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Prize Debate.

(The Medalist's Speech.)



THE question under debate this evening is one of very great importance to Canada, especially in view of the proposed Reciprocity Agreement between this country and the United States.

By Reciprocity in general is meant an agreement between two nations conferring equal privileges as regards customs, or charges, on imports or in other respects; and by Unrestricted Reciprocity is meant an agreement whereby all duties on the imports and exports between the said countries are abolished.

Time does not permit to trace in detail the Reciprocity history of Canada and the U.S., but it is sufficient to refer to the treaty of 1854. Canada's commerce received its greatest impetus, and under its provisions there followed a remarkable expansion between the two countries, an increase of social intercourse, and an advance in the direction of a community of interests.

We admit at the outset of this debate that the treaty of 1854 was not unrestricted, but, nevertheless, many benefits were derived from it, and my colleague and myself will endeavour to prove this evening that benefits would likewise accrue to Canada from a treaty of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States.

Now, notwithstanding the advantages of the treaty of 1854, our honourable opponents may claim, and I know that they will, that the conditions of 1854 were far different from the present prosperous conditions of 1911. True the conditions have changed; but neither geographical nor climatic conditions have changed. The nature of our products has not changed, nor has the character of the products of the U. S. But our lines of transportation east and west, north and south, have been perfected, and if there was good reason for a demand for Reciprocity in 1854, there is a better reason for a demand for Unrestricted Reciprocity in 1911.

Moreover, are our honourable opponents aware that at present: (1) the Canadian tariff rates are less than half those of the U. S.; (2) the Canadian exports of farm products to the U. S. are only one-third as much as in 1866; (3) the Canadian imports from the U. S. are now over five times what they then were; (4) the Canadian imports from Great Britain have increased less than 10% since 1866; (5) the Canadian exports of farm products to Great Britain have increased 20-fold; (6) Canada buys three times as much from the U. S. as she sells to that country, leaving out of account the precious metals; (7) Canada annually buys at least \$10,000,000 more manufactured goods from the U. S. than from all the rest of the world; (8) Canada finds her chief market for her grain products in Great Britain; (9) that of the total imports of Canada, 63% comes from the U. S.; (10) that Canada gives the U. S. 73% of her entire free list, and in return practically receives no free list except the precious metals.

From these statistics it is obvious that Canada cannot afford to continue under the present relations with the U. S., they do not serve to promote her prosperity. That prosperity, we contend, would be promoted by the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, which in the subject of this evening's debate is affirmed to be desirable from a Canadian standpoint.

I will now treat of some of Canada's most important industries showing the benefits that would be derived in every case from Unrestricted Reciprocity.

First and foremost the farming industry. The Canadian farmers, especially those of the West, want a large market and the U. S. provides it. Being producers of a superabundant quantity of wheat and grain, no sane person doubts that free entrance to the American markets would be of great advantage to them.

It would mean higher prices, together with all the other advantages of markets nearer home than those to which they have been exporting in the past. Unrestricted Reciprocity would mean to them a market of 90,000,000, plus their own home market of 8,000,000; together with the markets of the British Empire. Among the free grains would be barley. Barley was a large and profitable crop, even in Ontario, years ago, but the high American tariff has practically killed its cultivation. The exorbitant duties which are imposed on other commodities entering the U. S. have proved very great hardships to the Canadian farmers. The duty on barley has been 30c a bu., half its value; on hay from \$4 to \$6 a ton, half its value; on potatoes, 37c per bag, half their value. From these facts it is quite clear why the Canadian farmer should be so anxious for the destruction of that artificial wall through which the American legislator has shut him out from his natural market. But our honourable opponents will say that although the farmer would be benefited, other interests would suffer. You all know the old and true saying, "do away with the farmer, you do away with the nation." The policy of the worthy upholders of the negative would probably be to build up the manufacturers, but we have some regard for the industry that is the foundation of our nation. The farmers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have now a home market of 5,000,000; under Unrestricted Reciprocity they would be given what is practically a home market of another 25,000,000 in the Eastern United States. It does not require any laboured argument to prove that the immediate benefits to them would be enormous, and as the prosperity of Canada is established upon the prosperity of its agriculturists, those immediate benefits would extend to all other lines of industry. With farming made more profitable in Eastern Canada, there would be greater inducement for men to stay on the land instead of migrating to the U. S. or crowding into the cities and increasing the number of unemployed. And, again, with greater returns for their labours, the farmers would have more money to spend on manufactured goods.

Now, with regard to the products of the sea. The Americans want our fish, and we want to sell them. We want to sell our fish at a better price, and we can do this only by having them placed on the free list. The opening of the markets of the U. S. and Porto Rico would inevitably lead to a great development of the Maritime fishing industry; it would encourage the ship-building industry all along the Eastern Canadian coast, and it

would be influential in inducing many expatriated Canadians to return to the home country.

By Unrestricted Reciprocity many claim that the fruit industry would be injured, but in reality this is just the reverse of what would happen. The American fruit season is much earlier than the Canadian fruit season, and by the time the American fruit is consumed our Canadian fruit is mature, and can be shipped across the line. This is done at present, notwithstanding the tariff barrier. Still it will be insisted by the negative that the Canadian fruit industry would be sacrificed by free trade. Doubtless they forget that the American tariff on fruit was much higher than Canada's; and that the Canadian fruit-growers asked Parliament to raise the Canadian tariff and place both countries on equal terms. Surely equality would be secured by the complete abolition of all duties! The Montreal melon is the fruit par excellence of the melon tribe, superior to any other melon on the American continent, and is sought by the best dealers across the line; now let me ask what would be the demand under Unrestricted Reciprocity? We know that Uncle Sam has a large melon market even north of the Southern States. Our Canadian hot-house tomatoes find ready sale across the line, and, as you all know, our Canadian winter apple cannot be shipped fast enough to supply the demands of our American cousins. Last year in New York State, grapes sold as high as \$35 per ton, while the best that would be got here was \$17. These are just a few examples of where the Canadian fruit grower would benefit from Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Now there are many different kinds of fruits, which must necessarily be imported from the U. S., and I am sure I am but but appealing to common sense when I ask: why should we oblige our own people to pay higher prices for these fruits simply in order to collect a duty upon them?

Our honourable opponents will assert that by Unrestricted Reciprocity our forests would be depleted. But when Canada can secure higher prices for her lumber, would it not be a grave mistake if she neglected to do so. There is no immediate danger of the disappearance of our forests, and we have hundreds of thousands of square miles of land that is now waste, that is of no service except for timber growing and that will be reclaimed for that purpose by government reforestation. There are vast forests of pulpwood and other timber in the neighborhood of Great Slave Lake and the surrounding regions, which at present

are bringing in no revenue. The cry of the opponents of free trade is: "Conserve them, conserve them for our future generations." It is an argument without foundation to say conserve what you cannot consume or hope to consume for perhaps centuries to come.

Wood as fuel has largely given way to gas and electricity. Lumber, like stone, for construction purposes, has been of late years largely replaced by cement. Is it not altogether probable that science will soon discover some substitute for wood in the manufacture of paper, and then our immense pulpwood areas will be of little value.

Canada desires to find larger markets for her products. She is doing that all the time, she is sending her commercial agents to the utmost ends of the earth to seek for business, entailing a cost of \$3,000,000 per year. Why not seek it from the 93,000,000 of people that live side by side with her?

Would Unrestricted Reciprocity destroy the manufacturing industry? By no means. It would place it on a more solid foundation. The Canadian manufacturers fearing the possibility of being obliged to be satisfied with reasonable profits as a result of outside competition, can see nothing but blue ruin if the tariff wall that protects their high prices is removed. It is the immense profits that protection has permitted the manufacturers to squeeze out of the Canadian consumers that has enabled them to carry on a colossal newspaper campaign against the acceptance by Canada of the Taft-Fielding agreement. Their organs clamor for protective duties on foreign products, but are not particularly friendly to the notion of taxes on the raw material they themselves use. They want their own industry protected, while anxious that free trade shall rule in every other department. It never seems to strike them that if protection be started it must be extended to all commodities and embrace all interests. It never seems to strike them that to protect one interest to the exclusion of the rest is to commit a gross injustice. It never seems to occur to them that the interests or supposed interests of a class may be incompatible with, or directly opposed to, the interests of the community. They never seem to truly estimate such an elementary principle as this: that however large and prosperous a class may be, it forms only a part and is not the whole nation. The Canadian manufacturer has been unduly protected against the American manufacturer,—a protective tariff of 45% being given to him,—with the result that our Canadian manufacturers form a monopoly with the people as their victims.

