

1896

9th

PIONEER

... AND ...

Historical Association

... OF THE ...

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

CANADA



ORGANIZED AT TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1888

PIONEER

Historical Association

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OFFICERS

Honorary President

Rev. Dr. Scadding

President

Rev. Canon Bull

Vice-Presidents

1st. W. H. Doel, J.P.

2nd. Rev. Dr. W. R. Parker

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Eli Crawford, Peel

F. J. French, Grenville

Judge Ardagh, Simcoe

W. Atkin, Elgin

G. H. Mills, Wentworth

Mrs. Curzon, Toronto

Rev. P. L. Spencer, Thorold

Miss Carnachan, Niagara

Treasurer

Wm. Rennie

Corresponding-Secretary

J. B. Reynolds, B.A.

Executive Committee

J. H. Land

D. B. Read

A. F. Hunter

Thos. Morphy

DELEGATES

York

Rev. Dr. Scadding

W. H. Doel, J.P.

Wm. Rennie

Simcoe

Rev. Dr. W. R. Parker

A. F. Hunter

Grenville

D. B. Read, Q.C.

Peel

Eli Crawford

Thos. Morphy

Wentworth

F. W. Fearman

Judge Muir

Lundy's Lane

Capt. Cruikshank

James Wilson

Thorold and Beavertams

Rev. P. L. Spencer

Elgin

W. Atkin

The Woman's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto

Mrs. S. A. Curzon

Miss M. A. FitzGibbon

Niagara

Miss Carnochan

Historical Section of Canadian Institute, Toronto

Dr. Canniff

J. G. Ridout

BY-LAWS

1. The President shall be, *ex-officio*, chairman of all meetings, ordinary and special, when he is present.
2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside, but in the absence of both, then the chairman of the Committee or other member of the Association as shall then be nominated by the members present, may preside, and said chairman shall, for the time, be clothed with all the powers of the chairman.
3. In case of two members rising at the same time to address the meeting, the presiding chairman shall decide who has the floor.
4. Any member addressing the meeting shall do so through the presiding chairman, and shall not occupy the floor more than fifteen minutes without permission.
5. At all meetings the chair is to be taken punctually at the hour appointed, and in case thirty minutes elapse without a quorum, the meeting may stand adjourned until such time as the members may name and appoint.
6. It will be the duty of the Secretary to keep the minutes of all meetings of the Association and read them at the next meeting, in order to their correction and confirmation; and to conduct all the correspondence of the Association. It will also be the duty of the Secretary to make a full annual report, at the regular or adjourned annual meeting, of the proceedings of the Association for the preceding year.
7. The Treasurer shall take charge of all funds and keep a correct account of the same, disbursing them under the direction of the Association, being prepared at any regular meeting with a statement of the finances and making an annual report at the regular or adjourned annual meeting.

CONSTITUTION

1st. This Association shall be called the "Pioneer and Historical Association of the Province of Ontario, Canada."

2nd. Its objects shall be to unite the various Pioneer and Historical Societies of the Province in one central head or organization, thereby the better to promote intercourse and union of all such societies, for the better preservation of historical and other records and memorials of the Province, for the forming of new societies and such purposes, and for the promoting and extending the influence and benefits thereof. Also, this Association shall publish an annual report, containing the names of all the members of each and every affiliated society, with such other matters as may be required, each such affiliated society to receive copies thereof.

3rd. Its membership shall consist of delegates from all the various Pioneer and Historical Societies of the Province, of such as are now in existence, and of those that may in the future be formed.

4th. The affairs of this Association shall be managed by a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five; all of whom shall be appointed from among the regular members of the Association. The officers being, *ex-officio*, members of the committee, all of whom shall hold office until their successors are regularly appointed.

5th. An annual general meeting of the Association shall be held at such place in Ontario as shall be appointed at each preceding annual or adjourned annual meeting, such annual meeting to be held on the first Wednesday in June in each and every year, to receive the annual reports of the Association, and taking proper action thereon; for the nomination and election of officers, the committee and two auditors, and to transact such other business as may be required. Five members to form a quorum; for the committee, three.

6th. It is not the intention of this Association to exercise any control in governing or directing any of the affiliated societies, or in any way to interfere in their private working; but in case any question is referred to this Association by any of the affiliated societies, then it will be competent for this Association to consider and decide upon any such question or reference.

7th. No portion of the Constitution or By-Laws of the Association may be altered, added to, or repealed, until approved of by two-thirds of the members present at the meeting; and for such proposed alteration, adding to, or

repeal, notice shall be given, and such requirements shall immediately be made, and alterations,

8th. Every member of the Association shall be liable for such society dues, one hundred dollars per annum, and payable to the society with interest.

9th. Recommendations shall not be made by members having no permission.

10th. A man upon a competent to

11th. No account be closed

12th. Every more than five this section of as follows, viz

Each and by one delegate this Association the appointment

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The President—Mrs. Curzon Mills, J. H. La Secretary.

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repeal, notice thereof shall be given to the Secretary in writing and signed by such requirer, at least one month before the said meeting ; and the Secretary shall immediately, on reception of said notice, send copies of such proposed alterations, adding to, or repeal, to each member of the Association.

8th. Each and every affiliated society shall pay into the funds of this Association an annual sum, as dues, of ten cents for each and every member of such society ; but when the number of members of such society exceeds one hundred, then no further annual dues, namely, than ten dollars per annum for such affiliated society, will be required ; said dues to be due and payable at each annual meeting, and if not paid, the delegates from such society will not have a vote until such arrears are paid.

9th. Honorary members not living in Ontario may be elected on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, but such honorary members shall not vote or hold office except as an auditor. Nor shall such honorary members have a voice in the regular business of the Association, except by permission.

10th. A special meeting of the Association may be called by the chairman upon a requisition signed by three members, which meeting shall be competent to entertain no business except such as it is called for.

11th. No subjects involving differences in religion or politics will on any account be considered proper for discussion.

12th. Each and every affiliated society may send to this Association not more than five delegates, but as soon as nine different societies are represented, this section of the Constitution will be null and void, and section 12 will read as follows, viz :

Each and every affiliated society will be represented in this Association by one delegate regularly appointed by such affiliated society, the Secretary of this Association being notified in writing by the Secretary of such society of the appointment, with name and address of same.

The Ninth Annual meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Association of the Province of Ontario was held on June 3rd, in the City Hall at Hamilton.

The President, Rev. Canon Bull took the chair. Other members present:—Mrs. Curzon, Miss FitzGibbon, Messrs. W. H. Doel, P. L. Spence, G. H. Mills, J. H. Land, Judge Ardagh, Judge Muir, Mr. Fearman, J. B. Reynolds, Secretary.

Among the visitors present were:—Mr. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., Mr. David Boyle, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mayor Tuckett, who heartily welcomed the Association, in a brief address, to the City of Hamilton ; Hon. Senator McInnes, and a number of prominent Hamilton ladies, members of the Woman's Branch of the Wentworth Society.

The minutes of the September meeting were read and adopted.

The Treasurer's report was read. Owing to the account book being delayed in its return from the auditors, the exact financial report was not rendered.

The applications of the Woman's Historical Society, of Toronto, and of the Niagara Historical Society were accepted.

A reference being made to the need of funds for carrying on the ordinary work of the Association, it was moved by Mr. Fearman, seconded by Mr. Doel, "That all affiliated societies be called on to contribute dues and arrears to the funds of the general Association." Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Curzon, seconded by Mr. Mills, "That each society be asked to contribute, in proportion to the number of members of each, a sum to meet immediate requirements." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Spencer, seconded by Mr. Mills, "That we apply to the Provincial Legislature for financial assistance in carrying on the work of the Association." Carried.

The following motion was then presented by Mr. Spencer, and seconded by Miss FitzGibbon. The motion was carried.

"That a committee, to be named by the President, be appointed to consider the feasibility of making a feature of the commemoration of the Discovery of the Continent of America the presentation of an address to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, expressing the satisfaction realized by her Canadian subjects in the knowledge of the fact that the discovery was made by a mariner sailing under the authority of her illustrious ancestor, King Henry VII, and in a ship that bore aloft the English flag; declaring sentiments of true and loyal devotion to the ancient British crown; stating the conviction that the people of this Dominion enjoy, under her Majesty's benign rule, the priceless blessings that are associated with civil and religious liberty, commercial prosperity, and intellectual enlightenment; and conveying earnest and sincere wishes that her reign, already prolonged beyond that of any of her royal predecessors, may by God's gracious providence be still further lengthened; this address to be signed by the men, women, and children of Canada of all ranks, stations, and colors, either promiscuously or otherwise as the matter may, after careful consideration, be determined; said committee to report before the close of this Convention.

Moved by Mr. Mills, seconded by Mr. Fearman, "That a resolution of congratulation to her Majesty, as defined in the previous motion, be drafted by Mrs. Curzon, Mrs. Pepps, and Mr. Howland." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fearman, seconded by Mr. Doel, and resolved, "That this Association heartily endorse the President's remarks that we should promote a better knowledge and appreciation of Canada and its resources in our public

school books, so as to foster a spirit of true patriotism becoming Canadians, as well as the President's suggestion of the erection of a Cairn in memory of the landing place of loyalists at Niagara on the Lake, shortly after the American revolution of 1776." Carried.

Moved by Wm. H. Doel, seconded by F. W. Fearman, and resolved,—
 "That this Association gladly endorses the suggestion of the Honorary President, Rev. Dr. Scadding in connection with the proposed Cabot celebration next year, 'that artists be urged to make historical sketches, such as Cabot's Head, lying between the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron,' as well as his suggestion in *re* the promotion of the erection of a monument in honor of the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe." Carried.

The following notice of motion was presented by Miss FitzGibbon, and seconded by J. B. Reynolds :—"That the Historical Association recommend an approach being made to the Government, or such authorities within whose jurisdiction the naming of new settlements, postoffices, or localities, lies, to induce them to retain the significant names given them either by the aboriginal races or earlier settlers, rather than name them after old-world cities and towns with which they can, either geographically, ethnologically, or through association, have no connection; and that, where no such names exist, one suitable and in accord with the natural features of the country, or the name of the township or county in which they are situated, should be chosen."

Moved by Mr. Howland, seconded by Hon. Senator MacInnes, "That a committee of three members of this meeting of associated Historical Societies of Ontario be appointed by the Executive Committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the Canadian Historical Exhibition on the subject of the names to be recommended as the members of the Commission to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario for the purpose of carrying into effect the Canadian Historical Exhibition of 1897." Carried.

It was decided that the next place of meeting should be Niagara-on-the-Lake, and that the time of meeting should be henceforth eleven o'clock, a.m.

The following officers were elected :—

Honorary President

Rev. Dr. Scadding

President

Rev. Canon Bull

Vice-Presidents

1st. W. H. Doel, J.P.

2nd. Rev. Dr. W. R. Parker

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Eli Crawford, Peel

F. J. French, Grenville

Judge Ardagh, Simcoe

W. Atkin, Elgin

G. H. Milis, Wentworth

Mrs. Curzon, Toronto

Rev. P. L. Spencer, Thorold

Miss Carnochan, Niagara

Treasurer

Wm. Rennie

Corresponding-Secretary

J. B. Reynolds, B.A.

Executive Committee

J. H. Land

A. F. Hunter

D. B. Read

Thos. Morphy

The following is the programme rendered :—

1. President's Address.....
2. "Cabot's Celebration,"
MISS FITZGIBBON
3. "The Head of the Lake,"
J. H. SMITH, ESQ.
4. "Final Struggle of France with England for the New World,"
REV. J. H. LONG
5. "Philosophy of Folk Lore,".....
DAVID BOYLE, ESQ.
6. "Patriotism in the Schools,".....
W. H. DAVIS, ESQ.

Three of these addresses were delivered, when the meeting adjourned until the evening. Senator MacInnes invited the members and visitors present to visit his grounds, Dundurn Park. The remainder of the afternoon was very pleasantly spent in strolling over the beautiful grounds, looking through the fine old castle, and enjoying the bountiful lunch provided by our generous entertainer. While looking through the castle, built eighty years ago, we mused regretfully upon the scarcity of Canadian fabrics built to withstand storm and decay,

“Cased in the unfeeling armor of old time,”

and upon our lack of that chastening sentimentalism that is inspired by associations with things ancient and venerable.

At the evening meeting the remainder of the program was rendered. The addresses are printed below, with the exception of those of Miss FitzGibbon and Mr. J. H. Smith. We regret exceedingly that Miss FitzGibbon and Mr. Smith could not furnish us with the manuscript of their addresses.



York Pioneer and Historical Society

Office Bearers, Elected 5th March, 1895.

President

Rev. Dr. Scadding

Vice-President

1st Wm. Rennie

2nd Eli Crawford

3rd D. B. Read, Q.C.

Treasurer

E. M. Morphy

Secretary

Robert Playter

Committee of Management

Captain D. F. Jessop, Chairman

Capt. J. McGann

Geo. Charlton

T. W. Anderson,

J. A. Scarlett

John Wilson

T. W. Elliott

Chas. McCaffry

W. H. Doel, J.P.

Thos. Taylor

Delegates to Provincial Association

Rev. Dr. Scadding

W. H. Doel, J.P.

Wm. Rennie

The average attendance of members at the monthly meetings during the past year was 24, being two monthly over last year's average. The number of deceased amounts to 11, and those who have joined us during the year are 25 in number.

