

this is standing aside, what would their active interference have been?

Then again, as to the assertion that the Roman Catholics "would not break up their own quasi-establishment," it is expressly enacted in the third clause of the Act as passed, 18 Vic., ch. 2, (1854): "And whereas, it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State," not with respect to any one particular church, be it remarked, but generally. And we find a majority of the French members composed almost exclusively of those that might be called the Church party of that day among the Roman Catholics, viz., the *Bleus*, voted in favour of the Act containing this preamble. How then can it be said that they were not willing "to break up their own quasi-establishment?" And why, under those circumstances, should the Protestants be said to have "united to break down the establishments and destroyed the endowments intended for themselves?"

An exact parallel to the action of our Legislature with respect to the Clergy Reserves will be found in the Imperial Parliament when Gladstone, with the aid of the Roman Catholic and Non-Conformist vote, disestablished and disendowed the Established Church of England in Ireland.

Yours truly,

E. J. HEMMING.

Drummondville, Feb. 3rd, 1890.

PORTUGUESE BUGABOOS.

The most sombre of the traditional beliefs in rural Portugal certainly go back to far beyond the time of the Moors, beyond even the period of the entry into the peninsula of the nations from Central Europe. The wehr-wolf legends come from Roman times. The term for the man-wolf in Portuguese is *lobis-homen*, hardly a change from the Latin *lupus-homo*, though it is more than likely that in substance if not in form the lycanthropic myth is far older than the Roman nation itself. The legend of a human being assuming a wolf's shape is certainly one of the most generally diffused through the world. It takes many forms in Portugal. A common belief is that when there are seven children of the same parents, one, either son or daughter, is fated before the age of puberty arrives to turn into a *corredor*—a night-ranger—that is, to become that which is preliminary to being a true wehr-wolf, or *lobis-homen*. The *corredor* need not necessarily assume a wolf's shape—indeed, he as often takes that of a hare, a wildcat, or a fox, but of nights he must put on the likeness of one of these animals and range through woods and desert places. The *corredor* by all I can learn harms no one but himself, and is unconscious of his nightly wanderings as soon as he returns to his human shape and right senses, but he is always to be recognized by excessive leanness, wild eyes, and a pale and haggard face. The *corredor* steals from his bed, and climbing the highest tree in the neighbourhood, strips to the skin and hides his clothes in the branches; then descending naked to the ground, he is instantly transformed into bestial shape, with all the habits belonging to the beast whose form he has put on. He is endowed with supernatural speed and can out-strip man and all other animals. The child with this fate to undergo passes a novitiate of seven years as a *corredor*, and then unless the spell be broken he turns to a true *lobis-homen*, a *versi-pellis*, a wolf-man or a wolf-woman. The female of this terrible human wild beast is known as *lobeira*. Male or female, it is a fierce creature, with appetites exaggerating those of the wolf it resembles, and whose strength and swiftness are greater than those of the wolf. The creature is now no longer harmless, but leans upon and preys on other animals, and its special delight is in the slaughter and devouring of children. When once the change into the true *lobis-homen* or *lobeira* has taken place I understand that the wolf-man or woman can never again be reclaimed into the ranks of our common humanity, but the spell upon a *corredor* can be broken. It needs but for its clothes to be found and burned, or for blood to be drawn from its body while in the form of a beast; then the spell is broken, the animal turns into human shape—waking amazed as from a sleep-walking dream and recovering the reversion of the human soul of which the true *lobis-homen* must inevitably forfeit the tenure. Tales are many where a particularly savage wolf being sorely wounded by some peasant in a midnight fray has yet escaped by a seeming miracle. The next morning the unsuspected brother or sister of the peasant himself is seen with a wound of identically the same nature, and so has proved to be nothing less than a foul *lobis-homen* or *lobeira*.—*The Fortnightly Review*.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS.—In recent medical experiments on horses, in Vienna, the incandescent lamp played an important part. The subject was disease of the nostril, and by inserting the lamp with mirrors very successful results were obtained. The apparatus was provided with a cooling arrangement, allowing cold water to circulate round the lamp.—*Electrical Review*.



