

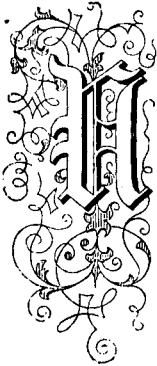
# THE OWL.

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## *THE MONTH OF ANGELS.*



OW do October leas look lean and faded ;  
October woods are sere ;  
The southward pacing sun, far retrograded,  
Grows niggard of his cheer ;  
And Nature, with her russet locks unbraided,  
Weeps o'er the passing year.

From the chill north speed courier Winds, preparing  
A way for Winter's tread :  
With voice of lamentation onward faring,  
And icy wings outspread,  
They pass, like prophets of a woe, declaring  
Earth's foison harvested.

And then a pause ; for, with the mid-October,  
Cometh a golden time,  
The fullness of a splendour large and sober,  
A quietude sublime,  
When heavenly hands do touch the Earth, and robe her  
In beauty past her prime.

And she, as done with fear and lamentation,  
Doth grow in peace renewed,  
And faces all her coming desolation  
In queenly-serious mood,  
Which sees beyond her death a re-creation,  
Setting similitude

To Man, her child, and yet her lord and master,  
Who owns a heavenly part  
Not drawn from her, and glasses thus a vaster  
Conception of the heart  
Of the Great Poet, Mary's Son, Arch-Pastor  
Through all God's fields of art.

Creation is the utterance of His Spirit ;  
 And many a tone it has  
 Whereby to plead with who have ears to hear it,—  
 (How few they be, alas) !—  
 In music or of orbs the heaven-enspherèd,  
 Or of the growing grass.

Or the articulate voice of human creatures,  
 Or subtler minist'rings  
 Of spiritual essences, whose features,  
 Like moonlight visitings  
 Through flying cloud, elude us, yet are teachers  
 And guides to heavenly things.

The earth it is not trod by mortals solely :  
 God's angels everywhere  
 O'erpace it with God-echoing footfalls holy,  
 And hallow all its air.  
 And, in this season, calm with melancholy,  
 We well-nigh see them there.

Doth not the stillness seem their breath of being.  
 Which is essential peace ?  
 Doth not the soul's dim vision, vaguely seeing  
 Through senses that shall cease,  
 Catch glimpses, past these splendours swiftly fleeing  
 Of such as ne'er decrease ?

Yea ; through yon deeps of moted light o'erbrooding  
 The voiceless wealds and woods,—  
 Where lightest airs seem almost an intruding  
 On the hushed solitudes  
 'Mid which old Summer, his last hours secluding,  
 Dies out through chastened moods,—

We feel, beyond the sense, an adumbration  
 Of Glories veiled by wings  
 O'ergrained with plumes of sentient adoration,  
 Whose sunlike shimmerings  
 Mark, each, a pulse of heaven's heart modulation  
 Along Love's living strings.

White clouds, athwart the azure slowly drifting,  
Assume celestial forms ;  
Low whispers from afar, through silence sifting,  
Thrill us to vague alarms  
Of holy presences, like sunbeams rifting  
Earth's atmosphere of storms.

Until the fine-grown soul, through prayer uprising  
Beyond this cloudy sphere,  
Floats free to golden distances comprising  
God's full of calm and clear,  
Which drenches, with a rain of joy baptising,  
The spirit cleansed from fear.

And, as with earth, our stress of tribulation  
Falls from us at a word ;  
And, soaring up through heights of exultation,  
Our being, inly stirred,  
Sees dawn through storms, with heaven's angelic nation,  
The Advent of The Lord.

FRANK WATERS.



*THE SUMMER SCHOOL ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.*



THE summer school is one of the modes devised by modern educationists for imparting knowledge to the masses. In these establishments, lectures are given, and practical work is done in some of the subjects of a university curriculum, during some weeks in the summer, when relaxation or a change of occupation is sought by many engaged in literary, or commercial pursuits. Such institutions have been found most successful in satisfying, to some degree, the aspirations of thousands who have not the time, or the means to acquire, in the ordinary way, the higher education they long for. Religious denominations have been successful in carrying on summer schools, in which lectures by prominent educators, and speakers of their persuasion, have shed some light, for the multitude, on ethical and scientific problems, and have been at the same time a plea for unity among members. This paper is designed to give Canadian readers, our students especially, a brief account of the origin and development of the Catholic Summer School.

The idea of a Catholic Summer School took definite form in 1892. During the summer of that year a programme of lectures, on subjects deemed of interest to Catholic hearers and readers, was carried out at New London, Conn. The committee of organization, approved by prominent members of the clergy and laity, had but a few weeks to secure lecturers and make the necessary preparations. But in spite of this fact, Catholics assembled from all parts of the country, in goodly numbers, to usher in with all due éclat, this new venture in Catholic education. The brightest anticipations of its promoters were surpassed: instead of having, as they expected, an average daily attendance of about one hundred and fifty, they were forced to accommodate almost five hundred. If the fathers of the project, ever entertained the slightest doubts of its success,

these were quickly dispelled, by this convincing proof of the unbounded interest that the Catholics of America, showed in the Summer School, the year of its birth. During the season of '92, three lectures were delivered each day, but it was quite evident that this was too great a strain upon both lecturers and students. As a consequence, the committee of the present year decided to have only two lectures a day: one in the morning, the other in the evening. Thus, those attending the meetings, are left free during the heat of the day, to enjoy themselves in whatever manner they may desire.

