

Vol 6 No 5

July

CL
A. R. R.
V. 11, No. 5
July 1905



Rockwood

Review

A Monthly Journal devoted to
Literature, Natural History and
Local News



The Rockwood Review.

R. McFAULS

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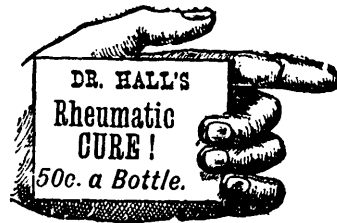
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CRUMLEY BROTHERS.

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KINGSTON, JULY 1ST, 1900.

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WE are grateful to the K. Y. C. for putting one of the racing buoys so close to Rockwood. It gives a capital opportunity to view the races.

IT is rumored that Mons. Andrieux is likely to leave Kingston. If he deserts us, the loss to the City will be great, as Mons. A. is a distinct influence for better things in musical matters.

WHAT about the new opera house? It begins to look as if we are to do without one for another year.

THE pic-nic to be held by the Church of the Good Thief on July 2nd promises to be a grand affair, and will no doubt attract thousands.

MR. C. W. Workman is employed for the summer at the Keewatin Mine.

IN spite of the dry weather, the foliage is more beautiful than it has been for many years.

THE Hon. Mr. Stratton's visit to Rockwood has been postponed for a few weeks.

Mr. Wilfred Jones is Supervisor of Newcourt in the place of Mr. W. Dehaney, who resigned,

The Gerda is having an unusually quiet season being seldom taken from her moorings.

IF the Ontario Government is really in earnest about preserving the black bass in Lake Ontario, more active work will have to be done in the way of protecting the spawning grounds, which have been as vigorously netted during the spawning season as usual. There is grave suspicion too that the regulations regarding the sale of black bass are pretty regularly broken.

THE WHIG publishes an interesting account of the doings of a pair of orioles. These birds undertook the punishment of a tame crow. The WHIG is in error though, in stating that the Baltimore Orioles are rare birds in this vicinity. As a matter of fact, they are extremely common; probably from fifteen to twenty pairs have bred in Rockwood grounds this spring.

THE lily pond gives promise of being very beautiful in time. Those who are not averse to Rockwood competing with honest labor, advocate combining profit with beauty and suggest frogs and lilies, not lilies and frogs.

THE Pavilion at Lake Ontario Park is a wonderful improvement on the former one, and furnishes good stage room for the performers as well as ample accommodation for the audience.

OUR strawberry crop has been a complete failure.

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Mourning Doves are apparently breeding in a wood near the Sydenham Road.

Cuckoos are again unusually common, the black billed variety predominating. As these birds live largely upon the tree caterpillar their increase in numbers can be explained by the existence of a great army of these insect pests. Strange to say very few birds care to eat the hairy caterpillars.

The energetic summer warblers (*Dendroica Aestiva*) will eat tent caterpillars when they are just emerging from the tent, but avoid them later on.

The birds have never been as free from molestation in Rockwood grounds as at present. Most of the boys in the neighborhood have learned to respect our wishes in regard to this matter, and nearly all of the birds are succeeding in rearing their broods undisturbed. A great deal might be done in the schools, to teach boys the importance of the protection of bird life—and after all boys can be taught to be humane and considerate if taken in the right way.

The pheasants which were liberated at Rockwood last year seem to have been successful in getting through the winter. It is not so much a question of ability to withstand cold as to obtain food. These birds are just as hardy as the ruffed grouse, but it is feared cannot obtain a proper food supply in winter, unless helped by kindly farmers. As pheasants live entirely on insects in the summer months, farmers will find it profitable to encourage them.

Mr. W. Dehaney has retired from the Rockwood Staff. Mr. Dehaney had many friends here, all of whom were sorry to see him leave.

Mr. Robt. Christie, Inspector of Public Charities made an inspection of Rockwood on June 14th.