It was announced at the May meeting that the Government had voted \$2,000 towards the erection of a monument in honor of the gallant officer who was the first Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General John Graves Simcoe. The annual excursion was a very enjoyable trip to Lorne Park, and members and their friends enjoyed a very pleasant outing. At the June meeting Mr. Chas. Durand gave a brief but most interesting address on his reminiscences of public life in Canada since 1820.

At the August meeting the President, Dr. Scadding, was formally presented with a gold-headed cane accompanied with an address, which he kindly acknowledged.

The log cabin book-shelf at the last Exhibition consisted of an early Pioneer's collection of books of travel, the result of tours made years ago. The meeting of the York Pioneers' Society in their Cabin on the grounds during the exhibition is always an interesting event, and Saturday's gathering was no exception.

Dr. Scadding's address was full of reference to past events, concluding with the expression of a wish that further memorials of early days of Canadian settlers might be gathered together for the instruction of further generations. A very interesting sketch was given by D. B. Read, being an account of the massacre of the Hurons on Georgian Bay by the Iroquois in 1649. The President exhibited a large sized wood cut engraving of the Coat-of-Arms granted to the Canada Co. in 1830.

Miss FitzGibbon gave an encouraging report of the Woman's Historical Society, and stated that they had reached the limit, 100 in number.

The President called upon the members to exert themselves to the utmost to render the great Cabot's celebration of 1897 a thorough success, in addition to the monument to be erected in honor of Governor Simcoe, the founder of the City of Toronto.



Simcoe County Pioneer and Historical Society

Organized November 6th, 1891

Officers for the Year 1896

Honorary President

Hon. J. R. Gowan

President

Judge J. A. Ardagh

Vice-Presidents

Judge W. F. A. Boys Dr. C. E. Jakeway Mr. G. H. Hale

Secretary

Mr. A. F. Hunter

Treasurer

Geo. Sneath, Esq.

Auditor

Mr. J. Darby

Executive Committee

F. F. P. Pepler, Q.C. Wm. H. Hewson, Esq.
Mr. Alex. Smith Mr. S. L. Soules

Delegates to Provincial Association

Rev. Dr. W. R. Parker Mr. A. F. Hunter

The work of the Society during the past year included, among other exercises, an excursion of permanent interest, on May 25th, 1896, to re-examine the traces of the Nine Mile Portage near the town of Barrie.

The proceedings and work of the Society are published in detail in the local press of the county.

Those eligible for membership must have attained the age of 21 years, and consist of (1) those who resided in the County of Simcoe prior to Confederation, July 1, 1867, or their descendants, who shall be known as Pioneers, and also (2) natives of the county, and (3) those who have been resident in the county for five years previous to their application for membership.

The membership fee has been fixed at 50 cents per annum.

Peel Pioneer Society, Brampton

Officers for the Year 1896.

President

Eli Crawford

Vice-Presidents

J. P. Hutten
Geo. Cheyne

John Ballentyne
Robert Lowel

Capt. I Blain

Secretary

Luther Cheyne

Treasurer

R. H. Hodgson

Executive Committee

Thos. Morphy
Geo. Corkett
John Smith

James Jackson
Jess Perry
N. V. Watson

The Peel Pioneer Society hold their annual meeting on the 2nd Thursday in January, and monthly meetings on the 2nd Thurseay in each month, at the hour of 2 p.m., in the office of the Peel Farmers' Insurance Co.

This Society was organized November 12th, 1887, average attendance for the past year 12.

Several interesting papers have been read at our monthly meetings during the past year.

The initiation fee is 50c., and 25c. per year for annual dues thereafter, which entitles each member to a copy of all printed matter issued by the Society during the year.

Lundy's Lane Historical Society

Organized in 1887; Anniversary July 25th.

Officers for the Year 1896

President

Rev. Canon Bull

Vice-Presidents

John A. Law

George Henderson

Secretary-Treasurer

James Wilson, C.E.

Corresponding-Secretary

Ven. Archdeacon Houston, M.A.

Board of Management

Abel Land

H. C. Symmes, C.E.

J. G. Robertson

James A. Lowell, M.P.

Dr. H. Cook

Chester Misener

James C. Hull

Capt. Cruikshank and James Wilson, C.E., were elected delegates to the Provincial Historical Association of Ontario. Ven. Archdeacon Houston and Abel Land, substitutes. Capt. Cruikshank also was re-elected delegate to the Royal Society of Canada.

The Society dates back to August, 1887, and from that time to the present the Society has received in donations \$590; sales of stock, \$263; membership fees, \$268; sundries, \$168, and collections, \$41; a total of \$1,330. The expenditure covering the same period has been as follows:—Printing, \$750; cost of re-interments, \$188; cleaning grounds, etc., \$360, a total of \$1,298. It will thus be seen that this Society has actually expended an average of nearly \$200 a year towards praiseworthy objects.

The Society deplores the recent death of John A. Orchard, Esq., a very zealous member.

The following is a list of publications issued by

LUNDY'S LANE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY CAPT. E. CRUIKSHANK, FORT ERIE, ONT.

The Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1814, pp. 50 (3rd Edition, 1895, greatly improved, with Map).....	\$ 0 25
The Battle of Queenston Heights, pp. 46 (2nd Edition, 1891).....	0 25
The Fight in the Beechwoods, pp. 32 (2nd Edition with map and photo 1895).....	0 25
The Story of Butler's Rangers, pp. 114, 1893	0 30
Drummond's Winter Campaign, pp. 30, 1895.....	0 15

BY MRS. S. A. CURZON, TORONTO.

The Story of Laura Secord (1813) pp. 15, 1891.....	0 10
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BY WM. KIRBY, F.R.S.C., NIAGARA.

The Servos Family, (1726 to 1812)	0 10
Memento of the unveiling of the Monument on Lundy's Lane, July 25th, 1895. A Dedicatory Ode, 14 lines.....	0 5
The Annals of Niagara or the History of the Peninsula for over 300 years. About 200 pages with map. This is a very valuable work, which is in course of publication, and will be issued early in the summer.	

BY REV. JOHN BURNS.

A Loyal Sermon of 1814, preached in Stamford, near Lundy's Lane pp. 12, 1892.....	0 10
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BY JANET CARNOCHAN, NIAGARA.

Niagara, 100 years ago, pp. 38, 1892	0 25
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BY REV. E. J. FESSENDEN, WATERDOWN.

A Centenary Study, pp. 26, 1892..... 0 25

—ALSO—

Brief Account of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1814, by Sir R. H. Bonnycastle, Knight.

Accounts of Re-interments of Remains of Soldiers of 1812, found in 1891 and 1893, respectively, with Addresses on each occasion.

Laura Secord of 1813. Photogravure, with brief sketch.

An appeal to Public and High Schools ; Monument Fund ; Laura Secord.

For copies of any of the above Publications apply (with remittance) to James Wilson, C. E., Secretary-Treasurer L. L. H. S., Niagara Falls South, Ont.

Subscriptions also, to the L. L. H. S., or any of its objects, can be made payable to the Secretary-Treasurer.

The payment of \$1.00 entitles to membership in the Society and to all the publications as issued. The Society confidently appeals to all patriotic Canadians for their moral and material assistance in furthering the aims of the Society.

The Society begs to add that the Dominion Parliament last year erected a worthy monument in memory of the brave men who fell defending their country at Lundy' Lane, July 25, 1814. There is a vault beneath the monument wherein are already placed the mortal remains of fourteen British soldiers who fell on that day and were buried in distant private grounds. They were discovered by laborers at work.

Thorold and Beaverdams Historical Society

Honorary President

Capt. James

President

Rev. P. L. Spencer

Vice-Presidents

John H. Thompson

Mrs. Jas. Munro

Secretary-Treasurer

A. W. Reavley, B.A.

Corresponding Secretary

Miss Amy Ball

Historian

Mrs. Jas. Munro

The Society has a membership of thirty-two.

On June 24, 1895, a celebration was held on the site of the Battle of Beaverdams. A number of meetings were held during the year. Preparations for the celebration of the victory are now in progress, and a number of distinguished speakers have promised their services.



Elgin Historical Society

The past year has borne fruit with us in important historical work. Since our last report the first volume of our transactions has appeared entitled "Historical Sketches of the County of Elgin." This consists of three general sketches of our history under the sub-titles :—

(a) "The Country of the Neutrals," being a history of exploration from Champlain to Talbot, by James H. Coyne, B.A.

(b) "The Talbot Settlement," being a sketch of its founder, and his plan of settlement, by C. O. Ermatinger, Q.C., Junior Judge of the County of Elgin.

(c) "The Development of the County of Elgin," being a municipal history, by K. W. McKay, County Clerk.

The articles are accompanied by reprints of Galinee's map of 1670, and of the map of the County of Elgin, portraits of the Hon. Thomas Talbot, founder of the settlement, and Thomas Locker, first Warden of the County, and by other historical memoranda.

The cost of printing and binding was generously defrayed by the County Council, whose example may well be followed by others throughout the Province and Dominion.

After the publication of the general history it was considered advisable by the Council of the Institute to publish short histories of sections of the County, so as to preserve as complete a record of the pioneers as is practicable. With a public spirit and liberality worthy of emulation, Mr. James S. Brierley, editor and proprietor of the *St. Thomas Evening Journal*, at once proposed to the Society, to present prizes at his expense for the best local histories, a silver medal for each School Section, (more than 100 in number) and a gold medal for each Township. The prizes are awarded by the Council of the Institute, and the papers published in Mr. Brierley's newspaper. Mr. Brierley has added to the Institute's obligation by printing off in book form a number of copies of each paper for the use of the Institute. The papers are illustrated by a large number of portraits of the pioneers and early settlers, and outline maps of early settlements. More than 70 papers have already been sent in, a large number have already appeared in print, and sufficient will be forthcoming to furnish an interesting article weekly for two or three years to come. When completed and bound in book form, these papers will form a most valuable collection of material for future historians.

A number of leading officials of the County have taken a prominent part in the Institute's work. Its successive Presidents, Mr. James H. Coyne, B.A.,

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Registrar ; C. O. Ermatinger, Q.C., Junior Judge ; K. W. McKay, County Clerk, and W. Atkin, Inspector of Schools, have exerted themselves to popularize the study of the early records, with the result that the County Council, the Public School Teachers, and the Pupils, are very extensively interested and the general public are taking an increasing interest from year to year in the objects of the Institute.

Mr. Atkin, the President, in his official visits to the School Sections, is zealous and active in stimulating the teachers and students to collect and record the reminiscences of the early settlers, before it is too late.

The attention of the officers of the Institute being largely engrossed with these local histories, during the past year only one paper was read by a member of the Institute, "The First Exploration of Lake Erie," being a topographical paper on Galinee and Dollier de Casson's route along the north shore in 1669-70, identifying the important places mentioned by the former in his narrative, by James H. Coyne, B.A.

The officers of the Institute for the year 1896 7, are as follows:—

President

W. Atkin, Inspector of Schools

Vice-President

J. A. Bell, County and City Engineer

Secretary-Treasurer

W. H. Murch

Curator and Librarian

J. W. Stewart

Editor

Judge Ermatinger

Council

James H. Coyne, B.A.

K. W. McKay

M. A. Gilbert

M. D. Carder

Judge Hughes

J. S. Brierley

J. Wilkinson

Dr. H. H. Way

The first pioneer in the County of Elgin having settled in Aldborough in 1796, it is proposed to commemorate the event in a suitable manner.

The Women's Historical Society, of Toronto

Officers

Honorary President

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of the Lt.-Governor of Ontario

President

Mrs. S. A. Curzon

Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Forsyth Grant

Mrs. James Bain

Treasurer

Miss C. N. Merritt

Secretary

Miss FitzGibbon

Executive Committee

Mrs. Morrison

Mrs. W. Cummings

Mrs. Walton

Mrs. Edward Leigh

Miss Board

Miss Mickle

This Society is of recent formation. A resolution was moved by D. B. Read, Q.C., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Scadding, and passed at the last meeting of the Provincial and Pioneer Association held in Toronto, on September 5th, 1895, by which Mrs. S. A. Curzon and Miss Mary Agnes FitzGibbon, being honorary members of the Association, were appointed a committee to form a Women's Canadian Historical Society, said Society to be in affiliation with, and having the authorization of, the Provincial and Pioneer Historical Association of Ontario, but in all respects to be a separate and distinct Society with power to form its own constitution, by-laws, &c.

In pursuance of this resolution Miss FitzGibbon addressed herself to thirty Toronto women, members or representatives by name or descent of families long resident in the city, requesting their attendance at a meeting to be held on November 19th, 1895.

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Twenty-nine responded, expressing sympathy with and interest in the project. Of these seventeen attended the meeting. Officers were appointed, the aims and objects of the Society ably demonstrated by Mrs. S. A. Curzon and at a subsequent meeting a constitution and by-laws submitted and adopted.