The great success of the session of '92 compelled the committee, to seek a site suitable for the permanent location of the school. The sub-committee appointed for this purpose spent several months in visiting the different places proposed for its site. After due consideration on the part of the supreme council, they decided to locate permanently at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Many towns offered special advantages to the school, but the citizens of Plattsburgh, more enterprising than those of much larger and wealthier cities, bestowed upon the committee, the munificent gift of four hundred and fifty acres of hill and dale, gently sloping to the shores of the placid Lake Champlain. This donation should be all the more highly prized, coming as it does, from a town the majority of whose inhabitants is Protestant, and it is a convincing proof, that at length racial prejudice and religious bigotry, are fast giving way to that brotherly esteem and love, which should ever exist between Catholics and Protestants. We should rejoice that the benevolent spirit of "The Father of his country," is being rapidly infused into the hearts of his compatriots.

During the session of 1893, the lectures were delivered in the Opera House and Normal School. These buildings were placed at the disposal of the committee through the commendable generosity of the citizens of Plattsburgh, who paid all expenses connected therewith. But during the coming year, the committee intends to

erect assembly buildings, and lecture halls of its own. After sufficient space has been set aside for this purpose and for the roads, walks, and gardens, the committee has resolved to sell, or to let the remainder of the land to those who wish to erect cottages, and bring their families with them to the meetings of the school. All the proceeds from these sales will be placed to the credit of the institution and thus it is hoped that it will become self-supporting.

Situated, as it is, upon the shores of the picturesque Lake Champlain, at the town of Plattsburg, around which cluster so many memories dear to the Catholic heart, the Summer School is blessed indeed with a favored site. He who comes hither to quaff of the "Pierian spring," can drink deep of the lore of Greece and Rome, and at the same time be renewed in health and strength, by the invigorating breezes of the historic lake, which lies beneath him.

In this sequestered spot, the scholar is brought into contact with kindred spirits, his intellect is sharpened, and he renews his youth. Here Cooper found the materials for his characteristic American tales, which have lured more than one European scholar, to forsake his beloved mother-land, and come to dwell beneath that young flag, which proudly floats over such a delightful region. Champlain has been the scene of many a hard-fought battle between the French and the English as they struggled for the supremacy over the vast continent of North America. It is enriched with the blood of patriots, who died fighting for the Stars and Stripes, in the long and weary war of Independence. The smiling waters of Lake Champlain roll calmly and peacefully over the corpses of scores of sailors who nobly perished in the defence of the land, they called their home, during the sanguinary and foolish war of 1812.

Religion, too, has its memories still green in the hearts of Catholics, for that saintly man Champlain, whose name now rests upon the lake, was the first to bear the glad tidings of the Gospel to the poor benighted children of the forest. Remembering such patriotic deeds, indissolubly connected with the truths of religion, no Catholic American can fail to

be aroused to that degree of enthusiasm which is always an unfailing harbinger of success.

A few remarks about the need and objects of the summer school will not be amiss. We Catholics in America have many colleges and universities scattered here and there throughout the land; but hitherto, we have had no link, no tie to bind us together into one unit and collect into one vast assemblage our most prominent and learned priests, professors and laymen. We had a somewhat hazy and indefinite idea that Professor A— was a clever man, that Mr. B— was a fluent ready speaker, but we had never listened to the erudite lectures of the former, nor revelled in the sparkling eloquence of the latter. The school on Lake Champlain supplies this long-felt want; it brings together our men of sciences; it makes them acquainted with one another, and we are enabled to hold communication with "The choice and master-spirits of the age."

We are all cognizant of the inestimable benefit to be derived from this meeting of Greek with Greek upon the battle-field of Minerva. This school then, will be national in its character; the representatives of the sunny South will mingle in solemn conclave with the sturdy delegates from the North. Each will derive many benefits from that meeting.

Are we Canadians to hold aloof from this concourse of learning? No; we are cordially invited by our American cousins to take part in its deliberations, and we surely shall not fail to profit of such a golden opportunity. If the Catholics of Canada unite with those of the States the result will be beneficial to both; they will come to know each other better. There will be an intermingling of thought, an exchange of ideas, a comparison of their different methods of teaching.

