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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

**CATHOLIC CALENDAR.**

THURSDAY, 16.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

FRIDAY, 17.—St. Hedwig, Widow.

SATURDAY, 18.—St. Luke, Evangelist. Cons. Bp. Wisner, Newark, 1881.

SUNDAY, 19.—Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. Memorial of the B. V. M. Leon, Eccl. xxv. 23-31. Cons. Luke II. 43-51; Last Gospel, John I. 46-53. Abp. Whitefield, Baltimore, died, 1834.

MONDAY, 20.—St. John Cantius, Confessor.

TUESDAY, 21.—St. Hilary, Abbot. SS. Ursula and Companions, Martyrs. Bp. Rosecrans, Columbus, died, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—Feria.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.**

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

QUEBEC feels sore over the announcement made by a Montreal paper, that snow had already fallen there. It is semi-officially denied that snow in any shape or form has yet reached the ancient capital, which indignantly declines to be given credit for more than its share of the beautiful.

While the business of canal boat navigation has been very largely curtailed in the United States by the constant introduction and development of railroads, it is still of sufficient importance to support a population estimated at 60,000, a number about equal to that of the persons engaged in the entire American coasting trade.

The Ottawa Free Press says divorce is the medicine for unhappy marriages, and advocates its unlimited introduction into Canadian society. We wonder if our confrère is in need of the medicine! If he is, he can get lots of it across the border. His advocacy of free trade in marriage for Canada will only result in a valuable loss of time. This country does not want, and is better off without, any such medicine.

A CORRESPONDENT in an American paper has had the temerity to say: "The Mexican 'women of the lowest strata of society surpass in manners, grace, courtesy, etc., the most accomplished of what we call the highest classes here in Boston. I have seen more 'grace and beauty and more 'savoir' among 'the ladies of the Rio Grande del Norte' than I have ever seen in Boston." The Boston papers want this correspondent to come out as a Presidential candidate, so that they may have a fair chance of dissecting him.

It is commonly stated by men closely connected with the Government that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Governor General and the Cabinet, and that one of the objects of Sir John Macdonald's visit to England is to procure the recall of the Marquis of Lansdowne from Ottawa. The Marquis is said to be unfriendly to the Canadian Pacific Railway, owing to his large interests in the Grand Trunk, and that this is at the bottom of the difficulty. How much truth there is in these rumors no one outside the parties directly affected can say.

According to an Ottawa correspondent our new Knight, Sir David Macpherson, has resumed the practice of importing young foreign aristocrats to fill positions in the Department of the Interior. The latest addition to Sir David's staff of blue bloods is a young cockney who came out with letters of introduction to the knight, and who has been duly installed in office over the heads of Canadians. Sir David seems to scorn the idea of appointing vulgar natives to positions in his department. A Canadian minister should show his gratitude for a title in some other fashion.

The people on the Labrador coast and Magdalen Islands are said to be in a pitiful condition, lacking the necessities of life and starvation threatening them on all sides. Information of this sad state of affairs has

reached the Hon. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Railways, who has in turn communicated it to the Provincial Government. It is to be hoped that assistance will be despatched without delay to those suffering fishermen and their families. The Government has no time to lose, and it should not wait to hear of deaths from starvation before moving in the matter.

The next event of importance in the Presidential campaign will be the Ohio State election, which takes place on Tuesday, October 14th. Politicians figuring on the result in Ohio claim that the total vote will be not much less than 800,000. In 1876 it was 714,000, and in 1880, 724,000. The population of the State reaches over three millions, and the last census gives the males of voting age at 826,000. It is clear that much vigorous campaign work is required to bring such a large proportion of the voters to the ballot-box. Ohio has always gone Republican in Presidential years, and if it should go Republican this year the result would, while keeping the line of precedents unbroken, tell heavily against Cleveland. But if the Republican State ticket failed to carry, the result would certainly be most fatal to Blaine.

MR. GLADSTONE has long ago lowered all records achieved in the field of exuberant verbosity. Few are aware, however, of the wonderful rate at which he continues to add to the pages of *Hansard*. It is nearly two months since an enthusiastic statistician, who is also a devoted follower of the Premier, spent six hours each day for over fifty days in the library of the House of Commons and sixty-five days overhauling the newspaper files in the British Museum in the task of tracing the Prime Minister back to the first recorded syllable of his political voice. This victim of hero worship found that Mr. Gladstone had talked up to July, 1833, fourteen miles and a half of print; he has added 700 yards in the interval. He can hardly hope to put a girdle round the earth, but he has far excelled all other windmills of his age in articulation.

