

because I have seen them at work. If there are some who are overzealous from the religious point of view, during the last hours of their patients, that detracts nothing from their merit. At the price at which they devote themselves to the sick, I believe very few persons could be found who would do what the nuns do in our hospitals.

HIGHER EDUCATION

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

In the following series of articles the question of University Federation in the Maritime Provinces will be treated by a competent contributor from that part of Canada. The subject affects very intimately our large circle of subscribers down by the sea, and cannot fail to be of interest to many elsewhere.—E.C.R.

ARTICLE I.

University Federation is not a new thought in Nova Scotia. As was pointed out in the last number of the Dalhousie Review it is one hundred years since, in some form or another, the project was first discussed in this Province. It is, however, with the present scheme of Federation and with the events leading up to it that I shall concern myself in these articles.

In 1915 a conference of representatives of Maritime Colleges requested the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to investigate educational conditions in these Provinces. This request was endorsed by the Education Department of the Nova Scotia Government. The War, however, intervened and it was not until the Fall of 1921 that the investigation was made by Dr. William S. Learned of the staff of the Carnegie Foundation and Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, Maine. It may be well at this stage to say a word about the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and a word about the Carnegie Corporation. The two are closely allied in purpose.

THE CARNEGIE FUNDS

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was established by the late Andrew Carnegie. It has two objects as stated by Dr. Clyde Furst, its Secretary. These are "educational inquiry and the payment of retiring allowances to college professors and pensions to their widows." The resources of the Foundation are stated by Dr. Furst to be \$29,000,000.

The Carnegie Corporation was established in 1912 and its objects are, among other things, to give money to deserving colleges. It has \$125,000,000 at its disposal.

It was natural that the Colleges of the Maritime Provinces should cast longing eyes upon these millions. "At various times during the past ten years each of the principal higher institutions of the Maritime Provinces of Canada has applied to the Carnegie Corporation for financial assistance." So speaks Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, acting President of the Carnegie Corporation. It seemed to the Carnegie people that the whole situation should be studied, and so Drs. Learned and Sills visited the Maritime Provinces in October and November, 1921, visiting our higher institutions of learning, discussed problems with our educational authorities, and finally in May, 1922, issued their well-known report "Education in the Maritime Provinces of Canada." This report undoubtedly constitutes the most comprehensive and the most accurate inquiry that has ever been made into our higher educational system.

THE LEARNED-SILLS REPORT

The report deals with elementary education, secondary education and higher education. It takes up each of our Maritime Colleges separately, reviews its history and considers its present condition. It then takes a general view of the whole field and says: "It is evident from the general survey already presented that facilities for higher education in the Maritime Provinces are scattered and comparatively ineffective in spite of the fine individual performances of scores of teachers. . . . Six small colleges doing identically the same work are effectually dissipating their energies and sacrificing the chief opportunity which the region possesses for contributing in a distinguished manner to the life of the Dominion."

The report goes on to consider the possible ways by which the situation may be improved. The best of these ways the report says is federation.

"There can be no doubt that this plan of federation, if it can be accomplished, is both in principle and in all practical respects by far the wisest course to follow. Such a result would unify the support of the entire population behind an association which, while achieving every important result of educational unity and excellence, would not only permit but encourage the variety and wholesome rivalry at

present characteristic of the different groups, and would make full use of the admirable moral contributions for which they are now justly distinguished." (Learned-Sills Report, p. 35.)

THE PLAN OF FEDERATION PROPOSED

While the Learned-Sills Report sets out the goal, it does not attempt arbitrarily to point out a certain path to the goal. It leaves the details to be worked out by the colleges concerned. In the endeavor to agree upon a plan of federation representatives of the Maritime Colleges, of the three Provincial Governments and of Newfoundland, met in Halifax in July, 1922. Committees were appointed and plans were discussed. A second conference was held in Halifax on October 24th, and a third conference on December 12th. At the December conference a plan of federation was adopted, but it was distinctly stated in the plan itself that the plan was tentative only and was not in any way binding upon any University or college unless and until submitted and agreed to by the Board or Governing body of such college. Some of the sections of the report are not relevant here, but I should like to quote those parts of the report which will likely interest your readers.

Sec. 6. "Such constituent colleges moving to Halifax, shall retain each its name, its endowment and property, its charter and its governing body."