The date of the annual meeting for the election of officers and other business was fixed for November 16th, the late Col. James FitzGibbon's birthday, in recognition of the services rendered to Canada and Toronto, during the first half of the present century by that officer.

The following preamble of the constitution adopted by the Society explains its aims and objects :—

“The rapidly rising status of Canada among the nations of the world, that a unity of national purpose and a high ideal of loyalty and patriotism in her people will alone sustain her in such high position ; that to this end a thorough acquaintance by her people, both native and immigrant with her heroic past is of the first importance. That her history, literature and archives, her poetry and art, are yearly becoming more valuable in affording the necessary knowledge ; that an intelligent and self-respecting national pride in Canadian literature needs to be awakened and encouraged ; that the value of documents, records and relics, both public and private as notes in the history of a people is not generally realized, and that the collection of them is most important.

Papers of incorporation were presented to the Society on February 14th, 1896, by T. H. Ball, Esq., Barrister, of Toronto.

The motto, “Deeds Speak,” was chosen as that of the Society, taken from a Banner worked by Toronto women in 1812, and still preserved; and at the first regular meeting of the Society Miss FitzGibbon read the story of the banner in justification of her choice of the motto.

This story is published as Transaction No. 1, of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto. The Society now has a membership of upwards of 125. An honorary membership—which is complementary only,—of 34, including some of the most prominent writers and historians in the Dominion, all of whom have expressed their interest in, and desire to aid the Society in every way in their power.

The Council of the Canadian Institute have hitherto kindly given the Society the use of a room in which to hold their meetings. Arrangements are likely to be made by which the Society may acquire rooms in which the records and relics given them may be preserved in safety.

The Society proposes to take an active part in the Cabot Celebration and Historical Exhibition to be held in Toronto in the summer of 1897, and will ask the co-operation of all other Historical Societies in affiliation with the Provincial and Pioneer Historical Association.

The Society has held six regular meetings and one open meeting during the session of 1895-6. The last meeting to be held on June 6th.

At the regular meetings papers were read by the President, Miss S. A. Curzon, Miss Carnochan, Miss Bink, Miss FitzGibbon. An address on the Cabot Celebration was given by Mr. O. A. Howland, M.P.P. At the open meeting a paper was read by Mrs. Edgar, and the Society were also honored by speeches from His Honor, the Lt.-Governor of Ontario, G. R. Parkin, LL.D., Principal of Upper Canada College, and the Hon. Y. B. Robinson.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution authorizing its formation, and of Article VII, Section 2, of the Constitution, submitted to and passed by the members, the Society has federated with the Toronto Local Council of Women of Canada, but being as yet only a single Society, is not eligible to join or be represented at the National Council of the Women of Canada.

The interest shown in the work of the Society, the reception it has met with and the measure of success that has attended its efforts in so short a period as that of its existence is most encouraging, and its formation under the authority and prestige of the Provincial and Pioneer Association will, we are confident, be productive of good work in arousing an interest in the study of Canadian history, and a patriotic national pride in the literature and art of the Dominion.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Secretary,

MARY AGNES FITZGIBBON.



Niagara Historical Society, 1896

Ducit Amor Patrie.

Celebration on 17th Sept. ; Annual Meeting on 13th Oct.

President

Miss Carnochan

Vice-President

H. Pafford, Esq.

Secretary

Alf. Ball, Esq.

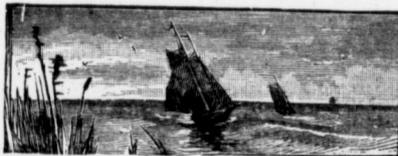
Treasurer

Mrs. A. Servos

Committee

Rev. J. C. Garrett
J. D. Servos

W. F. Seymour
W. McClelland



Wentworth Pioneer and historical Society

Organized January, 1889

Officers for 1896

President

George H. Mills

Vice-Presidents

F. W. Fearman

Judge Muir

Secretary-Treasurer

J. H. Land

Corresponding-Secretary

Justus Griffin

Executive Council

Hon. D. MacInnes
F. M. Carpenter, M.P.
W. F. Burton
Adam Brown

Alex. McKay, M.P.
Hon. J. M. Gibson
Rev. Mr. Fessenden
John Pottinger

H. McLaren

In presenting this eighth report we cannot forbear expressing some regret that so many matters have interfered with the regular work of the Society. While the progress made is of a lasting character, and such as would remain even if this society ceased to exist, still there is room for so much more, so much remains to be done, in order to make the work even approximately complete in our own County, that no effort should be spared to get our members to keep the subject of our history ever before them. I mean the majority of our members, for there are some who are devoting a large portion of their time to the collection of information about, and relics of, the early days of Wentworth, while some zealous searches outside of Societies, are also collecting and preserving history.

Although our first attempt to secure the co-operation of the descendants of the old families throughout the County partially failed, it appears to me that better results should follow a second attempt at this time, and I would venture to recommend the subject to the consideration of the new Executive.

The Grand Historical Encampment, projected and carried out successfully by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Society, must have had a powerful influence on all who attended it, and from opinions expressed relative to the exhibition in the "Log Cabin," it would be a much easier matter to secure information and mementoes now than before this splendid and successful effort was made.

It is only fair to say that one reason for the comparative inaction of the Executive, has been the want of any proper place for the preservation of the articles and documents that have been, and might be, offered. But now that the ladies have secured so handsome a nucleus for a fund for this purpose, there should be a reasonable hope for the erection of the required building.

The only paper read during the year was read by the Rev. E. J. Fessenden, and might well stand alone, such a gem it was, replete with facts clothed in graphic and poetic language.

An honor has been conferred on this Society by the adoption of a Past Vice-President, into the tribe of "Tuscaroras" or "Fire Keepers" of the Six Nations Indians, Mrs. J. R. Holden having this honor conferred on her by virtue of office with us.

The ceremony took place at the Council House, Oshweeken, in February last.

A suggestion has been offered that it might be possible to arrange for an Indian Encampment, on the historic ground at Dundurn in the late summer. It would certainly prove attractive and remunerative, and is, I think, well worthy of consideration.

The Provisional Committee having charge of the Cabot Celebration, has been actively at work, and our Executive, in response to its request, secured subscriptions to its charter stock, from a number of our citizens.

The 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, which was recruited in Canada in 1857, was subsequently disbanded, its men drafted into other regiments, and the very name changed. An effort is now being made to induce the Home Government to restore the name, motto and badge, and establish a Depot in Canada, and at the request of the committee having the matter in charge, a petition was signed by our officers on behalf of the Society, and the names of a large number of our leading citizens were secured also.

The Royal Society of Canada at its meeting in May, was furnished with the usual report of the proceedings of our Society for the year, and the Hon. D. McInnes was appointed to represent it here.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Historical Association with which this Society is affiliated, is so recent an event that I need only refer to it in the briefest terms. The Executive Council secured the rooms of the Board of Education, in the City Hall for its use, and Hon. D. McInness was kind enough to entertain the delegates at tea in his beautiful and historic grounds. The papers read were of a very high order of merit and of very great value.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Dominion Archivist, Douglass Brymner, for a copy of his report on the Archives, for 1894, also to Dr. Bourinot, for the report of the Royal Society for 1895, and also for the parliamentary Blue Books and papers, as well as the Debates and proceedings of the House of Commons, and Senate of Canada.

We have to mourn the loss of a valued member of the Society, in the person of the late Rev. E. J. Fessenden, Rector of Ancaster, who died after a short illness, in January last. We have to thank Mr. Thomas Burrows for a portrait of General Wolfe.



Grenville Pioneer and Historical Society

Organized May 30th, 1891

Officers for 1896

President

F. J. French, Q.C.

Vice-Presidents

H. A. Fraser

E. H. Whitmarsh

Secretary-Treasurer

F. A. Knapp

Delegate to Provincial Association

D. B. Read, Q.C.



Provincial Pioneers and Historical Association of Ontario

The Presidential Annual Address, 1896

Members and Friends :—

It is with a lively pleasure that I greet you in convention in the city of Hamilton this year. Hitherto the meetings of the Association have been limited to two places—Toronto and Brampton. Naturally so. The only historical societies in Ontario, for several years, were organized and held in those places, representing the counties of York and Peel respectively. Their Presidents' names, the Rev. Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, and Eli Crawford, Esq., of Brampton, are therefore worthy of all the honor we can bestow upon them. Twenty-seven years ago Dr. Scadding was president of the York Pioneers, and still holds that office. Within the last ten years other societies have sprung up, and many able writers have been inspired to follow his good example in historical literature. This Association of Historical Societies was organized in 1888, in Toronto, under his presidency, for the purpose of "promoting intercourse and united action of such societies, for the better preservation of historical and other records and memorials of the province, for the forming of new societies, and promoting and extending the influence and benefits thereof." (Constitution, 2d paragraph.)

In coming to Hamilton at this time for the annual meeting of the association we do well, for here too, in the county of Wentworth, of which it is the chief town, we find, as in York and Peel, extensive ground rich in history and sacred in memory since 1783. Four societies are here working on historical and kindred lines with loyal and patriotic interest—the Hamilton association, the Wentworth historical society, the Women's branch of the same, and the Canadian club.

It is inspiring to know that here we are standing on the ground where "The Men of Gore" rallied in 1837, awaiting marching orders to assist their brothers-in-arms of York and Peel against a rebellious clan attempting to destroy life and property in Toronto, and again to repel the same foe at Navy Island. Is it not indeed well that representatives of the good old stock of the Home and Gore districts should meet together and join hands here to-day in pious memory of the loyal militia of 1837? It is inspiring to know that here we are standing in the immediate neighborhood of Burlington Heights and

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Stoney Creek of 1813 fame, and Wellington Square, where Joseph Brant (Thayendanaga) lived a while and died in 1807; whose son John led the Mohawks at Queenston in 1812. Burlington Bay, 230 years ago, was the great crossing place of the Western Iroquois, as being the nearest way home after their terrible conflicts with the Hurons and Ojibways.

We are also treading in the district where many faithful United Empire loyalists began to settle in 1783:—Robert Land, Capt. John Smith, Beasley, Robert and John Lottridge, Depew and others: and shortly afterwards came Hughson, Servos, Secord, W. Case, Rousseaux, Carpenter, Aikman, Springer, Nelles, Pettit, Conkle, Chisholm, Hamilton, Mills, Hess, Ryckman, Showers, Morden, Marlatt, Bradt, Huffman, Hammil, Rymal, Choate, and many more. Time fails me to mention all, or to say more than this:—that the early settlers, from 1783 to 1810, laid solid foundations of this new, happy and prosperous Gore district, and left goodly heritages to succeeding generations. Others did the same good work, in the same period, throughout what is now the fair Province of Ontario.

But some one may wish to ask, What did the U. E. loyalists forsake in 1783? Let a distinguished writer of the United States, a member of a noted Whig family, give answer to this enquiry (Samuel Adams Hosmer, page 275):—"The estates of the Tories were among the fairest; their stately mansions stood on the sightliest hill-brows; the richest and best tilled lands were their farms; the long avenue, the broad lawn, the trim hedge about the gardens, servants, plate, pictures—the varied circumstances external and internal of dignified and generous housekeeping—for the most part these things were at the homes of the Tories. They loved beauty, dignity, and refinement."

These are the words of no partizan of theirs. Such were the men, we are told, who formed the nucleus of a settlement in this western country and the Maritime provinces of British America. Nearly all the loyalists who reached Canada were in a destitute state, and were maintained by the British Government until able to provide for themselves.

Biography is history. The field of Canadian biography is almost untouched. The omission is a sad loss to the young people of this country. Pages should be written, including such names as Sir William Johnson, Col. Butler, Colonel Claus, David Secord, John Whitmore, Servos family, Robert Land, Thomas Choate, George Chisholm, Col. W. J. Kerr.

We cannot be unmindful of certain others who were refugee loyalists in 1783. I mean the Indians of the Six Nations, whose descendants are with us in Ontario to this day. They are our fellow-subjects, as loyal as people can be. Their history has not yet been fully written. We have not had it made known in our school books—or in other volumes sufficiently—that mainly to the Red Indians of the Six Nations is due the preservation of this country to

the crown of Great Britain. A book of much interest, containing documents hitherto unpublished, bearing largely upon the history of Canadian Indians, by William Kirby, Esq., F.R.S.C., of Niagara, we have recently heard, will shortly be issued. This new work will give answer to the question, What did the Six Nations Indians forsake when they too left their lands in the Mohawk valley in 1783 for new hunting grounds in this part of Canada?

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

This reference to United Empire loyalists, the first settlers of the Niagara peninsula and westward, leads me to think much of Niagara as a most memorable landing-place, where they crossed the river from the old fort opposite, having endured labors, dangers and privations in their forced journeys to seek new homes in this western country. That landing-place I regard as sacred ground, more so than any Plymouth Rock. There they witnessed a good confession of "the fear of God, honor to the king, and love of country;" there they made known their requests to God, by prayer with supplications and thanksgivings for present safety and hope for their future in a forest land.

