



TO THE CATHOLICS OF ONTARIO. A Plea in Favor of Higher Education. In number 307 of that famous publication, The Spectator, there is reproduced from the illustrious Athenian statesman, Pericles, a very beautiful thought: "The loss which the commonwealth suffers by the destruction of its youth is like the loss which the year would suffer by the destruction of the spring. This striking sentiment is, we deem, very properly applied by the writer to the subject of education. "The prejudice which the public sustains from a wrong education of children," says he, "is an evil of the same nature, as it, in a manner, starves posterity and defrauds our country of those persons, who with due care, might make an eminent figure in their respective posts of life." "The philosopher, the saint or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man," says Addison, "very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterred and have brought to light. It is therefore an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts of the world where wisdom and knowledge flourish." During the century which is now far in the evening of its course, perhaps more than ever in past ages, the momentous question of education has drawn to its scrutiny a remarkable quota of public attention. Statesmen, as well as less prominent members of legislative bodies, have been called upon to give their midnight meditations distinguished clergymen of various denominations have championed its cause from many a renowned pulpit; the common people, that class to whom it is especially of vital interest, have often been required to manifest their sentiments in its regard. Even millionaires, urged by some more than usually philanthropic bent, have repeatedly opened their much cherished money-bags to aid the advance of knowledge. New theories of instruction have been again and again proposed, new plans have been lavishly drawn out, discussed to exhaustion, and many of them finally abandoned; new methods of procedure in training young minds have been resorted to, and a host of them found impracticable if not absurd. The question of education is, then, a topic which, at the present day, demands the careful attention of every one who has at heart the most sacred interests of the human race. It must be said in truth, that the usefulness of a man's whole life, for himself and for the great family of which he is a member, depends upon his education. Aye, we must go further and assert that a man's eternity, those countless millions of ages which lie buried in the mystery of the future, will draw their felicity or their misery respectively from a true or a false education.

THE NIGHT CLERK'S STORY. A FACE LIKE CHALK.

A very bad attack of the Grippe one year ago last winter left my system in a very weak state. After getting over the completely unproductive and dangerous stage of the disease I naturally expected to gain strength, but, unfortunately, did not do so. On the contrary, my blood became weaker. I daily lost strength and vitality, and my nervous system became so weak that it was a constant source of suffering both day and night. I lost appetite, the sight of food nauseated me, the weak state of my system caused shortness of breath, and unamiable action of the heart, such as fluttering and violent palpitation, and my face was like chalk. I was in this condition and constantly getting weaker when I began taking Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, and read the books they distributed and their advertisements in the papers, and thought, "Well, I have taken so much medicine without benefit it is useless to spend any more money. However, I can try, and my blood is strong, my face has the ruddy hue of health, my appetite has returned, I sleep well, I have not the slightest indications of nervousness or heart trouble, and from a sick, weak, nervous man Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills have transformed me in six weeks to full health and strength." I am yours very truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WILLARD, Night Clerk Grand Central Hotel, Peterboro.

Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are sold at each post box for \$2.00 and drug stores, or sent on receipt of price by THE DOCTOR WARD CO., Limited, 71 Victoria Street, Toronto. Book of information sent FREE.

GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE.

We should be pleased to supply any of the following books at prices given: The Christian Father, price 25 cents; The Christian Mother (cloth), 35 cents; Thoughts on the Sacred Heart, by Archbishop Walsh, (cloth), 40 cents; Catholicism (paper), 25 cents, cloth (strongly bound) 50 cents. Also, The Cuffey, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London, Ontario.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE MAN. IT HAS BECOME A NECESSITY TO appeal to the generosity of Catholics throughout Canada in aid of the development of our Indian Mission. The report issued by the Archdiocese and the necessity of a vigorous policy imposed itself at the present moment, owing to the serious disposition of most of the pagan Indians and to the live competition we have to meet on the part of the sects. Persons desiring to contribute to the development of the Archdiocese, or with the undersigned, will be gratefully charged with the promotion of this work.

