

The Catholic Register

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PAPAL JUBILEE OF THE YEARS OF PETER.

The Cardinal Vicar has communicated to the Archbishops and Bishops of the entire Church the formation of the Committee for the Pontifical Jubilee of "the Years of Peter" by means of the following letter:

"Most Reverend Excellency.

"The Holy Father, Leo XIII., in his so green old age, is near to enter upon the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate. You understand easily, Most Reverend Excellency, how suitable it is that the loving solicitude of all Catholics should show itself as unanimously grateful to Divine Providence for a favor which is so great, and which is lound up with the general good of Catholicity.

Naturally, the first duty which presents itself to us is that of offering everywhere public prayers to God, the preserver of every life, and next, that of fostering, and making suitable arrangements, the hoped-for and desired event with other demonstrations which shall be popular and fully adapted to the solemn occasion.

To this end there has been found in this holy city, as perhaps has reached your knowledge, a Committee of esteemed persons, to whom has been entrusted the duty of presiding, together with myself, over the ordering and carrying out of everything. I, in regard to what strictly concerned me, have thought well to order that in the Church of Rome there shall always be added as often as the Rosary of Our Lady is recited, special prayers for the safe-keeping of the Holy Father, and likewise that the priests shall, in the August Sacrifice, offer fervently the customary prayers for the same end.

"It will also be a care of mine to celebrate, in June next, to this intent, a Mass in the Ludovician temple of St. Ignatius, after inviting the Romans to be present in the largest possible number, and to participate by the Communion in the Holy Sacrament of the altar.

"The Committee will further send you herewith, a detailed communication about what it shall decide as to the presentation of congratulations to the Holy Father and as to the paying him honor on so beautiful an occasion.

"We have wished in the meantime to bring to your knowledge the said things, so that you may be enabled to arrange in time beforehand whatever you will judge it opportune in order in your Diocese for the extraordinary festivities, begging you strongly to be so good as to aid us both with counsel and with act.

"Begging for you every good from God, I rejoice in heart to be able to express to you the feelings in my full regard.

"Rome, May 24, 1901.

"The Cardinal Peter Respighi, Vicar to His Holiness."

DECEIVED BY CLAPTRAP.

In the last issue of the North American Review, an article appeared from the pen of Mr. Goldwin Smith, written with a pretty semblance of sympathy for Ireland and the cause of the people, insofar as that cause touches the agrarian question. But the Professor, from beginning to end of his paper, made a familiarly bitter assault on the national aspirations of Irishmen, using language of studied derision in almost every paragraph.

The Registrar did not consider it worth while calling attention to the article at all, believing that that class of crocodile pity had grown monotonous to intelligent Irishmen. But scolding the thing now reprinted in The Irish Canadian, accompanied by an editorial saying that "as a whole," it makes "pleasurable reading, providing one is merely in search of a pastime," we are bound to infer that Mr. Smith's language is so nice that it deceives some genuine sympathizers with Ireland, who, however, are but imperfectly versed in the history and national politics of the country.

The "Unionist" cry against Home Rule when Mr. Gladstone's bills were under discussion, so far as that cry was intended for Catholic ears, was heard in denunciation of the old Irish Parliament in College Green as a hotbed of ascendancy and corruption, far and away more intolerant of the spirit of reform than the contemporary Parliament at Westminster. Goldwin Smith was one of the clever persons who tried to misrepresent history to suit this line of anti-Irish and "Unionist" politics. It was also said that Ireland had gone to the dogs under the native Parliament. Mr. Goldwin Smith

says it all over again now in this North American article. We quote him:

"Grattan had hailed, in strains of rapturous eloquence the birth of the Irish nation, but the nation still consisted of a Protestant and land-owning oligarchy, ruling over a population of political, social, and agrarian serfs. The Catholics were, at last, admitted to the electorate, but not to Parliament, and being, as electors, under the thumb of the Protestant landlords, they gained little by that scanty measure of toleration. Economically, they rather lost, for the landlords subdivided the holdings to multiply subservient votes.

"The economical evils and sufferings remained unabated. Manufacturers could not rise, and the principal trade was smuggling, with its moral results. The letting of the land by the landlords to middlemen, who ground the tenant without mercy, increased the suffering of the peasant. Between the mill's onion and the litho proctor every thing was taken from the tiller of the soil but the barest sufficiency of potatoes to support life."