Ongiara (now Niagara) became the welcome landing-place of several hundreds of loyal refugees—red and white—to the peninsula and further west, where they founded new settlements, henceforth to be called British American or Canadian, with the flag of the old Red Cross over them. At Ongiara (Niagara) Indian Councils of gravest import had been held for several generations. There, in 1764, Sir William Johnson obtained a satisfactory treaty with the representatives of all the principal tribes which occupied the territory between the St. Lawrence and the upper Mississippi. At the same time and place the Hurons ceded to the King the country on both sides of the Detroit river from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair; there the Senecas also ceded a strip of land four miles wide on either side of the Niagara river, for the king's use alone. And ever since, to this day, the history of the Six Nations has been a history of honor to them in Ontario.

I would, therefore, strongly recommend the erection of a cairn or an obelisk—in memoriam—to mark the place of Indian councils and great landing-place of Niagara, with a suitable inscription thereon. What can be done to promote this suggestion? I know Niagara and the old landing-place very well; it is well suited as a site for the erection of such memorial.

MUNICIPAL OR LOCAL HISTORIES.

Since the meeting of the association in September last, in Toronto, the form of circular then adopted *re* Municipal Histories has been issued and sent to the wardens and reeves of each county of Ontario, as well as to friends who might take active interest in the matter. We have great hope of success,

and that a few hundred volumes of local histories will be shortly forthcoming. Much credit is due to Andrew Boyle, Esq., Archaeologist Canadian Institute, Toronto, in drafting the circular of appeal, so clear and full in detail, explaining to the municipal authorities how best to proceed with the work of writing and publishing local histories, respectively; for, now that the first hundred years of our existence as a province have passed, it is important that reliable records should be published relating to the country, its early settlement, growth and present condition, sociologically, industrially, ecclesiastically and educationally.

I heartily endorse this quotation:—"It is extremely desirable that as descendants of the early settlers, as natives of Canada, and citizens of the greatest empire the world has ever seen, the people of this country to-day should be in full possession of all available information relating to the growth and development of the neighborhood in which their lot has been cast. It is to a large extent by such means that we may hope to inculcate *intelligently* the duties pertaining to the domestic affections, to probity of character in public capacities and in private life, to respect for authority, and to love for our common country, the absence of any or all of which virtues inevitably tends to national decay." (Paragraph 6 of circular.)

The history of this country for a hundred years, and of all Canada, is remarkable and instructive. Doubtless, as in other countries, critical periods, crises and turning points have occurred affecting the public weal, but viewing this and other British colonies at the present time, they are alike well-to-do and prosperous, loyal, peaceable and steadfast one to another, and steadfast to the safety and integrity of the crown and empire. The parliaments of Australia and Canada have recently spoken out on this point.

"Canadians," says Judge Fields, of the United States supreme court, recently, "have a right to be proud of their country. There is none richer in possibilities and resources.....Greatness will come in time. It always does where England plants her foot; and that not because of her might, but for a nobler reason. Wherever England plants her flag she at once establishes order; she makes laws; she protects life; she protects property. That is the secret of the British empire—that it stands for order."

This testimony is quite correct. Corrupt as the world now is, a British subject of any color or clime may well be thankful for the protection, for the civil and religious liberty he enjoys, esteeming it as a wonderful providence to him as a Briton, and above other people.

Who would have believed it twenty years ago, that the heart of Africa, whence flow its fertilizing arteries of fresh water, would now be a part of christendom as to religion, and within the British empire as to politics? Until her flag was planted there, murders were perennial, tribal fights and the slave trade the constant practice.

"Six years ago Uganda was a desolation, a scene of savage butchery and bloodshed ; now peace and order reign," writes Bishop Tucker, this year.

The whole world—politically, socially, commercially and religiously—is profoundly interested in the freedom, prosperity and greatness of the British empire. Its downfall or break-up would produce results in some sense far more disastrous than the fall of the old Roman empire.

Happily for Great and Greater Britain, there is almost perfect unity of sentiment and conviction upon this matter in Great Britain, in the colonies and large dependencies. This bond of British kinship is strong and potent ; it is an important factor which, we believe, is destined to play an important part, under Divine Providence, in the evolution of the whole race.

Is it not remarkable that this bond of Canadian kinship to the Mother Land needs no standing army of British regulars to sustain it ? No regular soldier is to be found in the country, except a small force at the garrison of Halifax and a very few marines at Esquimault, B.C., who are sustained at Canada's sole expense. These points are nearly 4,000 miles apart—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Canada does not cost the Mother Land a single dollar for any purpose whatever, either civil, military or naval. The bond of kinship lies in the hearts of Canadian people, ready as of old to defend their country and to preserve the unity of the empire.

THE DISCOVERY OF CANADA IN 1497.

It is with deep interest that I now refer you to this subject and the proposed celebration of the 400th anniversary next year in this and the maritime provinces. It will be the aim of this association heartily to co-operate with O. A. Howland, M.P.P., president, and the committee who have set their hands to carry out this large enterprise to a successful issue in Ontario. We cannot sufficiently estimate the importance and intense significance of the proposed celebration. It is a subject requiring devout attention. The great British Association of England will be largely represented on the occasion, and will lend its influence and give importance to the proceedings.

Trace for a moment or two, in your imagination, the pages of the history of Canada and present United States from the memorable 24th of June, 1497, when the elder Cabot first reached the mainland of America, and observe the periods of time to this 400th year. Let me first admit that all honor is due to the memory of Christopher Columbus, who, under the private patronage of Queen Isabella of Spain, undertook a voyage of discovery in 1494, and reached one or more West Indian islands, claiming them for Spain. But it was Henry VII. of England who, although disappointed by Columbus, gave a royal commission to John Cabot, which resulted in the discovery of Labrador and Newfoundland, and in the following year of the whole North American coast line,

from the Arctic circle to Chesapeake Bay. It is evident to everyone that as the colonization of North America by England was based on the prior claims and rights arising from this discovery, so both Canada and the United States trace back to the Cabots, the father and sons, of Bristol, England, regarding them as the discoverers of the mainland of America, and not Columbus.

An eminent writer of the United States, Bishop Perry, has remarked upon that period:—"Well was it for the future of our land that on the first voyage of Columbus the westerly course which he had taken from the start was changed to a south-westerly direction, when his little fleet was within a few hours of reaching the Florida or Carolina shores. God in His wise Providence, we may well believe, caused the deflection of the helms of the caravels of Columbus from their westward course, that our discovery might be by other hands than those soon to be deeply imbrued in the blood of the simple aborigines of the islands of the sea. God in His Providence willed that our civilization should be that of the robust Anglo-Saxon, the dauntless Briton, rather than that of the effeminate Spanish type."

In a "Discourse of Western Planting," a closely-reasoned State paper of 1584, prepared by Prebendary Hakluyt of Westminster, at the request of Lord Raleigh, it is asserted that the first object in England's view in the "western planting" was "the seeking the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, and not filthy lucre nor vain ostentation."

The history of Cortes, Menendez and Juan Ponce de Leon, Spanish adventurers to Florida and Mexico from 1512 to 1565, is not pleasant reading. They thirsted for glory and gold. Their valor was mingled with the rapacity of pirates.

PATRIOTISM IN SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

This important subject, I am very happy to say, is now urged on all sides of us in the Dominion. At teachers' conventions in Ontario papers are frequently read, and resolutions passed, indicating that more attention should be given to the spirit of patriotism in books of geography and history. So in Welland county, last September, by Principal Reaveley of Thorold high school; so also in Wentworth, last February, when Principal W. H. Davis, of Victoria school, Hamilton, spoke well and wisely at the annual convention of public school teachers of the county. Commenting upon the proceedings of that convention, one of the Hamilton papers remarked upon Mr Davis' excellent address:—"By all means let patriotism be stimulated in the children of the public schools. And the best way to do it is to teach them Canadian and British history—not as it is now taught, by obliging them to learn by heart a few dates and names and events, but by clothing the dry bones of history with narrative which will interest them. A good history of Canada for use in schools does not exist. It is needed."

On behalf of this association I feel I may very safely say, we heartily concur with these words. That we can do much more through our school books than we are doing to disseminate a better knowledge and appreciation of Canada and its resources, and to foster a spirit of patriotism, is a fact that has been painfully evident to all who have taken the trouble to reflect on the matter. The Minister of Education of Ontario is fully alive to the necessity, and is, I believe, actively engaged with commissioners of other provinces in preparing a more worthy edition of the history of Canada.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

These are briefly named :— The York Pioneers, Peel Pioneers, Lundy's Lane, Wentworth, Grenville, Simcoe, Thorold, Niagara, Bay of Quinte, Kingston and Elgin Historical Societies ; also Women's branches of the Wentworth and Toronto Historical Societies.

Not only must the existence of the Provincial Historical Association altogether depend upon local societies, but its degree of strength and usefulness must also depend upon their unity and co-operation. Annual reports of local societies should be regularly sent to the secretary of the association. This is but simple justice and respect to his office and his work of labor and love. Besides affording material for his annual report to us, this association must be ready to correspond with, and furnish reliable statements to, other similar associations of the provinces ; and thus the study of Canadian history will be promoted and the resources and possibilities of each province plainly set forth.

While local societies in large places may be able to work easily and well, it is quite likely that difficulty is felt in small places to keep up a lively interest from year to year. Let me recommend that in either case the co-operation of high school literary societies should be sought. Professors and students alike, with our historical societies, could work well together, especially in the winter months. Where no museum already exists, the high school students of a district might become interested in the collection and preservation of old documents, curios and relics of their locality. These could be obtained from the old families still resident, who, perhaps, would be unwilling to give them to more distant institutions. Thus the benefit of the public generally would be wisely regarded, as also that of the rising generation. Our county councils, I am sure, would encourage and assist in this department of education on lines of patriotism and loyalty.

THE STUDY OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

This study is full of interest and importance in every civilized country. To David Boyle, Esq., archæologist, Canadian Institute, Toronto, this province is greatly indebted for his zealous efforts in procuring a valuable collection of specimens, testifying of years long past in this country.

CONCLUSION.

We have the highest authority for educating each rising generation in reverence for their ancestors, and in a patriotic study of their country.

The utilitarian intention of teaching only what will pay the technical apprenticeship of a craftsman will eventually debase the character of a man. By and by such an one so educated will be irreverent towards the past and improvident of the future. That instinct which reveres the past, that loyal spirit which sees in the relics and records of a former age germs of mightier growth on which later generations have built their homes—these natural exercises of the heart bear witness to the nobility of an old inheritance. Even to ancient countries the *genius loci* adds to its celebrity and the poet's dream. The three national monuments—those graceful columns erected last year by the Parliament of Canada at Lundy's Lane, Chateauguay and Crysler's farm—will serve to testify in grateful memory to the bravery of noble defenders of Canada in 1812-14. The action of Parliament in placing those historic emblems has been loudly commended by voice of the people and the public press. Individual monuments in memory of statesmen and other eminent names, erected by the public, are becoming numerous in this and other provinces; they testify to individual worth and to a people's gratitude. Rest assured that all this is not extravagant expense, nor for vain purpose. Who shall attempt to measure the effects for good? Who shall measure the effects of noble associations or memories in early youth, especially if the stronger will of a riper manhood corresponds to the first general and generous impulses of boyhood? If educated as a Christian man he will be alive to present opportunities, responsibilities and trusts; his individual life, however humble, will be a golden link between the age that is past and the age which is to come. Like the runner in a torch-race, he will receive from one and pass on to another the quivering but extinguishing torch, the lamp of life.

God grant that the course of this world in these days may be so peaceably ordered by His governance that Christian people may joyfully serve Him in all zeal and godly quietness; may they seek peace and ensue it. As individuals, we, of Canada, earnestly pray God for our Sovereign Queen, her counsellors and administrators. May Divine wisdom enlighten them; may justice, truth and holiness, may peace and love flourish in their days; may all their counsels and endeavors be directed from above, to the glory of God and the welfare of the people committed to their charge.

June 3, 1896.

**Special Letter from Rev. Dr. Scadding, Honorary President, to the
President of "The Provincial Pioneers and Historical
Association, Ontario."**

6 Trinity Square, Toronto, May 19, 1896.

My Dear Canon Bull:—

I wish I could be present at the meeting to take place in Hamilton on June 3rd, in accordance with the invitation so kindly sent by you and the society, but this I feel will not be practicable, circumstanced as I am. I shall, nevertheless, be present with you in spirit, and shall continue to help forward, so far as it shall be in my power to do so, all the different matters which you are aiming to promote.

The part which the ladies associated with the society have taken of late in its proceedings has greatly increased the interest taken in early Canadian history. I hope that the exhibition at Hamilton will be a great success, and be the means of the discovery and preservation of innumerable important documents, pamphlets, maps and early printed narratives that have been long overlooked and forgotten. In connection with the proposed Cabot Celebration in 1897, I have been urging on the artists here, and I should like to do the same in regard to artists in Hamilton likewise, the propriety of making sketches in water colors and oil of the bold promontory, now for 100 years and more known as Cabot's Head, lying between the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. This would be a fine subject, and it ought to be seen treated from various points of view in all future Canadian art exhibitions. I hope the general Provincial Society will also include in its scope another matter which I have at heart, and this is:—the promotion of a monument in honor of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, first organizer of Upper Canada, and founder of the city of Toronto, to be placed in the Queen's Park here, close to the new Parliament buildings. The members of the local government are disposed to treat the project with great generosity, and I have been much encouraged by friendly letters from the authorities at Ottawa, which I do not doubt will take practical effect immediately after the elections. An expression of good-will to the project on the part of the assembly at Hamilton, on the 3rd June, would greatly strengthen the hands of the advocates for a worthy **SIMCOE MEMORIAL**. These visible monuments to the early worthies of a country invest with a peculiar interest the localities where they are to be seen, and it is very desirable that they should be multiplied again. I hope that the example just now being set by the township of Scarborough, near here, may be followed throughout all the provinces of the Dominion—a result which would be helped forward by a few words of sympathy from the meeting at Hamilton.

