

The Catholic Register

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest"—BALMEZ

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Conventions for Catholic Educators—Religious Orders in England—Crime and Christian Ethics.

There is no doubt but that we Catholics of Ontario are more conservative than others in things pertaining to education and the school. Perhaps we are right in this and we have to support us the words by "their fruits ye shall know them," and if the fruits we can present under existing conditions are all things to be desired, it is quite reasonable to ask, why change in any way? Still we have the example of others, which we might consider and perhaps profit by, and this tells us that in one point at least we have not yet made even the initial step, and that is in the matter of conventions or confederations. In this line, Germany, which leads the world educationally, has its gatherings, in which the Catholic educators meet to discuss things for the betterment and advancement of education. In the United States for several years past Catholic educators from all over the Continent have held congresses, and have doubtless returned to their ordinary avocation inspired and enlightened by the things heard and talked about.

At the important educational Congress lately held in Cincinnati the German lead is seen in such names as that of Archbishop Moeller, who officiated at the opening Mass, Bishop Maes of Covington, Very Rev. Dr. Schoenhof, Rev. G. Schmidt, who assisted. We mention this not because there were none others, but because these names seemed to predominate, and as the German element is so recognized an authority, we might follow and try its methods even though the necessity for so doing is not altogether apparent. Why not have conventions for Catholic educators in Ontario? There is nothing from which inspiration is gathered so quickly or so effectively as from interchange of thought between living representatives of the same. There is no class of workers anywhere so apt to get into grooves as teachers, unless their work is supplemented by outside attractions and interests. To meet together and interchange knowledge and ideas, to listen to the words of men of other thoughtful professions, is to imbibe fresh forces, which act as levers to set in motion and open up altogether new channels to fructify the unlimited educational and scholastic fields. It seems as though we are somewhat lacking in appreciation of this, when others find it helpful and beneficial and we altogether neglect it.

Some idea of the strength of the religious orders in England may be gathered from an item of news just to hand. About a year ago the Archbishop of Westminster made it known that he needed one hundred thousand pounds in money in order to be able to carry on the work of the then existing schools and to enable him to open new ones. The answer to his call was so spontaneous and generous that he has up to date received even more than was asked for, the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand pounds being in hand up to date. Of this amount the religious orders made themselves responsible for forty-seven thousand, nearly half the amount necessary. The remainder was raised by mortgaging the secular mission property, by private subscriptions and by efforts of the various congregations. The point, however, that particularly strikes us is that the Church must be coming back to its own, when in Protestant England, its religious communities are able to make themselves felt in so tangible a way.

A Catholic paper recently gave several of its columns to a correspondent for the purpose of belittling the general Catholic press of the United States. According to this correspondent few Catholic newspapers were doing much good, and none were doing the good they might do. This is putting the case mildly, and while perhaps we all might accede to the proposition that none do as much as they might were conditions different, we are far from agreeing with the idea that little good is being done as a whole. None perhaps are as well fitted to know what is being done in this line than are newspapers themselves, for into their offices come the messengers of the Press from all parts of the world, and to decay the Catholic newspapers of the United States is a great injustice. Amongst the first of the foremost papers that commands our admiration is the Sacred Heart Review, now celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its foundation. This paper is what it professes to be, Catholic in every sense, making always for elevation in religious, civil and national life. It is a paper for the home and is educative along the lines that lead to the best in religious and secular culture. The Sacred Heart Review was founded by Rev. John O'Brien, who is just now commemorating the triple anniversary of his fortieth year in the priesthood, the thirty-fifth of his pastorate in his present charge at the Sacred Heart church, East Cambridge, Mass., and the twentieth of his editorship of the Sacred Heart Review. May the Rev. editor and his work continue and prosper for many years to come.