How often have we heard this! The meaning of it is: Only for England's management of their affairs the Irish would rot. The truth, however, is, that during the life of the Irish Parliament Dublin grew and prospered in a most remarkable way. No English city in the same period experienced such gain. Any visitor to the Irish capital to-day may see the ineffaceable marks of the beginning and end of the Dublin "boom" during the interval of independence between 1780 and 1800.

Correction of the other point of Mr. Smith's article, viz., the alleged extreme intolerance of the Irish Parliament is of more historical importance to believers in the Irish national spirit. This is what Mr. Goldwin Smith says:

"It is not likely that a Parliament of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland would ever have granted Catholic emancipation. The united Parliament granted it after a long struggle, terminated by the conversion of Wellington and Peel."

It is pitiful to see a paper written for Irish Canadians swallowing stuff like this, and wiping its mouth with the remark that it really tastes pleasant. Was it not to defend the Protestant ascendancy, threatened by the spirit of liberty and reform which sprung up within the Irish Parliament, that the Orange Clubs were first formed in 1795? Mr. Goldwin Smith simply falsifies history in his North American article, and does it for the purpose which dictated his opposition to Home Rule.

Rev. Canon Sherlock, of Kildare, himself a Protestant, preached in Trinity College, Dublin, two weeks ago on Henry Grattan, whose memory he held up to the admiration of modern Irish Protestants, declaring, with perfect truth, that Irish Protestants were the leaders in the Emancipation movement. Of course, it is necessary to add that they were political leaders of a Catholic nation. But they were as aggressive as if they themselves were Catholics. Continuing, Canon Sherlock said:

"It remains a reproach to the Legislature of the United Kingdom that Roman Catholics were refused a university of their own—a refusal which Grattan more than a century ago denounced as an act of injustice and a denial of Christian charity. I believe that this refusal was not by the great mass of Irish Protestants; certainly not by Irish Churchmen, who asked nothing for themselves which they would not give to the rest of their fellow-countrymen."

It ought to be too late in the day for Irish Catholics to be deceived by gentlemen of Mr. Goldwin Smith's political complexion into the belief that all their Irish Protestant fellow-countrymen hate them. These same "Unionists" also operate on Irish Protestants and keep the Orange lodges in trim by their rhetoric. It is by dividing Irish national opinion that they gain their ends. Put do they do it through any sympathy with Ireland, mistaken or otherwise? Certainly not. They foment prejudice on both sides of the religious line, and find it an easy plan for weakening the hands of Ireland's willing sons, Protestant and Catholic.

We remember having listened a few years ago with some cynical concern to Mr. Goldwin Smith's harangue to the Orangemen in Exhibition Park on the Twelfth of July. It was nothing short of an experience to hear a man of his mental attainments roll off rounded periods about Derry, Aughrim, Enniskillen and the Boyne. But he went farther, and appealed, especially to the Young Britons, to keep their party tunes alive; there should, indeed, in Mr. Smith's opinion, be no "let-up" in that peculiar agency of public ill feeling and insult. And this is the same gentleman who tells the American people that Ireland must always be governed from Westminster, otherwise it would be impossible to keep the religious factions from each others throats. Tut, tut, Professor! It is with you and not with each other that Irishmen of every stripe have legitimate cause of quarrel. You employ your talents—we had almost written talons—raking up the embers of a passion which you profess to deplore. And this you do for a political purpose. You ought to be better employed; and Irishmen, both Orange and Green, should at this time of day be different to your rank insincerity, whether you harangue them as Orangemen or shed crocodile tears upon as Catholics.

MR. D. R. WILKIE ON THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, General Manager of the Imperial Bank, in the course of his very interesting address at the annual meeting, a report of which we publish to-day, adopted a line of approval of the Government parallel with what THE REGISTER has itself recently been saying. He commended in the first place the encouragement by bounties of our iron and steel, lead, nickel and other industries, and placed by no means last or least among the items of credit

"The adoption of a policy that will create an attractive home market for the product of our own gold and silver mines, through the establishment of Government assay offices and a branch of the Royal Mint."

This may be regarded by some as outspoken language from a leading banker; but it is certainly a healthy sign of the relations of Canadian moneyed institutions with the public, when so much frankness is encountered in banking quarters. Here we have not a trace of that narrower view that looks for an assured profit to the holders of money from the present circumscribed condition of currency in Canada. Mr. Wilkie looks beyond all minor considerations to the development of the natural wealth of the Dominion, especially in the West, in precious metals, and sees in the results of that development a larger share of prosperity to all Canadian industries and enterprises, in which the banks, as the depositories of the people's money, cannot be prevented from participating. Indeed, it seems to us that Mr. Wilkie proves himself not only more public spirited as a Canadian, but a more hard-headed banker by his candid address.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

On Friday last the Marquis of Ripon wrote to the English press: "I am filled with shame at the description of the so-called refuge camp. The fair fame of the country and the reputation for manliness of our people are at stake. No condemnation of the system is too strong."