Sec. 9. "The University might presently embrace the following constituent colleges:

- (a) Acadia University (Baptist).
(b) King's University (Church of England).
(c) Mount Allison University (Methodist).
(d) Presbyterian College.
(e) Roman Catholic College.
(f) A Non-Denominational College.
(g) Dalhousie University (Non-Denominational).

(b) Provision will be made for the addition of acceptable colleges of other religious or secular bodies.

Sec. 11. (1) The University shall presently have faculties of:

- (a) Arts and Pure Science.
(b) Law.
(c) Medicine.
(d) Dentistry.
(e) Applied Science.
(f) Agriculture.
(g) Pharmacy.
(h) Forestry.
(i) Education, etc."

Sec. 14. "The University shall confer all degrees except in Divinity. (By Section 43 it is provided that the name of the Student's College, as well as that of the University, shall appear on his diploma.)"

Sec. 33. "The Constituent Colleges shall be responsible for the discipline of the students enrolled with them, except in such matters as are of University importance which shall be under the Senate."

Sec. 36. "Each denominational constituent College may give such instruction to its Divinity students as it sees fit; it may also require all other students enrolled with it to attend chapel or other religious exercise."

Sec. 47. "(a) There shall be one curriculum in Arts in all federating colleges.

(b) The responsibility for teaching English, Latin, French and Mathematics of the first and second years shall devolve upon the Constituent Colleges.

(c) The University only shall teach the subjects of pure Science.

(d) All other subjects may be taught by the University and or by the Constituent Colleges as determined by the Senate, provided, however, that Philosophy, Psychology, Economics, Pedagogy and History may be taught by the Constituent Colleges."

Sec. 61. "(a) Each Constituent College shall be responsible for the erection of necessary residences, lecture halls, chapel and other buildings, on a site acquired by each institution."

Sec. 62. "Each Constituent College shall continue to control all trust funds and property vested in their respective Boards or other trustees or authority on their behalf, and there shall be no merger or consolidation of funds." (An exception to this Section is made by Section 32 which requires each College to hand over to the University their library collections, except in Divinity, and their scientific apparatus and collections for the teaching of Pure or Applied Science.)

Sec. 67. "The federating colleges shall fix their own charges for board and lodging in residences conducted by them."

Sec. 73. "That this memorandum be submitted by the various representatives to their respective Board of Governors or other approving authority for consideration and acceptance, or otherwise."

Sec. 74. "That a committee . . . present the result of the deliberations of this Conference to the Carnegie Corporation with the request that the Corporation inform the Committee in what manner and to what extent it may be willing to aid financially the whole project."

tion to state definitely what financial aid it is prepared to give for the matter to be placed squarely before the Colleges and organizations concerned.

While St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B., was not represented at the conference, several representatives spoke of the desirability of having a French College in the new University and in this connection referred to St. Joseph's specifically. The following resolution was then moved by Rev. Mr. Thomas (Mt. A.) Kinross, Principal of Pine Hill:

"Resolved that the Acadia population of the Maritime Provinces be invited to consider the possibility of including an Acadia College in the proposed University Federation and that St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, be requested to take the lead in the consideration of this matter."

PRESENT QUESTIONS

Such are the main outlines of the history of the movement up to the present, and of the plan of Federation proposed. Of course the plan is not binding on any college nor is it unalterable. But it will undoubtedly be, in substance, the plan finally adopted. The question for us to decide now is: Are we willing to go in to the Federation under such a plan and with financial assistance from the Carnegie Corporation? That is the question to which we shall soon have to give an answer.

What considerations should govern us in deciding upon an answer? There are many, but it seems to me that they may be grouped around two simple questions, namely:

- (a) Is there need for a change in our system of higher education?
(b) Is the proposed change satisfactory?

I shall deal with the first of these questions in my next article.

AUSTRIAN RELIEF FUND

Bishop's House, 90 Central Ave. London, Ontario, Canada. Feb. 10, 1923.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD: Will you kindly give space in your columns to the following acknowledgments which I have received of the Austrian Relief Fund?

Yours faithfully, M. F. FALLON, Bishop of London, Vienna, Jan. 9th, 1923.