In his report before the Union of Canadian Municipalities, Montreal, Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, advocated the system of parole and indefinite sentence, and in dealing with crime and its cure, said: "The last analysis of the question of crime, and the treatment of the criminal, is the vital question of the supremacy of Christian ethics. If the Christian religion declines and its forces weaken, crime will inevitably

increase. The principles and the spirit of true Christianity gain added power in the life of our Canadian people, crime will surely decrease. A Christian faith looking forward in confidence to the ultimate triumph of Christian ethics can hardly fail to expect a progressive decline of crime, and in the future its final extinction." Mr. Archibald may have and probably has held this view long before he gave it to the public through the medium of the Canadian Municipalities. But how many are there who do not yet acknowledge this and see nothing but the remains of mediaeval superstition and church-craft in the teachings of Catholicity along these lines. It is a leaning towards a saner condition of things when the contention of Inspector Archibald is made by a public official and listened to by the busy men of the times. The principles and the true spirit of Christianity are taught and become part of the everyday life of Catholic children, because they are taught in the schools, to maintain which so much has been endured in the past. However, things are looking more hopeful and perhaps the time is not far distant, when from all quarters justice will be done to the Old Church and it will be acknowledged that her wisdom makes not alone for eternity, but for the superior and best things of time.

Lord Aberdeen, who with his wife the Countess of Aberdeen, has done so many good things for Ireland, in which country he is at present fulfilling the duties of Lord Lieutenant, has just added one more act to the many that speak for his sentiments of justice and fairness to Ireland and the Irish people. At a dinner marking the induction of a United Free Church minister at Methlick, in Aberdeenshire, some caricatures of things Irish arose in the conversation incidental to the occasion. Lord Aberdeen took the opportunity to remind his hearers that it had too long been the custom to misrepresent the Irish people, and not this alone, but wrong of a very deep kind, had preceded misrepresentation, mistakes and blunders in administration being made and then attributed to the Irish peasantry. This should not be. It had been said for instance that Presbyterians living in a Catholic population were subjected to many hardships from their Catholic neighbors. This was all wrong. From personal experience, His Excellency declared, they had suffered no inconvenience or hurt on account of creed. "Live and let live" was the Catholic motto. From Lord Aberdeen such an open and fair statement is what we should expect, but unfortunately prejudice is still so deeply rooted in many quarters that the authoritative opinion of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who has so large an experience of the land in which he now governs officially may not have satisfied all his listeners.

Priests' Eucharistic League

The following invitation to the convention of the Priests' Eucharistic League in the United States has been issued:

The members of the Priests' Eucharistic League are hereby invited to attend the conference of 1908. It is convoked in the interests of the league itself and as a preparation for the congress eucharistic to be held in the United States in 1909 or 1910.

The conference will take place, with the kind consent and welcome of the Fathers of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame University, Indiana, from Tuesday, July 28, to Thursday, July 30.

If you intend to attend—and we hope you will—write to the Rev. John Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of the university, Notre Dame, Indiana. The pioneers of the league know already what an ideal place this is for the holding of our meeting; they are certain to attend. But we want some three hundred more to come and find out what a feast of soul, heart and brain, and what a restful, delightful week a priest may enjoy! Your own room, acres of park, church, meeting-room, etc., all right on the spot. Members of twenty years ago, do you remember that glorious procession with the blessed sacrament in the grounds of the university?

Do not fail to write as above. Your devoted servant in Christ,
CAMILLUS P. MAES,
Protector of the League, Bishop of Covington.

A programme of great interest has been arranged and the convention promises to be one of the most beneficial yet held.

Notre Dame can furnish hospitality (rooms, board, etc.) to more than 400 guests. Holy Mass can be celebrated on more than forty altars. The members of the convention will take their meals in the great dining room of the university. Members wishing to assist at the convention may announce their names to Very Rev. John Cavanaugh, C.S.C., Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana. Each member of the convention is expected to pay \$5.00 for lodging, board, etc. The reverend fathers cordially invite the members of the Priests' Eucharistic League.

During the hour of adoration the priests wear surplice and stoles. The reverend members of the convention are requested to take cassock, surplice and stole.

A quarterly-meeting of the English-speaking conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society has been held in St. Stephen's church, Chelsea, Ont. Addresses were delivered by Mr. E. P. Stanton, who presided and by Rev. Father T. Murphy of St. Joseph's church, city, and Rev. Dr. McNally, the parish priest of Chelsea. The reports presented were most encouraging and a beneficial discussion on the charitable work of the Society brought the meeting to a close. Those in attendance were afterwards pleasantly entertained by Rev. Dr. McNally.