The Rockwood REVIEW has at last been vindicated. Of course, Reeve Fisher was influenced by our remarks when he undertook the reconstruction of Aberdeen Park. However, we are willing that he should receive all the glory as he has in reality done all the hard work, and unselfishly given up a lot of valuable time in making the waste places beautiful. In a few years we hope that he will have the satisfaction of seeing the little park a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." Having declined to accept more than a modicum of praise for the Park, in our anxiety to do honor to the Reeve and Councillors, we are naturally driven to something else to flatter ourselves with. Constant readers may remember the fact that from time to time we have referred to the goose question, and incidentally to the cow and horse nuisance. We regret that we shall still have to deal with the goose question, but the other matter has been adjusted as we suggested, and the REVIEW can gaze on itself with inward satisfaction. This is the proper caper with great journals undertaking moral and other reforms. Cows and horses can no longer wander with impunity, but we shall never cease our troubling until the geese are added to the list.

Kingstonians should come to some definite decision regarding one recognized place for athletic sports. We now have the Midland Fair Grounds, the Athletic Grounds and Lake Ontario Park. Many citizens, backed up by Aldermen, seem to wish to have holiday sports take place in the Midland grounds, which are quite unsuited for bicycling, baseball, lacrosse and football, being rough, hilly and unfit in every sense. If they are to be used for such purposes to the exclusion of the Athletic Grounds which really belong to the people—the Athletic Grounds should be sold and the men who have for years most un-

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selfishly given their time and money to their development, relieved from their thankless task of endeavoring to make ends meet, on account of half-hearted support. If the Athletic grounds, which compare favorably with any in Canada, are to be retained, all citizens and Aldermen should loyally support them. Possibly King Ben would be satisfied with a monopoly of the baseball and bicycle sports on Saturday afternoons. The Directors of the Athletic Association feel though, that the efforts made to preserve a splendid grounds for the young men of the city, have not been appreciated at their true value, and are more than willing to hand over their thankless task to others, who may have ways and means unknown to ordinary mortals, of arousing the average Kingstonian to the value of his assets.

A good deal has been written about the lessons of the war, and few opportunities of finding fault with the officers and soldiers neglected. The former Boers, in anything but military costume, are now being considered as the model to be studied, and even the Canadian militia have caught the infection. Now Kingstonians are par excellence the military critics of Canada, and even the small boy knows or thinks he does, what a proper Tommy Atkins should be. He has no sympathy with the idea that the more untidy a soldier is the more likely he is to be a "terror" when he lets himself loose on the enemy. A squad of our rural cavalry was passing down Princess Street a few days since, mounted on Rozinantes of Clydesdale rather than Arabian extraction, and with equipments to match. The youthful critic on the sidewalk immediately shouted out to the officer in charge, "Rube why didn't you bring the keows along too." What he said to some of the infantry is better unrecorded, but when such combinations as the following were frequently encountered it can easily be guessed—

Ordinary Glengarry cap, unbuttoned red coat, bicycle bloomers and stockings.

Black felt hat, unbuttoned red tunic, tweed trousers.

DR. AND MRS. FORSTER are spending their holidays in Oakville and Muskoka.

THE wedding of Miss Sadie Potter to Mr. E. Hartrick was a brilliant affair, and hearty congratulations have been showered on the popular young couple, who have returned from their honeymoon to reside in Portsmouth.

OUR old friend Mr. John Hartrick has appeared in a new role and it is said that at the wedding supper made the speech of the evening.

MR. H. POWELL, Miss Ida Sears, Miss O'Rourke and Miss Courtice have returned from their vacation.

THE "Beechgroves" had a lively sailing adventure in the Viola recently. They were caught in a heavy squall and had to run under jib to Channel Grove, where the genial Mr. Briggs put them in possession of a summer cottage and entertained them in royal style, but wisely refused to let them attempt to cross the channel while the storm lasted. At half-past one in the morning they made port and relieved the anxieties of several anxious mothers, who have not as much faith in the sailing abilities of the boys, as the fathers of the flocks have. The lads did a wise thing in running before the storm, that was too lively for small boats, while it lasted. Capt. Fenwick and McNair were kind enough to hunt the wanderers up, when the storm had blown over.

MARRIED.

HARTRICK—POTTER—In Portsmouth, on Saturday, June 2nd, 1900, Miss Sadie A. Potter, eldest daughter of W. Potter to Edward Hartrick, both of Portsmouth.