The development of the Dominion, especially the Canadian West, in the last very years, is gratifying; but it would have been more extensive had there been free trade relations with the U. S. American capital and American citizens would go into the West even more freely than at present if they felt that they were not cutting themselves off unmercifully from their old associations; and a rapid development of the Canadian West would mean a very great appreciation in the value of the 12,000,000 of acres of Western lands, which the C.P.R. still holds. Unrestricted Reciprocity would add 60,000,000 to the present value of the C.P.R.'s Western lands and there would also be a corresponding increase in the value of the land holdings of the Great Northern and the G.T.P.

The motto of the negative is: Do not rush, go slow; we are doing well enough; let things alone. But our motto should be: When you are doing well enough, let things alone unless you can do better. And Canada can do better. And, gentlemen, it is immaterial to Canada how great advantages would accrue to the U. S. from a treaty of Unrestricted Reciprocity since Canada would also greatly benefit by it.

Would Unrestricted Reciprocity ruin the British Preference? No. As food products do not come from Great Britain, they have no relation to the Preference. Canada cannot do any more than give free entrance to all British goods, and this she is willing to do. Last year Great Britain sent us \$6,000,000 worth of goods, the U. S. sent us not less than \$32,000,000. England sends us very little except manufactured goods, and everyone knows that the majority of our imports have come, and, under almost any imaginable tariff conditions, will continue to come, from the United States.

It is said that Unrestricted Reciprocity would weaken the tie that binds Canada to the Empire as one of its members. There is no foundation for this statement. Goods will go to Great Britain as they have gone before; goods will come from Great Britain as they have come before. Also it is claimed that Unrestricted Reciprocity would inevitably weaken the attachment of Canadians to the Mother Country. This is likewise without foundation. As to our attachment to the Mother Country, if it would be imperilled by friendly trade relations with the United States, and if such relations would create a sentiment in favour of annexation, then I say that our attachment cannot be very strong.

To sum up, we have seen that the farm, the fruit, the fish, and the lumber industries in Canada would all be benefited by the removal of duties between this country and the United States. Further, we have seen that the flourishing condition that would result to these industries would be felt by the people at large, through greater general prosperity. Competition with American firms would not destroy, nay, even impair the Canadian manufacturing industries, though it would oblige the manufacturers to be satisfied with reasonable profits. Unrestricted Reciprocity would mean the revival of industries in the Maritime Provinces; also an increase of population, especially in the West, and the cultivation of Canada's vast and fertile lands, and the development of our natural resources, now dormant. The benefits to the consumer would be manifold. Canadians and Americans would be placed on friendly terms. In a word, Unrestricted Reciprocity would be most advantageous from every point of view. With nothing to lose, but with much to gain, it is to be hoped that Canada, sooner or later, will adopt our policy, and have as her motto: Free Trade, Peace, Good-Will Among Nations.

A. A. UNGER, '11.



The Central Experimental Farm.

DURING the years immediately preceding the year 1884, Canada's most important national industry, agriculture, had settled into a bad rut. The products of our rich and fertile soil were neither abundant nor of good quality. Agricultural depression was general. In 1884 Parliament appointed a Select Committee to inquire into conditions and find out the trouble. This committee found the soil fertile and climatic conditions favorable, while the trouble was found to rest with the farmers themselves, who, it appears, were, in general, unacquainted with the needs of the soil and with the best means of working it.

The remedy for this evil was evident. The farmer must be educated. But, how to educate the farmer was a difficult question. Immediate relief was needed by the farmers. The committee therefore recommended that experimental farms be established where tests and experiments in all branches of agriculture could be made, and whence information could be sent out to the farmers.

Accordingly, in 1886, an Act was passed, authorizing the establishment of a Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, which, with four Branch Farms, was to form a chain across the Dominion. These farms were to carry on investigations into all important branches of agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture. From these investigations facts were to be accumulated and reports and bulletins published for the farming communities.

The inauguration of these farms marked the beginning of a great advance in Canadian agriculture. The condition of the farmer has improved wonderfully and the exports of farm products have increased enormously. The Dominion Government encourages inquiries from the farmers. In the last ten years inquiries by letter have increased from 70,000 a year to 100,000, while reports and bulletins during the same period have been increased by over 100,000. This growing demand for information, but, especially, the opening up of new territories, has caused the establishment of three additional farms and three smaller stations.

The Central Experimental Farm is admirably situated, occupying a high plateau just outside the southwestern boundary

of the Capital. The site might be compared to a quadrangle of some four hundred acres, the northeastern corner dropping rapidly towards the city, the rest, a slightly undulated plain, sloping away to the south. On the eastern side the farm follows the course of the Rideau Canal, presenting a steep grassy bank except where small landslides, caused by heavy rains, have disclosed the clayey sub-soil, which, by the way, explains the humidity of the soil above. But do not imagine that the Dominion Government chose the best piece of ground around Ottawa for its



A Corner of the Farm.

farm. On the contrary, the soil is quite typical of the Trenton geological period to which the greater part of Ontario belongs.

No one should spend any time in Ottawa without visiting the Experimental Farm. It may be reached by the beautiful Rideau Canal Driveway or by electric car. One will always find some well-informed gentleman there to show him around. The farm is indeed a park, with shady avenues and splendid side-walks. The summit of the ridge, upon which it stands, is occupied by the pretty homes of some of the farm officials. Here, too, are the laboratories, the Administration Building, and also

the Dominion Observatory. The trees, shrubs, and flowers, by which these buildings are surrounded, are not only decorations but also experiments, many of them labeled for the instruction of the visitor. Thus beauty and education are combined, and this combination is evident throughout the whole farm.

Close by the residences there are trial-plots of different kinds of fruits, of vegetables, of grains, of hedges, even of grasses. Somewhat farther removed are the poultry houses, the barns, the stables, the work-shops, the pig-pens and the sheep-folds, each constructed and arranged according to the best principles of modern convenience and sanitation. Beyond these stretch the orchards, the grain and hay fields, and the tree-nurseries.

Let me say a word about the trees. The whole farm is protected from the bitter north winds by a fringe of forest on that side. Within the pale, the orchards are further protected by an encircling row of firs, while the homes of the officials nestle snugly behind wind-breaks of evergreens. At the west end of the farm there is a miniature forest containing samples of the most important Canadian trees. All over the farm trees are in abundance, not only the roadways, but, in some cases, even the fences between the fields being lined with them. The effect is very pleasing.

Before concluding, let me give a short review of the different departments at the farm, and of their work. The Dominion Cerealist is concerned with grains, their production, breeding and selection. He distributes many samples of the grains which he finds to give the best results. The Agriculturalist is interested in the care and breeding of cattle, etc., in dairying, and in sanitation. The Horticulturist has the care of fruits, vegetables, and trees, while the Botanist studies the uses of other small plants. The Chemist and the Entomologist are the farm's doctors, making analysis of the different farm products, and devising cures for plant-diseases. The Poultry Manager is concerned in poultry breeding, feeding and housing, and especially in egg-production.

G. McHUGH, JR.

Bonaparte.

THERE are four men whose names stand out in history more prominently than any other of their time,—superb and supreme statesmen and unsurpassed generals. They are Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Alfred the Great, and Napoleon Bonaparte. Caesar and Napoleon were perhaps superior to the others. Caesar was a greater statesman, but Napoleon was the craftier of the two.

Bonaparte won his first laurels at Toulon, and by his bravery here he was put at the head of the Convention troops. War had now broken out between disorganized and undisciplined France and the Prussians, Austrians and Spaniards combined. Napoleon with one army was sent into Italy, with orders to join his colleagues in Southern Germany. France now concluded peace with Spain, in order to face England. Bonaparte's was the only French army successful. He defeated the Austrians and Piedmontese at Mondovi, the Austrians at Mantua.