I remain, dear Canon Bull, ever most faithfully yours,

HENRY SCADDING.

The Life and Death Struggle for the New World

As soon as France had made permanent settlements in America, she began to develop her great plan, namely, the occupation of the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, whereby she should hold the entire continent except the fringe of English settlements along the Atlantic seaboard. Everywhere, then, the voyageurs, the coureurs-de-bois, and the military officers, pressed onward throughout these unknown lands; and thus it came to pass that France claimed Canada, Acadia, and the Valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and had erected monuments and forts here and there throughout this broad domain. Meanwhile there were being planted on the Eastern coast the colonies of her rival, England. Between the France and the England of that day, therefore, the question arose: To whom shall belong the New World? For each alike had claims upon it by right of discovery, and each had taken possession of parts thereof and reared thereon its standard. "On the one side lay Canada, ensconced behind (her) rocks and forests. * * As an outpost of Canada lay Acadia, the land of Evangeline; and, as a guard upon the landward side, stretched the great central valley, away to the Gulf of Mexico." On the other hand were the English colonies, stretching on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Georgia. The vast preponderance of territory lay, therefore, on the side of the French; of population on that of the English. Indeed, in 1754, Canada had only 55,000 inhabitants, and all French America only 80,000, while the English provinces numbered almost a million and a quarter. But New France was united, the people were controlled by the government and the church, and were managed on military principles; while her rivals were opposed to control and torn by faction. Each of the two, therefore, had certain weakness and certain strength.

Thus matters stood at the middle of last century. For some years there had raged a desultory war of Indian traders, relieved by some notable exploits of arms and adventure. There was the building or the strengthening of various forts:—Oswego and Halifax by the British; Detroit, Frontenac, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, by the French. There was the expulsion of the Acadians. There were the attempts from New England upon the forts of Lake Champlain and Lake George. The most memorable event, however, was the fight at La Belle Riviere, near the present city of Pittsburgh, where, with General Braddock mortally wounded and two-thirds of the whole force left upon the field, British arms sustained one of the most disastrous reverses in their annals. Moreover, the expedition against the French fort at Niagara was abandoned. Thus it seemed as if France were to remain forever the arbitress of this continent. And now the Indian began to ravage the English frontiers. For, "along the skirts of the southern and middle colonies, ran, for six or seven hundred miles, a loose fringe of population, the half-barbarous pioneers

of advancing civilization. Buried in woods, the settler lived in appalling loneliness. Around, voiceless and grim, stood the forest, biding its day of doom. The owner was miles away hunting in the woods. Towards night he returned; and, as he issued from the forest shades, he saw a column of smoke rising in the evening air. He ran to the spot; and there, among the smouldering logs of his dwelling, lay, scalped and mangled, the dead bodies of wife and children. A war-party had passed that way. Death lurked ever at his victim's side, in that leafy maze, that universal hiding-place." and yet, strange to say, Britain and France were nominally at peace. In May, 1756, war was declared, that war which should forever decide the fate of Canada. Now appear the two heroes, Wolfe and Montcalm.

Montcalm was born, of good family, in 1712, at Nimes, in the South of France. He early acquired a love for books; and his disposition, as a lad, is seen in one of his letters to his father. "My ambition," he says, "is, first, to be an honorable man, of good morals, brave, and a Christian. Secondly: to read in moderation and to have a fair knowledge of the arts, literature, and science. Thirdly: to be, above all, obedient, docile, and very submissive to your orders and those of my dear mother. And, fourthly: to fence and ride as well as my small abilities will permit." At 15 he entered the army, and saw service in Bohemia and Italy, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was then given the command of the French forces in America. He reached Canada after a stormy passage, and at once set himself to the task of holding it for the king. His arrival infused new life into the cause. Oswego and other forts fell into his hands. Fort William Henry was taken, and an English attempt upon Louisbourg was unsuccessful. A still more disastrous reverse attended the British arms, that of the battle of Ticonderoga, or Carillon. This fort is at the southern end of Lake Champlain; and here Montcalm entrenched himself with the flower of the French army. The ground in front had been covered with an abattis of broken trees and pointed sticks. Again and again the British made their way to the very breastworks, upon which Montcalm stood encouraging his men, who responded with cries of "Vive le roi!" "Vive notre Général!" Some of the British climbed the breastworks and died among the foes, while, as one of their officers writes, "even those who were mortally wounded cried to their companions not to lose a thought upon them, but to follow their leaders and mind the honor of their country." But all was in vain; the white flag still floated over Carillon, and the remnant of the attacking force withdrew in sad defeat.

Meanwhile a change had taken place in England; Newcastle, the Premier, had been asked to resign. Newcastle is the one whom Smollett caricatures in "Humphrey Clinker." The Captain says: "This wiseacre is still abed, and the best thing he can do is to sleep on until Christmas. Why, in the beginning of the war he told me in a great fright that 30,000 French had marched from Acadia to Cape Breton. Where did they find transports? said I. Transports! I tell you they marched by land. By land! To the Island

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of Cape Breton! Is Cape Breton an island? Ha, Sir! Are you sure of that? When I pointed it out on the map, he examined it curiously with his spectacles. Then, taking me in his arms, he said, my dear Sir, you always bring me good news! I'll go directly, and tell the King that Cape Breton is now an island." Newcastle having resigned, Pitt was, in 1757, made Secretary of State, with the leadership of the House of Commons and control of home and foreign affairs. Pitt began his régime by recalling those officers who had proved themselves incapable. Among the new appointees was the future conqueror of Montcalm. Wolfe was born in 1726, in the Kentish village of Westerham, his father being an officer of some distinction. From a child his mind had been set upon the profession of arms. Entering the service when but 15 years old, he fought at Dettingen, Culloden Moor, and in Flanders. He was, in fact, adjutant of his regiment in Flanders when only 16 years of age, and was distinguished for the careful performance of duty and skill in handling men. He was now detailed to garrison duty in various Scottish towns, and so well did he do his work as Lieutenant-Colonel that he was commended by the King and gained the good will of the Highlanders themselves. In disposition Wolfe was a strange combination of tenderness and fire, of love for home and longing for adventure. He was scrupulously honorable and devoid of egotism, although on occasion he could stand upon his dignity. His courage was unquestioned, although he was naturally sensitive to danger. A strict disciplinarian, his one desire was to do his duty, so that, as he expressed it, he might be ever ready to meet that fate that we cannot shun.

The British had resolved to attack the French at four places: on Lake Champlain, on the Ohio, at Louisburg, and at Quebec. On Lake Champlain they were repulsed, as we have seen. On the Ohio they were successful, Fort Duquesne being captured and the western border being relieved from the scourge of Indian war. There were still Louisbourg and Quebec.

It is wonderful how little we Canadians know of our country. We go abroad for scenery, and we have better scenery at home. We go abroad for historic associations, and we have just as stirring in Canada. To no part of the Dominion do these words more strongly apply than to Cape Breton, that land of moor and mountain, against whose shores the Atlantic surges break in vain. On its south-east coast is a small sheltered bay, between which and the ocean lies a tongue of land, now dotted with sheep and intersected by rows of stone marking the lines of what once were streets. "This * * solitude was once the Dunkirk of America; [for] here stood Louisbourg: and not all the efforts of its conquerors, not all the havoc of succeeding times, have availed to efface it. Men in hundreds toiled for months with lever, spade, and powder, in the work of destruction. For more than a century it has served as a stone-quarry. But the ruins of its vast defences still tell their tale of human valor, their story of human woe." Erected in 1720 by the French, the

fort was captured in 1745 by the New Englanders under Pepperell, a most gallant exploit. For even then it mounted 200 guns and was surrounded by a ditch 80 feet wide and a wall 40 feet thick at the base and from 20 to 30 feet high. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, however, Louisbourg was restored to France; and thus it stood in June, 1758, with its defences strengthened, and its garrison of 4,000 men (besides the Indians and the citizens). Thus it has stood, the strongest fortress in all America save one—Quebec. In the harbor lay 12 men-of-war carrying 545 guns—the fort and outworks carried 236 guns and mortars. Moreover, on the opposite side of the harbor and on its islands were strong defensive works; in the rear lay a marsh; and the shore was steep and craggy.

From early Spring time the sentinels had seen sails upon the horizon, ships coming and going, driven by the gales and then hidden in the fogs. These were the British men-of-war, which at last appeared outside the harbor. The fleet numbered 23 ships of the line and 18 frigates and fire-ships, with multitudes of transports. The Admiral was Boscawen. On the transports were 11,600 men, all regulars except 500; and their commander was General Amherst. The fleet could not enter the harbor, and therefore dropped anchor in the adjoining Gabarns Bay. The surf, however, ran so high that a council of officers decided against a landing; but there was one dissenting Captain; and the Admiral took his advice. Thus, after waiting seven days for better weather, and after various attempts, the boats rowed toward the shore. Wolfe's party were about to land when a deadly fire met them from hidden entrenchments. Wolfe waved his hand to the other boats to put back, but they mistook the signal and reached the land. Wolfe and the others supported them; he carrying only his cane, and plunging waist-high into the surf. The shore-batteries were now carried at the point of the bayonet, and the first move in the game was won. Just beyond the French range, Amherst now made his camp and landed his guns, a task so difficult that it cost the loss of 100 boats. Redoubts were next built along the shore and back therefrom, so that an attack might be made from the rear: while Wolfe, by a détour, gained Light-house Point, whence he trained his guns upon the fort and ships. Amherst, in the meantime, had set 1,000 men at work, day and night, upon the trenches and a road across the marsh. In vain the French made sorties; the work still went on. In vain their ships poured shot and shell upon the advancing lines; they crept nearer day by day. And yet, amidst all this deadly work, the etiquette of war was not neglected. Drucour, the French commander, sent word to Amherst that there was in the fortress a very able surgeon, whose skill was at the service of the British officers. Amherst, on his part, sent to his enemy letters and messages from wounded Frenchmen in his hands. He also gave his respects to Madame Drucour, and expressed his regret for the disquiet which the siege had caused her. He presented her with a basket of pineapples just received from the West Indies, and Madame Drucour reciprocated with a basket of wine. This brave lady was the soul of the defence.

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Every day she appeared upon the ramparts, and fired three cannon, thus raising the enthusiasm of the defenders to the highest pitch.

But nearer and nearer came the English trenches. One day Wolfe and his men seized a position within 300 yards of the walls; and, although riddled with grape, they burrowed on, until the pickets obtained a lodgment at the foot of the glacis. But more. A bomb fell upon one of the French ships, and set her on fire. She drifted from her moorings and set fire to two others, which, drifting, were seized and destroyed. Only two French men-of-war now remained in the harbor. Again, a shell fell through the roof of a range of barracks, and all except one end was consumed. Shortly afterwards another range of barracks was burned. It was now clear that the fortress must yield. The defenders could scarce stand to their guns, from fatigue and want of sleep, while the gallant Governor was worn out with watching and fighting. The walls were crumbling away, and most of the guns were dismantled. In 36 hours more than 1,000 bombs were thrown into the place, besides cannon balls innumerable. Everywhere was heard the cry, "Gare la bombe!" The very surgeons were struck down as they operated on the wounded. On the 16th of July the last cannon was silenced before the town; and the English batteries had made a breach which seemed practicable for assault. A flag of truce was, therefore, run up, and terms were asked. The answer was, the surrender within an hour of the garrison as prisoners of war. These terms the commandant was about to refuse when he received a memorial from the town authorities beseeching him to save the citizens further suffering. M. Drucour acceded to the request, and at midnight the capitulation was signed. The next morning the British grenadiers, swarthy and bronzed, entered the gate of the Dauphin. The garrison, drawn up, as if on parade, threw down their arms with tears in their eyes, as they saw the Fleur-de-Lys hauled down and the Red Cross run up. All England rang with joy at the tidings of the capture. Special prayers and thanksgivings were read in the churches, and the French colors were presented to the King at Kensington and then carried with great pomp to St. Paul's. In America there was even greater rejoicing. At Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, the victory was celebrated with fireworks, processions, and speeches; while every New-England pulpit thanked God for so signal a victory over the enemies of the Lord.