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Mrs. Loneragan's brother S. Sullivan was accidentally killed in Rochester recently. Mrs. Loneragan has the sympathy of the community in her bereavement.

Mr. W. Potter wears a happy smile, as at last the incubator has made a record and the days of minstrel show jokes have passed.

The Megansers, as usual, are breeding at the Brothers Island this year.

King Ben cannot be a lover of birds, no matter how fond he is of trotting stock. First he had the extensive copse on Lake Ontario Park destroyed, now the large shrubbery on the Vanoder farm has been taken away. This means good bye to the thrashers and numerous thrushes which bred there regularly.

It is rumored that there is to be a "general exchange" among the Assistants of the different Hospitals for the Insane in the Province. We are quite content to let well enough alone.

MR. C. W. NASH reports several birds, new to the Province of Ontario, as having been taken in Toronto, viz., the Prairie Warbler and Kirtlands Warbler also the Louisiana Water Thrush, Blue Gray Gnat Catcher, Cape May Warbler and Orchard Oriole.

Bowling is being revived at Rockwood this summer and John Riddel, as a consequence, wears a perennial smile. Messrs. Dick and Mackie are among the enthusiasts and some lively contests with the city are anticipated. The first match was played with Queens on Saturday, June 23rd, and Rockwood was defeated by seven shots.

Queens.	Rockwood.
Capt. Paul	J. Dennison
Dr. Walkem	W. Potter
J. Kearns	Dr. Clarke
Prof. Watson—28	Dr. E. Watson—21

Miss F. Wilson is enjoying her annual holiday.

There is a general impression that Orioles invariably select elms as nesting places. In Rockwood grounds there are many exceptions to this rule. Maples, pines and tamaracs all being used.

The Rev. C. J. Young has satisfactorily established the fact that the American Merganser breeds regularly on Wolfe Island.

The eagles which have bred so regularly on a neighboring island for many years, will have to change their location as the tree is to be cut down next year. One by one the landmarks go, and in a very few years many of the birds common to this district now will have disappeared.

Mr. W. S. Shelburne found the Osprey breeding near Lansdowne.

A few weeks ago a Kingston paper announced that the Lake Ontario Park Merry-go-round was to be equipped with a new outfit of tunes. Our hopes rose high, as last year the original number of tunes, six had dwindled to two—'My Love is the Man in the Moon' and 'Yankee Doodle,' and to say that they became monotonous scarcely expresses it. What was our distress this season to find that we must listen to the 'Man in the Moon' alone, his companion, 'Yankee Doodle' having for some mysterious reason been suppressed. It is possibly the only occasion on record that 'Yankee Doodle' has been effectively "squelched." If he can manage to come to the fore again we shall give him a warm welcome, as anything that will relieve the monotony of one tune will be appreciated.

The pheasant season has been a dead failure at Rockwood and very few young birds are likely to be raised.

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WOOD VIOLETS.

Violets, blue violets
In the woods of June ;
Swaying on each slender stalk,
Comrades of my woodland walk,
In the shadow and the sun
Hooded like a cloistered nun ;—
Whispering in murmurous talk,
As the gypsy wind goes by,
Secrets of flower-mystery.
Blooming in the tangled shade
Sweet as any peasant maid
Half abashed and half afraid,
With her wondering blue eyes
Dewy in the summer noon,
And her head bent listening-wise
To the veery's plaintive tune :
Violets, blue violets
In the woods of June.

Violets, yellow violets
In the woods of June ;
Standing tall and bright and bold,
Strewing o'er the leaf-green mould
Beads of yellow shining gold,
Nodding to the bumble-bee
With coquetish courtesy:
Blithe and gay and debonair,
Beaming in this shady place
With a radiant star-like grace,
Making all the greenery fair :
Vanishing, alas, too soon,—
Violets, yellow violets
From the woods of June.

Violets, sweet violets
In the woods of June;
Baby violets all in white,
Gowned and tucked up for the night,
And blinking with their sleepy eyes
To the murmured lullabies,
Sounding through the woodland dim,
Of the thrushes vesper hymn,
They are so little and so fair,
You must seek for them with care,
Shrinking from the careless gaze
All along the lonely ways,—
By the marge of mossy brooks
In the shadiest haunted nooks
Of forest glade, and dark lagoon ;—
Violets, white violets
In the woods of June.