We do not see any valid reason why the Catholics of Canada should not join hands with their American brothers and make the Summer School, what its founders intended it to be—the centre and quintessence of Catholic thought of North America. If this desired result could be obtained, then indeed, would Champlain shed a brilliant lustre upon the Church in America and cause it to be a credit and

glory of the See of Peter which has withstood the trials and tribulations of well-nigh twenty centuries.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the Catholic Summer School has been an undoubted success as is amply testified by its increased number of students this year, netting a daily attendance of almost a thousand. The excellence of the course is made manifest by a brief glance at its syllabus for '93, which comprises five lectures on "Science and Religion," four on Logic," one on "The Authenticity of the Gospels," one on "Columbus and the Discovery of America," one on "The Representative Women of the American Revolution," five on "Educational Epochs," five on "Studies Among Famous Authors," one on "Catholic Educational Institutions," one on "The Life and Lyric Poetry of Longfellow," one on "Genius and Society," three on "Evidences of

Religion," two on "The Celtic Element in English Literature," one on "What we owe to the Summa of St. Thomas," one on "The Narrative Poems, Dramatic and Prose Works of Longfellow." The Syllabus also includes conferences for teachers and organizers of reading circles.

In addition to all the advantages we have mentioned, the Summer School has received its charter of incorporation from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and will be thus enabled to place at the disposal of its patrons the treasures of the state library.

Since then, the school is so highly favored and is under the ægis of that church which has ever been the torch-bearer of universal truth, one need not be a prophet nor the son of a prophet, to predict for it a brilliant future.

ALBERT NEWMAN, '93.



'Tis not for nothing that we life pursue :  
It pays our hopes with something still that's new.  
Did you but know what joys your way attend,  
You would not hurry to your journey's end.

—DRYDEN.



## A NIGHT OF TERROR.

(Translated from the French.)



**L** WAS was one day travelling in Calabria; a country of people who, I believe, have no great liking to anybody, and are peculiarly ill-disposed towards the French. To tell you why, would be a long affair. It is enough that they hate us to death, and that the unhappy being who should chance to fall into their hands, would not pass his time in the most agreeable manner. I had for my companion a worthy young fellow; I do not say this to interest you, but because it is the truth. In these mountains the roads are precipices, and our horses advanced with the greatest difficulty. My comrade going first by a track which appeared to him more practicable and shorter than the regular path, led us astray. It was my fault. Ought I to have trusted to a head of twenty years? We sought our way out of the wood while it was yet light; but the more we looked for the path, the further we were off it.

It was a very black night, when we came close upon a very black house. We went in, and not without suspicion. But what was to be done? There we found a whole family of charcoal-burners at table. At the first word, they invited us to join them. My young man did not stop for much ceremony. In a minute or two we were eating and drinking in earnest—he at least; for my own part I could not help glancing about at the place and the people. Our hosts, indeed looked like charcoal-burners; but the house! you would have taken it for an arsenal. There was nothing to be seen but muskets, pistols, sabres, knives, cutlasses. Everything displeased me, and I saw that I was in no favor myself. My comrade, on the contrary, was soon one of the family. He laughed, he chatted with them; and with an imprudence which I ought to have prevented, he at once said where he came from, where we were going, and that we were Frenchmen. Think of our situation. Here we were among our

mortal enemies—alone, benighted, and far from all human aid. That nothing might be omitted that could tend to our destruction, he must, forsooth, play the rich man, promising these folks to pay them well for their hospitality; and then he must prate about his portmanteau, earnestly beseeching them to take care of it, and put it at the head of his bed, for he wanted no other pillow. Ah, youth, youth! how art thou to be pitied. Cousin, they might have thought that we carried the diamonds of the crown, and yet the treasure in his portmanteau, which gave him so much anxiety, consisted only of some private letters.

Supper ended, they left us. Our hosts slept below; we on the story where we had been eating. In a sort of platform raised seven or eight feet, where we were to mount by a ladder, was the bed that awaited us—a nest into which we had to introduce ourselves, by jumping over barrels filled with provisions for all the year. My comrade seized upon the bed above, and was soon fast asleep, with his head upon the precious portmanteau. I was determined to keep awake, so I made a good fire, and sat myself down. The night was almost passed over tranquilly enough, and I was beginning to be comfortable, when just at the time it appeared to me that day was about to break, I heard our host and his wife talking and disputing below me, and putting my ear into the chimney, which communicated with the lower room, I perfectly distinguished these exact words of the husband: "Well, well, let us see—must we kill them both? To which the wife replied, "Yes!" and I heard no more.

How should I tell you the rest? I could scarcely breathe; my whole body was cold as marble; had you seen me you could not have told whether I was dead or alive. Even now the thought of my condition is enough. We two were almost without arms; against us were twelve or fifteen persons, who had plenty of weapons. And then my comrade was

overwhelmed with sleep. To call him up, to make a noise, was more than I dared ; to escape alone was an impossibility. The window was not very high ; but under it were two great dogs, howling like wolves. Imagine, if you can, the distress I was in. At the end of a quarter of an hour, which seemed to be an age, I heard some one on the staircase, and through the clink of the door, I saw the old man with a lamp in one hand, and one of his great knives in the other.

The crisis was now come. He mounted—his wife followed him ; I was behind the door. He opened it ; but before he entered he put down the lamp, which his wife took up, and coming in, with his naked feet, she being behind him, said in a smothered voice, hiding the light par-

tially with her fingers—"gently, go gently." On reaching the ladder, he mounted, with his knife between his teeth, and going to the head of the bed where that poor young man lay, with his throat uncovered, with one hand he took the knife, and with the other—ah, my cousin !—he seized—a ham which hung from the roof,—cut a slice, and retired as he had come in !