The rumor again comes from Ottawa that the C. P. R. Syndicate are renewing their efforts to secure control of the Toronto *Globe*. Mr. Duncan McIntyre, who has sailed for England, is said to have gone for the purpose of purchasing the Nelson stock in the *Globe*, and that as soon as this is done a change in the management will take place, Hon. P. Mitchell succeeding Mr. John Cameron as managing director. We trust there is no foundation for the rumors. If such a change was brought about it would prove most injurious to the interests of Canadian journalism. The C. P. R. Company has already killed one paper of old standing by its simple connection with it. Canada has not too many first-class papers, to see without regret and without shame its foremost organ threatened with similar strangulation in the embrace of the C. P. R. Syndicate.

SOME interesting particulars are contained in the blue book which has been issued relating to the savings banks of the United Kingdom for the past year. The total amount owing to depositors in the three countries was £44,987,109, of which £44,821,787 was invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The average rate of interest paid to depositors was £2 14s. 5d., viz.—£2 14s. 6d. in England; £2 14s. 1d. in Scotland; £2 13s. 1d. in Ireland; and £2 15s. in the Channel Islands. The total expenses of management for the year was £180,339; the salaries and allowances of the paid officials amounted to £120,725. Perhaps the most remarkable fact brought out by the return is that the average amount of the receipts in the Irish savings banks during the year were higher than those of the English and Scotch banks, being £6 2s. 10d. against £4 8s. 4d. and £3 4s. 6d. respectively. These figures prove two things: first, that the Irish are not as thrifless as their enemies endeavor to make them out, and secondly, that the landlords are not as successful robbers as they used to be.

THE great difference between the dynamite explosion which wrecked the new Parliamentary buildings in Quebec and similar explosions which periodically occur in London is the fact that Saturday's crime was not unanimously put down to the Irish. Who the perpetrators of the outrage are is a question which ought to be solved with comparative ease by shrewd and knowing detectives. The *Quebec Telegraph* openly hints that the destroyers of the buildings are not far away. Our contemporary says:—

"It will be a disgrace to the authorities if all the revelations connected with today's explosion are not brought to light. We are convinced that they are all connected with the construction of the new building, and must be sifted to the bottom. Nationality must not be used to screen any element of the community. Our opinion is that the man who put dynamite to the new building was himself seen hunting for the culprit and when he is discovered, that is, provided the police are clever enough, it will be seen that far from being an Irishman or a Rosier, the scoundrel was actuated through other motives."

THE Toronto *Globe*, since Sir John A. Macdonald publicly announced that he was not in the best of health, has been indulging in unseemly and misanthropic speculation on the nearness of the Premier's end and on his final disappearance from the active scene of life and politics. The *Globe* is actually gleeful over the fact that Sir John's illness will probably prove fatal and that his death cannot be much longer delayed. The *Globe* mistakes the Canadian people if it imagines that their sentiments towards Sir John are the same as those which find such cruel and inhuman expression in its columns, or that they can be made to look with pleasure towards his grave and to pray with devo-

tion that it soon may be filled. Canadians are not by nature a set of misanthropes, and it is not likely that they are going to begin with the father of their country, and to exhibit an unprovoked and uncalculated hatred of humanity. On the contrary, it will be the saddest hope and prayer of all true lovers of their country that the expectations of the *Globe* will be dashed to the earth and that Sir John, who will live for many years to come, to enjoy at least the esteem, respect and admiration of the Canadian people, if not their undivided political allegiance. The services which the Premier has rendered to the country during the past forty years entitle him to all the honors that gratitude can suggest, and not to all the odium which political differences and animosity would unfeeling heap upon his name and even upon his grave.

