed. So far as we
can learn all this is done with cour-
tesy and dignity.

We shall not here refer to the
Christian Science Monitor especially
as it is alleged that during its ab-
sorption it had fallen under the alien
control of unscrupulous propaga-
ndists; a matter which has since been
the subject of much litigation.

G. P. Putnam's Sons recently
brought out the fourth volume of
"The Cambridge History of Ameri-
can Literature," a work that is
claimed to be the most important
ever published on this subject.
Judging from reviews it is unques-
tionably the most comprehensive; it
by no means confines itself to what
in the ordinary and strict sense of
the term, is considered literature;
but includes all those published
writings, whatever their merit, that
have had considerable influence over
any section of the reading public of
America.

Here we desire only to call atten-
tion to a remarkable and significant
incident in connection with the pub-
lication of this work.

Because Albert F. Gilmore, in
charge of the Christian Science Com-
mittee on Publication for the State
of New York, objected to an article,
"Science and Health," in the fourth
and last volume of "The Cambridge
History of American Literature," G.
P. Putnam's Sons have stopped the
sale of the volume, discontinued the
publication of any more copies, and
will recall all the volumes so far on
the market.

Irving Putnam said that it would
cost his firm "a great deal" to sup-
press the volume and issue another,
and that between 1,500 and 2,000
books had already gone out.

Major George Haven Putnam and
Irving Putnam, who are brothers,
have arranged to have Dr. Riley's
article eliminated at once and to
have the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell,
President of Hobart College, N. Y.,
write a substitute article.

There is no doubt whatever that
the cost of expunging this article and
scrapping the volumes containing it,
will be very great as this volume
had been on the market for a month,
and besides those sent out many
more must have been printed.

Extraordinarily important and
suggestive is the interview given to
the press by Mr. Irving Putnam, a
member of the firm.

Here it is:

"We, as publishers, have always
taken the ground that we do not in
any way hold ourselves responsible
for the views or the statements
expressed by writers whose books we
publish. The only thing we look to
when material comes from a reput-
able source is that it is said in
decent parliamentary language and
with due respect to the subject
which it treats.

"This important work on Ameri-
can Literature, which has been in
course of publication for some years,
has been handled entirely, as far as
editorial responsibility is concerned,
by Professor W. P. Trent of Columbia
and his colleagues. While some of
the material had, perhaps, been read
in our office, it happened that
Professor Riley's articles had not
been read by any of our publish-
ing board.

"Within the last few days, our
attention was called to Professor
Riley's article on Christian Science
and for the first time it was read by
me. It is no exaggeration to say
that I was absolutely shocked at this
article, not merely at the expressions
used by the writer, but at the
various characterizations of
the founder of Christian Science
and of the various people con-
nected with it, and by the tone
of contempt and ridicule. The con-
clusion at once in my mind was
that it was something that we, as a
publishing house, could not stand
for in any way.

"I brought it to the attention of
the rest of our board and were in
substantial accord. We wrote at
once to Professor Trent telling him
that it must be expunged and that he
must secure an article by another
writer who, whatever his views on
Christian Science, could treat with
decent respect the religious opinions
of a substantial part of the com-
munity. That is the entire story.
We have stopped the sale of the
volume.

"As soon as the new article is
ready, we shall request the return
of all the copies that are available
and shall replace the Riley article
with one covering the ground, but
covering it in a way which will not
be offensive and which will be in
language that we are willing to
stand for as reputable publishers."

This is but an extract, but it
embodies the amenities that, Mr.
Putnam thinks, "reputable pub-
lishers" must observe, and the
responsibilities that they must
assume.

It may be relevant here to subjoin
the paragraph in the offending
article to which most objection was
taken:

"According to her own account,
issued for the benefit of the faithful,
Mary Morse Glover Paterson Eddy,
the thrice-married female Trismeg-
ista, was born about 1820 at Bow,
N. H., and counted among her
ancestors the hero Wallace and the
poetess Hannah Moore. At the age
of eight she experienced a kind of
juvenile annunciation, hearing heav-
enly voices calling her; nevertheless
she soon absorbed much earthly lore
in natural philosophy, logic, moral
science, Hebrew, Greek and Latin.
However, after her discovery of
Christian Science, most of her
knowledge 'vanished like a dream.'"