—K. S. McL.

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CLOSING EXERCISES OF ROCKWOOD TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

A new departure was made this year, and the Closing Exercises of the Rockwood Training School for Nurses was held on the Beech Grove Lawn on the afternoon of May 31st. Everything conspired to make the affair a success, and some four hundred of Kingston's prominent citizens gathered to do honor to the occasion. Rockwood, lovely as it is in the summer, is a Paradise about the 1st of June, and it never looked more beautiful than it did on the afternoon of the Closing—Lilacs, honeysuckles and apple blossoms filled the air with a delightful fragrance, the foliage of the beechgrove was in its most attractive stage of development, and the lawns were perfect in color and velvety softness. The Band was stationed on the North Cottage Verandah, the graduating Nurses and prize winners were placed under a beech tree while the large assembly of smartly dressed women and men were grouped about a dais erected for the occasion. Refreshments were served in a booth decorated with lilacs and bunting, and the whole picture was one not to be forgotten by those present. The different buildings were thrown open for the inspection of the visitors, and after the exercises were over a great number visited the Hospital, Cottages and main building.

Dr. Clarke opened the proceedings and after making the guests welcome said, "Generally speaking Rockwood is content to carry along its work quietly, and without asking for much applause from the outside world, but now and again, when some unkind and absolutely stupid criticism is made, we wonder if the general public really understands the work we are doing. Judged by ordinary standards, perhaps there is no more thankless task in the world

than that of endeavoring to manage a Hospital for the Insane. Rockwood is more fortunately situated than many such institutions, because here we receive much help and encouragement from kindly citizens, and experience much courtesy and consideration from most of the members of the press, who are apparently quite willing to believe that we live as closely to the golden rule as we know how. Ungenerous criticisms are, of course, sometimes made by people who are possessed, or at least think they are, of divine inspiration, or perhaps, for some mysterious purpose only known to themselves, say cruel and unkind things. When they wish to repair the injury they find that it is impossible to make good the harm done. Here we learn that genius is allied to madness, consequently it does not require the exercise of much charity to make allowance for the genius which can find evil where no evil exists. Speaking as the Senior Medical Officer in the Ontario Service I may be excused for briefly referring to the work of the Training School. When I entered the Ontario service nearly twenty-six years ago, it was my good fortune to be under the guidance of Dr. Joseph Workman, whose intellectual equal has not been known in Canadian Medicine. He was revered by all who knew him, and as an alienist was recognized as one of the foremost in the world. His institution was far in advance of his time, and yet if Dr. Workman had lived to be with us to-day, he would have been the first to admit that what exists at present would not have been considered possible then. He regarded my scheme of a Training School as chimerical. Since then, restraint has been abolished in Ontario, and in Rockwood Hospital mechanical restraint has been gone away with for nearly eighteen years. Some very clever people, with a quiet smile, tell me that such is not the case, but once more the evil genius

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must be pardoned.

The greatest reform ever instituted here though, was the development of the Training School for Nurses. When the craze for Hospital Nursing developed, it struck me that if the revolution in the management of the General Hospitals resulted in infinite good, the same improvement might be effected in our methods. What was a good thing in a General Hospital would certainly be a better thing in a Hospital for the Insane. The result was the establishment of our Training School on its present lines. That it was one of the first schools of the kind established in America is a matter of pride, that it is still the only one in Ontario is a matter of regret. The hospital idea has been inculcated from one end of the institution to the other and we live in a different moral atmosphere from that which existed in former days. The patients are happier, nurses take an intelligent interest in their care and know that they are nursing people suffering from a disease, viz., insanity. I wish that enthusiastic politicians would cease their petty bickerings over expenditures, then it might be possible to extend the whole system of training in nursing to the male attendants, who at present, for obvious reasons cannot be developed as we could wish. Their time will eventually come though.