THE water supplied to the citizens of Montreal is well known not to be of the purest; few are aware, however, that a fair portion of the liquid is solid matter. The following analysis, prepared by a competent scientist and furnished to the Corporation regarding the composition of the waters in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, will be found of interest to the public. In a given quantity, ten thousand grains, of the waters of the two rivers there are:—

Carbonate of lime	0.0083	0.2480
Carbonate of magnesia	.2537	.0686
Silica	.3700	.2080
Chloride of potassium	.0220	.0160
Chloride of sodium	.0225	
Sulphate of potash		.0122
Sulphate of soda	.1229	.0188
Carbonate of soda	.0061	.0410
Alumina and oxide of iron	traces	traces
Manganese and phosphoric acid	traces	traces

In other words, one imperial gallon of St. Lawrence water contains 11 grains of solid matter, while the Ottawa water contains but 4 grains of solid matter. As the water supplied to Montreal is a mixture of St. Lawrence and Ottawa, the latter predominating, the average amount of solid matter in the imperial gallon would be about 6 grains.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the *Daily Witness*, approvingly republishes an article taken from an English paper, which gives a glowing description of the agitation against the landlords in Scotland. The following extract will show the difference in tone and feeling as manifested towards the Irish agitation. It runs:—

"Judge of the feelings now animating the Highland crofters from such acts as these. A crofter's son, leaving a Sutherland hillside as a delegate, was begged by his mother as he kissed her to say nothing against the Duke, but 'say what you like' to the old lady, 'against the Duke.' For she said in Gaelic, 'they have shorn the men as if they were sheep and crucified the widows.' I understand how it was that this man came to speak with such burning vehemence when he told me that he had these parting words of his mother ringing in his ears. Still more significant was an incident that occurred at the Dunrobin railway station last Thursday. A crofter fisherman was cursing the Duke and all dukes and landlords as 'robbers and murderers, and not one word was said in reprehension by a single bystander, though the Duke himself was on the platform and heard it all, as he was intended to hear it, for the man spoke not in Gaelic, but in English; and if one considers not only that natural courtesy of the Celt, which makes gentlemen even of peasants, but their almost idolatrous devotion to their chiefs, one may perhaps in some degree understand the profound revolution that a century of forcible and fraudulent dispossession of ancient rights has wrought at length in the spirit and feelings of Highland clansmen."

Such incidents as these in the Irish agitation would have brought down the severest denunciation of our contemporaries on the devoted heads of the "village ruffians" and other suspects.

**QUEBEC'S NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.**

The appointment of Hon. L. F. R. Masson to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Province of Quebec was announced in Saturday's *Official Gazette*. There is no politician in the Province who deserves the honor more, and into whose hands the people would more willingly have seen it fall. Mr. Masson is one of the few public men who enjoy at one and the same time the support of his own party and the esteem and confidence of his political opponents. No breath of scandal has tarnished his reputation, and as a consequence he deservedly stands high in the estimation of the entire community. In his early labors he brought ability, honesty and a disinterestedness which is so seldom characteristic of Canadian public life. In the higher sphere of government Mr. Masson will no doubt bring the same qualities into play, and make a reputation for himself as a good, economic and wise governor—a thing which the province is sorely in need of. The honorable gentleman is the first lieutenant-governor who has been selected from the district of Montreal. The "Parliamentary Companion" gives the following brief biographical sketch of Mr. Masson: He is the fourth son of the late Hon. Joseph Masson and brother of the late Edouard Masson. He was born at Terrebonne, P. Q., on Nov. 7, 1833, educated at the Jesuit College, Georgetown and at Worcester, U.S., and completed his classical studies at the college of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q. He married in 1856 Louise Rachel, the eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Macdonald and granddaughter of the Hon. Roderick Macdonald, an ex-Councillor of the Legislative Council and a partner in the Northwest Fur Co. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada in November, 1859. He has held a commission in the Canadian volunteer militia force since October 1862, and was appointed Brigade-Major of the 8th military district on August 21st, 1862, which he resigned in January, 1868. He was elected mayor of Terrebonne in 1864, and was first returned to parliament for Terrebonne by acclamation at the general

election of 1867, re-elected by acclamation at the general election of 1872, at the general election of 1874, and again at the general election of 1878. He was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council as Minister of Militia and Defence in October, 1878, which office he resigned as also his seat in the Commons in 1882, owing to ill health and subsequently spent some time in Europe. On his return he was called to the Senate, and last January was appointed a legislative councillor for Quebec. Mr. Masson's second wife is a Quebec lady and a daughter of Mr. J. H. R. Burroughs, Provost of the University of Quebec. His appointment creates a Senatorial vacancy as well as a vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec.

