

herent antipathy of rival races founded in the traditions of secular struggles in the old world has widened on this continent through colonial jealousy. There is little fusion, and to judge by the evidences on the one hand of an aggressive and organized national spirit in the Quebec Province, and on the other hand of the confident security of the preponderating English element, there is little prospect of a merging in the near future.

His Lordship, Bishop Guigues, the first Bishop of Ottawa, at the commencement of his episcopal career, thought differently; he thought that a common faith was the solvent that would rapidly fuse the French and Irish. He tried the experiment in his diocese for ten years and then confessed his utter failure, and afterwards lost no time in erecting separate churches and schools. He thereby encouraged a programme which has become the rule, not only here, but in the diocese of Montreal and elsewhere. In the work of the ministry carried on by the Oblates in the City of Ottawa, naturally the same separation was made. In response to French-Canadian agitation for a separate church, the Oblate Province of Quebec not only consented, but handed over more than \$100,000 to build the Sacred Heart Church. Further, the Juniorate, first situate in the Province of Quebec, in which the undersigned was a student, was, two years after its foundation, transferred to the University of Ottawa, and was made there a double or bi-lingual institution, i. e., of the same complexion as Ottawa College. This arrangement did not, however, satisfy the French-Canadians, and it was allowed to collapse. Another attempt was made by founding the "*Juniorat du Sacre Coeur d'Ottawa*", and at this juncture, as in the case of the church, the Quebec province supplied funds to the amount of about \$50,000, and insured its continued support at an annual expense approximating \$10,000. It was agreed, however, as may be gathered from the report of Very Rev. Father Martinet, O.M.I., Assistant-General and Canonical Visitor to Canada in 1891, that vocations should be sought principally in the Province of Ontario.

"*Si vous trouvez dans cette partie du pays de quoi remplir notre Juniorat de bonnes vocations, vous aurez obtenu votre but.*" Notwithstanding this plainly bi-lingual direction again given the Juniorate, it had become in fact as in name, purely and simply a French-Canadian Juniorate. They had now separate churches and an Apostolic school all their own; the only institution that