On the same day the Secretary for War, Mr. Brodrick, informed a questioner in the House of Commons that out of 68,000 persons in the concentration camps of South Africa, 34,000 were children.

The Marquis of Ripon is not an Englishman who goes out of his way to attribute shame to his country. Neither is he a politician looking for notoriety. Old in years but young in spirit, loved by the citizens of Ripon, respected by his sovereign and his peers, devoting the greater share of his energy to works of charity and the advancement of the Catholic faith, which he espoused a quarter of a century ago, the Marquis may be relied upon to voice the loyalty, the honor and the conscience of Conservative England.

The figures given by the War Secretary more than justify the confession of Lord Ripon. Think of 84,000 children confined in camps which are admittedly prisons, and of which the following description is given: "Iron sheds without a single article of furniture, only one blanket for each woman, and the dust floor for a bed." We suppose the other 29,000, unaccounted for by Mr. Brodrick, are women of all ages. No wonder the poor creatures are dying off like flies.

These camps were established to deter the Boer men from carrying on the war. They have failed of their intended purpose, and have now become a spectacle of horror in the sight of the civilized world. Englishmen of every class are denouncing them, and the desperate Government cannot afford to let the shame endure. The Marquis of Ripon is one among millions. His position enables his voice to rise above the universal murmur. The concentration camps are not warfare. They are sowing seeds of hate that will endure as long as time in Dutch hearts, and are making many loyal Englishmen champions of Boer independence. They are the greatest blot under committed by Lord Salisbury's Government in all its blundering conduct of the war.

FATHER FALLON'S DEPARTURE

There was witnessed during the past week, in the city of Ottawa, a very natural and whole-hearted effort by the people of St. Joseph's parish to have Rev. Dr. Fallon retained as their pastor. All classes of parishioners were invited in making the request to Father Fallon's superiors. The change, which is a promotion and a distinction in the Oblate Order, had not been announced until the time for departure had almost arrived, and this fact necessarily added so much zeal to the affectionate action of the people that the whole matter has attracted considerable interest in every part of the country. Father Fallon, on Sunday, delivered an address which well expresses the relations that have existed between pastor and flock in St. Joseph's parish relations which, however, are the same in all Catholic parishes where the priest is looked up to by rich and poor as the friend and father of his people. It is a magnificent testimony of the power of Catholicity, influencing priests and people alike, when every day we see in parings of this

nature the command of ecclesiastical authority obeyed. This fact was present to Father Fallon's mind on Sunday, when he said that it is this principle of authority which distinguishes the Catholic Church from other organizations of Christians. Those who have known Father Fallon only by name cordially join with the people of Ottawa in all their good wishes.

ACADEMIC SUMMER NUMBERS.

Very creditable indeed are the mid-summer numbers of "Leaflets from Loretto," the "University of Ottawa Review," and "The Bee," published by the students of St. Jerome's College, Berlin. The first-named takes precedence in regard to artistic appearance, as befits the fair pupils whose art and literature it represents. "The Bee," as usual, shows hard work, and a great deal of it, at the close of the scholastic year. But the most interesting of all is The Review's description of the new Science Hall of the University of Ottawa.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A memorial on behalf of the Catholic hierarchy of the Australian Commonwealth, protesting against the studied insults of the Coronation Oath, was presented the other day at Sydney to Mr. Barton, the Premier of the Commonwealth, by his Eminence Cardinal Moran. The memorial sets out that the oath outrages common sense, and is an infringement of religious equality. It emphasizes the fact that, while the Australian Catholics demonstrated their loyalty in South Africa, they refuse to tolerate any insults to their Faith. The Cardinal asked that the protest should be forwarded to the Imperial Government, and Mr. Barton agreed to forward the address. The Federal Ministry is unanimously in favor of a revision of the oath, and Mr. Chamberlain has been informed to this effect.