When the day appeared, all the family, with a great noise came to arouse us as we had desired. They brought us plenty to eat ; they served us up, I assure you, a capital breakfast. Two chickens formed a part of it, the hostess saying, "you must eat one, and carry away the other. "When I saw them, I at once comprehended the meaning of those terrible words. "Must we kill them both?"



The river is green, and runneth slow --  
 We cannot tell what it saith ;  
 It keepeth its secrets down below,  
 And so doth Death.

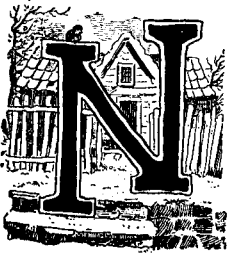
—FABER.





## THE GEORGIAN BAY.\*

By Very Rev. *Aeneas McDonnell Dawson, V.G., LL.D., Etc.*



NOW that the idea of a great ship canal connecting Montreal and the lower St. Lawrence with the lakes of western Ontario has been reviewed, it will not be considered inappropriate to say a few words concerning the Georgian Bay, which must be the connecting link in the west between the chain of waters that require to be made navigable, and the vast lakes which are as open to shipping as either the Atlantic or the Pacific ocean. The Georgian Bay, considering its extent would certainly be called a lake if it were not for its position as part of, or, a Bay of lake Huron, which might well be called an inland sea. What a country for a great canal! The fertile lands around Lake Nipissing are alone sufficient to encourage such a work. But in addition there are Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, Haliburton, the regions along the Mattawa and thence the wide countries on each side of the Grand River Ottawa, all the way to its junction with the great St. Lawrence. Westward lies the vast region of Algoma, so much of which is still open to settlement, inviting by its genial climate and fertile soil the labours of the agriculturist. The regions connected with the Georgian Bay, possess a soil and climate highly favourable to vegetation. Hence, wherever there are settlements the best crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c., are largely produced. Forests also abound. But they are in danger of perishing. The Provincial Government, however, is doing its best to preserve them. Forest rangers have been appointed,

whose duty it is to guard against wanton fire-raising which hitherto has been the chief cause of destruction together with the ravages of depredators. It is understood also that the lumber merchants who derive their fortunes from the forests have resolved that their employees shall fell only the riper trees and leave such as have not attained their maturity for use at a later period. This will cause only a thinning of the forests which will promote their growth, especially if had recourse to every other year, when a sufficient number of marketable trees may be obtained. In the event of this system being strictly adhered to, the forests will not decrease, but all in maintaining a healthy growth, will be a source of profit to the lumber merchant. They will also serve the agriculturist as they will promote a salutary rainfall all over the country.

Measures are also wisely taken by the Government for the preservation of game which is as yet so abundant in the regions about which we are writing. As settlement advances, wild animals recede. It is, no doubt, pleasing to the industrious husbandmen that the wolf and the bear should disappear. But it is not so gratifying that the more common deer and the stately cariboo should pass away. In order to prevent so great a loss, the Government of Ontario has set apart a large tract of country, south of lake Nipissing as a Public Park, where cariboo and other game can breed and feed undisturbed. This Park is pretty extensive, comprising nineteen townships, but nothing to compare with the United States public park on Yellowstone river. There may be reason some day, to regret that it has not been made larger, when it will be impossible to enlarge it.

The fisheries of the Georgian Bay afford extraordinary profits to the fishermen who engage in them. There is great variety of fish:—white fish, salmon trout, lake trout, bass, herring, pickerel, (doré),

\* *The Georgian Bay*, by James C. Hamilton, M.A. I.L.B., chairman of the Historical Society, &c., &c.

Toronto; James Bain & Son, 1893. London, New York, Boston.

pike, maskinongé, "coarse-fish" &c. The white fish, it appears, is the most esteemed. Mrs. Jameson mentions in her book of travels, that she found it exquisite, so much so that it would have graced the table of that prince of epicures, the Roman Apicius. With all deference to the learned lady's taste, we would prefer the pickerel. In a commercial point of view the pickerel has another recommendation. It can be sent, and is largely sent to market undressed, without deterioration. Hence it is much purchased by the Jews, who, following an abrogated law, dress all their own meat, whether fish or flesh. As showing the immense abundance of fish may be mentioned, the astonishing success of a fisherman named William Perculx upon the river St. Clair. He worked for some time in the channel near Killarney, and was about to return home disappointed when he perceived a school of white fish. He at once hauled a seine and caught a ton. He threw again, and so worked for about fourteen days with three assistants, bringing to the agents of the Buffalo fish company, who verify this statement, in one trip 4800 lbs., in another 4770 lbs., in all 18 tons, which realized over \$1350. Pickerel brings more money per pound than any of the other fish, for the reason above mentioned, that it can be conveyed to market undressed. The voracious maskinongé does not appear to be very plentiful; and fortunately, for if it were, it would devour so rapidly all round as soon to destroy all the other fish. Great efforts are made for the preservation of the fisheries. The Dominion Government has appointed inspectors to visit the fishing grounds, and as much as possible prevent wholesale destruction; seines are prohibited in certain seasons; trap and pound nets at all times. Notwithstanding, it is feared that many tons of fish are unlawfully taken in bays and rivers and on shoals where, if allowed to spawn, they would add many thousand fold to their kind. There can be no actual mode of preservation until the Government of the United States and the Canadian concur as to the appointment of close seasons &c. The fishermen favour the replenishing of the lakes and tributary rivers from the Government Pisciculture stations. This salutary work, however, can avail but little, so long as the lumber

merchants set the law at defiance, by polluting the lakes and rivers with saw-dust and other mill refuse. Besides it would supply the United States fishermen, as well as the Canadian, without a cent of compensation.