SUBJECT OF THE HOUR

Catholic Teachers Hold Important Congress—Interest in the Schools—An Impetus to Education.

We learn by association with others. From the report of what is being done by Catholic educators in the country of our next neighbors, we may get some ideas new and beneficial. The following is taken from the Catholic Universe of Cleveland and is of interest to all educationists.

Priests, religious and Catholic educators from all parts of the country are in attendance at the fifth annual conference of the Catholic Educational Association this week.

Questions of the utmost importance in the conduct and strengthening of Catholic schools, from elementary to collegiate, have been the subject of earnest and interesting discussion by experienced schoolmen. The co-ordination of the Catholic school system, the reform of the teaching of Christian doctrine, the problem of what the curriculum must include and what it may ignore, the establishment of a great Catholic publishing house, were topics that roused special interest.

A noteworthy feature of the discussions was the entire freedom with which they were carried on. Latitude was given for the most widely divergent opinions. For practical utility, variety of expression and depth and breadth of treatment of the questions debated the congress of Catholic teachers could give pointers to the great gathering of public school preceptors in Cleveland last week.

The Cincinnati meeting is the most successful yet held by the Catholic Educational Association and demonstrates the growing influence and efficiency of the young organization, from which so much is hoped for in the unification and systematization of Catholic schools. The delegates hail from every section of the country, from Boston to San Francisco, and from New Orleans to St. Paul. They number about 500 in all, not including the large attendance of Catholic teachers from Cincinnati and the surrounding towns.

At the Pontific, Mass. which opened the convention Tuesday morning at the spacious Franciscan church, the edifice was filled with the most notable gathering of priests and religious ever assembled in Cincinnati.

A striking feature of the gathering this year is the large attendance of nuns representing the teaching orders in all parts of the United States.

Archbishop Moeller officiated at the Mass, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. John F. Schoenhof, Revs. Walter J. Shanley and Joseph A. Connolly were deacons of honor, and Revs. John Hickey and George Schmidt, deacon and su-deacon of the Mass.

The Archbishop made an address of welcome to the delegates, speaking of the growing conviction among thoughtful educators outside the Church of the necessity of combining religious with secular knowledge in the schools.

"A religious training," he said, "promotes the temporal as well as the eternal welfare of the child and lays the foundation for the family. The wrecks that mark the ways of time teach the lesson that a nation, too, may not depend on riches, culture or power and hope to live. Religion, the truth of God, the unchangeable principles of morality, are the soul of every government; give it life and inspire it with noble and lofty ideas and insure permanency. A citizen who is guided by religious principles and truths will not fall in the obligations incumbent upon him; he can be depended upon as doing his full duty, conscience and not the lash or the prison impelling him to act."

After the Mass the delegates assembled in St. Francis' hall, where Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, of the Catholic University, president general of the association, made the opening address. Bishop O'Connell said that the times indicate that the purposes for which the association was founded are being realized, and that interest in the unification of teaching methods has been awakened, as was evidenced by the large attendance at the present convention. He then introduced Rt. Rev. C. M. Maes, Bishop of Covington, Ky., and Rt. Rev. Bishop Hartley, of Columbus, O.

Both prelates addressed the delegates briefly, attesting their interest in the work undertaken by the association.

The first paper read at the convention was perhaps the most important presented and opened the way to a most able and interesting discussion. This was the report on "The Present Condition of Education in the United States," by Very Rev. E. A. Pace, D.D., of the Catholic University. Dr. Pace chiefly concerned himself with emphasizing the necessity of greater unification, systematization and correlation in Catholic schools.

Dr. Pace dwelt upon the fact that isolation is rapidly giving place to co-ordination, and that a closer union between the parochial school, the college and the university is gradually being accomplished as the curriculum is adjusted, the methods of teaching improved and better opportunities afforded the teachers at the convention. The normal function of the Catholic system, he said, is to provide the means of co-ordination, and thereby make each school more efficient, not only in its particular sphere of activity, but also in its co-operation with the rest of the system. By this means alone, he contended, will it be possible to give the child a thorough Catholic education from his first entrance into the parochial school to his graduation from the college.