Thus ended the first scene of the final act of the drama. But another scene must be played: the capture of Quebec. With that, French dominion in America would cease. Whether Quebec could be taken, was another question; the British government determined upon the attempt. As the fleet left Spithead, it numbered 22 ships of line, with frigates, sloops of war, and transports. Separated by adverse winds, they rendezvoused at Louisburg, except 10, which sailed straight for the St. Lawrence, to cut off French supplies. The total land force on board was 9,000, and was commanded by Wolfe, with Moncton, Townsend, and Murray, as his lieutenants. When Wolfe had been appointed, the Duke of Newcastle said to the King:—"Wolfe, your Majesty!

Wolfe is mad!" "Mad, is he," said the King. "I hope, then, that he will bite some of my other generals!"

On the 6th of June the last ship sailed out of Louisbourg harbor, the troops cheering and the officers drinking to the toast:—"British colors on every fort, post, and garrison in America!" The ships that had gone before lay to till the fleet was reunited, when they all stood together for the St. Lawrence. "From the headland of Cape Egmont, the Micmac hunter, gazing far out on the shimmering sea, saw the horizon flecked with their canvas wings, as they bore northward on their errand of war."

Meanwhile matters in Canada were in a deplorable condition. The management of the Province was shared between the Governor and the Intendant, the former, at this time Vaudreuil, having charge of military, naval, and diplomatic affairs; the latter, Bigot, of trade, justice, finance. Now, Bigot had certain good qualities; he was industrious, skilful in business, good-natured, and ready to oblige his friends. But, in his personal habits, he was debased, and, in his public administration, extravagant and unscrupulous. At his city residence and at his country house—the ruins of which still remain and are known as "the Château Bigot"—he dispensed hospitality with lavish hand and set at nought all social and moral principles. With Bigot were associated Cadet and others worse than himself. They would let none sell to the government except themselves; they sold to the people what was bought for the army; they purchased royal stores and trafficked with them at double their cost. The poor Acadian refugees were almost starved, while the Indians were largely lost to France through the treatment they had received. Except in the regular army, official corruption was everywhere. It is true, popular indignation and royal anger burst at last upon these harpies; but meanwhile the colony had been brought to financial ruin. This was not all. Vaudreuil, the Governor, was in many ways, a good man, but he was eaten up with vanity; and, a Canadian, he was insanely jealous of the soldiers from Old France. It was impossible, then, but that disagreements should spring up between him and Montcalm; and probably Montcalm was not entirely free from blame, for he was inclined to speak too freely. At any rate, although outwardly friendly, Montcalm and Vaudreuil could not act harmoniously together.

The condition of the colony now began to be desperate. Louisbourg had fallen; Frontenac, now Kingston, had surrendered; Fort Duquesne had been captured. Thus far the Canadians had never lost heart, but had obeyed with admirable alacrity the Governor's call to arms, had borne with patience the burdens and privations of the war, had submitted without revolt to exactions. Their courage had never faltered; they had gloried in victories and doubted defeats. Sustained by exaggerated accounts, and of a buoyant disposition, they had, heretofore, never imagined the possibility of eventual reverse. But now there was a change. They were weary with hunger and work and fighting. And, then, they were French, and needed the stimulus of success. And

so it began to be murmured among them that perhaps the King could not hold New France. Now too the pinch of hunger was more and more felt. A barrel of flour cost 200 francs. The soldiers had only two ounces of bread a day. Most of the cattle and many of the horses had been killed.

Thus the winter of '58 and 9 wore on. The last ships left the river; and Quebec, in her icy bonds, waited for the spring. At last it came, and with it such little aid as France could send. With it came also the final information and instructions. A great armament had been fitted out in Britain for the attack upon the city; the British ships held the Gulf and barred out succor. All unimportant posts would, therefore, be left to their fate, and only the vital points defended. "May you have strength to retrieve the disgrace of Louisbourg!" was the farewell of France to her daughter across the sea. Thus Quebec waited for the spring and the coming of the English ships. Montcalm writes to his wife: "I trust in God; His will be done, come what may." It was just after this, by the way, that his favorite daughter died, an event which overwhelmed him with grief. Preparations for the city's defence were, however, vigorously pushed forward; for it was felt that here the last stand must be made. Quebec lost, all was lost. "Five battalions from France, nearly all the colony troops, and the militia from all parts of Canada, poured into the city, along with a thousand or more Indians;" while, "such was the ardor of the people that boys of 15 and men of 80 were to be seen in the camp." Montcalm stationed the bulk of his troops on the St. Lawrence between the St. Charles and the Montmorency, and here the men were set at work throwing up entrenchments. In a large stone house, still standing, he made his headquarters. The mouth of the St. Charles was guarded with a boom and commanded by batteries; so that the final defence might there be made if the Eastern end were forced. As to the city itself, all the gates except one (the Palace Gate) were closed and barricaded. One hundred and six cannon were mounted on the walls; while floating batteries, gunboats, and fire-ships formed the river defences. The merchantmen lying in the harbor were sent up the St. Lawrence. The total strength of the garrison was about 16,000, of whom 14,000 were on the Beaufort road, and the rest in the city.

As the weeks wore on, all eyes were strained to catch the incoming ships; and, on the 21st of June, their masts were seen from the ramparts. Slowly and carefully they worked their way up the channel, until, before the British sailors' eyes, there lay that scene of beauty. Quebec as one approaches from the sea. Wolfe at once landed on the Isle of Orleans, and began his camp. Here it was that he had his first view of the difficulties that confronted him. Before him lay the fortress on her rock, girt about by walls. To his right were the French forces protected by their works and the gorge of the Montmorency. Above the town, could Wolfe have seen, he would have espied a succession of rocky heights with batteries and guards; while, at the extreme west, was a ravine, like that at the east. To capture this Gibraltar he had

at most 9,000 men. But they were picked men, strong and well fed, with boundless faith in their leader. For Wolfe,

“Where'er he fought
Put so much of his heart into his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow whom all loved.”

Montcalm determined to play a waiting game. He knew that the fleet could not remain forever in these waters. If no help came to the English, then, and if he could but get food for his men, he could trust to confidence to King winter to win the day. He declined, therefore, to be entrapped into a general engagement, and contended himself with ceaseless watching. There was thus no chance of a pitched battle. But Wolfe could at least do one thing; seize the heights of Lévis opposite the city. This he did; and, although the guns of the citadel poured shot and shell upon his men, little by little his batteries rose on the south shore. The city now, for the first time, felt the force of the attack; an iron hail ever hurled across the river. But even this did not satisfy Wolfe's ardor. On the eighth of July he landed a detachment on the Quebec side below the Montmorency; and the pickets watched each other across the rocky chasm. The woods on either side swarmed with rangers, Indians, and coureurs-de-bois, who, day by day, brought in the ghastly trophies of their hunting-knives. An actual attack seemed, however, impracticable, until Wolfe noticed that, when the tide was out, a body of soldiers might wade the Montmorency below the falls. He, therefore, landed a picked force of grenadiers, Provincials, and Highlanders, protecting them with his ships. Making their way along the shore, they attacked the French position, and at first carried all before them. But they had made a fatal miscalculation; they did not sufficiently allow for the sharpshooters on the heights above. Bravely the soldiers tried to climb those heights; but, encumbered with their dead and dying, they were forced down and back. The attempt ended in disastrous failure; Wolfe saw still facing him the city's grim ramparts. Montcalm's position, however, had become very perilous by this time, for the bombardment was ceaselessly kept up. The Upper and Lower Towns were now almost deserted, and they began to be a prey to robbers, who, but for Montcalm's threat of the gallows, would have held high carnival. Wolfe, moreover, had now begun to put into execution his proclamation that the houses of the country people who took part against him should be destroyed, and the people themselves brought prisoners to his camp. It seems difficult entirely to justify this severity; but we must remember that the Canadians and Indians had again and again ravaged the New England border; also, that Wolfe spared the women and children and left the churches untouched. The Canadians were now in a perilous plight. On the one hand, they were forced into the French arm for the defence of their homes; on the other they were punished

if they did not remain neutral. But still the actual capture of Quebec seemed as far off as ever. "Its buildings were in ruins, and the neighboring parishes burned and ravaged; but its living rampart, the army of Montcalm, lay in patient defiance along the shores of Beauport, while above, every point where a wildcat could climb, was watched and guarded; and Dumas, with 1,000 men, held the heights of Cap Rouge." Yes, still might the defenders say,

"High above our noble fortress,
On Cape Diamond's rugged crest,
Like a crown upon a monarch,
Like an eagle in his nest,
Streamed our silken flag emblazoned
With the royal Fleur-de-Lys,
Flinging down a proud defiance
To the rulers of the sea.
As we saw it proudly waving,
And beheld the crest it bore,
Fiercely throbbed our hearts within us,
And with bitter words we swore,
While azure sky was reeling
With the thunder of our guns,
We would strike that standard never,
While Old France had gallant song."

So, week by week the siege dragged on. Wolfe carried out still more severely the repressive orders; with fire and sword the parishes were laid waste. Day by day the foray parties returned with their trophies of scalps. Day by day landing parties drove in the pickets, only to return to the ships with their dead and dying.

"Still they owned them not defeated,
And the stately Union Jack,
Streaming from the British topmasts,
Seemed to wave them proudly back."

Night by night the garrison saw the flames of burning houses as far down as Cape Tourmente, and heard the shriek of the shells from the batteries on the Lévis shore.

But still, calm and impassive, the ancient city smiled upon her foe. Wolfe felt keenly the failure at Montmorency, and now began to doubt the issue of the siege. He was at this time attacked by fever and extreme depression, so that it was feared that he must die. He gradually rallied, however, and soon was strong enough to discuss the future. For something must be done, and that at once. It was the last of August, and winter sets in early at Quebec.

Three plans were proposed in council. All had, as their basis, an attack below the city. The brigadiers rejected all, and advised an assault above. This scheme Wolfe accepted. Not that he was sanguine of success; he knew the adverse chances, and he was weak and ill. But, once taken, he did not waver in his resolution. He was always weak physically; and he said to his physician:—"You cannot cure me. Only make me free from pain for a few days, that I may do my duty." The first thing was to discover a place where the heights could be scaled; this was found at a spot called ever since 'Wolfe's Cove.' We all know the history of those eventful days. The British ships moved up and down the river, to deceive the French as to the real attack; while Montcalm watched with tireless patience. He had not had his clothes off, he tells us, since the 23rd of June; and his horses were always saddled. On the 12th September Wolfe issued his last orders. That night Saunders' fleet made a feint of landing below the city, while, from Holmes' ships above, boats were filled with soldiers. Twenty-four volunteers were chosen to lead the attack; the nature and place of which they knew not—only that it meant almost certain death. The night was clear, but dark. Nothing was to be seen but the twinkle of lights from the city and the distant camps. Towards two o'clock a lantern was raised in the maintop shrouds of the Sutherland, in the cabin of which Wolfe was sitting with his school-fellow Jervis. This was the signal that, the tide having turned, the ships with the boats alongside filled with men, were to drop down the river. Slowly they drifted with the ebb. Not a sound broke the silence. All nature seemed hushed, so fateful was that hour of mighty things to be. Everything favored the expedition. Some of the guards on the banks had been allowed to go home for the harvest. Some of the best troops had been delayed in coming up from Beauport. Certain provision boats were expected to pass down. The English ships, therefore, attracted no special notice. As they neared the north shore, they were challenged, and they replied in French. Again they were challenged, and replied. They had now reached the cove, and the volunteers disembarked and began the ascent. Reaching the top, they rushed upon the group of tents, and overpowered the guards. From the shouts and musket shots Wolfe knew that the advance party had scaled the heights. The command to follow was at once given, and the eager soldiers clambered up the rocky sides. Clearing away and obstacles which had been placed in their path, they moved steadily forward up and across the slope which crowns the summit, to the spot which Wolfe chose for his field of battle. Then, as the morning dawned in clouds and rain, there stood upon the Plains of Abraham the red-coated battalions of England.

Montcalm had passed a troubled night. He had heard the firing, and had sent for particulars. Not receiving news, he mounted his horse at 6 o'clock, and made his way towards Vaudreuil's headquarters. As he stood upon a rising ground and looked toward the west, he saw the British troops, a patch of red against the leaden sky. After a few words with Vaudreuil and his aides,

he hurried toward the city, followed by the soldiers. They entered by the Palace Gate, "and pressed in head-long march through the narrow streets; troops of Indians in scalp-lock and war-paint, a savage glitter in their eye; bands of Canadians, whose all was at stake—faith, country, home; the battalions of Old France, a torrent of white uniforms and gleaming bayonets—La Sarre, Longuedoc, Rousillon, Béarn, the victors of William Henry Oswego, Ticonderoga. So they passed out upon the plain, some by the Gate of St. Louis, some by that of St. John; and hurried breathless to where the banner of Guienne fluttered on the ridge." Montcalm had thought to find only a detachment on the plains. What was his amazement when he saw an army drawn up before him! A council was held, and it was decided that, after waiting a little for the Governor and his troops, the French should open the battle. In the light of what we now know, Montcalm's decision was unwise, for Vaudreuil did not come up. But Montcalm believed that Wolfe was throwing up entrenchments and that he would receive reinforcements. Moreover, Montcalm's men were eager to engage, and he well knew the value of enthusiasm. He rode up and down, therefore, encouraging them in his frank, earnest way—the men answering with their old cry of "Vive le Roi!" "Vive notre Général!"—and then gave the order to attack. For some time it was a skirmish, the French sharpshooters firing from behind knolls and adjacent houses. Dashes were made by the British to dislodge the sharpshooters; but, in general, Wolfe's soldiers lay down to avoid the bullets. At about ten o'clock Montcalm formed his line of battle; the regulars in the centre, the regulars and the Canadians on the flanks. The command was given to advance; and the French came on with a great shout, firing as they came. The British also advanced a few paces, and then halted. When the French were within 40 yards, Wolfe gave the order to fire, and a hail of bullets struck the on-coming lines. Another volley followed, and then a spattering fire. The rising smoke revealed an awful sight. The field was strewn with the dead and dying French, their white uniforms crimsoned with their blood; and Montcalm's army, but a moment before advancing in proud exultation, was now a broken mob. Against this dashed the British with a mighty cheer, the Highland slogan sounding over all. On the right Wolfe led the charge at the head of the Louisbourg grenadiers. A shot struck him in the wrist; then another, and another, the last in the breast; and, as the faintness of death came on he had time but to ask the issue of the battle, to turn upon his side, and to thank God for the victory. The beaten army pressed in confusion toward the city; and, as Montcalm was carried with it, a shot pierced his body. Thus, dying, he was led through the gate. There was for a time desultory fighting on the flanks, the Canadians, at the Côte Ste. Geneviève, doing much to atone for their unsteadiness in the battle proper. But in that little quarter of an hour was decided the fate of Canada.

