

places along our north shore still retain the name of Manaboyho or Naki-bozhu, among these an island in Michipicotin Bay, which is his fabled burial place. Mr. Longfellow lays the plot of his song on the south shore of Lake Superior, but the Chippewas, Ottawas, and many other of the nations named, and the customs and lore described, relate quite as much to the Algonquins of our north shores. The paper concluded by giving abstracts of a few interesting myths, or legends, related by young Assikinack when in Toronto, and which he had learned from his father and other learned men of his nation on the Great Manitoulin Island, where the brave old warrior and his talented son lie now side by side in their last resting place at Wikwemikong.

TENTH MEETING.

Tenth Meeting, 21st January, 1893 the President in the chair.

Donations and Exchanges 93.

A communication was read from the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin respecting the ninth Bressa prize, to which, according to the testator's will, scientific men and inventors of all nations will be admitted. A prize will be given to the scientific author or inventor, whatever be his nationality, who during the years 1891-94, "according to the judgment of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, shall have made the most important and useful discovery, or published the most valuable work on physical and experimental science, natural history, mathematics, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, as well as geology, history, geography, and statistics." The sum fixed for the prize, deducting the income tax, will be 10,416 francs.

Mr. Edward Meek read a paper entitled "Lessons from the Times and Teachings of Cicero." The lessons drawn from the times were "political"—using the word in a general sense—teaching the causes which contributed to produce the condition of the Roman Commonwealth as it existed in the age of Cicero, its subsequent dissolution, the overthrow of democratic government, and the establishment of imperial military rule. As war was the chief business of the nation, the successful generals became the greatest men—the popular idols. The people gradually turned their attention, and transferred their allegiance from the Senate and magistrates, to the generals of the armies. The Senate, from the foregoing and other causes, lost its control of the popular mind and over the popular leaders. These leaders began to contend with each other for