Napoleon crossed the Po, entered the Papal states and arrested the Cardinal Legates. Although the French hated the Pope and everything which he did, nevertheless Napoleon was looking for the favor of the French Catholics. Therefore he set aside religious questions but he forced Pius VI to cede Avignon, Bologna and the Romagna to France.

Napoleon crossed the Alps into Carinthia to fight Archduke Charles, but the patriotic rising of the people hastened him to conclude peace. French troops, invited by the Venice Republicans, entered and overthrew the aristocratic government; the States were made into Republics, subject to France. Meanwhile, the home government was topsy-turvy, laws were made and laws were re-made. The extirpation of Catholic laws was pursued with the old virulence. Thousands of priests were hunted down for deportation. The peace of Campo Formio was concluded between France and Austria. Rome was entered, taken and desecrated and proclaimed a Republic. The same thing happened to Switzerland. The Directory removed the Pontiff to Valence, where he died.

After the peace of Campo Formio, Napoleon returned to Paris amid great ovations. The Directory became jealous and

sent him on an expedition into Egypt. Admiral Nelson had meanwhile annihilated the French fleet. Napoleon was successful in Egypt.

On Nov. 19th, 1799, Napoleon was made commander of the troops in Paris. He entered the chamber and at the point of bayonets the legislators named himself Cambacérès and Le Brun Consuls.

Bonaparte was named and inaugurated consul for ten years with almost supreme power. The other consuls only had consultative votes. Being firmly established at home, he turned now to foreign conquests. Italy was the scene of his first campaign. There he defeated the Austrians at Marengo and won back everything lost in 1799. In Germany he compelled Francis II to sign the separate treaty of Lunéville, by which all the states were transferred as Republics to France. Napoleon now acknowledged the Papal States to Pius VII, and 1801 saw the restoration of Catholicism in France.

In 1804 the imperial title was conferred on him. At the Coronation he snatched the crown from Pius VII's hands and crowned himself, then he crowned his wife, Josephine. The next year he crowned himself King of Italy, next he appointed Eugene, Josephine's son of her first marriage, Viceroy of Italy. He defeated the Austrians at Ulm, but the combined navies of France and Spain were completely defeated by the heroic Admiral Nelson in the immortal Battle of Trafalgar. Napoleon next defeated the Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz. Austria then concluded peace with France, but England did not.

After the battle of Austerlitz Napoleon decreed that the "Royal House of Naples has ceased to reign," and placed his brother Joseph King of Naples. He changed the Batavian Republic into a kingdom and proclaimed another brother, Louis, King of Holland. Clive and Berg were given to Murat, his brother-in-law. In 1807 his Berlin Decrees were published in which he closed all European ports to English trade. France and Russia and Prussia concluded peace at Tilsit. The western cessions of Prussia were formed into a kingdom and given to another brother, Jerome. Napoleon next took Spain, placing Joseph, his brother, on the throne and giving Naples to Murat. He returned to Paris. The Spaniards and Portuguese rose against him. He returned and put down the rebellion. Austria, to save herself from being swallowed up, declared war with France. At Aspern and Essling, Napoleon received his first de-

feat at the hands of Archduke John. However, he came back and defeated the Austrians at Wagram. 350,000 men took part in the battle. The Duke of Wellington now defeated King Joseph in Spain, but he retreated at the approach of large French troops. To intimidate Pius VII in order to try and force him to divorce Jerome and his American wife, and certain other things, Napoleon entered the Papal States, drove out the clergy, demanded the suppression of religious orders, and the celibacy of the clergy. He transformed the Papal States into Republics. On July 10, whilst the cannon of St. Angelo announced the end of the Papal States, Pius VII excommunicated Napoleon. Napoleon took the Pope, under military escort, to Savona and kept him prisoner. Napoleon wished to have a lineal descendant, and as Josephine was childless he wanted a divorce. The court granted a civil divorce, but the Pope would not consent to give an ecclesiastical one. Therefore, Bonaparte called together a church court which was incompetent to give a divorce. Therefore, the one obtained was illegal. However, it mattered not to Napoleon, and he married Maria Louisa, daughter of Emperor Francis I.

War was declared between France and Russia. Napoleon entered Russia and defeated the Russian army and burnt Moscow. Napoleon's position became hourly more critical. His overtures for peace were ignored and the retreating Russians now threatened to cut him off from his supplies. At last he began his great retreat. His grand army had dwindled down to 100,000. He defeated the Russians and Prussians at Bautzen. All the allies swooped down upon Napoleon at Dresden, but on the second day he completely defeated them. The enraged allies again concentrated their armies and overcame Napoleon at Leipzig. The Austrians invaded Naples, Wellington defeated King Joseph, Spain regained her liberty, and Napoleon acknowledged Ferdinand VII. Bonaparte rejected offers of peace. Again he was defeated by Blucher, but he returned and turned the tables on him. In the progress of the war McDonald was defeated at Bar-sur-Aube, and Napoleon at Leon. The allies marched to Paris. The marshals capitulated, and the allies entered Paris. Bonaparte was abandoned, and he abdicated and retreated to the small island of Elba.

The powers began quarrelling, and Napoleon saw a chance to regain his former prestige. He landed at Cannes with 1,000 veterans, marched to Paris in triumph. The allies sent an army against him and defeated Murat at Tolentino. Napoleon de-

parted at once for the Belgian frontier where he was awaited by Blucher and Wellington. He defeated Blucher at Ligny, but it was his last victory. Wellington defeated him at Waterloo. The British exiled him to St. Helena where he died in 1821, reconciled to God.

J. S. CROSS. '14.

A THOUGHT ON COMPOSITION.

The object of writing is to communicate something new, to throw into relief old truths in the light of modern ideas, or to propagate what is eternally true of God, his creature, and his creature's body, mind, the universe. The body acts as the thermometer of man's emotions, but Providence to satisfy his ever-mounting wave of mental ambition, has given him the world to partially satiate his desire to grasp an infinitude of power.

Should the particular view of a subject put forth for examination be a worthy one, it is doubly welcome if presented with a true native simplicity, admitting only such adornment of words as will facilitate the unfolding of the idea with precision and ease. This simplicity is really benevolence of a high order in a world where there is so much to do, so much to learn, and so little to live.

A great writer says, "brevity is the soul of wit," but that also would seem to refer to strength, since strength like wit is born of concentration and purpose.

We know that a pearl supposes an oyster, but when we see a pearl we think of its beauty and compare it with other gems of iridescent hues. So it is with thought, which is valued for its own sake, not for the mechanism of its production.

An author meets with friendly acceptance in as much as he sheds new light whose rays conform to such standards of excellence and moral truth as are universally esteemed by man.

Having basked sufficiently in the meaning of a literary effort the reader naturally is led to inquire what happy causes produced such efficient results.

These he would gladly discover and so assimilate, that their delicate impression might incite his mind to effect that which is real, and right, and rendered worthy of life, which is after all a monument to better things.

B. F. D.

The Royal Mint, Ottawa.

MOST of us like to make money, to always have a little of it about us, to lay some of it away for a rainy day, but how few of us use our powers of observation to such an extent as to inspect a coin, of any denomination, closely enough to conclude: "This is a work of art"? Was money always so easily, so well made,—in mints, as to-day? Naturally, a man who asks himself these questions will go further; he will endeavor to find the answers to them himself.

He will visit a Mint, if possible; he will read up, in encyclopaedias, articles on coining; he will question those who are connected with the minting of money, and will find out that, in general, the transformation of the ingot of refined metal into the finished coin requires no less than ten separate processes, each of the most exacting nature, each complete in itself. He will learn that the coining of money was not always what it is to-day, that it was not always an art, nor was it always a work that is as carefully guarded as it now is.

It might be well, before describing the Ottawa Mint, to give a short history of coining. Homer, we know, writes that brass money existed in his time, about 1184 B.C. The Lydians are supposed to have been the first to have used gold and silver money. Phidon of Argos coined both in 862 B.C. The most ancient coins, however, of which there are any extant specimens were made by the Macedonians in the fifth century B.C.

Brass money was used in Rome from the time of Servius Tullius, 573 B.C., till 269 B.C., when Fabius Pictor coined silver. Gold became legal tender in 206 B.C.