- Our Missions may be assisted in the following manner: 1. Yearly subscriptions, ranging from \$5 to \$100. 2. Legacies by testament (payable to the Archdiocese of St. Boniface). 3. Clothing, new or second hand, material for clothing, for use in the Indian schools. 4. Promise to clothe a child, either by furnishing material or by purchase of a smooth case of a girl, \$1.50 in case of a boy. 5. Devoting one's self to the education of Indian children by accepting the charge of day schools on Indian Reserves—a small salary attached. 6. Entering a Religious Order of men or women specially devoted to work among the Indians in the North-Western Canada; the Oblate Fathers, the Grey Nuns of Montreal, the Franciscan Nuns (Quebec), etc. Donations either in money or clothing should be addressed to His Grace Archbishop Langevin, D. D., St. Boniface, Man. or to Rev. C. Cahill, O. M. I., Ret. Fort, Ont. C. Cahill, O. M. I., Indian Missionary.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. PURSUIT BELL METAL, COPPER & TIN. Send for Price and Catalogue. MAHANEY BELL METAL WORKS, MD. FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1840. BELLS MADE FOR THE WORLD. G. MENNELLY & CO. BELLS, BRASS & METAL. WEST-TROY, N. Y. BELMONT, MASS. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE \$20,000,000. This company holds its name on the Actuarial Table. Board of Directors: C. M. Taylor, Pres.; J. G. Macdonald, Vice-Pres.; J. M. Macdonald, Secy.; J. M. Macdonald, Treas.; J. M. Macdonald, Cashier. W. H. Brockwell, Secretary.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF ONTARIO.

A Plea in Favor of Higher Education.

light of faith. In her system God is never lost sight of when studying the admirable work of His hands. As her children advance in science they are taught to advance also in love for the Lord of Science. Her system of higher education is especially excellent and is therefore and destined to endure. Notwithstanding all the new-fortifying of the educational lines, in spite of the craze for nineteenth century innovations, and in defiance of a feverish hungering after modern inventions in the great work of imparting knowledge, we see that, at least in the higher courses of study, the old curriculum mentioned in the Catholic Church, is still in vogue and still in honor. It can hardly be improved upon. The staid snowy heads that drew out its lines were wiser than those upstart, unsteady minds that seek its abolition. "Whatever educational theories may be," says the London Times, "educational practice is evidently in favor of the old curriculum, Latin, Greek, mathematics, and the elements of science." This statement, coming from the most distinguished of English newspapers, is a strong argument in favor of our Catholic colleges. The curriculum mentioned in the Times is the one our Catholic colleges have always patronized. They have always stood by it, and in its results, it has stood by them. It has formed for the world some of the greatest scholars that the human race can boast of.

But the system of advanced studies in many of our higher educational establishments is praiseworthy for another reason. By imparting to their students a good course of pure and sound philosophy, our universities enable their graduates to meet the great questions of the day with well-balanced minds. In dealing with this advantage it may be well to quote a few words of the Hon. William Torrey Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. They are a crushing argument in favor of our Catholic colleges and universities. "The America of the future," says this distinguished authority, "must be distinguished by men of higher education, and the glory of higher education is that it makes philosophy its leading discipline and gives an ethical bent to all its branches of study. Higher education must direct the student in history and psychology, in the understanding of deep national principles and the aspirations which mould and govern men in their individual and social actions. The really educated man must be a philosopher, and is by that fact the spiritual monitor of the community of which he is a part." These words, coming as they do from a gentleman holding so responsible a position in the world of education, must be regarded as of no ordinary weight. They are words well pondered before being spoken; they are words that show us what should be the "leading discipline" of higher education. They tell us that the noble faculties of man's soul must be properly developed and directed by a good course of correct philosophy. Now that philosophy which can thoroughly bring about these grand results the Hon. Mr. Harris has in view, is nowhere to be found save in our Catholic educational establishments.