The Training School has been an excellent thing for the nurses themselves. Many of them are now heads of important institutions—our head nurse in the main wards is a graduate of our own school, and all who have left have done well. Those who have deserted the nursing profession have gone in for matrimony as a general rule and seem to be satisfied. While talking to one of our patients a few days ago I learned something. She told me that after intricate calculations she had satisfied herself that the average nurse had ten chances to one of getting married, when compared with the

woman. She explained it as follows: All of the girls who think they are good looking go in for nursing, all boys who are ambitious go in for the medical profession. Good looks backed up by a pretty uniform are more than the average young doctor can stand. The result is inevitable. I may say that this patient, who is no longer young, wishes to go in for nursing and has asked for the next vacancy on our staff.

Some time ago the Local Branch of the National Council of Women was greatly exercised over a series of resolutions which the main branch wished carried into effect. There were several recommendations one of which was regarding the appointment of women doctors on our staff. The only point of difference between the National Council and myself was this, viz., what to do with her. The National Council wanted her on the Women's Ward. I decided that she would do better work among the men who could not help but benefit from the æsthetic suggestions she would surely make. As for the women patients, some of them insisted that when the National Council of Women adopted Doctors of the female sex it would be time enough for them to submit to the experiment. Another suggestion made was that separate hospitals should be built in connection with the different Asylums. Truly a prophet is without honor in his own country, Here in Kingston was the first Hospital building of the kind suggested, and our good women had never heard of it. Truly it was time to do a little tooting of our own horn. Of course the suggestion was a good one if it had not been out of date. Now I have a much better scheme to propose, something really worthy of the enthusiasm of the National Council of Women. In the first place to endeavor to get all politicians to leave the institutions alone, and cease making a virtue of too great economy. It is true that Ontario institutions are

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run at a smaller per capita rate than they are in other places, but in our anxiety to make a record, we may go to a foolish extreme. The pendulum may swing too far in the way it should not go and the economy may prove false. The expenditure should not be so small for example that it will interfere with the highest scientific care and treatment of the insane. A large number of recoveries means decreased cost of maintenance. Politicians should bury the hatchet on these subjects and unite on a policy of progress. This Hospital idea is only in its infancy and what should be advocated is the intelligent expansion of it. Here it would take the shape of a properly equipped building, not necessarily large, for the care and treatment of acute cases of insanity. This building would contain every device necessary to enable us to carry on such treatment, under conditions which cannot be obtained in the large and crowded wards of our Hospitals. It would cost something, but the expenditure would be a justifiable one. We may not get it to-day but its occurrence is inevitable, and if any enthusiastic women friends can help its arrival they will have our thanks. It would meet another difficulty in a practical way. At present many an acute case is kept away from us at a critical time, just because the friends dread the stigma attaching to the word Asylum. Who can have anything but intense sympathy with them. These people would not object to sending their relatives for treatment in a building that was a Hospital in fact as well as in name.

We wish all of you to visit the different buildings and wards which have been opened for your inspection to-day, and after Mr. Pense and Dr. Walkem, who have early and late been our warm friends, have spoken to you. Nurses will be ready to conduct you to the various places of interest." * * * * *

Miss Wilson read a general report of the work done in the school which has been in operation for twelve years. During that time there have been 41 graduates, including the present class. The results have been more than fulfilled the expectations of the founder. The course of lectures given by the Medical Superintendent and resident physicians comprises mental diseases and their treatment, medical diseases, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, medical and surgical nursing, massage bandaging, etc., and continues from October until May. Each nurse spends a period of six months in the Hospital Building receiving practical instruction in special branches of her profession.

Dr. Forster made a short address to the graduates who were then presented by Mrs. Clarke with their diplomas and pins inscribed with the letters R. H. K. The graduates were Miss Elsie Courtice, Brooklyn, Ont.; Miss Helen McLean, Barriefield; Miss Ethel Bamford, Gananoque; Miss Annie O'Rourke, Stella. Mrs. Forster presented the prize for bandaging, won by Miss Courtice and the prize for massage won by Miss McLean. Two prizes for general proficiency were then presented by Miss Flaws, lady superintendent of nurses at the Kingston General Hospital to Miss Bessie McIntosh, Kingston and Miss Gertrude Shields, Parkham, Ont.