Look you now, what follows:

Another item of "reputable pub-
lishers" (D. Appleton and Co.) has
published within the last two years
a book first published more than
half a century ago entitled "The
Conflict between Religion and
Science," by John William Draper,
M.D., LL.D.

Six years ago Dr. James J. Walsh
made this "book of a very serious
character which now has but an
academic interest," the subject of an
essay which emphasized the comfort-
ing consideration that the School-
master had been abroad in America
since Dr. Draper's time. "That so
many readers accepted his state-
ments so easily," writes Dr. Walsh,
"was due to the lack of scholarship in
America a generation ago. . . . We
can look forward in confidence, I
hope, to the fact that in another
fifty years of education for the
American people, even the ignorant
and intolerant will not venture on
such absolutely foolish expressions
[as he had quoted from Dr. Draper],
or if they so venture will be read
but by few."

Whatever may be the case in
another half century D. Appleton
and Co., New York, have thought it
profitable to cater to the ignorant
and intolerant by republishing Dr.
Draper's book though they knew
that it is long since proved to be of
no scientific or historic value.

Sir Bertram C. A. Windle,
Sc. D., LL. D., F. R. S., in the current
number of the Catholic World, deals
faithfully with the reputable pub-
lishers of this worthless and offen-
sive book of Dr. Draper's.

We shall quote some extracts
from Professor Windle's article
that our readers may compare Put-
nam's Sons with D. Appleton and Co.,
and apply the ethics professed by
the former in the matter of Chris-
tian Science with those practiced by
the latter with regard to the Catholic
Church.

"In the dark ages of criticism of
the Catholic Church, if indeed the
term criticism can with justice be
applied to such proceedings, it was
common to cast any and every accus-
ation at that venerable institution
without troublesome regard to its
truthfulness or the reverse. The
work with which we are dealing is a
fine sample of the mid-eighteenth
century dark ages to which we
allude.

"No editor's name is attached to
this edition; perhaps it had none.
If editor there was, he had, when
confronted with his task, several
alternatives before him. He might,
for example, have issued his book
with some such foreword—the fash-
ionable term today—as this: 'This
is a curious and historically interest-
ing example of the customs and criti-
cisms of a bygone day which cannot
but be valuable to students of
archaeology, and, as it is republished
in their interests, it has been re-
printed with all its burden of in-
accuracies on its shoulders.' Or he
might have appended a series of
notes, pointing out the errors and
their necessary corrections, though
to be sure this would have meant a
pretty big book. Or he might have
omitted the mistakes which would
have left quite a small one. Or he
might have endeavored to re-write
the passages which were out of date or
inaccurate, but such a piece of patch-
work would have been a paragon
task in the case of a fabric whose
warp is prejudice and whose woof is
ignorance.

"The author of the book seems to
have felt a variance with almost
every form of religion and with most
leaders of these forms, though he
makes no secret that his heart is
with the heresiarchs of all kinds and
the more heretical the better. He
would like to love Luther, a sturdy
German monk, but Luther said some
unpleasant things about science as he
was apt to do about anything which
did not follow his *sic jubeo*.

"Of course, the real villain of the
piece is the Catholic Church, to
which the author, like others of his
kindred, pays the real but quite un-
intentional compliment of seeing that
it is the one religious organization
which knows its own mind; which
has a clear idea of its own commis-
sion; which is not afraid to lay
down principles, and which never
swerves from them when once they
have been laid down.

"Nestorius again was a man much
to be admired, and his opponent, St.
Cyril, was everything that was bad.
'This was that Cyril who had mur-
dered Hypatia.' Let us pause a
moment over this statement. When
a writer is attacking an institution,
especially one so venerable, so be-
loved by, and so great a consolation
to its adherents as the Catholic
Church; especially when he is essay-
ing to prove that institution to be
built upon a foundation of lies and
nurture and sustained by falsehood
and infamy—and such is the charit-
able thesis Dr. Draper works upon—
surely we may ask that he himself
shall be irreproachable in his his-
torical facts; accurate in his scien-
tific assertions and fully informed of
the technicalities of the institution
he sets out to criticize and, if he can,
demolish. On this platform we pro-
pose to examine his work and we
think we can show that, from all
these points of view, it is wholly
unworthy of a moment's considera-
tion by any serious student.