THE HON. JOSEPH ALDERIC OUMET, Q. C., SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The gentleman whose portrait we here present to our readers was born at Ste. Rose, Laval County, Quebec, on the 20th of May, 1848. He belongs to a family that settled in the district of Montreal more than a century ago, and has always held a position of influence. His father was Mr. Michel Oumet, J. P., his mother, Elizabeth St. Louis Filiatrault. He was educated at the Seminary of Ste. Therèse de Blainville, and took his course of law in Victoria University, of which he is LL. B. He studied in the office of Mr. E. Barnard, advocate, and was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1870. He has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession, being a member of the firm of Oumet, Cornellier and Emard. In 1880 he was made a Q. C. In 1874 he became a member of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners for Montreal. He is a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, and has been President of the Laval Agricultural Society. He is well known in connection with the Volunteer movement, having risen by service to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 65th Battalion, of which he had command during the North-West rebellion of 1885. He and his corps did good service in pacifying the Indians of the Edmonton district and conciliating the half-breeds. He has been chairman of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association. In November, 1873, Lieut.-Col. Oumet was returned to Parliament for his present seat, taking the place of the Hon. J. H. Bellerose, who had been called to the Senate. He was re-elected by acclamation in 1874, 1878 and 1882, and was once more returned at the general elections of 1887. On the 13th of April in that year he was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, a position which he fills with dignity and impartiality. On the 30th of July, 1874, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Oumet married Miss Therèse, daughter of Mr. Alfred LaRocque, of Montreal, and is the father of several children. In private, as in public, life the Speaker of the House of Commons is highly esteemed, and has many friends in both sections of our population.

MR. P. B. CASGRAIN, M. P.—Mr. Philippe Baby Casgrain is a son of the late Hon. Charles Eusèbe Casgrain, who sat for Cornwallis in the Assembly of Lower Canada from 1830 to 1834, was a member of the Special Council of this province from 1838 to 1840, and in his later years held the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works under the Union. The family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in Canada, to which it came originally from Airvault, in Poitou, France. The early members of it in this country were officers in the French army, who received grants of the seigniories of La Boutillerie, St. Denis and L'Islet de Bonsecours. By his mother's side, Mr. Casgrain is connected with the equally distinguished Baby family, his father having married Mademoiselle Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. James Baby, for some time Speaker of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. He was born in the city of Quebec in the year 1827. He was educated at the College of Ste. Anne. In 1854 he married Mlle. Mathilde, daughter of the late Col. Perrault and grand-daughter of the Hon. F. X. Perrault, for many years Prothonotary of the District of Quebec. Having studied law, he was called to the Bar in 1850, and in 1860 was made Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Quebec, an office which he retained until 1873. In that year he resigned his position in order to enter Parliament, to which he had been elected at the general elections of 1872. In 1874, 1878 and 1882 he was re-elected by acclamation. At the last general elections he was again returned. Mr. Casgrain's political career has been marked by independence and enlightened patriotism.

THE HON. R. P. GRANT, SENATOR, ETC.—This gentleman, whose portrait will be found on another page, is a son of the late Mr. Lewis Grant, bookseller and publisher, of Inverness, Scotland, where Senator Grant was born in the year 1814. Having been educated at the Royal Academy of his native city, he came to Canada in 1833, and in 1835 settled in Nova Scotia. In 1840 he married Miss Annie Carmichael, daughter of the late Mr. James Carmichael, of New Glasgow. Senator Grant has long taken an interest in political affairs. He was a candidate for parliamentary responsibilities three times before he secured election to the Nova Scotia Assembly as representative of the North Riding of the County of Pictou. This position he held from 1859 till 1863. He has been a consistent Liberal all through his public career. He differed, however, from his provincial colleagues on the question of Confederation, in which he discerned the opportunity of making all the provinces more progressive and prosperous than they could ever have been under the old system of isolation. On the 2nd of February, 1877, he was called to the Senate. Senator Grant resides at Sea Bank, Pictou, N. S.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, M. P.—There are few members of the House of Commons better known or better liked by both his colleagues and the community at large than Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin. Of Irish birth and a member of the English Bar, Mr. Davin is journalist, historian, orator, lecturer, poet and wit. He has friends everywhere, and his presence is always welcome. Though long enough

in Canada to have become thoroughly naturalized, he carries with him wherever he goes the evidence of his origin—the geniality, the readiness of retort, the faculty of being at home and making others feel that they are there too. Mr. Davin wields the pen of the ready and vigorous writer. He is the author of "The Irishman in Canada," of "An Epic of the Dawn and other Poems," and of various other works, all which bear the impress of a striking and attractive originality. With his poetical writings our readers are not unacquainted, as his pleasant little volume has been reviewed in our columns. A few years ago Mr. Davin transferred his penates to the North-West, taking up his abode in Regina, where he established the *Leader*. This journal he has conducted with ability, and as an organ of progressive opinion in new Canada it exercises a well earned influence. At the last general elections Mr. Davin was returned for Assiniboia West, whose interests he ably represents in the House of Commons.