The Marquis of Ripon, whose protest against the concentration camps in South Africa has attracted the attention of the British people this week, is, in some respects, the most distinguished of English converts to the Catholic faith. He was Grand Master of the English Free Masons five-and-twenty years ago. When the announcement was made that he had been received into the Catholic Church the city of Ripon went into deep mourning. Last week, however, when the Marquis and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, the citizens of Ripon gave themselves up to festivities on a grand scale, while Catholics of the place held a special day of thanksgiving. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon are English aristocrats of the old-fashioned type, whose lives are not only irreproachable but admirable for their unceasing charity.

What the Beaver is to Canada as a symbol of nationality, the Muur Kat bids fair to become to the Transvaal. This little animal is described as intelligent and self-willed, and many men returning from the war have brought Muur Kats home with them as pets. Olive Schreiner, in her "Appeal for Peace," used the Muur Kat of the Transvaal as an illustration of war between Great Britain and the Republics. She wrote: "It may be said—But what has England to fear in a campaign with a country like Africa? Can she not send a hundred thousand or a hundred and fifty thousand men and walk over the land? She can sweep it by mere numbers. We answer yes; she might do it. Might generally conquers; not always. I have seen a little Muur Kat attacked by a mastiff, the first joint of whose leg it did not reach. I have seen it taken in the dog's mouth so that hardly any part of it was visible, and thought the creature was dead. But it fastened its tiny teeth inside the dog's throat and the mastiff dropped it, and mauled and wounded, and covered with gore and saliva, I saw it creep back into its hole in the red African earth."

The Observatore Romano publishes an account of a meeting held last week at the Palace of the Apostolic Chancery to hear a lecture given by Cardinal Parocchi on the defence of the Catholic Faith against Protestant Propaganda. Twenty Cardinals and many bishops and prominent lay Catholics were present. Before the lecture the Secretary-General of the Association for the Defence of the Faith described the work of organization in Rome, where it is carried on by twelve institutions of different character, established with the object of protecting children and young people from Protestant Propaganda. A letter from the Pope was read, in which his Holiness expressed his pleasure at the work carried on by the Association in Rome, where the emissaries of heresy were increasing in number, and were carrying on an unchecked propaganda with redoubled efforts. The journal, which promises to give a more complete account of Cardinal Parocchi's lecture, states that he described the determined attacks that Protestants have every where begun on Catholicism, taking advantage of the present disturbed state of society, especially in Italy and Rome. His Eminence, however, declared that such a mad and dangerous undertaking could never succeed in destroying the work of God.

Our Schools and Colleges

The commencement exercises of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ont., took place on June 18, in St. Mary's Hall. A large gathering was present, including church dignitaries, members of Parliament, city officials, and prominent educationists. The program prepared for the occasion was a rare treat for linguists, there being delivered by attending students, speeches in eight different languages, viz., Latin, Greek, German, French, English, Polish, Slovak and Hungarian. The Hebrew and Italian speeches were dropped in the eleventh hour to shorten the program. The extraordinary ease and smoothness with which the speeches in the foreign languages were delivered drew intense admiration from the appreciative audience, and innumerable expressions of praise for the efficiency of the college teaching staff.

The catalogue of studies at St. Jerome's College offers rare inducements for Canadian students. The program of the common course covers the entire range of the superior quality of its course of instruction, while in analytical and quantitative literature, the mental and natural sciences, and mathematics it compares favorably with the leading educational institutions of the Province.

Commencement Program Part I. Vocal Creator, Mrs. Alice Club; Lustspiel, Overture, Keller; Bela College Orchestra; French Speech, "An Revolt," Mr. Edward Goetz; Slovak Speech, "The Slovak Literature," Mr. J. J. Jones; Piano Solo, "Grand Galop de Concert," H. N. Bartlett; German Speech, "Liberty," Mr. Wm. Winterhalt; Greek Speech, "The Value of Time and its Relation to Eternity," Mr. Jos. Schmitz; Quartette, "Last Rose of Summer," Moore Club; Part II. "Lorraine Waltzes," R. Stahl; Hungarian Speech, "The School System of Hungary," Mr. Frank Youko; Latin Speech, "The Existence of God," Mr. A. Stroeder; Piano Solo, "Spring Song," Mendelssohn; Mr. J. Klahs; Polish Speech, "Poland in the Seventeenth Century," Mr. F. Selezka; "St. Adella" Selection, Verdi; English Speech, Valedictory, Mr. Jas. Kelly; "We Are Homeward Bound," G. Mar's; Chorus and Orchestral Acem; Distribution of Diplomas, Medals and Prizes. God Save the King.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT LORETTO ABBEY.