"Let us attack the task and com-
mence with the quotation we have
just given: 'Cyril murdered Hypa-
tia.' History, unfortunately for Dr.
Draper, is quite definite as to the
name of the murderer of this mis-
used woman; it was Peter, the
Lector, or Reader, as Dr. Draper
calls him. 'No doubt,' we suppose
he would reply, but 'Peter was
merely Cyril's tool.' Socrates, the
historian, who is our informant as
to these occurrences, a very impartial
writer, did not take this view, for he
makes no kind of mention of St.
Cyril in connection with it. Further,
let us remember that by the regula-
tions of the African Church a Lector
was not a cleric and, therefore, was
not under St. Cyril's control.

Let us take another historical case.
"Galileo was committed to prison,
treated with remorseless cruelty
during the remaining ten years of
his life, and was denied burial in
consecrated ground.' No choicer
collection of absolute falsehoods ever
appeared elsewhere in the same
number of lines. Galileo's first
'prison' was the villa of the Grand
Duke of Tuscany near Rome. From
this he was removed to be the guest
(literally, not sarcastically) of the
Archbishop of Siena. Then he was
allowed to return and reside at his
own villa at Arcetri, near Florence,
though at first he was not allowed to
do this but to reside there in his
son's house. So much for his cruel
treatment in prison. He died fortif-
ied by all the sacraments and the
special blessing of Pope Urban VIII,
and lies buried in the Church of
Santa Croce.

"What is to be said of the person
who comes forth as the champion of

truth and accuracy and who is
capable of misstatements so flagrant
as these?"

We can of course only select a few
of Professor Windle's examples of Dr.
Draper's (or the Appleton and Co's)
pabulum for the "ignorant and
intolerant."

"I am fully conscious," continues Sir
Bertram, "that our examination of
this work is more and more approxi-
mating to the schoolmaster's list of
schoolboy 'howlers' which we see
from time to time in the columns of
the press, we must now turn to the
author's mistakes as to the institu-
tion he is criticizing.

"And first for two elementary
blunders which would not be made
by a Catholic child aged ten.
'Immaculate Conception' is con-
fused with a divine procreation, so
common a myth in Pagan story. It
is hard to credit that an educated
man could make such a mistake but
there it is for all to read and wonder
at. 'Infallibility which implies omni-
science' ought to have informed the
Pope as to how the Franco-Prussian
war would terminate! Can a
greater depth of ignorance ever be
planned?"

The dead and gone Draper cannot
answer; but D. Appleton & Co. must
be "willing as reputable publishers
to stand for" all this, and the follow-
ing:

"Let us now turn to another series
of extraordinary perversions of his-
tory," continues Professor Windle.
"We are told that (apparently some
date in the fifteenth century is
alluded to) 'the Papal government
established two institutions: 1. The
Inquisition; 2. A secular confession—
the latter as a means of detection, the
former as a tribunal for punishment.'
And, that there may be no sort of
mistake as to the allegation, else-
where the confessional is described
as a tribunal which makes the wife
and daughters and servants of the
suspected, spies and informers against
him.' Again, we are told that the
necessity for confession was formally
established by the Lateran Council
and that 'at the end of the thirteenth
century a new kingdom was dis-
covered, capable of yielding immense
revenues. This was Purgatory.'