The proceedings concluded with short addresses by Edw. J. B. Pense and Dr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C. Mr. Pense said that the appearance of himself and Dr. Walkem partook of the nature of a friendly visit by two governors of the Kingston General Hospital. He congratulated Dr. Clarke upon the success of the Beechgrove Hospital. He was pleased to see a graduate of the Kingston General Hospital occupying the position of lady superintendent. The graduates before him were entitled to the

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very greatest praise. They have had a very difficult work; their kindly attendance upon the insane reflects the highest credit upon them. He hoped that Dr. Clarke would not be restrained in any way by the government. If Dr. Walkem would agree to abolish the opposition of the Ontario house for a time, the speaker would guarantee to have much more money spent on the provincial charitable institutions. He had never received more generous treatment in his political life than at the hands of Dr. Clarke in whom the government had the fullest confidence. Dr. Clarke, he said, was not only skilled in his profession, but his methods were the best. He regarded Dr. Clarke as the best all-round man in Eastern Ontario.

Dr. Walkem said that Dr. Clarke had established such a splendid reputation that any evil reports sent forth would never be believed by the people, or would never undermine public confidence in him. He was a model of what the head of an institution should be. Dr. Clarke had instituted new and humane methods for treating the insane, and Rockwood was no longer a prison, but a Hospital where the diseases of the mind were treated in the same manner as diseases of the body. No institution in America could show better results. As to the nurses graduating, if they could fulfil the qualifications laid down by their superintendent in her report, they must be marvellous indeed. He was proud to congratulate them. Their graduation was an important period in their life. He wished them every success in the profession upon which they had entered. It was difficult to advise them in respect to it, but he would simply say to them to carry out the ideas they had acquired at the institution from which they were graduating; the lessons learned there must be their guide through life. They should do what they thought right and honorable, and in so doing

they would be perfectly sure of future success.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, refreshments were served on the lawn to the visitors.

CONTINUATION OF MR. GEORGE FOX'S DIARY.

NOTE—[Mr. Fox was promoted to the rank of Corporal during or soon after the siege of Quebec].

Despite these severe repulses the energy still continued the siege during the rest of the winter, but on the 7th day of May, the Twenty-ninth Regiment came up the St. Lawrence River to our encouragement and relief and soon made a vigorous sally out upon the Plains of Abraham when the enemy declined an engagement and began a precipitate retreat leaving all their heavy baggage behind them. Our troops pursued them the same day up the river to a place called "Cruse Ferry," and then we returned to Quebec. They left many of their sick and wounded, some old men, others mere lads, and among their sick were many cases of smallpox. Soon after this event the Forty-seventh Regiment arrived from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in detachments 9—31—20—21—24—62, and a number of Light Infantry and Grenadiers from other Regiments. In a few days we all went by shipping to Point Tremble (Point aux Trembles?) twenty-one miles and there the men of the Forty-second were ordered to be drafted into the Forty-seventh Regiment and then proceed to Three Rivers, near which place we lay at anchor for four days. On the fourth day the Americans came suddenly down upon us through the woods, intending to burn the Town, but on the 7th of June we landed our men and drew up in battle array and our left wing soon engaged the foe and killed and took a number of prisoners, among whom was General Thompson, their chief,

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The enemy soon retreating to St. Johns, we therefore again set sail and soon afterwards landed at Sorel, and marched to St. Denis, and from there eighteen miles to Chamblee. We halted at Chamblee four days to victual and then pursued to St. Johns, twenty-four miles, where we found that the enemy had set fire to the Fort, and gone away in their batteaux on the Lake to the Isle le Noir, (26 miles). Our Army remained here until the beginning of the month of September, repairing the burnt Fort and building, nearly two hundred batteaux for the purpose of pursuit; so we soon made an advance in our batteaux, the enemy retreating from the Isle le Noir, we proceeded up the River, "La Colle," (or La Cool?) and soon made progress over the Lake Champlaine (250 miles from Quebec, and more than one hundred miles over the Lake). We overtook the enemy on the further side of the Lake and gave battle, the Americans were said to be under the command of General Arnold who was wounded in the fight. We destroyed a number of their vessels, schooners floating batteries and gunboats; then we followed them to "Chimney Point," our old Fort, opposite to Crown Point, (we had Batteaux and Gunboats). The river that parts the two Forts runs from Lake Champlaine at a point said to be distant 400 miles from Quebec. Not far from Chimney Point we encamped till October, the enemy going up to Ticonderago to winter quarters. Now, as winter was approaching we were obliged to return to Canada for winter quarters in different cantonments, The artificers staying to build gunboats, floating batteries and two ships of twenty guns each to be named "The G and Maria Carleton," and a large floating battery to carry twenty guns. The remainder of the time until the beginning of May, 1777. We remained housed in the country cantonments, and when the weather