To the lack of co-ordination in the past Dr. Pace attributed the fact that so many Catholic young men and women and even those who are destined to teach in the parochial schools are pursuing their higher studies in the

non-Catholic colleges and universities.

Father Cassilly, S.J., president of St. Ignatius' College, Chicago, who has made a thorough study of the question, however, took a brighter view of the matter of Catholic attendance in non-Catholic institutions, and stated that, while it is true that there is a lack of co-operation on the part of the primary and secondary schools, yet it is a fact that only about one-fourth of the Catholics of this country do not attend schools of their own faith, and that this fraction resides mainly in the country and other districts where Catholic schools have not been organized.

Interest in the afternoon centered in a paper on the proper methods of teaching religion in the schools, delivered by Rev. Dr. T. E. Shields, also of the Catholic University.

Dr. Shields advocated a system similar to that used in imparting secular knowledge. By comparison and object lessons, he contended, a child could more readily come to the knowledge of God, His attributes, and the fundamentals of religion than by any cut and dried course which he was compelled to commit to memory, frequently without being capable of grasping its meaning. To strengthen his arguments, Dr. Shields pointed out that Christ taught by comparison and on all occasions adapted Himself to the position and condition of His audience.

Rev. Dr. P. C. Yorke, of San Francisco, objected to the methods proposed by Dr. Shields upon the grounds that they were entirely too revolutionary. The proposed methods, he said, were not practical since a child must be taken exactly as he is. In many instances, he said, the home surroundings of the boy or girl are of such a character that the scheme presented in the paper would not appeal to them, and further that the time spent by many children in any school is not sufficient to profitably follow the course contemplated in the paper.

Brother Justin, president of the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, and the oldest teacher present, having spent fifty-five years in actual service, stated that the suggestions of Dr. Pace in a modified form might be considered, but that the scheme of teaching religion as suggested by him contemplated too vague an exposition of Catholic doctrine. Others participating in the discussion were Brothers Chrysothom and John Waldron and Drs. Pace, Mulvihill, Muhlenbeck, Smith and Egan.

A conference of superintendents and inspectors of Catholic schools was held at the Sinton Hotel Tuesday, at which the topic "The Examination of Teachers" was discussed. At the same time a conference of Latin teachers was held in the St. Francis School hall. At this meeting it was decided to adopt some uniform method of Latin pronunciation in all Catholic colleges of this country.

The sessions on Wednesday were fully as interesting as those of the first day of the convention. One of the most favorably received of all the suggestions made to the assembled educators was that advanced by the Rev. William McMahon, editor of the Universe, who struck a responsive chord when he proposed that the organization do something towards founding a Publication Society similar to those of the Methodist and Baptist Churches. Father McMahon insisted that so long as a private monopoly continues to publish and sell Catholic school books, so long must members of the Church continue to pay fully fifty per cent. more than a reasonable profit for these necessities. This country, he said, has nearly 15,000,000 Catholics, but this great body is without any central publication house to supply its parochial schools with the text-books needed. The suggestion was heartily approved and it is likely that some effort will be made by the next convention to put it into practical operation.

The paper that attracted attention at the Wednesday morning session of the parochial school department was one by Dr. John E. Grieve, of Cincinnati, in which cleanliness was declared to be not only next to godliness, but a "sine qua non" to insure the well being of both teacher and pupil as well.

"Parochial school teachers should have a series of instructions each year," he said, "on subjects such as the nature of the infectious and contagious diseases, what they are, how we contract them and how they be avoided."

"We need not only the truant officer, but we need medical inspection of schools as a first requisite in securing good results, and generally speaking, if there should happen to be a difference of opinion between the teacher and the parent as to the real value of soap and water in maintaining ordinary cleanliness, I believe the parents should be given a practical illustration showing the difference in a child before and after the use of such a remedy, and the authority ought to be there to bring about the proper result."

Parents, he said, should work hand in hand with the teachers to obtain lasting results. As a means to further this end, he suggested that monthly meetings of parents be held at which the teachers address them on questions that pertain to the child's school life.

"The prosecution of studies to the extent of mental fatigue is a dangerous thing," he said. "Spare the teacher as well as the child. Every study should be made so interesting that it partakes of the nature of pleasure and a privilege."

