

desirous of the success of our party, we wish to protest most vigorously against the appearance here of Mr. Ingersoll as the representative of Republican ideas." Terse and vigorous indeed is this message of the sons of the West to the blatant infidel. Among the many incidents of the present presidential struggle the declaration of the men of Minnesota that they are "Christians first" will be taken as an indication of the hold Ingersoll's ideas have taken in some minds.

BOOK NOTICES.

COLONISATION DU LAC TEMISCAMINGUE ET DU LAC KIPPEWA: Ottawa, 1888.

All who have studied geography are aware of the existence on the Ottawa River of a large lake called Temiscamingue. But until quite recently few but the good missionaries who penetrated thither knew anything more concerning this lake than its mere position. Although the Oblates of Mary Immaculate had established a mission in that region in 1863, it was not till twenty years later that the many agricultural and other advantages of the Temiscamingue country became generally known.

Situated between the 48th and 49th parallels of latitude in a climate whose mean annual temperature is the same as that of Montreal and Quebec, Lake Temiscamingue which itself covers 330 square miles, drains an area of 52,500 square miles of well wooded and exceedingly fertile country. Fish of many kinds together with large and small game abound in this region; a plumbago mine of considerable value is being worked in the heart of it, and the large number of lumbermen employed on the Ottawa assures the farmers of a ready market for the products of their fields.

Moved by these and other considerations a number of Ottawa gentlemen decided in the autumn of 1884 to form a society for the colonization of the country around Lake Temiscamingue. The society was organized in November of that year and two months later received its charter from the Quebec Government.

The greatest obstacle of the society was the difficulty of reaching Temiscamingue. From Mattawa, the nearest station on the C. P. R., to the head of the lake was a distance of 120 miles, only to be passed over by a waterway along the Ottawa broken in several places by rapids. To obviate this difficulty a railway was necessary. A company was formed, subsidized by the Federal Government and soon four pieces of railway were completed making together with the steamers on the river an unbroken line of transit. The journey from Ottawa to Baie des Peres, 300 miles, can now be performed in twenty-four hours, twenty-five years ago it took thirteen days.

From a pamphlet issued by the colonization society it is learned that on Dec. 21st, 1887 there were one hundred and twelve families of colonists residing in the Temiscamingue region; and the projectors of the enterprise seem to be well satisfied with the results so far attained. Every member of the society by subscribing \$100 to be paid either at once or in annual instalments of not less than \$20 receives a lot of 100 acres of land. In return the society engages to purchase the land from the government, and to clear ten acres in every lot taken by the subscribers.

The officers of the Society for the Colonization of Lake Temiscamingue are elected annually. At present they are as follows:—

President: Rev. P. E. Gendreau O. M. I., Vicesar of the College of Ottawa.

Vice-President: Chevalier F.R. E. Campeau.

Directors: Judge L. A. Olivier, Rev. P. U. Poitras, O. M. I., F. X. Valade, M. D., P. H. Chabot, Chas. Desjardins.

Sec-Treasurer: J. L. Olivier.

EXCHANGES.

The value of an exchange department is a topic frequently discussed by college editors, and the OWL man feels an exaggerated idea of his own importance gaining such strength within him as to induce him to add his quota to the general contribution. He declares strongly in favor of devoting a reasonable portion of space in each journal to criticism of contemporaries. By criticism, however, is not meant