The rest is known to all. How Quebec was in terror and confusion. How Vaudreuil was incapable of decisive action. How Montcalm commended his people to Townsend (now in Wolfe's place). How he died, and how his body was put into a rough board coffin and buried at midnight in a grave formed by a bursting shell. Buried amid tears and sobs; for the hope of Canada had died with him, and in that grave lay the honor and the glory of France. It is true that next year General Lévis retrieved Montcalm's defeat by a victory over General Murray on the same historic plains, the battle of Ste. Toye. But still, with the death of Montcalm there passed away that old French régime which had held sway in the New World for more than 200 years. Brave and gallant were the men on both sides; those who wore the scarlet and those who wore the white; and fitting it is that there stands to-day that dual monument to the heroes of the long ago!

So sank the star of France, and England's star rose to her meridian. In India, in Senegal, on the Spanish main, in Canada—everywhere the genius of Pitt had restored its erstwhile lustre to the British flag. All Britain rang with rejoicings, and everywhere the light from burning bon-fires told how Wolfe had stormed Quebec. No, not everywhere was there rejoicing. In many a home was weeping for dear ones who lay beneath Canadian skies; and in a little Kentish town a widowed mother mourned her hero son; as, in another home was mourned the death of him who, no less than Wolfe, was without fear and without reproach, the great Marquis of Montcalm.

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The Philosophy of Folk Lore

Folk-Lore is crude ethnology, crude cosmogomy, crude everything in science, but beyond all it is crude history, for history to a greater or lesser extent comprehends all the others.

Folk-Lore is of three kinds:—purely mythical, purely traditional, or a combination of these, and proverbial.

Before attempting to distinguish what is the one and what is the other, let us try, for the time being, to divest ourselves of everything pertaining to what we call *civilization*,—this is not an easy task, but let us make the attempt to forget that we can read—that we ever met any one who could read, that we know scarcely anything of ourselves, and never saw any one who knows more. If we succeed in so doing we shall be for the moment, in imagination, savages.

But even as such we are in possession of a faculty the marvellousness of which exceeds or is at least equal to, the mystery of life itself, the faculty of thought. All animals think, but in most cases their thoughts are confined to food supply,—or in other words they arise from the demands of the stomach they are simple. In some of the higher orders thought embraces the interests of the species, and may be admitted as being of a compound character, thus approaching in some degree to human thought, which is so complex in its nature that we designate it "Reason." In other words the lower animals perceive—man conceives.

Man is a complex thinker, hence, in chief measure, what we now call Folk-Lore. The *mythical* is pure fabulosity; the *traditional* usually has at least a thin substraction of fact; and the *proverbial* may be referred to as condensed experience pithily expressed. Now, complexity of thought gives rise to inquiry, which in time becomes inquisitiveness. Untutored man at a very early stage in his existence recognizes that manifestations of natural phenomena, are of two kinds, the regular and the irregular, or the normal and the spasmodic. Day after day the sun appears and disappears—with wide intervals the moon comes and goes—the tides operate with irregular regularity; but thunder and lightning, rain and snow, wind and calm have no stated periods. Herein are involved problems he is determined to solve, and which to his own satisfaction he *does* solve after he has fully accounted for his own appearance in some way equally satisfactory to himself, whether by having emerged from a hole under a hill, by having dropped from the sky, by transformation from pebbles, or in any other of innumerable and equally bizarre ways. Creation myths alone, whether of man only, or of the world at large might occupy our attention for hours, but all that is necessary for the present purpose is to point

out that man's own origin has always been to himself a subject of profound contemplation, the mystery of which he generally clears in a manner quite creditable to his own clan or tribe.

Now, assuming that we have placed ourselves in the mental attitude of primeval man—What then? We are conscious of our existence, and of our surroundings—the hills, the streams, the vegetation, the beasts and the birds, and we are equally so of the heavenly bodies, and of natural phenomena.

It will at once be observed that by no possibility could any but a first pair have been thus brought face to face with so many mysteries simultaneously, but, in any case, the mysteries were there, and man accepted as his duty, the task of accounting for them in some way most consonant at least, with his own intelligence. By this it is not meant that he said to himself or to any one else, "We must try to find reasons for all these things," but simply that as a result of the fact that he was a complex thinker, the several subjects forced themselves upon his attention, and he formulated this or that theory in a line with the facts of his own experience. Hence it will appear that myth-makers were not liars or impostors—they were gropers after truth, but proceeding on false premises they arrived at false or absurd conclusions, even, indeed as many more intellectually gifted ones have done in our own day with all the advantages of learning and the knowledge of centuries to guide them.

It would not be easy to say just which of the numerous nature-problems untutored man first undertook to solve, or the order in which he took them up. Perhaps no two groups approached them in the same order, and we are absolutely certain that no two arrived at exactly the same conclusions, as has already been indicated.

It is admissible because natural, however, to suppose that our primitive ancestors first tried to account for their own presence here, and next, perhaps, for that of the lower animals on which they were dependent for subsistence. Sometimes it is known that the latter were not only believed to have taken precedence on the scene, but that from some of them sprang the human race. But it is unnecessary for the present purpose to do more than allude to the fact that this has always proved a prolific source of myth, and one which drove even so highly cultured a people as the ancient Greeks beyond the verge of absurdity, for an explanation.

Then, too, the presence of the earth itself must be accounted for. In Indian legend we have many examples of how this was said to have been brought about, and savage folk all over the world entertain their own views on the subject, just as they do with regard to the existence of everything else.

While the belief has been entertained that these have always existed, some declare that they had a beginning, and profess to account for how they were brought into being, but nearly all unite in personifying the heavenly bodies, and not a few, too, so regard the earth.

It would appear, therefore, that the only explanation satisfying to undeveloped minds is that which attributes life, and consequently volition, to inanimate objects. The sun and moon travel across the sky—therefore, they *know* what they are doing—they do so purposely! Eclipses of these bodies are attempts on the part of great bears, or lions, or dragons, or serpents to destroy them and leave the people in total darkness, and here we detect one of the first forms of an almost universal belief in bad spirits. Not only are the orbs personified,—they are deified, and this marks another step. The sun especially becomes an object of worship, in whose honor fires are kept constantly burning, by the attendance of persons consecrated for this very purpose.

Within the last twenty-five year's there has arisen a school of thinkers and writers professing to interpret almost every myth, to explain every child's game, and to account for many hitherto inexplicable customs by referring them to old-time sun worship, and while it is almost certain that this theory has been extravagantly overworked, there is, nevertheless, just as little doubt that a large number of our practices are directly, even although remotely, connected with the worship of the sun, on the part of our extremely remote forbears, for it must be remembered that not only do "Superstitions die hard," but their ghosts remain with us very persistently and we become so familiar with their presence that we forget they *are* ghosts. Wholly gratuitous as it may appear, yet I cannot help recalling in this connection that every day speech contains references to such beliefs in words and expressions like "My stars!" "ill-starred," "unlucky star," "good star," "disaster" and others, just as Sunday, Monday and Thursday remind us that the sun, the moon, and thunder, were so highly venerated as objects of worship that these days were dedicated to them.

But traditional folk-lore is on a totally different basis—it may be, and if pure tradition, must be, a statement of fact, the memory of which has been kept alive by the people for ages, but in most cases traditional stories or legends have become so intermingled with what is mythical or fictitious, that due allowance must be made for exaggerations. There is probably not a civilized country without its traditional lore. Instances connected with the Mother countries we all remember—some of us vividly, and even America, new as it is to us, has its Europeanized forms of traditional folk-lore. Many beautiful examples of the badly mixed kind may be found in all the school histories of the United States, as well as in some of a more pretentious character.

Tradition becomes corrupted either *consciously* or *unconsciously* on the part of the reciters.

Conscious variations result largely from exaggerations due to a desire to produce effect, and may be either intentional or unintentional. A certain hero was, perhaps, first referred to as a very big man, and in due course he

becomes a man between six and seven feet in height - then a man nearly seven feet high—next, quite that height, and subsequently there is scarcely any limit to his proportions.

Again, a great one may be spoken of as having equal ability in the art of peace as well as of war; in the mouth of some story-teller this takes the form that he has as good a head for the one as the other, next that he has a head for each, then that he actually has two heads, after which the number may be increased to suit the convenience of the narrator—hence the stories of many-headed giants.

Variations of the unconscious description arise frequently from stupidity or sheer ignorance. Certain words in a story may be capable of two or more definitions, or they may be similar in sound to some others of totally different signification, and the wrong word or the wrong meaning is seized upon, because, in all probability, it presents the subject in a more wonder-working or more grotesque manner. An old Norman French word *echat*, meaning trade or commerce, became in English mouths *echat*—next *ekatt*, and in course of time the word itself falls out of use, and eventually becomes forgotten, but the story lives of a clever, poor boy who long ago rose to wealth and fame by means of his *echat*, or trading venture, and to-day we are delighted to hear the tales about Whittington and his Cat!

I once knew a boy exactly of my own age who was very fond of listening to his grand-mothers old-time tales, one of which was to the effect that a certain man once discovered an immense store of wealth in gold and silver coinage that had been hidden by a colony of rats, and so much of this money was there, that the lucky finder was enabled with it to erect for himself one of the grandest palaces in the whole kingdom.

Now, wholly apart from the probability of the story, which is quite explicable, it is to be noted that this boy, having literally interpreted the words: "built a fine palace with the money," pictured to himself the four walls constructed of sovereigns, crowns, shillings and sixpences carefully placed beside and above one another, and that when repeating the tale to his companions he always put it in such a shape that this meaning was beyond doubt!

The well-known fondness of young folk, and of simple-minded older ones for such recitals is probably the principal reason for the absurd forms that lore of this kind assumes, and the instances given may suffice by way of illustration, although it would be easy to cite others by the hundred, and the point arrived at is, that whether the variations were made consciously or otherwise, there was no intention to falsify or deceive.

It would, however, be folly to deny that the folk-lore of every land is colored to some extent by intentional falsehood, but even this possesses some value, as will immediately be noted.

Now, it is quite natural, in view of what has been said relating to the origin of myth and the development of tradition that the question should crop up, 'Of what use is it then, to pay any serious attention to folk-lore, seeing that in one case it is nothing but a series of vague guesses, and in the other, a tangled tissue consisting of some truth, some exaggeration, and much that is wholly fictitious? And, quite as naturally the reply at first thought might be made—it is of no use at all. Indeed this *was* the way in which, until our own day, the subject was regarded, but it is a very superficial way to look upon the matter.

Delving a little deeper, we come upon paying ore.

Men everywhere is much alike, making due allowance for his surroundings—physically, we are all prepared to admit this, but the statement holds good also, if for "man" we substitute, "human nature." We all *think*, and we all think along similar lines so far as these lines extend. The lower a human being is in point of development the shorter is his line of thought, but short as it is it corresponds with the primitive lines of those who have attained to higher planes in the scale of civilization. To one and another branch of our race it has been given to make greater or lesser advances in mentality.

As Britons we may claim with pardonable pride to belong to those who before all others accept the belief in universal brotherhood—that "all men are born free and equal," yet we must admit that all races of men do not possess, or do not exhibit the same capacity for advancement. Some are today as they were a thousand years ago—in little more than intellectual infancy—some in boyhood, and not a few in stunted manhood, and yet when we compare the folk-lore of these with each other, or with our own we are surprised to find so many resemblances, because we are all human, and because it is impossible for any human being to get away from himself. A man's loftiest conceptions are limited by his power of imagination, his power of imagination is limited by his knowledge, and his knowledge is limited by his capacity to improve.

In primitive conditions of life we think primitively, that is to say, with insufficient grounds on which to arrive at true results—hence, *myth* as already pointed out, and in more highly organized conditions, of what, in its best sense, we call *society*, tradition is formulated.