The first process of coining in England was rather crude. The metal was first melted into a button, which was then placed between two pieces of iron, one bearing the design of the obverse, the other that of the reverse. The bottom piece of iron, or matrix, was stationary, while the top one was held in position by the hand. A blow was then struck the top die by means of a hand hammer, and in this way the impression was carried to the button. Until the middle ages British coins were of different shapes,—square, oblong or round. Since that time, however, all coins have been made round.

In 1631, to prevent the depreciation in the value of coins caused by dishonest persons who filed or clipped the edges, while not interfering with the design, the present device of graining or milling the edges was adopted.

Then, too, counterfeiting has been carried on ever since coins were made. So carefully have the spurious coins been manufactured that only experts have been able to detect the frauds. To render this crime as difficult as possible to accomplish, and to ensure that coins of different denominations shall be uniform as to weight and standard of purity, very stringent regulations have been made by Parliament. It has regulated what shall be the weight of each finished coin, and the proportion of pure metal in each.

To show how strict are these regulations it is only necessary to remark how very slight are the working margins allowed from the exact standard.

The British sovereigns made at our Mint must be 123.274 grains. The variation allowed is .2 grain, and should this be exceeded by even .01 grain, the coin must be once more put through the entire minting process. It may be hard to imagine just how little .01 grain is, but suppose one should cut an ordinary Canadian two-cent stamp into seventy equal parts, each part would weigh .01 grain.

Canadian silver coins are composed of a mixture of pure silver and copper in the proportions of 925 parts of silver to 75 parts of copper in 1,000 parts. This is standard or sterling silver. Copper money is composed of a mixture of copper, tin and zinc in the proportion of 95 of copper, 4 of tin and 1 of zinc in 100 parts.

It will be seen, therefore, that to produce coins that will come up to the legal standard, it is necessary to use the most accurate machinery, and to keep it always in the best order. The class of mechanics employed must be of the highest, because of the intricate and delicate machinery used in Mints. Both these requisites are to be found in the Ottawa Mint, a branch of the Royal Mint, London, and the first one to undertake the coinage of silver and the manufacture of coinage dies.

The Ottawa Mint, with its heavy stone walls, castellated towers, and lodge at the gates, resembles an old fortress. It resembles a prison, however, in having its windows barred, in the big twenty-foot spiked-iron fence around it, and because of the policeman continually doing sentry work inside the fence.

Having shown his pass to the lodge-keeper, the large entry gates are opened and the visitor is told to enter the front door. Inside this, which is built of heavy oak, he meets a clerk who takes the pass and invites him to place his name and address in the Visitor's Book. This formality over, a guide takes the visitor in charge. Each door passed through has to be unlocked and relocked, and a guide cannot leave a party unless he places it in direct charge of some Mint official.

The visitor is first taken into the melting room. Here the ingots are melted in special furnaces in which the heat is most intense, the fuel used being crude oil fanned by a compressed air blast. When the metal in the crucibles comes to a white heat, it is poured out into long metal forms arranged on trucks. When the moulds are taken off, the metal is in long bars. After each setting the moulds are heated in these same furnaces to be cleaned.

After the metal has been moulded into bars, they are trucked into the coining department. Here they are first put through the rolling machines. From these the bars come out in long strips the thickness of the coin to be made and ready to be passed through the punches. The rolling machines are the first ones of the wonderful machinery in the Mint. They are so constructed that by turning a graduating wheel such a variation as .001 inch will be caused in the thickness of a coin.

In this room, also, are three punches. One punches out of the long strip mentioned above discs a little larger than standard size. Strips not quite thick enough are put through this machine. A second punch is used to cut discs of the standard size, and another punch is requisitioned when the coins must be made a little smaller than usual, because there is a slight difference between the thickness of the standard coin and the rolled strip. Of course these variations are so small as to be almost imperceptible, except when placed on very minute scales.

When the coins have been punched out, they are put through a machine that places the raised ridge around them,—they are given a kind of loving squeeze, as it were, so they can remember the coining department after they are in the assay room.

Here each coin that has not a good complexion is given a sulphuric bath and heated in an annealing furnace. It is then given another bath and dried in sawdust, and is now ready for the weighing room.

And now one sees the most ingenious machinery in the whole building. In this room are four glass-covered scales, with a small incline leading into each. This incline is fitted with coins laid face to face, and the scale is started. They are run by electricity, but the power is supplied not by motors, as in other parts of the building, but by batteries. This is to ensure a uniform speed.

As the coins drop into the scales they are weighed at the rate of 24 per minute. If they are standard weight they drop into the centre compartment; if heavy, or light, even by so much or so little as .01 grain, they are mechanically dropped into respective compartments. So delicate are these scales that a draft in the room will cause them to waver a little, as will the temperature of one's hand placed near the scale.

If the coin is heavy, it is given four brushings with a file, and put through the scales once more. They are also tested by being dropped on an iron sounding-board. Both these processes, however, are used only when the Mint is not turning out very many coins.

All that is necessary now before the coins are completed is that they be stamped and milled. Four big stamping machines turn out finished coins at the rate of 105 per minute. These stampers are wonderful machines.

Each is controlled by its own motor, and, therefore, each works independent of the other. The coins are caught by two steel fingers, pulled over the matrix, which drops down just the thickness of the coin to be milled, and down crashes the die. The matrix raises, the coin is shoved backward by the same steel fingers as first took care of it, and at the same time another coin is dropped onto the matrix. After being stamped and overlooked, the coins are placed in bags in a store-room such as can defy any safe-breaker in America.

This completes the work of the coining department. It might be well to state here that each room gives and takes a receipt for all the coin or metal it receives from or sends to another room. The metal is weighed between each room and a tally kept. To make sure that there can be no leakage, there are no spaces in the floor around the various machines, and even the sweepings are melted and weighed. No man can receive the key to the locker containing his street clothes till the accounts of the day are made up and balanced.

Having been shown through the coining department, one is

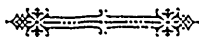
sometimes brought to visit the die department, where the steel coinage dies are manufactured, and into the mechanical departments where all repairs and renewals required for the coining and other machinery are made.

These coinage dies used to be made in England and sent over here, but now, to avoid possible loss, they are manufactured here. The whole coining process, as is known, depends upon the die, for with it anyone could easily make a good profit, — about thirty cents on each fifty-cent piece manufactured.

Both the coining and mechanical departments have their own kitchens, for the men cannot go home to lunch; lavatories and clothes lockers. Employees from one division are not supposed to mingle with those from another division, i.e., during working hours. All communicating doors are always kept locked, and only men in charge have keys to open them.

With this rather inadequate description, I shall have to conclude, but I must say, however, that if one wishes to pass an interesting hour or so some afternoon, let him go down to the Mint. And I can say that if he is lucky enough to meet Mr. P. S. Roe, to whom I am indebted for much of what I have put down here, the visitor will not pass an unprofitable or tedious afternoon in the Royal Mint, Ottawa.

THOMAS L. McEVROY, '13.



THE CHARMS OF JUNE.

Let him who loves Nature leave the city's confines, and from the water-skirted suburbs look out upon the boundless beauties of haunts where she reigns supreme.

The earth's renewal is there. The fulness of energy moves all life to eager action: meadows vibrate in their verdant growth, and naked forests crowd their scrawny forms with towering foliage. The hungry kine, browsing in the assurance of plenty, the playful lamb by its elder's side, give picturesque relief to wide sloping pastures; while birds labor on their downy habitations amid the incessant chirp and warble of their confiding mates. The river glides pleasantly, the pulsing current chants its soft, simple melody; the cool balmy breeze exhales the fragrance of blossom and flower from forest and valley; and the

pipng stream mirrors the dancing little clouds as they float over the rejuvenated earth.

In the profusion of their awakened life, June's solitudes turn the grateful heart to thoughts of God. Her light blue vault and misty hills, in transforming the sunbeams, set the landscape laughing, teaching furrowed faces to warm with her, and happy age to find once more the welcoming gardens of youth.

W. G., '11.

The Road to Happiness.

This is the road to Happiness:
 Start Now, from Where You Are;
 "Turn to the Right and Keep straight on,"
 And you'll not find it far.

