

ceptions of his views can be gained by allowing him to speak for himself.

Mr. Darwin leaves behind him five sons and two daughters. Two of his sons have already distinguished themselves in the field of science, one of them—Mr. Francis Darwin—lately elected F. R. S., having been for some years his father's secretary and faithful and able assistant.

Ever since his return home from the voyage in the *Beagle* he suffered from frequent attacks of nausea, from which he could gain no permanent relief; and it was an attack of this

kind, continued for some days that eventually was the cause of his death. The somewhat sudden announcement of this startled and shocked the world, and called forth such a manifestation of love and reverence as has seldom been bestowed upon its greatest heroes. By the unanimous wish of the nation his remains were laid to rest in an honoured grave in Britain's great mausoleum by the side of her noblest sons, the whole world his mourner. With more truth, however, can it be said of him than perhaps of any other man, that he "being dead yet speaketh."

SKETCH OF A SCHOOL ON ST. JOSEPH ISLAND.

BY QUEENIE.

THE mention of St. Joseph Island awakens little in the mind of the general reader beyond a remembrance of the fact that there is such an island at the head of Lake Huron. Those who have made the trip of the upper lakes, probably have some recollection of it as seen from the deck of the steamer—a long, blue ridge in the distance, which, as the steamer approached, gradually resolved itself into a well-wooded island, with low-lying shores, irregularly denting into bays, or jutting out in picturesque points, pretty enough in itself, but soon left in the background, metaphorically as well as literally, by the rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, and the grand and striking scenery of Lake Superior.

This island, however, which is over twenty miles long by twelve wide, numbers 2,000 inhabitants. As nearly all of these have moved in within the last five or six years, some idea can be formed of the rapid growth of its settlement. The woods are giving place to farms; roads have been opened, municipalities have been formed, and churches, school houses, mills, etc., have been built. It now

boasts half a dozen post offices, and seven school sections. The writer is a teacher in one of its schools.

Our section is in the southern end of the island, and embraces two or three places of historical interest. Bounding the section on the south, is Kaskawan Bay, where Captain Roberts had his gun boats anchored during the War of 1812, and whence he sailed to capture Fort Mackinaw. A few miles west of the bay are the ruins of Fort St. Joseph. Kaskawan Point, lying between the bay of the same name, and Tenby Bay, was the scene in 1648 of the massacre of 400 Hurons. They, together with their missionaries, had fled to St. Joseph from their enemies, the Iroquois, and were surprised and massacred by the latter one day when they had gathered on the point for the purpose of holding religious services.

Our school houses situated in the middle of the section, is also in the middle of the woods, as the opening is little larger than the acre reserved for school grounds. The building, which is twenty by thirty feet in size, is of hewed logs set upright. The ceiling is high,