"Now what are we to think of all
these statements? Purgatory was
discovered in the thirteenth century.
Yet St. Ambrose and St. Augustine
both discussed this topic; Tertullian
tells us that prayers for the dead
(meaningless without Purgatory)
were of Apostolic ordinance; Origen
alludes to it. Curious, is it not?
Since all these were in their graves
many centuries before the thirteenth.
And as to the confessional, St.
Athanasius is a tolerably well known
and certainly early authority. As to
the allegation against the secrecy of
the confessional, the more than
innuendo that things revealed *sub
sigillo* can be and are repeated to
the disadvantage of the penitent, we
will only say this: the accusation is
so palpably false and so confessedly
unjust that today, at least, it is left
in the hands or mouths of 'ex nuns,'
'escaped monks,' and other such base
fellows of the lower sort. We fancy
we remember that it was from time
to time met with in somewhat higher,
though not by any means the high-
est, circles in 1876. But please note
this is a work dated on its title page
1919, and with no indication there,
that this is not the first time it has
seen the light.

"Of course, we have the inevitable
cry that the Church and Science are
absolutely incompatible. 'Then has
it come in truth to this, that Roman
Christianity and Science are recog-
nized by their respective adherents
as being absolutely incompatible;
they cannot exist together—one
must yield to the other; mankind
must make its choice, it cannot have
both.' Greater rubbish and more
absolute falsehood never fell from
the pen of ignorant bigot. Who are
the adherents who have made such
statements? Nowhere are we
told. . . .

"We must suppose that Dr. J. J.
Walsh's 'The Popes and Science'
was unknown to Dr. Draper, but it
has been before the world for some
time; it was accessible to those who
are responsible for this edition; and
it, and a number of other books
which might be named, absolutely
and finally dispose of this, and much
more of the rubbish with which Dr.
Draper's book is loaded."

Professor Windle concludes with
the remark which we commend to
Dr. Appleton & Co.:

"It is in our opinion, nothing short
of lamentable that such a book
should have appeared in a series
which has in the past enriched the

reading world with so many valuable
contributions to knowledge."

The moral needs no pointing.

For all of us it has its application.
We commend it to the serious con-
sideration of the National Catholic
Welfare Council. It might be as
useful, as it is notoriously more
necessary, to have an N. C. W. C.
counterpart of the Christian Science
Committee on Publication.

WORLD OPINION WORRIES THE HUNS AND VANDALS

The American Committee for Relief
in Ireland made public last week the
report of an investigation of a unit
of the Society of Friends in which
the Quakers asserted that the
material damage "inflicted by the
British forces within the last twelve
months amounts approximately to
\$20,000,000." The unit also reported
that there were "25,000 families in
Ireland, numbering approximately
300,000 men, women and children,
in pitiful need of instant help from
the American people."

These 100,000, continues the report,
are composed "entirely of men and
women who have quietly gone about
their peaceful pursuits all their lives
and who have steadfastly refrained
from taking part in armed activi-
ties."

The London correspondent to the
Philadelphia Record points out that
the Government policy of force and
repression has failed.

"It was a race against British as
well as world opinion."

"It is still winning against British
opinion, though not against the
judgment of the outside world.
There is no better proof of the con-
tention that it is losing in the race
with world opinion than shown in
the recent efforts of Sir Hamar
Greenwood to obtain more money
for propaganda."

"Even the ardent supporters of
the Government are worried over
the aspects of opinion in the United
States, France, Italy, and particularly
in the British dominions. It is still
hoped to allay world clamor by more
bales of sugar-coated literature
explanatory of what the Crown
Government is not doing in Ireland.
But where stands British public
opinion? It is an appalling truth
that the man in the street gives one
grudging thought to Ireland where
he gives a hundred to football or
horse-racing. The greatest apathy is
among the middle classes, particu-
larly among what is known as the
lower middle classes."

"Their apathy gives the Govern-
ment the reprieve necessary to carry
on the present policy in Ireland, for
no one doubts that if this great body
of public opinion could be stirred to
realizing the real facts of the situa-
tion it would force the Government
to change its policy. Five years of
war censorship has contributed to
its mental inertia; it has likewise
left it tolerant of ministerial state-
ments almost without question."

He points out that workmen are
better informed and fear, as do
their leaders, that the weapon used
in Ireland today may be used against
them in England tomorrow.

"But when organized labor tore
away the veil . . . it encountered a
formidable obstacle in its efforts to
disseminate the truth broadcast to
the people of England."

