

eyes of men to higher things. In older settled portions of the United States and Canada the rugged virtues of the first inhabitants are being followed by the worst vices and crimes of a corrupt civilization. The alarming insecurity of property at the present day is not due to the highwayman or freebooters, but to the shameless dishonesty of men of wealth, of education, and of high social position! There are other immoralities in the high life of our large cities, the bare possibility of which is not conceivable to rural virtue. Such a state of things can scarcely be wondered at when we consider that the secular and social education of the day is merely of the intellect, to the almost entire neglect of the moral faculties. Here comes in the immense value of such books as Charles Egbert Craddock's. They keep alive the higher ideals of truth, of duty, of righteousness. To the upper classes of society the authors of these books are the apostles of a higher life than what is usually met with in counting houses and ball-rooms.

The greater number of the Tennessee Mountain stories are tragedies. That is to say, they end sadly. Especially is this true of those unequalled tales, "Drifting Down Lost Creek" and "The Star in the Valley." At the first perusal the reader for the moment is oppressed with an infinite sorrow that all the heroine's noble purpose and high endeavor should seem to be in the end so utterly vain and profitless. But the true revelation soon comes to us. Their lives were not failures, these poor unfortunate people of the wild. Through the dark depths of sorrow and trial they struggled undauntedly onward, they emerged, they climbed upward and still upward and into the pure day, until at last they reached the sublime heights of a great heroic character. Our pity for them gives way to admiration and our regret to reverence.

The heroine of "The Star in the Valley," is described as being "most coarsely habited, wearing a cheap calico sun-bonnet, a green cotton dress faded to the faintest hue, and rough clumsy shoes." She had none of the refinements or accomplishments of civilized life, she could not speak good English, and it is doubtful if she could even write her own name. But this girl yet risked her life willingly for humanity's sake, and the effect of her moral heroism on the cultured mind of a city tourist is forcibly described as follows:

"There had fallen on Chevis a sense of deep humiliation. . . . He began to have a glimmering perception that despite all his culture, his sensibility, his yearnings towards humanity, he was not so high a thing as Celia Shaw in the scale of being; that he had placed a false estimate upon himself. He had looked down on her with mingled pity for her dense ignorance, her coarse surroundings, her low station with a dilettante's delight in picturesque effects, and with no recognition of the moral splendor of that star in the valley. A realization, too, was upon him that fine feelings are of most avail as the motive power of fine deeds."

Next week we shall conclude our articles on this author by illustrations of her powers of description of nature, and of her ability in the minor matters of literary style.

A. STEVENSON.

IN MY GARDEN.

In my garden echoes ring,
And the sweet birds gaily sing
Free from care;
And their liquid music floats
With its clear mellow notes
In the air.

In my garden lilies grow,
Whiter, purer than the snow,
Side by side.

And the moss-rose, blooming fair,
Sheds its fragrance through the air
Far and wide.

In my garden columbine
With its tendrils will entwine
Round the rose;

And the beautiful lovely pair
Shade the modest violet there
As it grows.

In my garden pansies sweet
On the turf beneath my feet
Brightly bloom;
And the daisies, lovelier far,
Shimmer softly, like a star
In the gloom.

In my garden one rose grew
Safe from every wind that blew;
But it died.

How I loved it! how it seems
Ever present in my dreams
At my side!

In my garden, other flowers
Cluster round the scented bowers,
Bright and gay.
While the echoes softly ring,
And the sweet birds gently sing
All the day.

S. WOODS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9th, 1885.

University and College News.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science was held in Prof. Pike's lecture room last Tuesday evening, Prof. Galbraith in the chair. After ordinary routine business had been transacted, Mr. Pinhey read a paper on "Methods of laying out lines by means of pickets," which showed evidence of careful study. He was then followed by Mr. H. M. Bowman, with a most interesting paper on "A System of Survey in British Columbia." The writer had spent nearly a year on government geographical surveys between the Selkirk and Cascade ranges during 1885, and explained minutely the systems of "tract" and "distance" surveys they adopted in that mountainous and diversified country. The different instruments used, the solar transit, pocket and prismatic compasses, aneroid and mercurial barometers, the box-sextant and micrometer were described, and the peculiar system of taking notes thoroughly explained. The paper, from its originality and careful preparation, will be a valuable addition to the Society's Transactions. In the discussion that followed the reading of these essays, Prof. Galbraith exhibited to the Society the instruments mentioned above, and made some remarks about the peculiarities of each.

KNOX COLLEGE.

We were glad to receive a call from Mr. R. McNair, this week. He doesn't change!

The Glee Club has been invited to give concerts in Paris and in Brantford. They sing in Paris on Thursday evening, and in Brantford on Friday evening.

The Elocution lectures of Prof. Neff closed on Wednesday evening, when he favored the class with some examples of reading. In returning to Philadelphia he carries with him the best wishes of the students.

The next open meeting of the Literary Society has been postponed from December 4th to Friday, December 11th. A good programme has been prepared. The subject, "Resolved that England is destined to decline from natural causes," will be debated by the following gentlemen:—On the affirmative, J. C. Tolmie, B.A., and D. McGillivray, M.A. On the negative, G. Kinneary, B.A., and H. R. Fraser, B.A.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Natural Science Association was held on Tuesday evening, the Vice-President, Mr. Shutt, in the chair. After ordinary business an interesting paper on the "Anatomy and Development of *Peripatus Capensis*," was read by Mr. Mackenzie. This was followed by an exhaustive paper on "The Determination