Settlement in the Georgian Bay regions has somewhat diminished the number of game animals. North and east of the Lake, however, they are still very numerous, affording a rich field to the hunter. The moose, *alce Americanus*, is the chief game. He is allowed to be identical with the Swedish elk. The full grown male is the size of a large ox. He is fully five feet in height and weighs from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. His antlers after the fifth year measure five feet from root to tip. They are cast in December and January, but are renewed and complete by the following August. A few wapiti and some cariboo are found in the upper region of the Lake, but are becoming extinct. The wapiti, like the moose, is as large as a horse, has magnificent horns and has been called "the antlered monarch of the waste." About the north and east sides of the bay red deer abound. They are pursued by hunters through Muskoka and Parry Sound district, as far even as the Province of Quebec. With a view to the protection of the larger game an act was passed in 1892 prohibiting the hunting of moose, elk, reindeer or cariboo in Ontario until after the 1st of November, 1895. Indians, professional hunters and trappers take bear, lynx, wild cat, sable or marten, mink, ermine, weasel, fox, otter, fisher, wolverine, skunk, raccoon, musk and occasionally wolves.

Mr. Hamilton does not forget the birds of the Georgian Bay regions. He enumerates several kinds of gulls, then a variety of owls and hawks, two kinds of wood-peckers, the Canada jay or whiskey Jack, finches and warblers, the pine grosbeak, the loon, or great northern diver, with pigeons in extraordinary numbers, wild geese of several varieties, in spring and autumn, swans of two varieties—the whistler swan and the trumpeter swan, ducks of the following kinds,—the mallard, the black duck, the gadwell or grey duck, the widgeon, the spoon-bill, the blue winged and green winged teal, the wood duck, the canvas back, the American gold

eye and the long-tailed duck or old squaw. Grouse or partridge is common throughout Ontario. Its varieties are the ruffed grouse, the most common, and the spruce partridge, which is smaller and darker. Plover and snipe frequent the Bay in autumn for a few weeks before migrating to the south. There are large black ravens which often become quite tame, which frequent the camps of the lumberers and are made pets of by the hardy axemen. Humming birds of exquisite plumage are seen among the flowers, and the melancholy cry of the whippoorwill comes through the woods at night.

The Georgian Bay, although called a bay, and small compared to the greater lakes, is, nevertheless, a considerable lake, being 120 miles in length and fifty miles in breadth. An educated Indian, Assikinack, as Mr. Hamilton relates (p. 93), expresses the opinion that his remote ancestors entered America from Asia through what is known as Russian America. Some parity between the religion of the red men and that of the Hindoos appears to bear out this opinion. The modern history of the Indian countries, especially the introduction of Christianity and civilization is more interesting to us. It is well known how heroically the early missionaries contended against the ignorance and prejudices of the ferocious natives. Mr. Hamilton gives a deplorable instance of the violence with which the efforts of the apostolic men were resisted. We give room for a passage as it shows how warmly our author sympathizes with those devoted missionaries who laboured so zealously to promote the spiritual and temporal well-being of the wild and cruel aborigines. "Near a place called Midland, on the east of the Georgian Bay, is the site of the old Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye, occupied by the Jesuit Fathers and their Huron converts 243 years ago. Twenty miles from this fort are the Christian Islands to which the fathers were driven by the ferocious Iroquois who still pursued and harried them to destruction. Here, too, are the remains of another Fort Ste. Marie, put up by the fugitives on the Island. History has no sadder tale than that of the weary exodus from the rude wilderness home they loved so well, across the waters, under the com-

mand of Father Ragueneau, on the 14th of June, 1640. The flames flew up over the Fort and refuge they left, consuming in half an hour the work of nine or ten years. They passed down the Wye into the Bay only to meet more trials, disaster and death." (p. 32.)