**SIR JOHN ON THE DISTRESS IN LABRADOR.**

THE people and press of the neighboring States seem to pay more attention to the starving condition of the fishermen and their families, who are settled on the barren coasts of Labrador and the Magdalen Islands, than do the Canadian authorities themselves. Sir John A. Macdonald, on his arrival in New York to take the steamer for England, had the same brought under his notice, by the Metropolitan reporters, and was asked: what the Canadian people were going to do to help their fellow-citizens who were starving in Labrador. Sir John knowing that nothing had been done for the sufferers was evidently ashamed to acknowledge it, for he tried to impress upon the reporter that there was little distress in the districts named and that the little there was, was considerably exaggerated. The Canadian Premier said: "I know all the gentlemen connected with the government, and feel sure that they would not allow their countrymen in Labrador to starve through neglect on their part. The failure of the fisheries naturally entails some suffering. There will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining vessels to carry provisions to the sufferers at this season of the year." The language of Sir John is calculated to do harm and injustice to the Labrador sufferers, for it misrepresents their condition, which is alarming, and will prevent immediate assistance being sent to them from many private sources. For months past it has been predicted that the destitution of the fishermen would be complete before winter set in; the news has come and has been officially communicated to the Provincial Government by Hon. E. J. Flynn. That the period of starvation has actually arrived. Under these circumstances Sir John's denial of distress is to be deprecated, and it should not be allowed to work the terrible mischief which it certainly would if it remained uncontradicted.

**A NATIONAL CHRISTENING.**

The people of Dublin have resolved at last to wipe out the stain which has for so many generations been a public eyecore and a reproach to their fair city. All the most beautiful and historic squares and principal thoroughfares of the Irish capital are called after men who are unknown in Irish history except as aliens or enemies of the country. This was an anomaly which the Corporation never attempted to rectify as long as it was under Castle influence, but to-day the Civic Parliament is largely composed of men who sprang from the people, and are for the people. They were ready and willing to gratify the popular desires. An agitation was accordingly started to effect a change and to give Dublin a national appearance. The work of re-baptizing the capital according to national rites was vigorously commenced yesterday at a meeting of the Council. An ex-suspect, Councillor Glancy, had the honor of opening the ball. He offered a resolution providing that those squares and streets in Dublin which have distinctively English names, should be gradually renamed, and that the new designations selected should be such as would present an epitome of Irish history, testify to the patriotism of the Irish people and give a faithful instead of a lying chronicle of the times. The lobby and galleries were crowded, and on the presentation of the resolution a scene of wild excitement ensued. The Tory members of the council, assisted by Orangemen in the galleries, attempted to laugh and cry down the resolution during its reading, but at its conclusion there was a counter demonstration of prolonged cheering which drowned the voices of the opposition. Councillor McDonald, in seconding the resolution, declared that it was a libel upon Irish history and a disgrace to Irish manhood for residents and visitors to encounter on the street corners of Ireland's fair capital such names as Spencer, York, Brunswick, Hanover, Nassau, Waterloo, Westmoreland, Albert, and Gloucester. Each of these names was greeted with hisses and groans by the Nationalists, the demonstration being especially vigorous at the names Spencer, Waterloo, and Albert. The Tory members were naturally much disgusted at the proceedings and characterized the proposition as ridiculous. They had, however, the prudence and good sense not to fall back on arguments of "loyalty" to prevent the naming of national and patriotic memories to every street corner in old Dublin. To have made an appeal to the loyal sentiments of the Council would have only made matters worse. As it was, the opponents of the change were listened to with impatience, and their efforts to impede the onward march of the people were thoroughly vain. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 28 to 13, or over two to one.

**THE FEDERAL FINANCES.**

The finances of the Dominion are apparently in a healthy and satisfactory condition. For the fiscal year of 1883-84 ending 30th June last, the Federal Government has paid its way and has besides been able to put away a little for a rainy day. The statement of the revenue and expenditure for the year is

not, however, as favorable as we have been accustomed to during the past few years. The surplus is not so large, while the expenses have considerably increased. As compared with the previous year the receipts and expenditure for 1884 were as follows:		
	1882-83	1883-84
Customs	\$23,008,833	20,026,890
Excise	16,280,116	5,458,209
Other sources	6,524,951	16,455,390
Total consolidated revenue	\$35,794,650	\$31,950,579
Dominion lands	1,009,019	851,636
	\$36,803,669	\$32,802,215
Expenditure	28,730,157	31,185,342