became favorable for naval and military operations, we assembled at St. John's to be embodied in the expedition under the direction of General Burgoyne; the shipping, gunboats, floating batteries being sent on before us to clear the lakes, the Land Army (which was the principal part), going a few days afterwards in the batteaux, five men with their arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., in each batteau. It took seven days for the expedition to reach 'Crown Point,' and 'East Point' for a few days, then one division embarked in the gunboats. I was with the other division which marched to a suitable spot within three miles of "Fort Ti," (Ticonderago) where we encamped several days, and then advanced one and a half miles further, opposite 'Fort Ti,' to await for the rear to come up and concentrate. Soon when our opponents found we were so near, they began cannonading us, and their fire became so hot that we were obliged hastily to move our camp into the valleys, so that the cannon balls went over us. We found that they had fortified "Independence Hill," near the town strongly, so we began to clear "Sugar Loaf Hill (a large hill south-west of the town) and hills on the opposite side of the river which commanded the town. The sides were so steep that the enemy thought it impossible for us to get any cannon up, indeed it was with great fatigue, both of men and horses that after clearing the hill of timber, we managed to get several 32 pounders up. After building the battery we had mounted two of the big guns, and should soon have mounted the the others, intending to open fire by the hour of seven in the morning, when it was discovered that our rebellious subjects under General Schuyler, had evacuated their fort during the night and our men almost immediately took possession. It was said that the Americans had left one hundred guns and all their heavy bag-

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gage with stores of provisions and spirits. We pursued them the same day, but the pursuit of our enemy by the gunboats was much impeded by a bridge that had been built to prevent our armament chasing them too closely; this obstruction we had to break through, and then followed our retreating foe to Shenbury, where the navigation ended. When we destroyed their whole flotilla, one of their capital ships was blown up by one of our shells which got among their powder. The report of the explosion was heard more than twenty miles away, and we at a distance of about twenty miles witnessed the volume of smoke like a big cloud in the sky; the rebels then burnt their bateaux and then took to the woods.

VICE VERSA.—A London clergy man tells a moving tale of innocence in the East End. A frail little girl came into a public house with a jug to fetch her parents half a pint. When the jug was filled, she nervously put down two halfpennies on the counter and made for the door. The barman, though he hardly liked to frighten the poor little thing, called after her, in a gentle voice: "You're a half-penny short." "No, you're a half-penny short," she answered and disappeared.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S "NIP."—Queen Victoria frequently visits her tenantry on the Balmoral estates, and a little book could be written about the romantic meetings of Queen and peasant. On one occasion the Queen called on a certain old crofter and his wife, and was as usual received with extreme consideration. The day happened to be misty and very disagreeable and the guidwife

brought a glass of whisky to the Queen, which the royal lady graciously put to her lips. The guidwife of the house with Highland hospitality pressed the Queen to "tak' it aff, for the day was cauld and weet," to which her guidman rejoined: "Toots, wumman, dinna press Her Majesty; she mebbahad a drap afore she cam' here."

NOT A SEIDLITZ POWDER.—Since Lord Beauchamp the present British Governor of New South Wales, has occupied the government house at Sydney, he has ordained that at official receptions only guests of a certain rank shall be permitted to approach the presence through designated doors. To these blue tickets are awarded; to others of inferior mold, white. At a recent function, through some mismanagement, an important public man received a blue card, while a white one was sent to his wife. When the pair reached the audience chamber, the lady declined to be separated from her husband, or to abandon the aristocratic blue ranks. An aid-de-camp endeavored to reason with her, and explain the commotion that would ensue if the blue and white were suffered to mingle together. But the fair one was equal to the occasion. 'Nonsense,' said she, as she pressed forward; "what do you take us for—a seidlitz powder?" The aid collapsed.