Along the Path of Willing Feet
 And over Heartease Hill,
 Across the fields of Sweet Content,
 The stream of Glad Good-will;
 Then through the lane of Loving Heart,
 The gate that's called To-day.
 And down the steps of Little Things
 Into the Common Way.

And take the Cloak of Charity.
 The staff of Wise Employ,
 A loaf of Bread of Daily Grace.
 A flask well filled with Joy;
 A word of cheer, a helping hand
 Some good to give or share,
 A bit of song, a high resolve,
 A hope, a smile, a prayer.

And in the Place of Duty Done,
 Beside the Door of Home,
 You'll find the House of Happiness—
 For Happiness does not roam.

The Great Northern War, 1700=1721.



CHARLES XII of Sweden was elected to the throne shortly after the death of his father in 1697. He was but sixteen years of age, and during the first few years of his reign paid little attention to matters of government. His kingdom then consisted of the the South shore, comprising the provinces of Ingria, territory north of the Baltic Sea and also a strip along Livonia and Esthonia.

At the time of Charles' succession, Czar Peter of Russia had accomplished many reforms in his own country, and his thoughts were now fixed upon the expansion of his empire. A keen desire to obtain a position on the Baltic lead him to join an alliance with Augustus II of Poland and Frederick IV of Denmark against the young king of Sweden. Augustus joined the league in the hope of annexing Livonia, while Frederick was influenced through his hatred of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, the friend and brother-in-law of Charles XII. John Reinhold Patkul, a Livonia noble, who was embittered over the abolition of the privileges of the nobility, did his utmost to further the league.

The first move was made in 1700 when a Danish army entered Holstein. At almost the same time Augustus invaded Livonia, and Peter with 40,000 Russians laid siege to Narva in Esthonia.

In the face of these invasions the young King of Sweden showed himself possessed of a strong character and of true military genius. Crossing with his army into Denmark, he marched on Copenhagen, and on August 18th. within one month of landing, compelled Frederick to sign the Peace of Travendal, by which he abandoned the Northern Alliance, paid an indemnity and acknowledged the rights of the Duke of Holstein.

Having settled with one of his enemies, he next turned his attention to the Russian army before Narva. Peter with a large army had laid siege to the town on October 1st, and had spent considerable time in fortifying his own camp, opening trenches and raising redoubts. The main command was in the hands of a German, the Duke de Croy, while he himself served as a

lieutenant. The garrison of Narva, comprising about a thousand regular troops under the command of Baron Itern, had successfully resisted every attack for over six weeks, and with very little artillery had wrought considerable havoc among the besiegers.

It was on the 15th of November that Charles, with about 20,000 troops, landed in the Gulf of Riga. With 4,000 horse and about the same amount of infantry he advanced to the relief of Narva. Appearing suddenly before the Russian camp on the last day of the month, he attacked at once, and within three hours the trenches were forced and the Russians were in full flight. Those who could not escape laid down their arms, and the following morning Charles entered victorious into Narva.

Having successfully vanquished two of his enemies, Charles now marched against Augustus who was besieging Riga. Success again awaited him, and from the victory of Riga he proceeded to overrun Poland and Saxony. From 1701 to 1705 he was occupied in driving the Saxons and Russian auxiliaries out of Poland and accomplishing the dethronement of Augustus. In 1705, despite the opposition of a large body of the nobles, Charles succeeded in having Stanislaus Leszczinski crowned King of Poland. Augustus withdrew into his own kingdom of Saxony, but was finally compelled to conclude the Peace of Alt-Ranstadt, in which he resigned the crown of Poland, recognized King Stanislaus and renounced his alliance with Czar Peter. Palkul, whom Charles viewed as a traitor to Sweden, was given up and broken on the wheel.

Czar Peter had not been idle while Charles was engaged in subduing Augustus. In 1703 he conquered the Swedish province of Ingria and laid the foundation of his capital, St. Petersburg, on one of the islands at the mouth of the Neva. The following year he captured Narva, and in 1705 and 1706 overrun Esthonia, Livonia and Poland.

It was not until the close of 1707 that Charles again turned against Peter. Gathering his armies, he entered Russia in January, 1708, and won his first victory at Smolensk. Instead of following up his advantage and marching on Moscow, he entered into negotiations with Mazeppa, the Hetman of the Cossacks, and turned southward to the Ukraine. On arriving there he found Mazeppa powerless to help him and that the Zaporavian Cossacks had been defeated by a Russian army. He then marched on to the siege of Pultowa. The Czar had now time to gather

his forces and in the Battle of Pultowa the Swedish army suffered their first great defeat. Charles himself escaped and reached Bender, where he was welcomed by the Sultan.

Charles remained for five years a guest of the Sultan. In 1710 he succeeded in getting the Turks to declare war against Russia. Peter allied himself with the governors of Moldavia and Wallachia, and marched south to the river Pruth. Here he was betrayed by the Wallachian governor and surrounded by a Turkish army. He was able, however, to buy a truce from the Grand Vizier, by which he surrendered Azow and his conquests on the Sea of Azow to Turkey.

During Charles' absence in Turkey the Swedish forces had been driven from Poland, and Augustus had re-entered as king. The alliance between Russia, Denmark and Poland had been renewed, and Peter had occupied Livonia, Esthonia and Curland.

In 1714 Charles was requested to leave Turkey as his presence was not in accordance with the Peace of Pruth. Travelling through Hungary and Germany in disguise, he reached Stralsund, which was being besieged by the allies. The city was forced to surrender in December, 1715, but Charles managed to escape.

Peter the Great, who was dissatisfied with the existing alliance, now entered into negotiations with Charles, and a truce was arranged. Charles now made extensive plans of conquest against Denmark and Prussia. His plans, however, were brought to an end in 1718 when he met his death at the siege of Fredrickshall in Norway. With Charles' death Sweden no longer figured as a great power. The Council of State which took over the government made peace with Prussia, Denmark and Poland, and in 1721 by the Peace of Nystadt came to an agreement with Russia. Prussia received Pomerania and a few islands, Denmark commercial advantages and an indemnity, Russia the provinces along the Baltic, while in Poland Augustus was recognized as king. Sweden in return had Finland restored and indemnities paid by the different countries. Thus Russia after twenty years of war became at Sweden's expense the leading power of the north.

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No. 9

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The cost of the Militia and Defence of Canada in 1880 was \$690,018. In 1911 it was \$1,846,178, and in 1910 the outlay of that department was \$4,679,956. This did not include the cost of armories, or expenditure for naval service. If we take the cost of the nucleus of the Canadian navy, the "Rainbow" and "Niobe," and the votes for new drill halls, armories, military storehouses, the items in the Marine and Fisheries Department chargeable to the naval service, we have a grand total of over \$23,280,000, to which the country is committed for 1911, and we are warned by the Minister of Militia that the estimates in the naval branch may be considerably exceeded. The Auditor-General shows that since 1896, \$12,118,150 has been spent in the Militia Department that has been charged to capital account, or, in other words, added to the public debt. The total cost of the military and naval preparations of Canada for the current year amounts, therefore, to about twenty per cent. of the country's total income.



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C. O'Halloran, '12.

Rev. J. H. Sherry, O.M.I., D.D.
Editor in chief

I. Rice, '12.

J. Contway, '11.

J. Sammon, '11.

T. O'Neill, '11.

A. Fleming, '11.

The grand total expenditure of Great Britain during the past fiscal year, in round numbers, was \$829,500,000. Of this vast total \$175,715,000 was for the navy and \$137,125,000 for the army. When the present Kaiser came to the throne the expenditure of Germany for its navy was \$12,500,000 a year. By 1901 this had increased to \$45,000,000, and in 1910 the German naval preparations cost \$105,000,000. Adding to this the cost of the German army, war preparations absorb two-thirds of the income of the German Empire. What this means should a great war break out may be conceived when we reflect that in times of peace and normal trade twenty-two per cent. of the population of Germany are not able to earn enough to keep above hunger and want.

During the 19th century 20,000,000 lives were sacrificed in war. Debts of great nations chiefly incurred by war amount to over \$25,000,000,000, and interest on these debts \$1,100,000,000. Annual cost of armies and navies, \$2,830,000,000, and value of men's services diverted from peaceful pursuits, \$2,170,000,000.