It is matter for congratulation that the forest rangers, 100 in number, appointed by the Ontario Government, are succeeding in the discharge of the important duty laid upon them of preventing the destruction of the woods by fire. Their labours, together with the economy now resolved upon by the lumber merchants of allowing the younger trees to grow to maturity, must be greatly to the advantage of all concerned, affording a permanent source of profit to individuals and the country. In order to show the importance of the lumber trade reference may be made to the report (1881) of the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, quoted by Mr. Hamilton. The total collections of the Government for 1891 in the woods and forests branch of the Crown Lands department throughout Ontario amounted to \$1,022,618. In 1892, the pine on some limited areas, north of Georgian Bay, together with timber in other districts was sold, the Provincial Treasurer realizing by the sale \$2,250,000. The great timber region of Ontario extends to the north of Lake Abitibi and westward fully 700 miles to the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River country. The town of Rat Portage is at its western extremity and possesses unrivalled water power for saw mills and grist mills. It has, moreover, the advantage of being on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Lake Superior and Winnipeg. The white pine regions, on the other hand, extend eastward as far as the headwaters of the Madawaska and Bonnechere, which rivers largely drain the country east of the Petawawa which is a tributary of the Ottawa. Hence the base line of the timber region of the Province is about 1,000 miles in length. Such sources of wealth encourage enterprise; and, certainly, the Canadians show no want of it,—witness the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Intercolonial Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Ship Canal, sixty miles in length at Sault Sainte Marie, which they are now con-

structing in order to be able to pass without asking leave of their neighbours from Lake Huron to Lake Superior, in ships or canoes, as they may have a mind. This may not in some time, be the only such canal. The vast and varied sources of wealth through which it would necessarily pass, encourage the great undertaking, and, why should not the undeveloped treasures of the wide Ottawa Valley and the unexplored riches of the Nipissing and Georgian Bay regions be brought to light, developed and made subservient to man's uses? But the cost? In an empire so rich and where there is so much capital

seeking safe investment, cost ought not to present any difficulty. But, there are also some granite rocks. Still no insuperable impediment. Was there ever a canal built without encountering and overcoming such impediments? Let the gold be provided, and leave the rest to our engineers: *Aurum perrumpere amat saxum, potentius ictu fulmineo.*

We must now bid adieu to Mr. Hamilton's interesting book, and have done with our commenting on it. It is written in a clear and pleasing style and by the information which it imparts will repay amply the trouble of an attentive perusal.



## EDUCATION IN MANITOBA.



NY person acquainted with the Ontario system of public education has already a general idea of the educational system in Manitoba, but many details incident to circumstances, and diversity of opinion as to the best methods to be employed, naturally entail differences. The Manitoba school-system may be taken as a good sample of the educational systems of the various provinces of the Dominion, and it shall be the object of the writer to describe it as minutely and faithfully as possible in the limited space allowed him.

Previous to the establishment of the present system by "The Manitoba Public Schools Act" of 1890, there existed two separate school systems, known as the Catholic, and the Protestant separate schools, under the management of the Provincial Board of Education, the chairman of which was The Most Rev. the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land. This Board was resolved into two sections the Catholic and the Protestant. The Provincial Board made regulations for the general organization of the schools; registering and reporting of the daily attendance; calling of meetings from time to time, and notices thereof. The sections of the board made regulations for the government and discipline of the schools; licensing of teachers; selection of books, and in case of books having reference to religion and morals, such selections by the Catholic section of the board, were "subject to the approval of the competent religious authority"; the appointment of inspectors, etc. The taxes of the ratepayer were always paid for the support of the schools of his denomination and in no case could "a Protestant ratepayer be obliged to pay for a Catholic school, or a Catholic ratepayer for a Protestant school" (Manitoba School Act and the amendments thereto

of 1882-'83 and '84.) The change from separate to public schools was not brought about by any popular demand and was in direct violation of pledges made to the Catholics, that their schools would not be interfered with. When the change was effected the Protestant Board became the Public School Board of Education.

The Catholics in their first burst of indignation against the treatment they were receiving at the hands of the Greenway government, peremptorily refused to allow their schools to become Public schools, for while "the Act (of 1890) nominally abolished the Protestant as well as the Catholic schools, it actually made all schools Protestant, and transferred Catholic property to the Public Protestant schools." This quotation made from "The Church and Schools" by J. K. Barret LL.D., shews that the Catholics were deprived of their school property. Besides this, according to the new law, all schools that do not conform to the school act receive no government aid. The result was that some of these were closed for want of money to pay teachers. The Catholic schools of Winnipeg and other places, are maintained wholly by private subscriptions, each ratepayer paying his public school taxes, from which, personally, he derives no benefit, and also paying his own school taxes. A few Catholic school districts, it is averred, have accepted the government act, but if so, it is merely that they may continue school work, and in the hope that remedial legislation may come to their aid, and so enable them to return to the separate school system.

The schools are classified as Public, Intermediate, Collegiate, and the University. The Public schools are primarily intended to give an elementary education but many rural schools do third-class certificate work, which is intermediate work proper, and even a few prepare students for second-class certificates generally, however, to the detriment of the other pupils. The subjects taught are the ordinary ones considered necessary to an elementary

education. Music has of late years been brought in, not as a compulsory, but as an optional subject in the cities and towns. A great and most praiseworthy work of the teachers in general is to make their school buildings as attractive and home-like as possible for the pupils, by beautifying them with pictures, flowers, &c.

The government has been asked to help the teacher in his work, by enacting a law that at least ten dollars be expended yearly by the trustees of each school district, to purchase reference libraries. This idea if acted upon, will have most beneficial results. Religious exercises are entirely at the option of the trustees, and should they decide to have these, the repetition of the Lords Prayer and the reading of a short portion of the Scripture is all that the law will allow.