Women's Worst Enemy

Some hesitate before giving an answer, but those who know best will immediately say HEADACHE. Thousands of women live in misery day after day, and week after week, suffering untold agony from these dreadful headaches. Husbands are disheartened, children neglected, and happy homes ruined. Most women strive to bear patiently the suffering which they consider part of life without looking into the cause or searching for relief. Food cannot digest without the bile which the liver supplies and hence the necessity of keeping the liver in good working order. To cure the headaches you must cure the liver and thus remove the cause of disease. Dr. Chase spent years of his life in perfecting a medicine which acts directly on the kidneys and liver. Thousands of women have testified during the past years to the effectiveness of this remedy for sick headaches. Many a home has been restored to happiness as a result. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the greatest discovery of this great scientist, are put up in 25 doses for sale. All dealers.

altars and of our legislative halls.

This work for better education is a universal work. It is a work that Catholics in every clime should undertake, further, and perfect. But the Catholics of Ontario have an especial need to battle unanimously for the betterment of higher education in their province. They are in the minority. They are not equal to their non-Catholic fellow-citizens either in wealth or in influence. They cannot afford to let petty prejudices paralyze their efforts for so noble an end. They must manifest some of that good-will, to the possessors of which, at the Nativity of Christ, the angelic choir proclaimed the peace of God. Is it by multiplying institutions of higher education that the glorious end in view can be attained? Is it numbers we require, or is it rather excellence? Here is where Catholics are sometimes at fault. Instead of bearing up steadily the load which, God knows, is heavy enough already, they seek to place new burdens upon their shoulders, and the result is a general sinking under the accumulated weight. One first class Catholic University is certainly enough for each province of the Dominion. Catholics in this country cannot afford more, and if they do attempt to erect and sustain a greater number, the result will be, necessarily, an all-around inferiority. The grand object of Canadian Catholics, of clergy and laity alike, should be, therefore, to have one first class institution of higher learning in each division of the Dominion; one upon which they can, with assurance, depend for as good an education as can be had in any other similar establishment in the world, one to which they will not be afraid to confide the spiritual and temporal welfare of their boys, one which will be a credit to the Catholic name and to the Catholic spirit throughout this land.

Such was the idea our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., had in mind when, ten years ago, he raised the College of Ottawa to the dignity of a Catholic University. Indeed, as may be seen by reference to the Apostolic Brief of erection, the Holy Father especially designates Ottawa University as the centre of Catholic higher education, especially for the Province of Ontario. Notwithstanding this fact, Ottawa University has been regarded as merely a diocesan institution. It has been left to depend, to a great extent, upon the neighboring Republic for its quota of students, as if there were but a few boys in Ontario desirous and capable of high mental culture. Now we think this is unfair, first of all to the Catholic youth of Ontario, and secondly to the University itself. There are hundreds of Catholic young men in this province well capable of filling with honor the highest positions of trust in our country. The only thing to impede their promotion is the lack of a proper mental and moral training. On the other hand Ottawa University is not merely a diocesan institution; in the far-seeing designs of Christ's Vicar it is, primarily, as we have said, an institution for the higher education of the Catholic young men of Ontario, irrespective of diocesan boundaries. That this fact may be clear to every one whom it may concern, we desire to reproduce in full the Holy Father's sentiments regarding Ottawa University.

Canonical Erection of the University of Ottawa.

LEO PP. XIII. FOR THE PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THE EVENT. As the Apostolic See has at all times watched with anxious care over the preservation of the integrity of faith and morals, she has also ever been solicitous that there should be at the disposal of Catholic youth, well appointed institutions for the study of sciences and fine arts, in which there might be acquired, in furtherance of the private and public good of human society, a thorough mental and moral education. Nor has it ever neglected, whenever such seemed to be desirable, to promote the dignity, stability and prosperity of such institutions by the support of its own authority and power.

For these reasons it was most pleasing to Us to learn that there had been established, as early as the year of our Lord, 1848, in Ottawa, a renowned City in Canada, a College for the Education of Catholic youth, by Joseph Eugene Guignes of illustrious memory, a Priest of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who was appointed the first Bishop of Ottawa—and that, in the course of time, the said College had auspiciously grown to ample proportions, by new extensions made to the College buildings, as well as by the establishment of a library, and the addition of museums and of all means and appliances for the imparting of a complete and thorough education, and, furthermore, by the increasing number of its students whom the fame and high-standing of the institution had attracted even from distant localities, so that in the year 1886, the same College was judged worthy, by the highest legislative assembly in Canada, to receive the well-deserved legal title of a civil University, and to be vested with all the rights and privileges which the other civil Universities enjoy through the authority of the civil power.