Now, to compare myths and traditions—to trace them to their various sources—to follow their development, and to ascertain their application, is to study the philosophy of Folk-lore. By strict methods now well understood we may connect the local legend of some obscure parish in England with a story in Persia, or in Hindostan, while, on the other hand, similarities in recital may be assigned to totally different origins. In many parts of the world, for example, we find traditions relating to a great deluge, and while some of these probably point to one such great cataclysm, it is likely that others refer

to different ones, although many learned writers claim that all bear reference to the Noadian Flood.

But interpret myth and tradition as we may their existence brings us face to face with the fact that man everywhere has attempted to account for himself and his environment, and in so doing has exemplified similar phases of thought. It was admitted a little while ago that sometimes untruths have found their way into folk-lore purposely, but the value of a story is no wise lessened on this account, because falsehood being merely one phase of thought is limited by the same conditions and governed by the same laws. It is utterly impossible for a man to formulate a lie beyond the bounds of his knowledge, and the grossest untruth that one can put into words for such a purpose is of great value in showing us the limits of imagination in a given direction, as based on the individual's own belief or experience.

The greatest myth-makers, and the greatest encouragers of myth have been the shamans, medicine-men, priests (or whatever they may have been called) of the various cults. To people of this class, we are prone to attribute mercenary or other selfish motives, without taking into account in the first place that they themselves fully believed what their ancestors believed, and in the second place, that old views were not seldom confirmed, and new ones originated in their minds by virtue of the fasts, flagellations and other austerities they practised.

A most interesting and instructive department of Folk-lore that has scarcely been more than mentioned up to this point, and one which would require many papers to itself, is that which relates to national proverbs, combining as they do much that is superstitious, with a large embodiment of common-sense, and constituting on the whole the very best means of arriving at the *heart* of a people.

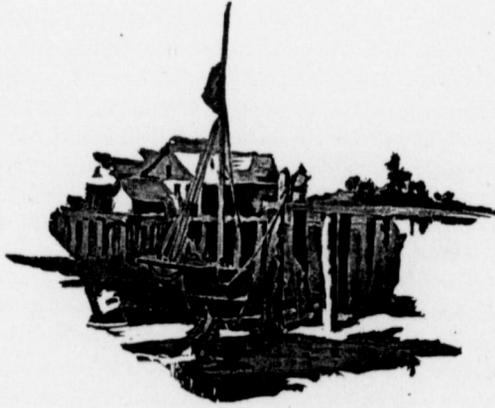
But perhaps enough has been said in a crude way to emphasize the thought that there *is* a philosophy connected with Folk-lore, and that the department of human knowledge so-called is not a mass of mere babblements fitted only for our lighter moments.

The Folk-lore of Canada, especially of Ontario and the other western provinces, is mainly a heritage from the Mother countries; still we are not wholly without material of the traditionary kind, wholly distinct from our rich aboriginal field, and it should be the duty of some one or more persons to set about collecting these waifs and strays.

There is ample material in this country for a valuable book embodying local superstitions regarding weather, crops, diseases, lucky and unlucky days, charms, and even ghosts, nearly all perhaps possessed of European coloring, but in many instances sufficiently modified by transplantation to give them a peculiar value.

I have no faith in what is called Psychological Research in our day, beyond the limits of what I have alluded to in this paper, namely a study of the intuitive, or creative mental forces which have from the beginning led our fellow-beings to personify and deify prominent natural objects, to people the world with monsters and spirits, and to invent apocryphal stories to account for apparently inexplicable events.

It is some such line of study that I would designate as the philosophy of Folk-lore.



The Teaching of Patriotism in the Public Schools

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As a comparatively new and certainly not very active member of a Patriotic Society I feel some diffidence in addressing this body, representative as it is of the various Historical and National Societies, but I trust that the short paper in which I shall deal with this subject from the teachers' standpoint may contain something of interest, some suggestion which may bear fruit in the various localities here represented. Your President was kind enough to comment favorably upon a paper written by me for the Hamilton Teachers' Association and to request me to prepare something along the same lines for this meeting. That paper was the result of a discussion caused by recent events which agitated our country from end to end.

We had during our recent Parliament the soul-stirring patriotic speeches of our prominent men of all parties and creeds, speeches which have called forth words of approval from the press and people from one end of the country to the other, and have elicited enthusiastic comments from the press of the old land we all hold so dear. We must view with regret the fact that other nations have adopted an unfriendly attitude to our beloved Mother-land, but this attitude has been useful in showing the world that Britons whether at home or in the colonies are at one in feeling; and on this continent the detractors of Canada have been taught that the heart of Canada still throbs responsive to the great heart of Britain and come what may we are still resolved to continue part and parcel of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. We thank God that the cloud that seemed so dark a short time ago has been dissipated. We must indeed be gratified to find that the great intelligent people of the United States are not in favor of the fratricidal war and that the clamor of opposition to Britain is only that of demagogues and irresponsible persons. As an American friend put it "There isn't to be any war between us. We, the *people* of the United States, will not allow it." To the teachers is intrusted the instruction of the future citizens of Canada and they shall indeed not have done their full duty if they do not instil into the minds of the children lessons which will enable them intelligently to perform those duties of citizenship which they must soon assume. They must be instructed in the history of Canada and Britain, and in the duties of citizenship. They should be able to tell of the greatness of our country and empire, should know something of our great men, should understand our system of government and should be taught to revere the flags of Britain and Canada.

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The great facts of British and Canadian History should be taught, and in this connection, I am pleased to say that the teaching of history to-day is on a higher plane than it was in my boyhood. To-day the advance of the people in civilization, in art, in commerce, and in the other vast influences that make for peace and prosperity are considered of more importance than the wars that have set back the hands of the clock. There have been wars which have assisted in the advance of civilization, or at least have not been negative in effect, and only such wars are of importance. Wars caused by the impertinence of one ruler to another should be put in their proper places, a most insignificant one in true history.

The teaching of history is well attended to in the higher grades, but I think the junior grades might receive much useful instruction on these points if the teachers would take up as subjects for their stories the great facts of history, the deeds of our own great men, the early settlers of Canada, etc.

Our children should be taught something of the resources of our country, our trade, our shipping, our industries, the extent of our territory, the possibilities in store for our country, and the importance of the British Empire.

I should like to see some good writer of stories for children undertake a task I shall here suggest. We do much here for our children in the line of supplementary reading. British writers have prepared an excellent series of books treating of History, Geography, Natural History, etc., suitable for all grades of the schools. The History series published by the MacMillans is an excellent one, beginning with a book of interesting stories for little ones proceeding by easy steps to one suitable for the highest grades. I hope some enterprising Canadian may take hold of this suggestion and prepare something of the kind for our Canada. The school histories have been too much taken up with the dry bones of history, and have neglected the beautiful romance of history. Stories of this kind treating of Canadian history, geography, plants, birds and animals should find a large sale. These books, remember, must be written for children and must not be dry treatises on these subjects, but stories which will appeal to the child mind, and I think should be clothed in attractive form. I am sorry that an interesting little book recently issued "Stories of Canadian History," is so poor an example of the printer's and bookbinder's art.

The Literature, History, and Geography lessons furnish opportunities which every patriotic teacher may use to advantage. Patriotic songs are also sung in all classes in our city and I trust elsewhere.

Although our history is taught and well taught there is an immense amount of ignorance regarding our institutions. Our children of Canadian birth know little enough, but what shall be said of those of foreign birth. They cannot, from the nature of things, be properly instructed in this respect in their homes. If these children are to become thorough Canadians and intelligent British subjects it must be through the schools.

I would have our children informed how our rulers of all grades are selected and something of their powers. They should know how our Queen, our Governor, our Lt.-Governor, our Premiers, our Cabinets, our members of Parliament, our Mayors, our Aldermen, our School Trustees, our Judges and Magistrates obtain their positions.

As they will in future have the duty of selecting their rulers they should approach that duty intelligently, they should be taught that we govern ourselves and that if we have unworthy rules it is our own fault and that the remedy lies in our own hands. Our constitutional system should be compared with despotism on the one hand and republicanism on the other.

As our boys and girls will hear from our neighbors to the south how much superior their system of government is to ours, they should be armed with information to overthrow such arguments. The following three points may be given:

1. The power of our Governor may be compared with that of their President. We do not hear in Canada of a bill being vetoed by a partizan Governor when passed by the parliament controlled by the opposite party. Our Governor being non-partizan voices the sentiments of the majority of the representatives and when our representatives do wrong we turn them out.

2. Our Cabinet system is superior to that of our neighbors. Our Cabinet ministers must be members of Parliament, not as in the United States, the appointees of the President responsible only to the President. Rightly or wrongly Secretary Olney has been held by many to be the cause of the recent war talk. Had he been responsible to the people of the United States there would have been no war scare.

3. Our Judicial system is superior to the elective system of the Americans.

These three points will be suggestive to any teachers who wish to undertake the subject.

Our elections, Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal, should give rise to a number of useful lessons. I have made it a point to discuss these elections in a non-partizan spirit with my class as occasion presented and have been surprised to find how little these children know of our system of election and of the principles of our political parties. I find children, and we often find grown people, ranging themselves as Conservatives and Liberals and knowing little or nothing of what these parties represent. Here is a field for much useful instruction. While not entering the field of party politics teachers may do much to elevate the plane of party politics. We may hope to see political warfare waged on the plane of policies not on that of personalities, which unfortunately is considered good politics to-day.

The flag and what it stands for will furnish another series of lessons. Our children should know something of the glory of the old flag which waves over the British Empire, the flag which has been borne at the head of victorious armies, which floats over the ships of the greatest navy of the world, under which all people are equal in the eye of the law, and under which freedom of speech and freedom of conscience flourish, the flag under which have gone forth the great religious and civilizing influences of the world.

And in addition we must not forget the flag which speaks of the aspirations of a younger Britain, which does not speak of battles on land or sea, but which speaks of immense Provinces welded into one grand Dominion with the intention of being an influence for good in this Western Hemisphere.

We should have in all classes instruction in regard to our National holidays, the Queen's Birthday and Dominion Day. Some exercises to call the attention of the children to these days might profitably be given in all grades. Teach the children whether of native or foreign birth that they have an interest in our country and our flag and we will soon see the expressions French Canadian, Irish Canadian, etc., disappear. We shall be all Canadians and loyal British subjects, and although the old people will naturally retain a love for their fatherland the children will be taught to feel that Canada should take first place in their hearts.

The pupils should be taught that they owe duties to the State. The State protects them and extends to them many privileges, our various municipalities provide for them various comforts, and it is their duty as loyal citizens to obey the laws and assist in the administration of law, that when they grow up they become partners with other citizens in the government of the country; and when they shall receive votes the casting of their ballot will be a solemn duty; that they will be responsible if we have bad rulers, that it is a disgrace for a man to vote for unworthy measures, that the man who sells his vote is unworthy of the privilege. Again, the State may require them to fill public offices. Let them be taught "That a public office is a public trust," as it has been concisely stated, that the patriotic citizen should feel that the State is entitled to his services. There are comparatively few citizens who will not take up arms to repel a foe, but there are many who dislike to accept public offices and in many cases those best fitted are the least aspiring. Probably the contemptible partizan criticism of public men has much to do with this lack of inclination.

And above all, we must teach a broad tolerance for each other, no narrow provincialism, no narrow partizanship, no narrow creed should result from our teaching. We prefer our province, our respective political parties, our respective creeds, and we have a right to our opinions, but we must remember that others have just as much right to their opinions. Do not let us, or do not let our children, imagine that our province is the only one of the Dominion, that our particular political party contains all the brains and morality of the coun-

try, that our church contains all the religion of the universe, but let us be broad men and women and let us educate our children to be broad men and women, and may the day soon come when demagogues who set province against province, or creed against creed, shall find their occupation gone. Our children should be taught to feel that the peoples of all the provinces, of all political parties, of all creeds, are our brethren, children of a common Father, and if we wish our country to be truly great we must cast aside the trammels of narrowness in party, race or creed, and stand shoulder to shoulder in the development of this great country.

And, in conclusion, from the foundation thus laid, may we teach the young that while they owe their truest allegiance to our country and empire yet there are in other lands and within other zones peoples of other nations and tongues who are also our brethren, children of our common Father, and while we think of our own country and empire first, that we are broad enough in our sympathies to wish them well and endeavor to hasten the day when "The Brotherhood of all mankind" shall be the recognized rule of stateman-ship. In the words of the poet,

"Is there a thought can fill the human mind
More pure, more vast, more generous, more refined,
Than that which guides the enlightened patriot's toil;
Not he, whose view is bounded by his soil;
Not he, whose narrow heart can only shrine
The land—the people that he calleth mine;
Not he, who to set up that land on high,
Will make whole nations bleed, whole nations die;
Not he, who, calling that land's rights his pride,
Trampleth the rights of all the world beside;
No!—He it is, the just, the generous soul!
Who owneth brotherhood with either pole,
Stretches from realm to realm his spacious mind,
And guards the weal of all the human kind,
Holds freedom's banner o'er the earth unfurl'd,
And stands the guardian patriot of a world.