

misrepresentations of Canadian sentiment as those of which Principal Grant complains on the part of Mr. Goldwin Smith." It is a frightful nuisance that Canadians have to be so constantly on the *qui vive* to counteract the pernicious effects of this gentleman's anti-Canadian jeremiads. *Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed saepe cadendo.* If Mr. Smith were left uncontradicted, the English people in time would come to believe what he said. He has now been told plainly enough what Canadians think of him, and how very little Englishmen place reliance on what he writes. Can he not take the hint and remain among the Americans he so much admires, and cease to take advantage of his residence here to misrepresent us.

Arnold and
Newman.

On Wednesday, the 15th July, the Dean of Westminster unveiled a bust of Arnold of Rugby. This bust is opposite to that of the great head-master's son, Matthew Arnold, and in the company of those of Wordsworth, Keble, Frederick Denison, Maurice and Fawcett. Three of these men were fellows of Oriol College, Oxford—the two Arnolds and Keble. Almost while this ceremony was being conducted, another fellow of Oriol, Cardinal Newman, was being similarly honoured in another place. At the Brompton Oratory a statue of the Cardinal was unveiled. Thus, on the same day, two different types were honoured. Arnold is the modern, Newman the mediæval, Englishman. Arnold's influence has been felt in the cricket ground, in the school, on the battlefield, wherever vigorous common-sense and straightforward honesty have influence. Newman has set an example of ascetic refinement of mind, he is a voice crying in the wilderness, a self-tormenting doubter about the realities of this world, in the contemplation of the next. Sincerity in both cases—a high ideal in both—both men honest and true, and yet as far apart in method and aim as the furthest poles. We think the lessons taught by Arnold of Rugby will survive those to be learned from Cardinal Newman. But, however that may be, for both men, there can be felt irrespectively of disagreement in opinion none save feelings of honour and reverence. When will we, in Canada, be able to point to similar results from our universities. Never, so long as Residence is discouraged, and so long as our young men, like young vulgarians, love to hear themselves called "Boys." Toronto University has sunk alas! into a large High School, and the other Canadian Universities are crippled by sectional restraint. No more deplorable contrast is furnished between our intellectual life and that of England than that presented by our Universities as compared with Oxford or Cambridge. The misfortune is that every year makes it worse.

* * *

Our Back Door.

THE pamphlet issued by Mr. F. F. Payne, of the Observatory staff, on the subject of the seasons as they are experienced at Hudson's Strait, is timely and instructive. The style is simple, and there is no attempt at fine writing. The consequence is that the reader can understand exactly the meaning which the author intends to convey, and a clear picture is presented of the seasons in their succession through the year. Mr. Payne accompanied the expedition which was sent, in 1884, by the Dominion Government, to Hudson's Strait to establish observing stations. At selected points, seven in number, the movements of the ice, the direction of currents, and the rise and fall of tides were noted. Information was also obtained respecting the climatology of the neighbouring shores. Mr. Payne states that the four sea-

sons have well marked characteristics. Spring begins about May 20th. On May 3rd, caterpillars, full-grown, were seen crawling on the rocks when the temperature was ten degrees below freezing (!) About May 20th there was a marked rise in temperature, and immediately everything sprang into life. Snow fell up to June 17th. The ice in the Strait, honeycombed and broken, kept floating about. Between the end of May and the middle of June there were very marked changes in vegetation. On June 15th, twenty or more different plants were in leaf, and two were in full bloom. The snowbird, ducks and gulls were nesting, and all the birds which migrate so far north had probably arrived. The only winged insect seen beside the spider and the fly was the bumble bee. During the last fortnight of June, vegetation and all animate life appeared to make wonderful growth. Over the sea the ice, though much softer, remained generally compact, but along the shore and in the small bays it was fast giving way. At the eastern and western entrance of the Strait, which is over four hundred miles long (Toronto is five hundred miles from Quebec, that comparison will give some idea of the length of the Strait), the temperature is slightly in excess of that in the central part. This difference is explained by the contiguity of the warmer waters of the Atlantic and Hudson's Bay.

Summer may be said to begin with Dominion Day. The sun rises between 2 and 3 a.m., and sets between 9 and 10 p.m. At all hours it is as light as it is in Ontario, immediately after sunset, this being an important factor in considering the navigability of the Strait. By the middle of July all plants except two were in bloom, and wherever there was sufficient earth to support plant life flowers of different colours were to be seen. During July the ice is packed on the south side of the Strait, and ships entering Hudson's Bay always keep to the north side. By July 22nd all the ice had become generally very open, and fifteen days later there was little to be seen at Cape Prince of Wales, while elsewhere the remaining ice was widely scattered.

On land, by July 15th, animal and fish life were plentiful. None of the fishes show as much vitality as those of the same species in lower latitude, and most of them are very easily caught with the hand. Insects include butterflies, moths, bees and mosquitoes, the latter as numerous as farther south. On cold, cloudy days, only the bumble bee could be seen on the wing. Fogs are very frequent in July, but are confined mostly to the Strait. The number of hours of fog was 606, while in the Straits of Belle Isle there were 1,992 hours.

Summer continues to 25th August. Up to that date there is not much increase in temperature. It is more steady, frosts becoming less frequent and the range less. Seeds of nearly all plants ripened early in August. By about the middle of the month all the young birds had been fledged and a little later several had doubtless gone southward as they were not again seen. By August 19th all the ice in the Strait had disappeared except some Fox Channel bergs, these bergs being very deep in the water, and doubtless carried by an under current which does not bring in surface ice, and which need not be discussed in considering the navigability of the Strait. By the 15th August nearly all insect life had passed away, and by the 25th of that month summer was over and autumn had begun.

By September 12th nearly every plant had ceased to show life or was quickly withering. On September 2nd the wild geese were flying southward. On the 7th the ground was frozen. On the 14th snow fell. It will have been seen above that snow had fallen on June 17th. There were, therefore, three months clear of snow. But during the greater part of