The closing exercises took place at Loretto Abbey on Thursday morning, June twentieth, in the presence of His Grace the Archbishop O'Connor, Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., Rev. Fathers Murray, Rohleder, McBrady, Cause and W. McCann. The pupils were assembled in the reception room, and on the entrance of His Grace he was greeted by a chorus of glad voices. The medals and prizes in the different departments were then bestowed upon the lucky competitors, after which His Grace addressed the pupils in encouraging and impressive words. His Grace accompanied by the Rev. Fathers present then proceeded to the Art Department, where a most creditable display awaited inspection. Each of the three studios had its own peculiar charm. The proficiency achieved in ceramic art enjoys a long-standing reputation and this specialist workmanship brings fresh laurels for the Abbey pupils. The beautifully embroidered table linen and bolting cloth centre pieces, were in harmony, and proved that deft fingers were kept as busy as active brains during the school session. The second studio was also a vision of delight, the long walls were literally covered with the most interesting oil and water-color sketches and portraits. The various nature studies were exquisitely reproduced and the copies of graceful figures were lovely. Here the little tots had a corner to themselves, where their needle-work and penmanship showed to the greatest advantage. The third studio was devoted exclusively to drawing in all its branches, and a charming array of pen and ink sketches so much in vogue at present. The excellence achieved in this useful branch is really marvelous. Mr. Vogt, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, was the examiner in the music department, instrumental and vocal. He expressed himself highly pleased with the excellence attained by the pupils and specially complimented the Abbey on being the only ladies' school in the city that possesses an orchestra of its own.

The commercial department accomplishes very satisfactory work as the number of diplomas plainly attests. All this, with the successful results in the various classes, proves that the Abbey still retains its wonted position as an educational establishment. The following is a list of honors conferred upon the successful competitors:—