Dr. Grieve said that it is a mistake to send a child to school before the age of seven, and that the children of the lower grades should have about three hours' work and for the older children under no circumstances should more than six hours, including the time for physical exercise, be given.

"Do not make athletes of the boys

REFORMS OF PIUS X.

Recent Important Changes in Administration of the Church—Simplicity is the Key-Note.

The Papal decree recently published, changing and simplifying the machinery of government in the Church, is said to be the most sweeping administrative reforms of modern times.

The first part of the decree provides for a redistribution of work, especially by assigning to offices those most competent to deal with duties which have been allowed to accumulate elsewhere. To this end the decree particularly separates the legislative and disciplinary functions from the judicial, which in future will be relegated to the proper tribunals.

The second part of the decree lays down the procedure of these tribunals, which will comprehend in the Tribunal of the Rota courts of first instance and appeal, and in the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature a court of cassation. It also provides for the appointment, promotion and salaries.

The third part establishes rules for the appointment, promotion and salaries of all officials, secretaries and others in the employment of the Holy See.

Enacting as it does serious reforms in the government of the Church, the document may be regarded as an important prologue to the new codex of the canon law. To understand more fully the changes made it must be remembered that the actual government of the Church ever since the sixteenth century has been delegated by the Pope to the congregations of Cardinals. These correspond more or less to the ministries of modern States, an important difference being that the congregations possess also legislative and judicial powers. There have existed also certain tribunals such as the Penitentiary, the Rota and the Apostolic Signature and offices for the despatch of business, such as the Chancery Dataria, the Chamberlain's Office and that of the Secretary of State.

In the course of time this has led sometimes to usurpation and sometimes to interchange of duties, with corresponding confusion in regard to the work. This was particularly the case in the judicial questions assigned to the tribunals of the Rota and the Apostolic Signature, with the result that a case might often pass through the courts of the first instance, appeal and cassation and find the same judges in each. In future all contentious cases will be removed from the congregations and will be dealt with by the tribunals.

The work of the congregations themselves has also been redistributed in some respects. The Congregation of the Holy Office (the Inquisition) will only be concerned with the protection of the doctrine and the judgment of heresies. Questions of discipline, sacramental or other, are removed from its jurisdiction with the exception of questions of and girls. All the paraphernalia that is now found in many schools is entirely unnecessary," he said. "Walking, running and jumping are the best exercises, and if possible, should always be done in the open air."

The paper was considered one of the most important of the entire session, and at its conclusion Dr. Grieve received the thanks of the delegates present. During the discussion that followed Rev. Dr. Shields, of the Catholic University, stated that if second-hand desks are objectionable, what must be the attitude toward the free text-book, which is one of the greatest agencies for the spreading of disease?

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of uniformity in teaching and "The Ideal Primary Teacher." An interesting paper in the college section was read by Louis J. Mercier, of the Francis W. Parker Experimental School, Chicago, on "Catholic Higher Education and the American Educational System."

A slavish adherence to any curriculum was condemned by Father Poland, S.J., in a paper at the general meeting Wednesday night. Father Poland, himself the author of several philosophical works, contended that the curriculum must be elastic so that it could adjust itself to all conditions, especially in this country, where there are so many divergent nationalities to be treated in the schools. If our conditions were transplanted to Berlin, he said, under the curriculum that obtains there now the school would not last fifteen minutes.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: James Cardinal Gibbons, honorary president; Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Catholic University of America, president general; Rev. J. A. Conroy, S. M., Niagara University, New York; Rev. James A. Burns, C.S.C., Holy Cross College, Brookline, D.C.; Rev. Walter J. Shanley, Danbury, Ct., vice president; Rev. Francis W. Howard, Columbus, secretary; and Rev. Francis T. Moran, Cleveland, treasurer.

The officers chosen are the same as last year with the exception of Father Conroy, who succeeds the late Rev. J. M. McKey.

Thursday's programme included a paper by Rev. Joseph Shee, on "The Seminary from the Viewpoint of Parochial Clergymen." Mr. Schrembs, vicar-general of the Grand Rapids diocese, also delivered an address to the members of the conference on "The Parish Priest's Point of View."