Your Lordship: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 11th containing cheque for \$10,000 for relief in Austria. How shall I thank Your Lordship in a proper way for this great help which is indeed directly the deliverance from the greatest distress for our charitable institutions and monasteries? No day passes without a cry for help from some of these institutions. The gift will be distributed among the seven dioceses of Austria, and I shall remember gratefully Your Lordship and all the benefactors in my holy Masses. I thank you also for the 3,834 stipends for Masses (\$3,834) which are a great help for our clergy suffering such undeserved distress.

I remain most truly yours in Christ, (Signed) F. G. CARDINAL PIFEL, Archbishop of Vienna.

Linz, Austria, Jan. 10, 1923.

Your Lordship: The Catholic Women's League has experienced very great joy in hearing through its President of the extraordinary goodness manifested towards the needy poor in Austria and of the generosity with which the Catholics of Canada have responded to your appeal. The Catholic Women's League very sincerely offers its heartfelt thanks for the generous assistance rendered to our poor fellow-countrymen by the gift of \$10,906.89 in Canadian money.

At its meeting on Jan. 15th, the Catholic Women's League unanimously decided to have fifty holy Masses celebrated for the intentions of our Canadian benefactors. Our Spiritual Director, Mgr. Dr. Lohninger, has undertaken to have these Masses offered as soon as possible. We all hope most earnestly that, through the efficacy of the Holy Sacrifice, many blessings will flow upon those who have shown such generosity in the relief of the Catholic people of Austria. We desire Your Lordship to receive on behalf of the Catholic Women's League the assurance of our unbounded reverence and endless gratitude.

(Signed) FANNIE STARBERGER, President IDENKA ATTEM, 1st Vice-President ELIZABETH DEUKSE, 2nd Vice-Pres.

FRATERNAL CHARITY IN IRELAND

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, has volunteered to give two concerts in Dublin for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Mater Hospital, the latter, one of the leading institutions of the country. The funds of the Hospital and the Society have been depleted because of the unusual demands made upon them during the past few years and recently the hospital was forced to borrow money to carry on its work.

Writing from the United States to announce his intention to give these two concerts the famous tenor expresses the hope that this "little act of charity might inspire all the people of my motherland to a great act of fraternal charity."

All of the proceeds from the two concerts will be given to the Hospital and to the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The day after announcement of the concerts was made all available seats had been sold, even before the tickets had been printed. The demand was not decreased by the fact that, in view of the charitable purpose of the entertainment, the prices for seats are seven times the usual figures.

FRENCH WRITERS CONDEMN IMMORAL BOOK

Paris, Jan. 18.—Having been dropped from the Legion of Honor for having written an immoral work, the writer, Vic. Marguerite, has now been spurred by the Société de Gens de Lettres, a group of all French literary men.

M. Marguerite had requested this society to protest, "in the name of freedom of writing" against the recent decision of the Council of the Legion of Honor expelling him from that body.

The Committee of the Société de Gens de Lettres, after devoting its last meeting to the study of the matter, refused to make a protest. A resolution was adopted stating that when a citizen consents to become a member of the Legion of Honor, he thereby obligates himself to submit to the authority of the Council of the Order which alone is qualified to make pronouncements on questions pertaining to the honor of its members. The resolution further stated that the freedom of writing is not threatened by the measure affecting M. Victor Marguerite, and adds that the society holds that one of its highest prerogatives is that of watching over the moral interests of the corporation, and the concern for the prestige of France thought not only in France but abroad.

These considerations are not at all flattering for M. Marguerite. The action of the Société de Gens de Lettres, is all the more significant when it is remembered that only a few years ago M. Victor Marguerite was the president of the society.

GIBBONS INSTITUTE

SEN. RANDELL'S ADDRESS TO NEGRO AUDIENCE

Speaking at a carnival held for the benefit of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, recalled the part played by Abraham Lincoln during the anti-Catholic Know-Nothing agitation of the forties and praised the stand taken then by the martyred president. Describing Lincoln as "the man who is considered by many as the greatest mortal the world has ever known," the Senator said:

"You have all read of the 'Know-Nothing' movement of the early forties, when convents were burned and Catholics were put to death by very bitter bigots. At that time Mr. Lincoln was a young man and in 1844, in the city of Springfield, Ill., he introduced a resolution in the State legislature, and spoke in favor of it, declaring that the Catholics of America were entitled to the same protection of the Constitution and laws of America as the Protestant citizens. Wasn't that an honorable sentiment? Catholics are entitled to the same protection of the law as the Protestants. Why not? Did not a Catholic discover this country? Did not Catholics help develop this wonderful country of ours and are there more loyal and devoted citizens in America today than the Catholics?"