In consequence of the eminent success and prosperity of the College of Ottawa, there was submitted to the Apostolic See, in the year 1888, a request on the part of the Superior of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and of the learned members of the Faculty of the College, and also a letter on the part of the Arch-

bishop of Ottawa, earnestly beseeching Us, that the said College of Ottawa, which was deserving of such high commendation, be exalted, in accordance with the custom and established usage of the Apostolic See, to the dignity and rights of a Catholic University.

To these entreaties We have willingly accorded a favorable consideration, for we know what advantages for the pursuit of the most advanced studies this great College has, established in that most distinguished City of Ottawa, which, besides being the seat of the civil government, has been elevated to the honor of an Archiepiscopal See, and which by its central position amidst the cities of Canada possesses easy communication with every part of the country, and which, moreover, receives additional splendor from the presence of those distinguished men who preside over the Supreme Councils of the land, and conduct the administration of public affairs. We also know with what zeal our beloved sons, the members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, have devoted themselves, since the year 1848, to the proper education of the young, having willingly bestowed upon this noble work and its advancement their possessions as well as their zealous care, and how much the Superiors of that same Congregation have always taken it to heart, to preserve and nurture, in a becoming manner, among their subjects, a devotedness towards the Holy See and the Rulers of the Church, and to promote to the professorship of Ottawa College the prominent disciples of their Congregation,—of whom several have been honored with the Doctorate at the Gregorian College of the Society of Jesus in this august City, and, at the same time, to watch that philosophy and theology should be taught in accordance with the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas. These things being so, We can understand how many illustrious scholars, formed by the learned professors of the College of Ottawa, have gained for their teachers wide esteem and honor.

We therefore, after due consideration of these facts, and willingly concurring with the common entreaties of our venerable Brother, Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, and of the Superior and members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and of other eminent citizens of Ottawa, for the greater glory of God and the promotion of the Catholic religion, and for the honor and good of Canada, by these Letters do elevate by canonical decree the College of Ottawa,—established for the education of Catholic youth by the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, whose administration and instruction is conducted by the Priests of the same Congregation under the authority of this Holy See, and of the Archbishop of Ottawa—to the rank of a Catholic University, and we bestow upon the said University the right of conferring the Doctorate and the other academical degrees in every branch of Science, in accordance with the established regulations and laws of Universities.

Since it is, furthermore, of the greatest importance to the honor and prosperity of the University that it should be prudently provided with good and wise laws by which it may be advantageously guided in its administration, We will and ordain that the statutes and laws of the same University be submitted, as soon as possible, to the Apostolic See, in order that they may receive, after mature deliberation, the sanction of its authority. It is, moreover, Our will that our Venerable Brother the Archbishop of Ottawa, and those who will after him occupy the Archiepiscopal chair, shall hold the office of Apostolic Chancellor in the same University, and that the Archbishop himself and his successors, and also the other Bishops of the Province of Ottawa and of Toronto, who will affiliate their Seminaries and Colleges and other similar institutions with the aforesaid University, do watch over the preservation of a correct and sound doctrine in the same.

Finally, We give to the said University the power to consider in the number of its students, after the manner of the University of Quebec, those who are educated in the Seminaries, Colleges, and other institutions of the ecclesiastical provinces of Ottawa and Toronto and, to accord to them the same favors as to the other students of the University of Ottawa.

Such is Our will and decision, and We therefore decree that these Our Letters shall always be and remain firm, valid and effective, and shall receive and retain their full and complete efficacy, and shall in all things and under all circumstances be interpreted in favor of those whom they may concern, and in whatever manner it shall concern them, and that it shall be incumbent on all ordinary and delegated judges and also on the Auditors of the Apostolic Palace, and the Nuncios of the Apostolic See and the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, even Legates a Latere, to render their judgments and definitions in accordance with these decisions, withdrawing from every one of them, all power and authority of judging otherwise, and that it shall be null and void if any one, on whatever authority, knowingly or unknowingly, should happen to act in opposition to this Our decree. Notwithstanding all decisions to the contrary that derogate special and individual mention or derogation.