The meeting of the association was formally closed with public exercises in Music Hall. A chorus of 700 children rendered vocal selections and prominent Catholic educators delivered addresses.

marriage between Catholics and non-Catholics.

The Constitutional Congregation receives wider power in the creation of Bishops and the control of seminaries as well as of the dioceses. Of this congregation and that of the Holy Office the Pope still remains the pre-fect.

A new Congregation of the Sacraments is created to deal with all questions connected with the seven sacraments, especially all matrimonial questions, divorces, separations and other disputes, save only mixed marriages, which will remain in the hands of the Holy Office.

The Congregation of the Propaganda loses its jurisdiction over England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Luxemburg, Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, which countries now enter into the common law of the Church.

The Congregation of the Council in addition to its present duties will be entrusted with the discipline of the secular clergy and laity, chapters, parishes, pious works and confraternities.

The announcement of the Pope's decree has been received with widespread approval. The reforms are regarded as radical and complete. The "Corriere d'Italia" expresses the general sentiment of Catholics in Rome when it says:

"Pious X. enters at once into the ranks of reforming Popes. He has proved how keen is his vision for the needs of the Church, how unerring his judgment in the detection of weakness in its organization and how firm his resolution in applying a remedy. In his reforms he has invariably chosen the most direct path, with the result that he has succeeded in carrying out to universal satisfaction a task of vast magnitude where more timid reformers would only have complicated the numberless issues involved."

Tercentenary Honors

In honor of the Tercentenary, the Prince of Wales bestowed a number of decorations at a special investiture, held at the citadel. The royal honors include four knightships and a number of lesser distinctions, to those who took leading parts in the arrangements for the tercentenary.

Earl Grey is made a Grand Commander of the Victorian Order, Col. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., Premier Lomer Gouin, of Quebec, Premier Whitney of Ontario, and Mayor Garneau, of Quebec, receive knightship as Knights Bachelor; Sir George Drummond, Lieut.-Col. Walker, and Hon. Adol. Turgeon, get the C.V.O., while Col. Percy Sherwood and Col. Alex. Roy are made members of the Victorian Order. City Clerk Chouard of Quebec, who originated the tercentenary idea in a newspaper article, was made a commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Ireland Secures its Universities

A despatch of July 26th says: In the House of Commons last night an amendment rejecting the Irish Universities Bill was defeated by a vote of 217 to 29. The bill was taken directly to the House of Lords, where it was passed to third reading.

William Redmond, the Irish leader, said, speaking for himself and his colleagues: "I have this to say: We'll never forget the services of Mr. Birrell, the Secretary for Ireland, for our country."

Mr. Balfour approved the principles of the bill. He said it was a scheme that he always wished to see pass.

Secretary Birrell expressed his gratitude to everybody, not only to his friends, but to his distinguished opponents. He expressed the hope that the universities would have before them years of usefulness, distinction, pride and glory, and would play a great part in revivifying, educating, humanizing and unifying a famous race and a great people.

New Separate School.

The corner-stone of a new school for St. Anne's parish, Hamilton, was laid on Sunday by His Lordship Bishop Dowling. His Lordship was presented on behalf of the Board with an address read by the chairman, Mr. Thos. Coughlan, to which Bishop Dowling made a suitable reply.

Bon Voyage

The Rev. P. Corcoran, P.P., of Seaforth, J. J. Guam, P.P., of La Salette, and A. J. Loisselle, P.P., of Drysdale, having been granted leave of absence by Archbishop McEvay before his departure for Toronto, have started for an extended trip through Europe, Egypt and Palestine. We wish the Rev. travellers a pleasant journey, and that they may return in the best of health and vigor to continue the good work which they have been doing in their respective parishes. Some of these Rev. gentlemen have not enjoyed a vacation for 25 years.

It has been learned that Rev. Father Lajeunesse and the three students of Ottawa University, who left Ottawa some time ago to journey by canoe to Quebec city, have met with an accident. Near Louisville, Que., the party, noting an approaching storm, landed and camped on the shore. A strong wind, however, preceded the storm and the canoe, as well as the provisions which it contained, were blown down the stream. The voyagers took the mishap philosophically, however, and not wishing to lose time, another canoe and stock of provisions were procured and the journey resumed.