"Through Liberal and Labor news-
papers the findings of this labor com-
mission became known to Liberal
and Labor opinion, but the press of
the country as a whole ignored it, or
published so little of it."

"Wittingly or unwittingly, the
greater part of the British press, par-
ticularly the London press, has
through a policy of suppression or
distortion kept its readers in the
dark for months past not only as to the
real state of affairs in Ireland but
also as to the growth of world criti-
cism of the Crown regime in Ireland."

But the correspondent sees hope in
the enlightened opinion of "the most
influential men in British public life"
as well as in the guilty fear even of
the panderers to the Government
cliques.

"If the British public as a whole is
still willing to shirk its responsibility
in demanding a bill of particulars
about Crown Government in Ireland,
it is not so with many of the most
influential men in British public life,
and that, too, regardless of politics."

"These men, in the first instance,
are aroused because they believe
Britain's attitude toward Ireland is
the acid test of her sincerity. They
believe that world opinion, if not
British opinion, holds that England
has scrapped in Ireland the very
things for which she went to war in
1914.

"It had been the hope of the dis-
hard supporters of the Government
that President Harding would so
guide affairs in America as to make
American opinion a negligible factor
in any consideration of the question
of Ireland's government. For this
reason the President's approval of
the plan to raise \$10,000,000 for the
relief of distress in Ireland has come
all the more as a bombshell."

President Harding took the stand
that there will be no "official" inter-
ference in the Irish situation. That
raised hopes in the dis-hard represen-
tationists that are shattered by the
President's cordial approval of relief
work and his kindly, sympathetic
reference to the kindred of so impor-
tant an element in the American
population.

As the correspondent we are
quoting puts it, they now see,

"America, not as a Government
but with the President's approval,
getting ready to send millions to
Ireland to rebuild the very
creameries, factories and homes
burned by Black and Tans and
Auxiliaries both on their own
initiative and on the direct order of
the military machine in Ireland."

"That he faithfully interprets
British opinion the Manchester
Guardian shows quite clearly."

"We cannot," says this great mouth-
piece of British Liberalism, "we can-
not safely trifle with Ireland much
longer. . . . The public opinion of
other countries will not tolerate
it."

"There is a point," continues the
Manchester Guardian, "beyond which
a country which respects itself and
has a reputation to lose cannot out-
rage the general opinion, and that
point has already been nearly
reached. When it comes to this, that
a friendly country like the United
States is raising a great relief
fund to repair the damage which we
are daily doing in Ireland and to
compensate the sufferers, it is surely
about time that we considered our
ways. It is not merely the shame of
the thing but its practical conse-
quences of which we have to take
account. The American fund of ten
million dollars which is being raised
has received the formal approval
and support of the President, and
there can be little doubt that the
amount asked for will be forthcoming.
What does that mean? It means
that an army of agents and
distributors of this enormous sum
will come to Ireland and that every
act of violence, every destruction of
property will be inquired into and,
where the circumstances appear to
justify it, compensated. . . . Along
with all this an enormous agency
of publicity will be set going. . . ."

Referring to the damaging report
of the American Commission the
Guardian says:

"But this is a small matter as com-
pared with the stream of detailed
information which will be gathered
and transmitted by the agents of the
relief fund. They may not be
friendly and they will not always be
accurate, but they will be believed.
What will the Government do in face
of this vast system of repair and
illumination? Will they try to
prevent it and put administrative
obstacles in its way? That would be
a risky and a hardly defensible line
to take."

This great English journal then
suggests that the members for the
new Irish Parliaments be taken as
representing Ireland in negotiations
for peace initiated by the British
Government.

"They [the two Irish Parliaments]
will both be elected by an almost
perfect system of proportional rep-
resentation, and there will result a
more authentic expression of national
opinion and national will than
can be claimed for any Parliament
ever elected in this country or any
other. Let these two bodies, or all
their members who are willing, meet.
One of them will never meet as a
Parliament because the great major-
ity of its members will not take the
oath of allegiance, but it is quite
ready to meet in any other useful
capacity. Here is the body, so often
demanded by Mr. Lloyd George, with
whom he can negotiate as to an Irish
settlement. Is it possible that he
will not seize the opportunity?"