A modern battleship costs more than the land and buildings of the oldest university on this continent, and yet becomes obsolete in fifteen years.

What the United States spent on acquiring the Philippines would have irrigated every acre of arid land in that country.

The United States is spending sixty-five per cent. of all its national revenue for armaments, pensions, and interest on war debts, leaving barely more than one-third for civil administrative purposes and other constructive work. The United States War Department requires this year over \$219,800,000, while the pension list from past wars absorbs \$153,500,000.

The annual cost of Britain's armaments at the present time, if shown in dollar bills piled like the leaves of a book, would make a pile seventeen miles high.

Since 1850 the population of the world has doubled, but the war indebtedness has quadrupled.

Wars do not consume the weaklings and criminals, but the strong and fit. It is alleged that Napoleon's wars have left the French soldiers of to-day two inches shorter than their ancestors.

Edmond Théry, the noted French economist, estimates that preparations for war have cost Europe \$29,000,000,000 in the past twenty-five years.

CATHOLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the past decade an extraordinary and most encouraging impetus has been given to Catholic education in the neighbouring Republic. Less than ten years ago, higher education for Catholic women was a feeble infant, looked upon with grave suspicion by the ultra-conservative, and in danger of being strangled as a possible source of social evils, such as mixed marriages, etc. Since then, however, the infant has waxed healthy and strong. The graduates of the Catholic Ladies' Colleges have taken a prominent place as leaders in every beneficent sphere of women's activity. These colleges are rapidly increasing and the older academies and convent-schools are providing post graduate or college courses, which are every year attracting a notably increasing attendance.

Even more remarkable are the increased facilities for higher education among Catholic young men. During the last few years the number of students at Catholic colleges and universities has more than doubled. Where there were formerly only two or three Catholic universities with complete graduate and under-graduate courses, there are now half a score; and among these at least four—Notre Dame, St. Louis, Fordham and Marquette—have a thousand students each, and are recognized as being quite on a par with the great secular institutions.

Time, labour and noble sacrifices on the part of the College administrations, the loyal co-operation of the Alumni, and the active encouragement of the higher ecclesiastical authorities have rendered this success possible.

FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

The Editorial Board of the "Review" for 1910-1911 lay down their pens with a feeling of relief. They have succeeded in piloting the good ship safely over the dark and tempestuous sea of printers' ink, 'twixt Scylla and Charybdis, yecept "blue pencil" and "comps.," and have reached the haven of safety. They desire to thank advertisers, subscribers and students for their support and encouragement, and trust that the "Review" will continue to grow bigger and better with each succeeding year.



The "Manhattan Quarterly" contains a wealth of good reading. "His Chance" is the best story, and it will repay a careful reading. So well has this little piece of fiction been received by the College Reviews, that we were led to read it for ourself after having perused several commendatory notices, and we may say that we consider our few minutes taken from other work well and enjoyably spent.

The "St. Ignatius Collegian" published a "classy" number last month. It is full of good, sound, instructive reading. The essays are well and carefully written; the stories lively and well told; the poems sweet and poetic. "Classical Influence of Arnold" is an essay worthy of the name of essay. The author exhibits a sympathetic and thorough appreciation of the works of England's most polished poet, seldom attained even by the most refined.

The "Collegian" has just published its "Sophomore," and we desire to tender our rather tardy congratulations to its Board of Editors. The whole appearance of the number is good, but the inside matter deserves special commendation. "The Town that was Hypnotized" is very original. The author wields a powerful imagination which lavishes a wealth of detail over the humorous word picture he describes for the reader.

Besides the above mentioned, we desire to express our sincere thanks for the following:—"The Sentinel," "The Laurel," "Schoolman," "Georgetown College Journal," "Niagara Index," "Vox Lycei," "Scholastic," "Geneva Cabinet," "St. Mary's Angelos," "The Young Eagle," "Vox Wesleyana," "Viatorian," "Leader," "St. Mary's Chimes," "Sunshine," "Fordham Monthly," "Pharos," "Collegian," "Exponent."

Among the Magazines.

This month's number of the *Catholic Extension* devotes quite a large chapter to the biography of Van Dyck, a Belgian, and one of the world's greatest painters. The pages are as usual illuminated with the most pleasing cuts of his paintings, a fact which makes these pages of the *Extension* replete with refreshing brilliance to the artistic mind, and highly contributive to the general charm of the number.

Van Dyck, born in Antwerp, was the pupil of the renowned Rubens, and soon became almost as great as his tutor. His progress was so marked that he was engaged to make miniature drawings of Rubens' paintings for the engravers. And, on one occasion, when the pupils had accidentally erased part of a painting, the master being away, his associates fixed on Van Dyck to repair the damage, a feat which he accomplished with so much exactitude as to deceive Rubens for a considerable length of time. Upon another occasion, while journeying to the Hague, he resolved to call on Hals, the celebrated painter. Presenting himself as an amateur, he carefully avoided the use of all technical details during his conversation. The painter, ignorant of his visitor's identity, finished in a brief space of time a portrait of Van Dyck. The latter addressed him, saying, "Painting looks very easy; let me try it." Thereupon, he produced in an equally short time, an excellent portrait of the Dutch painter, who, when he saw it, exclaimed, "That can be no other than the work of Rubens."

Van Dyck was a great favorite of Charles I; by whom he was munificently rewarded. Among the cuts which appear in the *Extension* are: a Portrait of Himself, a Portrait of the Duchess of Lancaster, his famous Painting of Charles I, the Flight into Egypt, and "Tribute Money."

The *Patrician* surely has an editor of no small merit, and a writer and speaker of no mean ability in the person of the author of the "Church's Attitude Toward Secret Societies." The writer sums up in as complete a form as could possibly be desired the many arguments which obtain force against the cause of Secret Societies, and against Socialism in particular. Added to this, many of the arguments that bear the greatest force evidently have proceeded from the originality of the writer's fertile brain. And in addition to the cogency of his arguments, there is attached an admirable mode of presentation which easily fore-

shows a bright future for the student who wrote this interesting and instructive essay.

The draft of the Anglo-American peace arbitration pact is set forth in the columns of the "America" for May. This treaty would relate, first, to clearly arbitrable questions; and, second, governmental policies which involve complications. Questions of the first class are to be referred to the Hague tribunal, after direct negotiations are seen to have failed. Questions of the second class, such as the Monroe Doctrine, or British Policy in India, are also to be referred to the Hague, but, as represented in the form of a joint committee from the two countries. Similar offers have been made by the American government to the governments of France and Germany, while Japan is known to be anxiously awaiting an invitation in order to respond to the peace proposals of the United States.

Priorum Temporum Flores.

Rev. J. Dowd, '03, has lately been promoted from the parish of Cantley, where he has been stationed for the past three years, to Chelsea, in succession to Rev. Dr. McNally, '92, who goes to Almonte in the place of the late lamented Fr. Harkins.

On June 11th the holy priesthood was conferred on Rev. Frederick C. Hatch, '06, at Potsdam, New York.

Last month Mr. Frank Clarke, of Brooklyn, a former Varsity student, was united in marriage in St. Joseph's Church to Miss Vera Weir, Ottawa.

Rev. G. O'Toole, '06, leaves Bayswater shortly to replace Rev. Fr. Dowd as pastor of Cantley.

Mr. Gerald Kirwin, a well-known Ottawa graduate, has accepted a lucrative position as technical expert with a large firm in Toronto.

On Tuesday, June 6th, at Rockland, Mr. Arthur Fink, a former Ottawa student, and brother of Mr. P. Fink, was married to Miss Hilda Gorman.



An agreeable surprise was given to the students a few weeks ago by a visit from Rev. Fr. Fortier, O.M.I., a former prefect and professor in the University. Our Rev. visitor was unable to remain for very long, but managed to take his former place in the Refectory for a few moments, and speak once again to the students of the many happy days he had passed among them. The welcome accorded the Rev. guest must have assured him that although he has ceased to take an active part in College affairs he would never be forgotten by those who knew him and had learned to appreciate kindness and good-will.