The time at which the vacations are taken is also practically at the option of the trustees. Although the regular time is in the summer, yet in many country school districts on the open prairie where, on account of storms and blizzards it would be dangerous for the children to go to school, the holidays are taken in winter, and school is continued all summer. An idea of the importance of this privilege may be gained from facts like the following: in some schools where vacations are taken in summer and school is kept open all winter, the teacher at times has had to remain with a few pupils in school over night rather than allow them to set out for home in the terrible storm that prevailed.

The Intermediate schools are much the same as the Ontario High schools. They prepare young men and young women for the life of teachers, giving them non-professional certificates after which their Normal training makes them duly qualified teachers. They also prepare students to enter the University by qualifying them for the Preliminary examination. The teaching done in these schools is of high grade, and the work in map-drawing, composition, drawing, etc., reflects great credit on both teachers and pupils. Collections of this work are made and exhibited at conventions of teachers throughout the province; some have been sent to the N. E. A. meeting in St. Paul, and there received much praise. These

schools are in nearly all the small towns of the province; the principal ones being in Morden, Manitou, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Carberry, Pilot Mound, and Deloraine, and are next in order higher than the Public Schools.

The Collegiate Institutes have been recommended the following aid from the government: The fixed grant for a Collegiate Institute to be \$500; the regular grant per department, \$150; and other grants amounting to \$800 obtained on certain conditions; Collegiate departments to receive a fixed grant of \$250, and other grants also, amounting to \$600 on the same conditions. The Collegiate departments of the province are in the city of Winnipeg, in Brandon and in Portage la Prairie.

The University of Manitoba established by the Act of the Local Legislature in 1877 is, with the exception of Degrees in Divinity, the only Degree-conferring body in the Province of Manitoba. The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed upon the most liberal principles, in order that all classes of students may have the greatest possible advantages for attaining a higher education without prejudice to any religious views which they may hold. The work is carried on in the following affiliated colleges:—In arts, St. Boniface, (Catholic), St. John's (Anglican), Manitoba, (Presbyterian), Wesley, (Methodist), and in medicine, the Manitoba Medical College. These colleges have entire control of their internal affairs, studies, religious teaching, and worship. The Council or Governing Body, is composed of seven representatives from each of the above-mentioned colleges in arts, from the members of Convocation, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba. Convocation consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the members of the Council, all graduates in Manitoba registered in 1877, all graduates of the University and graduates in Theology from any of the colleges affiliated with the University. Each college is an integral factor of the University, which is, primarily, a republic of colleges and an examining body. Originally the University of Manitoba was merely an examining body, and is chiefly that even now; but it is also empowered to have a corps of pro

fessors. As yet this corps does not exist, but the classical colleges may send their students to the University rooms, where lectures are given in chemistry, physics, botany and other natural sciences, by professors attached to some of the colleges. For examinations all the students write on the same papers except in philosophy and history.

The colleges of St. John, Manitoba and Wesley compete together on philosophy, but the students of St. Boniface have a separate examination, though on the same subjects, logic, metaphysics and ethics. However in trigonometry, statics, hydrostatics, and physics they compete with the other colleges and frequently carry off the highest honors.

All French students may claim the right to have their examination questions in either French or Latin; they have a right to refuse any questions that are not put in French. It is expressly provided that no text book or author that professes unbelief or attacks any form of christian belief, be imposed on students.

The names of the several University examinations are different from those generally accepted; the Matriculation examination is called the Preliminary, then in order of succession the Previous, the junior B.A. and finally the Senior B.A.

The Normal schools of Manitoba are somewhat similar to those in Ontario. In Manitoba however, there is no Model school known as such; the school for the training of third-class teachers is called the short term of the Normal. Till a few years ago this term was only of ten weeks duration; at present it is thirteen weeks, like the Ontario Model school.

The number of school inspectors is small, five only. Their work consists in inspecting the work done by the teacher, giving advice on certain parts of it, teaching lessons as models, comparing the standing of pupils with that which they held at his previous visit, reporting to the trustees on the standing of the school, the work done by the teacher, the sanitary condition of the buildings, and suggesting improvements in the latter. These visits are made annually. They are expected to attend and help to conduct the Teachers' Institutes held chiefly in spring.

Teachers' Institutes, are held annually

throughout the province. They are conducted by the Normal school teachers helped by the Inspector in whose district it happens to be held for the time being, and are attended by all the teachers as well as outsiders interested in education. The public is made welcome to these gatherings. The work done here is practically a short review of Normal school work. Special rooms are always provided for exhibitions of school work from all schools. Outsiders seem to appreciate this work very much and come in numbers yearly to see it. It consists of writing, arithmetic, book-keeping compositions, map-drawing, map-moulding, botanical and other natural science collections, kindergarten work, &c., &c.