REFUTING A SLANDER

Adverting to the oft repeated calumny that Catholics owe an allegiance to the Pope that supercedes their loyalty to the civil government the Senator declared: "Some people say that we owe our first allegiance to the Pope, rather than to President Harding and the governors of our respective States. My friends, you know that the Father of Iniquity himself never uttered a greater slander than that. You know that no man can be a good Catholic without being first a good citizen of the land in which he lives, whether he be a citizen of autocratic Japan or cruel Turkey, or of our own free United States. He owes allegiance to his own land—to his own country—he must obey the laws and constitution of his own country. Our Blessed Lord said, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's,' and the Catholic Church teaches us to obey and honor and respect the laws of the land and the flag of our country, and to obey the Church in spiritual things. Speaking about obeying the Pope in temporal things, let me remind you of the recent World War when millions of Catholics in Austria and Germany fought as fighters against the Catholics of Italy and France and Belgium and Great Britain and the United States, killed one another by the thousands. Were they yielding allegiance at that time to the Pope, who was a citizen of Italy?"

The Senator praised the work that has been done for the advancement of the colored race in the United States at Tuskegee and Hampton

Institutes and declared that the same kind of work will be done at the proposed Gibbons Institute. He expressed his gratification at having been made one of the trustees of the latter institution. He called attention to the fact that the Cardinal Gibbons Institute is not to be exclusively for Catholics. "It is for all the colored boys and girls of America," he said. "It reaches out to all. It is opened for the education of all throughout this land and it is not even confined to America."

ENDORSES GEN. ARMSTRONG'S VIEW

Quoting the words of General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, that: "The negro race will succeed or fail as it shall devote itself with energy to agriculture," the Senator endorsed this statement saying: "That may not appeal to the city folks, but there are a great many people who know the wisdom of Gen. Armstrong's statement, and most of you know that the vast majority of the 11,000,000 colored people in the United States are engaged in agriculture."

The Senator urged that the colored people of the United States have an active interest in the Cardinal Gibbons Institute and give it their financial support.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, Feb. 18.—St. Simeon, Brother of St. James the Less, was a nephew to St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin and therefore a cousin of the Saviour. He governed the Church of Jerusalem about forty-three years. In the year 107, at the age of one hundred and twenty years, he was condemned in Palestine to be crucified. He died after suffering the usual tortures for several days.

Monday, Feb. 19.—St. Barbatus, Bishop, was born in the territory of Benevento toward the end of the pontificate of St. Gregory the Great. He became Bishop of Benevento and did much to root out remnants of superstition in that State. He died in 682.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.—St. Eucherius, Bishop, was a member of an illustrious family of Orleans. He became Bishop of Orleans upon the death of his uncle Suavaric. Later he was banished by Charles Martel because he reproved that ruler for stripping the churches of their ornaments to defray military expenses. He died in 743 at the monastery of Sarchimius.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.—St. Severianus, Martyr, Bishop, was martyred in about the year 452 because as Bishop of Scythopolis, he resisted the Eutychian heresy. Thursday, Feb. 22.—St. Peter's Chair at Antioch. By many Saints it is attested that before going to Rome, St. Peter founded the see of Antioch which was then the capital city of the East. St. Leo says we ought to celebrate the chair of St. Peter with no less joy than the day of his martyrdom, for as in this he was exalted to a throne of glory in heaven, so in his chair he was installed head of the Church on earth.

Friday, Feb. 23.—St. Peter Damian, born in 988, after studying at the University of Parma, joined the monks at Font Avellano. He was an adviser of seven Popes and was created Cardinal Bishop of Ostia. He withstood Henry IV, of Germany and labored in defence of Alexander II, against the anti-Pope whom he forced to yield and seek for pardon.

Saturday, Feb. 24.—St. Matthias was elected to take the place of Judas to complete the number of the Apostles. He was noted for the rigor with which he practiced mortification of the flesh.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

GET INTO THE MISSION LINE FOR 1923

The Catholic Church Extension Society, encouraged by the improvement however slight in our general conditions, intend to do everything possible to make of 1923 an outstanding year in the history of Home Mission work.