A recent visitor to the University was Rt. Rev. M. F. Power, the newly-appointed Bishop of St. George's, Newfoundland. Bishop Power is a brother of Mr. Anthony Power, '06. His Lordship sang High Mass in St. Joseph's church on Pentecost Sunday.

We learned recently that Capt. Emmet Clarke has been appointed to an imported position with the Chief of Staff, Kingston.

Mrs. Golden (nee Buckley), a good friend of the "Review," has founded a four year Scholarship (to be known as the Minnie Buckley Scholarship) in the Notre Dame Convent, Ottawa.

On Saturday, June 10th, the holy priesthood was conferred on Rev. P. Major, while the order of sub-deacon was received by Rev. E. Thériault, Ottawa, Ont. The ceremony took place at the Basilica.

Of former Varsity students now studying various branches in other universities, the following to date have been reported successful:

Mr. J. Ebbs, '04, Law, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Mr. J. Marshall, '07, Science, Queen's, Kingston.

Mr. Leo O'Meara, '06, Medicine, Queen's, Kingston.

Mr. H. Chartrand. '08, Medicine. McGill, Montreal.

Mr. R. McDougal, Science. McGill, Montreal.

Rev. P. S. Dowdall was a recent visitor to the University.

The "Review" extends its sincerest sympathy to Mr. F. Higgerty, '09, on the sudden demise of his respected father.

Obituary.

On Wednesday, June 3rd, there passed away in Water St. Hospital one of the most respected priests of the Archdiocese of Ottawa in the person of Rev. John Harkins, the late beloved pastor of Almonte, Ont., and an old Varsity student. R.I.P.



BASEBALL.

St. Pat's (3) — "O. U." (8). May 24th, 1911, Varsity Oval.

The "Ball Nine" celebrated Victoria Day in fitting style by annexing the third straight win. St. Patrick's team being the victims by a score of eight runs to three. Capt. Joe Muzanti was in the conning tower for the students and had bundles of speed and control, making nine Green-Stockings "whiff the ozone." Just four scattered hits were made of his offerings, while the College Cardinals succeeded in connecting with Graham and Wings' twisters for eight safe bingles. Twelve play-

ers were used by St. Pat's. in an attempt to stop the slaughter, but they couldn't hold the boys once they got on the bases. When the runs came, they were never singly: three in the second stanza, three in the sixth, and two in the eighth completed the rout. Sacrifice hits were made by Egan and Milot; two baggers by Heffernan and Morriseau. A nice double play was pulled off by Heffernan and Morriseau in the sixth which retired the side.

The following lined up:—Joe Muzante p., Heffernan rf., Morriseau 2b., Routhier 3b., Leacy lf., Egan 1b., Renaud 1b., Milot c., Killian ss., Poulin cf.

Umpire—Fred Chittick. Attendance, 1,500.

Y.M.C.A. (1) — "O. U." (6). May 25th, 1911, Varsity Oval.

Three wins in six days is travelling "à la Big League." Well, that's what the College Cardinals pulled off for the baseball fans of Ottawa. The students smeared the chocolate-colored "Y" team with a half-dozen runs, and by the play we should have had a shut-out. Who pitched for the students? Why one Edward P. Killian, he of the sunny smile, late of Butler, Pa., now residing for a while on the banks of the Rideau River, in Ottawa East. We knew he was some catcher, but oh! you slab-artist!! Why he had the heavy-hitting "Y" team standing on their heads. Nine men were struck out and among them the most dangerous sluggers of the league. Although out-hit by the Christian Association's team, we managed to run wild on the bags, stealing four cushions on Smith the "Y" backstop, Heffernan, Morriseau and Leacy being credited with the pilfers. It was a sweet victory all-round, as the Y.M.C.A. were strengthened by the addition of several city league stars.

"O. U." started their pyrotechnical display in the first innings, shooting two scores over the home pan. Then intermittent sputterings flared up in the third, sixth, seventh and the ninth, this last score finally smothering all hope of a victory for the Y.M.C.A. nine, and bringing our total of tallies up to six against their lone run in the first act. Muzante, Heffernan, Lacey, Milot and Poulin were the star performers with the stick.

The team work was a treat to watch, and the instructions of the coach, Fr. Stanton, were followed out with snap and ginger. The crowd gave the team a very flattering reception, and to say that we're "in right" with Ottawa's sport-loving fraternity is putting it mildly.

The students are loyally supporting the team, and the rooting of the boys is a pleasant feature of the games.

The batting order was:—Muzante 2b., Heffernan rf., Morriseau 1b., Routhier 3b., Leacy lf., Milot c., E. Killian p., M. Killian ss., Poulin cf.

Umpires—Wiley and Chittick. Attendance, 1,200.

Y.M.C.A. (1) — "O. U." (3). May 27th, 1911, Varsity Oval.

Before a crowd of three thousand ball fans, our stellar box-artist, Mike Killian, made his bow, and proceeded to tie the Y.M.C.A. sluggers in sailor's knots. "Not a single safe hit" was made off his delivery, and nine batsmen were struck out besides. Coupled with the brilliant performance of Killian must be mentioned the elegant work of Milot, our backstop. He had the "Y" runners nailed to the bags, with the nails clinched, too. Just one base was stolen on him. He went after everything, and his sensational catch of a hard high foul was the turning point in the game, breaking up a dangerous batting rally. The next scintillating athlete was one boy, Heffernan, who with two men on bases stepped up and sent the ball off on a joy-ride, he bobbing up on the third sack still smiling, while the runners, Killian and Poulin, crossed the plate with the first two scores. Pat. Leacy then singled, scoring Heffernan, and this ended the counting for the rest of the game.

The "Y" team are no second-raters, and will be expected to upset the dope of the league in their remaining games. Their pitcher fanned no less than eight of our batters.

The following players lined up:—Muzante ss., Heffernan rf., Morriseau 2b., Routhier 3b., Leacy lf., Milot c., Renaud 1b., M. Killian p., Poulin cf.

Summary:—Stolen bases (Leacy), 2; sacrifice hit, Poulin; 3-base hit, Heffernan; hit by pitcher, Poulin.

Umpire—McEwan. Attendance, 2,600.

Standing Ottawa City Baseball League.

	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
O.A.A.C.	3	0	1000
Ottawa University	5	3	625
Mascots	2	2	560
Y.M.C.A.	1	2	500
St. Patrick's	2	3	444
Pastimes	1	3	250

Our Quintette of Victories.

To win four straight games in a period of less than two weeks is a performance of which we all may be justly proud, and for which the coach and players deserve a large measure of praise. It has re-established Ottawa University in the good graces of Ottawa's people, who had begun to think that we had dropped out of the win column for good, after our poor performances in other lines of sport. To baseball, then, can be credited our "come-back," and we hope that this will be but a "good omen" for future successes. Although we have not won the championship of the Ottawa City League, our chances are as good as any to stand right next, if not at the top of the row. If we win seven out of our total of ten, we may yet be tied for first place, providing of course that some team comes along and trips up the O.A.A.C., who now lead the league with three wins in three games played. Our schedule closes on the 17th June, with St. Patrick's; the Pastimes' return game is to be played on the 10th June. Providing these last two games are wins for us, we are absolutely sure of second place in the league standing for 1911,—a most creditable showing.

Farewell!

With the June issue of the "Review," the Editor of Athletics puts aside his pencil after completing the "college year" records of the doings of the students in the various lines of sport.

The term 1910-11 was not surfeited with victories, consequently the task of having to chronicle many defeats was not the most pleasant in the world. Still the students one and all did their best, and to expect more than that is bordering on the nonsensical. Towards the closing of the term a string of victories helped to cheer us up, and we now made a strong and glorious finish to a very poor beginning.

In all the "write-ups" of games the spirit of fairness and justice was always uppermost in the mind of the editor. If the criticisms have been harsh, they were given with no show of malice. When praise was bestowed on any certain players it was because they deserved it. If names deserving of mention in these columns were omitted it was a "lapsus calami" for which pardon is asked.

Of Local Interest

Prefect to Burns who was drinking a scidlitz: "That will not kill the microbes."

Burns: "No! but it will give them a good scare."

Breen: "Did you break your window, Ken-dy?"