Graduation Honors and Prizes: Graduating medals conferred on Miss Nora Connolly, Miss Marie Long, Miss Anna O'Connor, Miss Teresa O'Connor, Miss Lalla Morris, Miss Lizzie Caine, Miss Gertrude Landreville, Miss K. Overend, Miss Florence McMullen. Gold cross for church history, presented by Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., obtained by Miss Lizzie Caine. Gold cross for Christian doctrine, presented by Rev. W. A. McCann, obtained by Miss Aurelia King. Silver cross for Christian doctrine, Intermediate Department, obtained by Miss Emma Ballargeon. Silver medal for Catechism, Primary Department, obtained by Miss Sabina Macdonald. Silver medal for English literature, graciously presented by His Excellency, the Governor-General, obtained by Miss Gertrude Landreville. Prize for good conduct awarded to Miss Nora Connolly in Senior Department. Prize for ladylike deportment obtained by Miss Gertrude Landreville. Prize for ability, by Miss Gertrude Landreville. Essay medal, presented by Miss Nora Connolly, obtained by Miss Gertrude Landreville. Gold medal for mathematics, presented by Miss Eugene. Gold medal for English, presented by Miss Gertrude Landreville. Silver medal for Under-graduating class, obtained by Miss Rose Street. Silver medal for English composition, obtained by Miss Katie Overend. Proficiency medal in 6th class English, obtained by Miss Mary Williams. Silver medal in 6th class English, obtained by Miss Beatrice Cosgrave. Medal for highest honors in Matriculation, Part II, obtained by Miss Ella Leacock. Silver medal in Matriculation, Part I, obtained by Miss Edith Hays. Special prizes for French, obtained by Miss Patricia Adam. Silver medal for literature, presented to Miss Mary Guilfoyle. Silver medal for satisfactory progress in English, obtained by Miss Kathleen Aikyn. Special prize for English obtained by Miss Cecile Olivier. Silver cross for French, obtained by Miss Louise Leacock. Silver medal for mathematics in 6th class English, awarded to Miss Pauline Kane. Promoted to graduating class, with honors in English, Miss Patricia Adam. Promoted to graduating class, first year, Misses Beulah Byrnes, Rose Street, Teresa Macdonald, Mamie Clark, and Bessie McKenna. Honors in mathematics, Miss Bellinda Byrnes. Special prize for history, improvement in Latin and Euclid. Promoted to under-graduating class, with honors in English, Misses Mary Williams, Beatrice Cosgrave, and Fanchette Mulren. Certificates of promotion to sixth class English obtained by Misses Annie Murphy, Flossie Norman, Gladys Hogaboom, Blanche Martin, Hilda Counsel, Mabel Martin, Margaret Bron, Helen DeFoe, and Mary Leacock. Certificates of promotion to senior 5th class obtained by Misses Marie Smith, Pauline McGuire, Emma Ballargeon. Honors in English literature and composition, Misses Stella Coles, Marie Dolan and Anita Flood. Gold medal for Christian doctrine, presented by Rev. F. Rohleder, obtained by Miss Kathleen Aikyn. Under-graduating medals awarded to the Misses Louise Aikyn and Gilbert Robitoux. Gold medal for proficiency, presented by Rev. F. Aikyn, obtained by Miss Louise Aikyn. Silver medals for literature obtained by Miss Gilbert Robitoux. Special prize for composition obtained by Miss Olga Sinclair. Honorable mention for satisfactory progress, Miss Cecile Olivier. Music Department, Pianoforte, Senior Dept., special medal for highest standing in pianoforte course, presented by Madame Robitoux, obtained by Miss Cecile McKenna. Certificate of honor in graduating course, obtained by Miss Eleanor Cosgrave. Gold medal, presented by Mr. Plunkett McDonald, obtained by the Misses Kathleen McDonald and Cecile Olivier. First class honors, the Misses Margaret Long and Lillian Smith. Silver medal, Miss Mary Guilfoyle. Silver star, Miss Teresa O'Connor. First class honors, Miss Ada Sylvester. Second class honors, Misses Fanchette Mulren and Patricia Adam. In third class, first class honors, the Misses Pauline Carter and Marie Smith. Second class honors, Misses Jay Clancy and Marie Dolan. Second class honors, Miss Flossie Norman. Second class honors, Miss Blanche Martin. First class honors, the Misses Phyllis Smith and Gilbert Robitoux. Second class honors, the Misses Olive Lynn, Ida Monahan, and Emma Ballargeon. Junior Department—Silver lyre, Miss Edith Hays. First class honors, the Misses Hilda Counsel, Mamie Clark, Jennie McLaughlin, Grace Walker. Violin Department—Third grade, gold medal, Miss Florence McMullen. First class honors, Miss Marie Ballargeon. Second grade, silver medal, Miss Hope Cameron. First grade, silver medal, Miss Marie Smith. First class honors—Miss Flossie Norman. Vocal department, gold medal, Miss Helen McMahon. Gold star, Miss Ida Sylvester. Silver medal, Miss Kathleen Flood. Special prize in Junior Class, obtained by Miss Bellinda Byrnes. First class honors, Miss Bertie Plunkett. Second class honors, the Misses Gwendolyn Stuart, Kathleen Aikyn, Winnie Morrow. Conservatory examinations in harmony—First class honors, Miss Wilhelmina Gumprecht. Second class honors, Miss Cecile McKenna. Junior Department, first class honors, Miss Mary Guilfoyle. Second class honors, Miss Eleanor Cosgrave. Pass, Miss Margaret Long. Primary pass, the Misses Marie Ballargeon, Kathleen McDonald. Art Department—Gold palette for oil, china, and water color painting, obtained by Miss Ola Fowler. Gold palette for figure painting and water colors, obtained by Miss Gwendolyn Stuart. Silver medal for pen and ink sketches, obtained by Miss Flora Quirk. Art school certificates, obtained by Misses Fowler, G. Stuart, Marie Long, Eleanor Cosgrave, L. McCarthy. First prize in pen and ink sketches, Misses Eleanor Cosgrave, B. Cosgrave, L. McCarthy, Annie Murphy, Olya Sinclair, Beatrice Snedden, Hilda Counsel. 4th Class painting, first, Misses H. Warden and W. Morrow. 3rd Class painting, first, Misses L. McCarthy, F. Martin, L. Keane, G. Landreville, E. Cosgrave. 2nd Class painting, first, Misses B. Byrnes, Teresa Marshall, second, Misses M. Long, F. Mulren. 1st Class painting, first, Miss H. McMahon, second, Misses E. Connie, B. Connie, Olive Macdonald, E. Lalaje. Preparatory class First, Misses A. Marshall, M. Spinks, M. O'Sullivan and G. Walker. Short-hand and Typewriting: examiner, D. Hoskins, F.C.A.—Gold medal for shorthand, awarded to Miss Hope Cameron. Gold medal for typewriting, presented by Mr. J. Lutz, of Creelman Bros., awarded to Miss Sadie Morrow. Diplomas were obtained by Misses Mary Keane, Alice Engon, Elizabeth Gracey, Hope Cameron, Alma Daly, Lottie Bellair, Sadie Morrow, Olive Wheaton and Madge Morrow.

(Continued on page 8).