Our need for help in the educational program with which we are identified is beyond all dispute the most important. We require money in the worst way for our College at Yorkton and for our students destined for the missions. Christ commanded His Church to teach the world, it is our duty to see that She is enabled to do it.

Many of those who read our pages little realize what it has cost us to place at Yorkton a college for our Ruthenian Catholics. But we took that courageous step with the well-grounded hope that it would be the means after God of providing for these people both priests and teachers. Extension has done for them all that should be required for any people. We started them by means of this institution in the Catholic life of the country and hoped that this new centre of Catholic activity would introduce them to all that was best in the present and encourage them to improve the future. This attempt on our part should meet with the warm approval of every Catholic and his very best support. The Ruthenian Catholics are a valuable group and the Church will fail in her mission here in Canada if through any fault of our own they

are neglected. Though they number about 300,000 they are unfortunately for themselves in rather scattered groups in the country, but that very condition forced us to adopt the plans we did. The Christian Brothers have faced the hard task of teaching the young Ruthenians and fitting them for the positions they are certain to occupy in Canadian life. They are doing all they can to co-operate with the Bishop and priests of these new Canadians.

We venture that there is no problem receiving more attention from the Holy Father than the religious problems of the Russian people. As Cardinal Ratti, the present Pontiff, when Nuncio to Poland was brought face to face with the enormous difficulties of these peoples. Perhaps many Catholics in Canada are unaware that Archbishop Szepietki when he made his last visit to Canada and had shortly before this been released from the prisons of Russia where he had suffered for the faith begged us to give some Ruthenian teachers to the schools of Galicia and even the Ukraine. Every Catholic in Canada will realize that help to keep the faith among our Ruthenian Catholics is no matter of secondary importance. Apart from any other consideration what would the loss of 300,000 Catholics not mean to the Church here in Canada?

From the missionary Bishops we received appeals equally necessary for their young clergy. "I desire to make application," writes a western Prelate, "to the Catholic Church Extension Society for the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) to help defray the expenses of seminarians for this diocese. I would be pleased, were it possible, to be able to educate these students without applying to your society which receives so many calls for aid, but I find it altogether impossible to meet the expenses of seminarians alone this year." My difficulties," writes another, "have been brought about especially by the expense I have had to incur, in order to provide the large Polish population in this jurisdiction,—some priests of their own nationality and language. The Poles, scattered far and wide over the Province, were neglected, through lack of priests, and their faith was in grave danger of being lost. I saw that something had to be done, and done promptly, if this catastrophe was to be averted. I need not tell you what excellent Catholics these people are and what a dire loss to Catholicity it would be, both now and in the future, were they to drift from the fold, with all their children. I concentrated, therefore, upon this weakness in our line, and I think I can say that I was fairly successful, for last year I obtained six Polish priests, of whom four were young men and American born. I have three more young men in the Seminary, of the same nationality. These will fill the gap for the time being and will assure to every Polish settlement in the Diocese the visit of a priest from time to time.

"But this extraordinary effort has not only depleted my exchequer, but left me considerably in debt. Notwithstanding my best efforts and some generous gifts from inside and outside the Diocese, I still owe the sum of \$1,664.90 to Seminaries for the board and tuition of my seminarians last year. Nor have I a cent to meet the expenses for the current year, which will amount to \$2,000."

These are fair examples of the general condition of the missionary Bishops. Do Catholics believe for a moment that they can afford to sit idle while there is solid foundation for such appeals? If we do not care for our missions we will lose them as sure as the sun shines. Priests who have gone through the sections where they have had no predecessors tell us, as one did in a recent letter, that the Catholics in these places are fast losing their faith. It is beyond the resources of any of these dioceses to meet their obligations under the pioneer conditions that so generally prevail. A little from each of our Catholic thousands would solve the difficulty. We sent out thousands of letters of appeal. What became of yours? Why not send us something, if you have not done so already, to provide for our missions? We need your help badly. Mail us a donation. Let not the month pass without taking your place in the missionary line of 1923. God calls you to do this work for the Church at home, the immediate interpreter of God's Holy Will to you and the source of all spiritual life to your children. Donations may be addressed to: Rev. T. O'DONNELL, President Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office should be addressed: EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

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Meditation teaches us that in which we lack; prayer obtains it for us; the first shows the way; the second leads us upon it; finally, by meditation we know the perils which threaten us, and these we avoid by prayer.—St. Bernard.



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