MR. WILLIAM PATERSON, M. P.—Mr. William Paterson, whose portrait is presented to our readers in this issue of our paper, is well known as one of the most zealous and able of our public men. He was born in 1839 at Hamilton, Ontario, whitherto his parents had come from Aberdeen. Having received a sound English and classical education, he early took an interest in the administration of affairs, and began his public life as deputy reeve of Brantford. Having served in that position from 1869 to 1871, he was in the following year elected Mayor of Brantford, and in the same year became a successful candidate for the representation of South Brant in the House of Commons, his opponent being the late Sir Francis Hincks, then Finance Minister of the Dominion. He was re-elected in 1874, 1878 and 1882, his opponent on each of these occasions being Mr. Alfred Watts, of Brantford. He was again returned at the last general election. Since his first appearance in Parliament, Mr. Paterson has been a sturdy Reformer, his voice being generally heard when any great question is being discussed, and his arguments always carrying weight. He is an effective speaker, and in debate a formidable opponent, though his genial temper never allows his vigorous criticism to degenerate into rancour or bitterness. In his own county, Mr. Paterson possesses no ordinary influence. With the progress of the city of Brantford his name has been closely identified for more than a quarter of a century. His commercial career has been characterized by steady application and deserved success. His parents having been carried off by cholera on the same day in August, 1849—his father at Port Dover, where he had gone on business, and his mother at her home in Hamilton,—he was taken charge of by the Rev. Andrew Farrier, D.D., of Caledonia, an old friend of the family. At the age of fifteen he became clerk in a grocery store in Brantford, and in this situation he remained till 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mr. H. B. Leeming for the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery. In 1876, that gentleman having retired, Mr. Paterson became sole proprietor of the factory, which under his careful management has become a most thriving industry. On the 10th of September, 1863, Mr. Paterson married Lucy Clive Davies, daughter of Mr. T. C. Davies, of Brantford, by whom he has had several children. Mr. Paterson's integrity, public spirit and kindness of nature have won him the esteem of many friends.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA (EXTERIOR VIEW).—The most characteristic architectural feature of the Canadian capital is the splendid pile of Parliament Buildings, covering a commanding site on a bluff of the river bank. Of the whole vast structure, not the least attractive portion is the Library, of the exterior of which we present our readers with a view. It is in the rear of the central building, with which it is connected by means of corridors. In shape it is polygonal, with a buttress at each angle, surmounting which are flying buttresses supporting the dome. The height from floor to top of lantern is 142 feet. The Library contains over 100,000 volumes. Messrs. Decelles and Griffin are joint librarians.

ELORA SCENES.—The village of Elora, which is the centre of some of the most wonderful scenery in Canada, is in Wellington County, Ont., and is situated at the confluence of the Grand and Irvine rivers, about fourteen miles from the city of Guelph. The name is said to have been given to it from the supposed resemblance of certain features in the rock formations to the extraordinary hypogean architecture of the Indian Ellora, near the city of Aurangabad. The structures that invite admiration in this charming spot differ, however, from those of its Oriental namesake in being Nature's own workmanship. The views on the Irvine river, as shown in our illustration, on the Grand river, and at the junction of the larger and smaller streams, are surpassed in no country of the world for those features that attract the artist's and the poet's eye. "The Grand river, rising 1,600 feet above the sea, wanders moodily through the fens and dark forests of the northern townships, and then at Fergus suddenly plunges into a deep gorge, from which it emerges about two miles below the Falls of Elora, the whole descent of the river within the ravine being about sixty feet. A little below Elora the Grand river is joined by the Irvine, which bursts through a gorge similar in depth and rivalling the other in beauty. The lofty rock-walls of these ravines are of magnesian limestone which, through the solvent action of Spring and the disruptive force of frost, has been burrowed and chiselled into endless caverns and recesses. These romantic retreats have lately been made accessible and inviting by stairways, walks and seats, but in primeval times they could only