But who trusts the apostate Rad-
ical, now Tory Premier? Not a single
class in either England or Ireland.

SEE CANADA FIRST

By THE OBSERVER

I was talking to a lady from Ontario
the other evening; and the talk
turned on scenery. I found that she
was born near Toronto and had never
seen the Thousand Islands; though
she had seen much of other places.

It suggested to me the little weak-
ness of human nature by which we
long to see places far away, whilst
the beautiful spots near at home go
unnoticed.

I am in a similar case. I have
seen the Thousand Islands and the
Hudson; but there are spots of
delicious beauty nearer to me than
either which I have not seen.

But is it not fitting that Canadians
should see Canada first? Is it not
fitting that we should know our own
land before spending time and
money on seeing another?

I suppose there are many Ontar-
ians who have never seen the Thou-
sand Islands; to whom the short trip
offers no great obstacle. There are
many Quebecers who have never
seen the Saguenay; many Nova
Scotians who have never seen the
Bras D'Or Lakes, and many New
Brunswickers who have never sailed
up the St. John River.

I have seen something of all of
these; but, not to tell where I live, I
may say that the one of them which
has first claim on my attention is
still partly unknown to me. There-
fore I have not much standing to
find fault with others; yet I may be
permitted to remark upon the fact
that people who live so close to such
glorious spots of nature as the Upper
St. Lawrence do not in greater
numbers travel the short distance
necessary to see them.

I shall never forget my first
glimpse of the Upper St. Lawrence. I
went to Prescott from Montreal on
a Saturday evening; and took the
boat there next day at noon for
Kingston. By the time we arrived
at Alexandria Bay I was in a state
of gratified anticipation which I find
it hard to describe. Usually in this
world, imagination outruns reality;
but it is not so in the case of the
Thousand Islands. Unfortunately
human imagination usually creates
a feeling of expectation which is
indefinite and which is seldom or
never fully gratified, leaving, almost
always, some feeling of disappoint-
ment behind. "It is not quite what
I expected," one says. We do not
know just what we expected; but
we expected more.

I suppose this feeling of dis-
appointment is due to man's innate
instinctive longing for a satisfaction
which only the eternal and the
infinite can satisfy; and which is
never to be completely satisfied in
this world.

But this much may be said for the
Thousand Islands: They go as near
to satisfying the expectation aroused
in the keenest imagination as one
can hope for in this world of finite
things. For hardly anything can be
looked for in earthly beauty that is
not found in that lovely place. The
beauties of nature have there been
enhanced by the handiwork of man;
and that is not so often the result
of man's intervention.

The Thousand Islands are as plain
to me at this moment as they were
on that lovely summer evening when
last I saw them. Let me render then
that I am going to inflict upon you a
description of scenery. I have
suffered too often myself from the
well-meaning efforts of others in
such regards. Few living men can
describe scenery adequately; and I
am not sure that anyone could de-
scribe the Thousand Islands. And
when people cannot do a thing well,
they had better leave it alone, saving
only those cases in which an attempt
must be made anyhow.

I have often admired the energy
and the determination with which
travellers enter upon the description
of nature's wonders. Usually, it
seems to me, that energy and that
determination produce indeed de-
scription, but not description of the
thing sought to be described. Per-
haps that is why their readers so
seldom see what the writers thought
they saw when their turn comes to
see for themselves.

So, I shall not attempt to describe
the Thousand Islands; because I
cannot; and because I have sense
enough to know that I cannot. I
shall only say to Ontario readers
that they have one of the wonder-
spots of the world right at home;
and it is a pity that any of them
should fail to see it. And to those
who live farther off, I may say that
it is worth while going far to see the
Thousand Islands.

As I saw it, on a calm summer
night, electrically illuminated, the
river smooth as a floor, the gardens
and terraces of the summer homes
artificially lighted; and the islands
which have been left in a natural
state softly touched by the moon-
light, it was a scene never to be for-
gotten; a scene to be thought of
with quiet pleasure all one's life.