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, under

the Seal of the Fisherman, on the 5th of February, 1889, in the eleventh year of Our Pontificate.

For His Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, T. Faust, Substitute.

It is, then, evidently the wish of the Sovereign Pontiff that the Catholics of Ontario should manifest their interest in the affair of advanced education by consulting in every way, to the best of their power, the interests of Ottawa University. Let them weigh well the following words from the Apostolic Brief given above: "It is, moreover, Our will that our Venerable Brother, the Archbishop of Ottawa, and those who will after him occupy the Archiepiscopal Chair, shall hold the office of Apostolic Chancellor in the same University, and that the Archbishop himself and his successors, and also the other Bishops of the Province of Ottawa and of Toronto, who will affiliate their seminaries, colleges and other similar institutions with the aforesaid University, do watch over the preservation of a correct and sound doctrine in the same." "Finally we give to the said University the power to consider in the number of its students, after the manner of the University of Quebec, those who are educated in the seminaries, colleges and other institutions of the ecclesiastical Provinces of Ottawa and Toronto only, and to accord to them the same favors as to the other students of the University of Ottawa."

From these words of Leo XIII. it is easily seen that Ottawa University is intended for the Province of Ontario, in the same sense as Laval University is meant for the Province of Quebec. It is likewise clear that the Catholic Hierarchy of Ontario have a right to take an active part in "the preservation of a correct and sound doctrine in the same." Moreover, as may be seen from the above Brief, the Sovereign Pontiff ordains that the statutes and laws of the University should be submitted as soon as possible to the Apostolic See, in order that they might receive, after mature deliberation, the sanction of its authority. This ordinance of the Holy Father was duly complied with. The laws and statutes of Ottawa University received, by Apostolic Letters, dated on the 12th day of June, 1891, the solemn sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority on earth.

Holding third place amongst these statutes and laws is found the following article, to which we call especial attention: "As is commanded in the Apostolic Letters of the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., gloriously reigning, dated on the fifteenth day of March, 1889, the guardians, patrons, and guides of the University shall be, first of all, the Archbishop of Ottawa, as Apostolic Chancellor, then the other Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province bearing the same name, and, finally, the Bishop of Ontario, who will affiliate their own seminaries, colleges, or other similar institutions, with the said University. It will be the duty of all these to see that right and sound doctrine is taught in the University."

The fifth article provides that: "Under the vigilance of the Apostolic Chancellor, and of the above mentioned Bishops, (as decreed in article three) and under the authority of a Superior General, (as laid down in article four), a Rector, together with his assistants, a Council of Administration and an Academic Senate, will rule the University." These two articles, approved as they are by the Holy See, sufficiently show that Ottawa University is not merely a diocesan institution. Indeed, students from all parts of Canada and the States are ever welcome in its classrooms. All, whenever they come, will have extended to them the same privileges. Still, in the face of such testimony, as given above, it cannot be denied that Ottawa University is, first of all, and by Apostolic authority, the centre of Catholic education in the Province of Ontario. It is then a duty incumbent on the Catholics, whether clerical or lay, of Ontario to further in every way its advancement.

But how can this advancement be attained? How can this accomplishment of our cherished hopes be arrived at? Is it not by the unanimous and loyal support from the Catholic clergy and laity of Ontario? If Ontario Catholics really wish to have Ottawa University in conformity to their ideal and ours why not give it such liberal help as will soon enable it to take the foremost place amongst educational powers?

In the past, Ottawa University has been very little favored in a material way. No government aid has ever been offered to it. No Canadian Vandenberg has, as yet, extended the jewelled hand of liberality in its behalf; while influential members of the Catholic body have, in certain instances, withheld that assistance which would have made them none the poorer, but which would have substantially proved their interest in the great work of Catholic education. Had Ottawa University received that unanimous uncalculating support, which is its due, that generous support called for, at least implicitly, in the Apostolic Brief of its erection, it would now, seen even from a material standpoint, hold on this great continent, a foremost place amongst institutions of advanced learning.