Surplus \$ 8,073,512 \$ 1,718,873

Last year there was unlimited gratifying because the Government taxed the people to the extent of eight millions and over, which were not needed for the administration of public affairs. It was held, and rightly so, that a surplus of eight millions over and above all expenses was too much to extract from a country with about four millions of a population. Large and unnecessary surpluses constitute a dangerous instrument in the hands of any government; this has been amply demonstrated in the case of the Republican administration of the United States. The rottenness and corruption of the Republican party are to be traced to the fact that surpluses of unprecedented amounts furnished them a pretext and an occasion to squander the public funds and to make appropriations, which were as dishonest as they were extravagant. To avoid these dangers in Canada it was well that an endeavor was made by the Government and that business circumstances have conspired to keep the national revenue within proper limits. The Canadian people will not begrudge any reasonable excess such as has been attained this year. If care is to be exercised in the manner of keeping down the revenue, greater care is required in the manner of spending it. It will be noticed that there is a very marked increase in the expenditure of 1884 over that of the previous year. From the condensed financial statement it appears that the greater portion of this increase is due to the fact that the Government has been pushing its public works and that the money has been expended on permanent improvements such as canals, harbors, public buildings, etc. The increased service in other departments also called for a larger expenditure than usual, such as in the postal, the militia, the fishery and immigration departments. Under these circumstances the increase in the expenditure is justifiable and leaves no room for dissatisfaction. The financial statement, on the whole, is one that is confirmatory of the prudence of the Government policy, and one to which no radical exception can be taken.

**THE GAZETTES HONEST OPINION.**

We are sure our readers will peruse with pleasure the following remarkable leading article from our esteemed contemporary, the *Gazette* of the 9th instant. It is so different from what we are accustomed to read about "British Rule" in Ireland; it is so fair, so exhaustive, and above all so *apropos* just now, that, with the exception of a few words (making the remarks to read as if on Ireland instead of Russia) we give it *in extenso*:—

In a few months it will be three years since the terrible tragedy of the Phoenix Park. Under the circumstances, resentment against the assassins was natural, and it was only just that they should be brought to trial and, on conviction, punished for so heinous a crime. But that duty to society, the state and the law of the land discharged, it might reasonably have been expected that the new Lord Lieutenant and his counsellors would carefully and impartially investigate the reasons of the persistent antagonism to authority which prevailed in the Kingdom and, if the inquiry revealed any grave defects in the existing regime and the administration of affairs, that the necessary amendments would be applied. For a time Earl Spencer gave some signs of a desire to reform obvious abuses in the system of government and to alleviate those burdens of autocratic rule which pressed so heavily on certain classes of his subjects and against which even loyal and moderate men protested. But among his advisers there was a majority in favor of the view that, in the actual condition of Ireland, a policy of repression was essential and that this own safety and the well-being of the state demanded increased severity in its application rather than any approach to the free methods of western civilization. The consequence was the continuance, in a fiercer spirit than before, of the bitter struggle between those who would throw off the hated yoke of despotism and those who would make that yoke resistless. For a time it seemed doubtful which party should triumph. The victory was practically an exile in his capital, a prisoner with absolute poverty in constant fear of implacable and sleepless foes who dogged his footsteps even to the luxurious recesses of his fortress palaces. But the contest was, after all, an unequal one. Though the invincibles inspired terror, it was only at the risk of their own lives, and many of them fell a sacrifice to the sanguinary eagerness with which they pursued their official enemies. Even now when travelling safeguards of the most comprehensive and costly character are requisite whenever he moves from place to place within or beyond the limits of Ireland. But the authorities have, though by resort to extraordinary measures, succeeded at last in putting a check on the proceedings of the conspirators. The policy of repression has, however, but the transient regime which, in the opinion of its upholders, made that policy necessary, has undergone no change. Whether the institution of needed reforms would have attained the same object and put an end to lawlessness by leaving it without excuse may be an open question. It is hardly likely that any reforms which the Castle Government could grant, without breaking entirely with old traditions, would satisfy the people; and, so deeming it virtually impracticable to conciliate them in that way, the authorities adopted the alternative of putting them down by force. In so doing they imposed coercion laws and restrictions on the liberty of the law-abiding as well as the evil-disposed and violent. Not only has no single burden been lifted from the shoulders of the much-enduring Irish people, but fresh demands have been made upon the patience of the intelligent, freedom-loving city communities.