Ken-dy: Yes.

Breen: "Glass is no obstacle, is it?"

Kennedy: "No, it is a specatele."

Scout Tur-tte vows that he will meet Taft in a sudden death game for the golf championship of America.

Bill Eg-n has cornered the cigar market.

Professor: Wilfred, in what cases would you put the nouns and pronouns in the following sentence: "I have a book"?

Wilfred: I is in the nominative case.

Prof.: Good; then in what case would you put book?

Wilfred: In the bookcase.

Co-hlan: Ah, Monsieur Fleming, c'est chaud et vous etes à la mode.

Fle-ng: Yes, and I wish I were à la water.

Mul-gan: Say, Cu-ck, don't tell anybody about that strategy of ours.

Cu-ck: Alright; everybody has promised not to say anything about it.

Junior Department.

A last advice from the Junior Editor before we part.

Do you wish, dear friends, to be that ray of sunshine that will bring gladness and happiness to all about you during the coming vacation? Be unselfish.

We all have noticed people of whom we would never think of asking a favor. They appear pleasant, and friendly, and sometimes make presents to their friends; but let them be called upon to make some sacrifice, ask them to do something that gives them a little trouble, and we will find that they are not as unselfish

as they seem. If they comply at all, it is with such a very bad grace that we never ask them again. We find that their own ease is of more importance to them than others' comfort, their own enjoyment than others' pleasure. Such always reminds one of Scrooge, of whom Dickens says: "No children asked him what o'clock it was, no man or woman once in all his life inquired the way to such a place of him." It was the cold within that froze his features.

It is the lack of kindness within that makes the unhappy appearance without. When there is sunshine in the heart it will stream out, there is no keeping it in. It is worth something to us to know that people are glad to have us come, sorry to have us go, and remember us in love and gratitude when we are away. It is unselfishness—thinking of, and helping, others—that makes the world worth living in; the heroes of the world were those that thought of others.

There must be a kind of a hoodoo around, whenever we play the Juniors a game of ball. Twice, during the last month, have we been defeated by the small margin of a couple of tallies at their hands, after having the game well within our grasp.

We suffered defeat also on Ascension Thursday, when the Hull 2nds journeyed the whole way from the Province of Quebec to Varsity Oval, and beat our team 8-6. It was an off day for most of our players who, with the exception of Captain Milot, kept on piling error upon error with a distressing regularity. The teams batted in the following order: Hull 2nds—Boucher, A. Villeneuve, Dubé, Michaud, Eustache (1st base for Mascots in the City League), Carron (also a City League player), M. Villeneuve, Reginbal, Charron; S. Y.—Braithwaite, Doran, Brisebois, Brady, Chartrand, Renaud, Richardson (replaced by Sullivan), Milot, Lamonde.

We more than avenged ourselves on the Hull bunch for the above mentioned defeat on Sunday, June the 4th, and in the enemy's own stronghold—the Little Farm Baseball Park. We drove across the bridge, thirty strong, in a bus, determined to do or die. On arriving on the field of action, we thought it better policy to do rather than die, so we did, and we did a la *veni, vidi, vici* manner. The Hull sluggers were held by pitcher Lamonde to two nearly hits and a solitary run scored on a passed ball, while our swatters gathered out of the two Hull boxmen 12 hits good for 10 runs. The splendid work of the S. Y. battery, Lamonde and Cornellier, and the stellar fielding of Doran on third base were the features of the game. The only changes in the batting order from the preceding game were Cornellier

replacing Milot, who was unable to play on account of a sore hand, and Lazure, who, by the way, brought in two runs by his long drive to left field, replacing Richardson in the left field.

Thanks to Fr. Healy's untiring coaching, the Midgets have been able to add three or four more victories to their already long list of glorious feats. The two victories over the Junior Midgets were especially gratifying. Pelletier, the Robert brothers, Gouin and Genest were the shining stars in those encounters. That is the way to prepare yourselves to uphold the honor of the S. Y. Congratulations, kids, from your big brothers and the J. E.

If we are to believe the reports, the annual picnic at Britannia last week was a huge success. An elaborate programme of field sports had been prepared beforehand by the Prefect and the President. Favored with ideal weather conditions, thanks to kind Providence, all the events were pulled off without a hitch. For 2½ hours our young athletes were kept busy sprinting, jumping, throwing the ball, putting the shot. The 100 yds. dash, the 440 yds. run, the 50 yds. backward race, the three-legged race, the high jump and the free-for-all boot race, were features of the afternoon's performances.

Rev. Fr. Veronneau, prefect, acted as starter in the different events, and Rev. Fr. Binet as judge; both ably acquitted themselves of their respective tasks.

A goodly number of prizes in the form of cups, baseballs, baseball gloves, bats, lacrosse sticks, running jerseys, fishing rods, etc., etc., had been secured, and the winners were well rewarded for their efforts.

Here follows a complete list of the successful competitors:—

- 100 yds. dash, Sr.—1st, McNally, E.; 2nd, G. Braithwaite.
- 100 yds. dash, Jr.—1st, De Lesclene; 2nd, G. Gouin.
- 220 yds., Sr.—1st, G. Braithwaite; 2nd, E. McNally.
- 220 yds., Jr.—1st, R. De Lesclene; 2nd, G. Gouin.
- 440 yds., Sr.—1st, G. Braithwaite; 2nd, P. Bélanger.
- 440 yds., Jr.—1st, G. Gouin; 2nd, A. Langlois.
- Backward race, Sr.—1st, G. Braithwaite; 2nd, F. Madden.
- Backward race, Jr.—1st, G. Gouin; 2nd, A. Champagne.
- Fat men's race—1st, F. Madden; 2nd, P. Bélanger.
- Boot race—1st, L. Lamonde; 2nd, A. Patry.
- Baseball throw, Sr.—1st, A. Renaud; 2nd, O. Brisebois.
- Baseball throw, Jr.—1st, A. Langlois; 2nd, G. Gouin.
- Shot put, Sr.—1st, F. Madden; 2nd, H. Richardson.
- Shot put, Jr.—1st, R. De Lesclene; 2nd, A. Langlois.
- High jump, Sr.—1st, G. Braithwaite; 2nd, F. Madden.

High jump, Jr.—1st, A. Langlois; 2nd, G. Gouin.

Broad jump, Sr.—1st, G. Braithwaite; 2nd, L. Brady.

Broad jump, Jr.—1st, A. Langlois; 2nd, G. Gouin.

Hop, step and jump, Sr.—1st, L. Brady; 2nd, A. Renaud.

Hop, step and jump, Jr.—1st, Langlois; 2nd, G. Gouin.

Three-legged race, Sr.—1st, Renaud and Richardson; 2nd, Madden and J. McNally.

Three-legged race, Jr.—1st, Nault and Patry; 2nd, Champagne and B. Robert.

G. Braithwaite wins the all-round Sr. championship for the second year, with 17 points; while A. Langlois wins the same honor in the Jr.

We now come to the last, but by no means the least, number on the programme. I mean the lunch. You could not understand a picnic without a good substantial lunch, could you? Well, we did have a lunch, and some lunch it was. Have a look at the menu card:

Ham sandwiches.

Meat pies.

Boiled eggs.

Apple and berry pies.

Pineapple sauce and cookies.

Fruit cakes.

Ice cream (made of real cream!!!)

Soft drinks.

When it comes to getting a lunch ready, Rev. Fr. Voyer, second prefect, is the man to be looked for. His spread for the day was appreciated as college boys alone can appreciate a good thing when they see it.

The members of the J. D. wish to thank their distinguished guests, Rev. Fathers Binet, Jasmin, Dubé, Paradis, Senecal, for the honor of their presence, and also the Rev. Prefects, Frs. Veronneau, Voyer and Healey, for their devotedness and kindness.

It is only fair to say a word of congratulation towards each and every one of the members of the S. Y. for the gentlemanly behaviour and good spirit manifested throughout the whole afternoon. Both prefects and guests have only words of high praise in this respect. It shows that whenever we boys want to do the right thing we can do it and do it well.

The Junior Editor wants to state that he does not bear any grudge to any of the members of S. Y., not even to those he has been knocking from time to time, and he wishes to all a very pleasant vacation.

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