University. With the Right Rev. Archbishops and Bishops, and the reverend clergy of this province, taking an active part in its improvement, our institution is destined soon to become an educational centre that will be a real credit to the Catholics, not only of Ontario, but also of all Canada.

The Rev. Fathers (Oblates of Mary Immaculate) in charge of Ottawa University are determined to do all in their power to place it in touch with modern progress. They are resolved to make it a first-class educational establishment. About forty-five members of the Oblate Order devote their daily, and often their nightly, toil to its moral, intellectual and material welfare. Its professors are, as is well known, not working for any material remuneration. The only object they have at heart is the proper education of the young men committed to their charge. If that work succeed well, if these young men be well prepared, both morally and intellectually, to take a noble part in the great struggle of life, then the professors consider themselves sufficiently remunerated for their hours of patient toil.

That the course of studies at Ottawa University has been, and still is, a sound, solid one, few deny. In this respect it has not been surpassed by any similar institution in the country. Students that come here from other colleges, freely acknowledge the supremacy of Ottawa University in this respect. The Rev. Fathers in charge are bent on making the future surpass the years gone by, as far as a high standard of studies is concerned. In order to meet the exigencies of this age, when science is a very great consideration amongst truly educated men, the faculty of Ottawa University has decided to erect immediately a large structure to be called the "Scientific Building." This edifice, which will be fitted out with all modern conveniences, is intended at least to equal anything of its kind in the Dominion. The first floor will be devoted to a valuable Museum of Natural History, which has been lately acquired by the University. This museum contains what is perhaps one of the most noteworthy collections of zoological, ornithological, and ethnological specimens to be found in Canada. The second floor will be allotted to the requirements of a physical laboratory, and the third floor will be exclusively set aside for chemical studies. Great sacrifices have been made in order to undertake this addition to the University buildings; still, if the work be greeted with the staunch approval of the Ontario Catholics, and we are confident of such an encouragement, then the faculty will consider themselves well repaid.

While, even from a material point of view, Ottawa University is on the way to success, it is also progressing as to the number and quality of its students. During the present year there are nearly five hundred boys and young men following its various courses.

But enough of this figuring and calculating and speculating; let us take a look at Ottawa University from another standpoint. Of what avail would be a strong course of studies, of what account would be material prosperity if what use would be a large number of students, were a proper moral and religious training neglected? Certainly instruction carried on under such circumstances could not be honored with the sacred name of education. All true Catholics are well aware that the skillful forming of a young heart is the grandest duty of true education; a whole life's happiness, a whole eternity's felicity is, we have already signified, held waving in its balance. "Schools," says Edward Everett Hale, "are not for the mere purpose of instruction, they are for education, and there is no real education that is not moral education. Those in charge of Ottawa University have always considered, and will always consider, a proper moral training as of paramount importance; and their idea it is a work of education, a religious yielding to man's noble duties as found in their institution; piety and fidelity that can surpass nowhere, and is in few places equalled. The heart of a good man would be filled with joy to see so earnest a gathering of young men, all vying with one another in approaching so often and so fervently the life giving sacraments of God's Church. Yes! that is real piety, there is true fidelity amongst the students of Ottawa University; there is an unmistakable manifestation of the grand old faith, there is a heroism which should be a blush of shame to the cheek of a father or of the son who would, for a moment think of patronizing a non-Catholic University. No parent need be afraid of entrusting his or her son to the charge of Ottawa University; no boy can pass through that institution without being beckoned onward to noble aspirations and to noble deeds, the example of those around him. A boy can live for a length of time with its walls without being, in some degree sanctified by a continual contact with the holiest associations.

In addition to the advantages already mentioned, Ottawa University is particularly favored by its location in the Capital City of the Dominion. Ottawa is the centre of Canada's political life, why should it not likewise be the centre of her educational effort? Why should it not be especially educational centre for the Province of Ontario? This suggestion was happily made by the Sovereign Pontiff himself in the Apostolic Brief qu-

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