In no respect is this more evidently or more

shamefully the case than with regard to the press. The persecution of the agents of modern civilization in Ireland during the past few years has been so persistent, irrational and pitiless that its quiet endurance by the victims might well be a matter of surprise to citizens of free countries. Suspensions, suppressions, fines, and all sorts of provoking and vexatious interference, have been the remorseless penalty paid for the attempt to spread intelligence and to widen the sphere of interest in public affairs. Thus by its suspension of good citizens and its unreasonable war against innocent free speech, the government creates the crime and tempts the criminal whose detection and punishment are such a drain on the treasury and such a cause of unrest to the empire.

**AN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.**

The Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers are now holding their annual meeting at Cowansville. It is a matter for sincere congratulation to notice the growing earnestness and devotion with which this and kindred associations enter upon the duties which they have voluntarily imposed upon themselves in the interests of our Canadian youth, and it is not a slight compensation to see that the public at large attach an ever-increasing importance to the labors of these conventions. An association of teachers is in many respects a more important and a more responsible body than even our Legislative Assemblies. The former prepare the foundations for our social, commercial and political fabric; they have the formation of the citizen in their hands; while the latter have only the regulation or his relations in life, which will be more of less effective according to the fundamental training of the child. In the words of its President, Hon. W. W. Lynch, the Association is a body distinguished as much by the learning, the zeal and the self-sacrificing spirit of its members as it is by its public usefulness and the important part it is called upon to play in connection with that great factor of national progress and prosperity—the education of the people. From an humble annual gathering of teachers interested in the advancement of the instruction of youth, the Association has grown and prospered, assuming the proportions of a great and permanent institution with its foundations laid deep in the sympathies and intelligent convictions of the community. At its annual sessions not only the teaching body, but all interested in the cause of education, meet to compare notes and to deliberate intelligently and exhaustively for the public good.

A very sensible and practical paper was read by Mr. George Howard, principal of Berthier academy. The subject treated was "School Discipline." If there is one thing more than another which is required in the training of youth, it is order in school and obedience to the teacher. All admit the necessity of discipline, but how to attain it is a question which troubles many a teacher. With discipline properly enforced the teacher's work is half done and the pupil's task becomes somewhat of a conscientious duty to him. It is impossible for a teacher to devote all his energies to imparting instruction, if the maintenance of order is his perpetual care and anxiety from the first to the last of the school hours. Disorder can be prevented by a system of close surveillance, but as Mr. Howard rightly remarks, this policy, carried to an extreme, taught pupils to lose faith in themselves, and deprived them of their manliness; it tended to make sneaks of the boys and girls; hypocrisy would take the place of straightforwardness, and they would grow up to be men and women who do not know when their honor is assailed. It also defeated one of the chief aims of teaching, namely, to discover faults for the purpose of correcting them. It would be better for the teacher, and more advantageous to the pupil, while conferring a lasting benefit on society, to cultivate a feeling of honor and self-respect among the pupils, for then a boy guilty of any offence would be afraid of incurring the censure of his fellows. We quite agree with Mr. Howard when he says that in the matter of punishment the severity of former times was to be deprecated; while the modern tendency to be too lax was equally injudicious. Corporal punishment was useful in certain cases, and the system of keeping in after hours, though violently opposed by injudicious parents, was of great value; one special objection to it was that the teacher himself was punished along with the offender. The best of all methods, however, to maintain order was to keep pupils busily and pleasantly engaged at all times. It is a great mistake to think that the duty of the teacher is confined to the expansion of the mind alone. It is only the other day that Mgr. Capel, a competent authority, deemed it advisable and necessary to condemn the high-pressure system of education which is now so much in vogue. He declared that the seeds of lunacy in many cases were first sown in the school room. It was a crime against nature to stimulate and unduly cultivate the intellectual faculties at the expense of the physical powers. One of the teachers caught up this note of warning and ally advocated adequate play in connection with school work. Besides learning lessons and writing exercises, healthful exercise is needed, so that the play grounds should be as well equipped as the class rooms. The teacher should join in the games of the pupils, and thus encourage the development of vigorous healthy bodies which would tend to make happier and better men and women.

**ATTACKING THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.**

The Toronto *Telegram* is an active enemy of the Separate School system, and never loses an opportunity to assail it, rain or shine. While the Hon. W. W. Lynch, President of the Association of Protestant Teachers in Quebec, was testifying, in open convention, to the liberality which the Catholic majority of this province showed towards the Protestant minority in the matter of edu-