A COMPROMISE.—At the Durham (England) Assizes, recently, the plaintiff in a trifling case was a deaf woman, and after a little the judge suggested that the counsel should ask her what she would take to settle it. The counsel thereupon shouted out very loudly to his client: "His Lordship wants to know what you will take?" She smilingly replied: "I thank his lordship kindly; and if it's no no inconvenience to him I'll take a little warm ale."

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LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE AMONG REFORMERS.

[From CENTURY MAGAZINE for
June].

One of Miss Mary E. Wilkins' delightful heroines remarks, in speaking of certain would-be leaders of social reform in her village: "I don't know that I think they are so much above us, as too far to one side. Sometimes it is longitude, and sometimes it is latitude that separates people. This is true, and it applies quite as much to those who would reform the politics of a large city, or, for that matter, of the whole country, as to those who would reform the society of a hamlet.

There are men who are slightly disordered mentally, or who are cursed with a moral twist which makes them champion reforms less from a desire to do good to others than as a kind of tribute to their own righteousness, for the sake of emphasizing their own superiority.

We must not be misled at any time by the cheap assertion that people get only what they want; that the editor of a degraded news paper is to be excused because the people want the degradation.

No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency. He is bound to do all the good possible. As soon as a politician gets to the point of thinking that in order to be "practical" he has got to be base, he has become a noxious member of the body politic. That species of practicality eats into the moral sense of the people like a cancer, and he who practices it can no more be excused than the editor who debauches public decency in order to sell his paper. We need clean, healthy newspapers, with clean, healthy criticism which shall be fearless and truthful.

There can be no meddling with the laws of righteousness, of decency, of morality. We are in honor bound to put into practice what we preach: to remember that

we are not to be excused if we do not; and that in the last resort no material prosperity, no business acumen, no intellectual development of any kind can atone in the life of a nation for the lack of fundamental qualities of courage, honesty, and common sense."

Robert S. Knight.

Robert Skakel Knight, who was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Rockwood REVIEW died at Lancaster, Ontario, on May 16th, 1900. Mr. Knight was a man of distinguished ability and advanced ideas, but of such retiring disposition that he shrank from the publicity which most men of similar genius would have courted. His style was trenchant and refined and he was a deep and thorough investigator when interested in any particular subject. For years he worked out the theory governing the scientific construction of stringed musical instruments and arrived at some interesting conclusions which he endeavored to give practical expression to. A unique viol of his construction is in the possession of Dr. Clarke, Kingston. Those who knew Mr. Knight intimately had a warm affection for him and his loss is deplored by those who knew him best. His genius has been transmitted to his daughter, Miss Dorothy W. Knight, whose poems have frequently graced the columns of the REVIEW, and to whom no common tribute of praise has been given by many Canadian critics. Robert Skakel Knight, the only child of the Reverend Robert Knight and his wife, Sarah Phillips, was born at Frampton, Dorchester County, Quebec Province, Canada, May 27th, 1841. In 1847, his parents removed with him to England and settled at Atherstone, Warwickshire, where he was sent to an old grammar school. When about twenty years old he passed the University of London Matric-

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ulation Examination, and after that took a term at Queen's College, Birmingham, to prepare for the first B.A. Examination, which he passed. He then took honors at King's College, London, and University College, London, but was unable to pass his final examination on account of a severe illness. In the autumn of 1864 he went abroad, on account of his weak health, and taught at Malta, Athens, and Smyrna, until 1869, when he returned to England. In

September of this year, he sailed for South Africa, arriving in London again in 1870. He also went to and returned from Canada in that year. He was twice married, first in 1871, and again in 1877. He taught in Montreal for some time after his first marriage. Later, he lived in some of the New England States, and finally remained in Canada. He died at Lancaster, Ontario, on May 16th, 1900, and was buried there.

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