Besides these gatherings of teachers which are conducted by the government, there are associations conducted wholly by the teachers. The principal ones are the Western, the South-Western, the Southern and the Winnipeg Teachers' Associations; the second and third named were organized in 1892 and have been very successful. The object of these associations is to promote the interest of the teachers and the advancement of the profession. The programmes consist, as in the Institutes, of papers on educational subjects, read and discussed, the passing of resolutions, to be forwarded through the Teachers' Central Committee to the government. There is great enthusiasm evinced at these gatherings and pains or funds are not spared to make them as successful as possible.

The Teachers' Central Committee spoken of above was organized in 1892 when two members of each of the Southern Teachers' and the Western Teachers' Associations were nominated to form the nucleus of a body, to be reinforced by delegates from the other associations, to represent the voice of the teachers to the government, and to present to it the resolutions passed at their several conventions. This Central Committee is the only true representative of the teachers, and at its annual meeting will take place what may be termed the Provincial Convention of the teachers of Manitoba.

The government is liberal in its aid to the public schools throughout the province. Each school kept open during the whole of the legal teaching year, receives one

hundred and fifty dollars grant for each teacher employed, and if opened for less time receives a proportionate amount. Each district also receives twenty dollars per month from the municipality, making a total of thirty-five dollars per month for each teacher employed. If the salary exceeds thirty-five dollars per month, the difference is raised by special levy upon the rate-payers.

The following statistics are taken from the Journal of Legislative Assembly for 1892. Highest salary paid, \$1500 to \$1600; average salary for the province in 1883 was \$522, in 1891, \$474.05. Average in cities and towns from 1883 to 1891 ranges from \$554 to \$741.30; highest salary paid in rural schools from 1887-91, \$800 to \$900; average salary in rural schools, \$425.10 to \$463.70.

#### SCHOOL POPULATION.

Year	School Population	Pupils Regist'd
1871		817
1881	7,000	4,919
1883	12,346	10,831
1891	28,678	23,871

#### AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

1883	the average attendance	5,064
1889	" " "	11,242
1890	" " "	11,627
1891	" " "	12,433

#### TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

1884	teachers employed	359
1885	" "	476

1886	teachers employed	525
1887	" "	581
1888	" "	675
1889	" "	668
1890	" "	840
1891	" "	866

#### NORMAL SCHOOL.

The attendance of students at the

	5 Months' Session.	Short Session
1883	16	89
1884	35	89
1885	31	93
1886	38	83
1887	31	99
1888	42	108
1889	35	122
1890	28	59
1891	67	122

It will be seen from the above description and the statistics given that the schools of Manitoba have made wonderful progress since they first came into existence, and that the system is an efficient one. Could not the two systems of separate schools have gone on as of old, and would not the progress have been as great? It is to be hoped that the time is near at hand when the Manitoba School difficulty will be settled in a manner compatible with principles of justice, that Canada will erase from her statute books a law which oppresses a number of her subjects.

L. E. O. PAYMENT, '97.





## PERSONAL HYGIENE.



T is an indisputable fact that the laws of health are in many cases not properly understood, and that the majority of individuals in their wild, ceaseless struggle after wealth and honors

often disregard or fail to observe the fundamental and elementary rules of personal hygiene. The human body with its various organs, constitutes a most delicate and complicated piece of mechanism, and unless fairly well understood and properly regulated is very liable to become permanently disordered.

Hygiene is the science and art of preserving health by the appropriate nourishment of the body and proper regulation of its surrounding conditions. It is not my intention, in this short essay to dwell at any length upon a general consideration of the subject, but rather to particularize, by enumerating and explaining a few of the many avenues and sources of disease, and the best means to avoid them, or at least to protect oneself against their harmful influences.

Health consists in the proper performance of their duties by all the parts of the body, the organs themselves being properly constructed. Thus to be healthy the human organism must show an absence of disease or any marked tendency to such a condition. To preserve health we must necessarily endeavor to prevent disease, and this can only be arrived at by becoming acquainted with the causes which engender and beget the latter.

The question, then "What is disease?" naturally arises at the very outset of a paper of this kind. We all possess a certain vague notion of the nature of disease, while a true, precise and complete definition of this condition is no easy matter. By some it has been regarded as a real entity, a view implying that it is capable of independent existence and recognition. But to assume for example, that the removal of a tumor or of any other foreign growth from the body, is quite

erroneous, for a rigid distinction must be made between the cause, and the disease itself. The opinion of its being a separate and real "Thing" has now been almost entirely abandoned by the medical profession.

Another view of disease is that it consists in any deviation from the healthy state, either in the entire system or part of it, attended with impairment of structure or derangement of function. This theory is to a certain extent accurate, but loses its precise signification, unless a definition of health is previously agreed upon. Because all diseases are accompanied by certain symptoms or morbid processes which can be traced back to some origin which must be either an innate or external cause, determining, according to its nature, the character of the ailment. Let me give an example.

A person is exposed to cold and wet which is soon followed by swelling and pain in one of his joints, fever, and highly acid perspiration, presently inflammation attacks other joints, and perhaps too, his heart may become implicated. All these symptoms point to acute rheumatism; but what is inflammatory rheumatism? Mere swelling of one joint with successive implication of others, high temperature and profuse sweating do not constitute it either as separate or even as concurrent symptoms. Something more is required; an agent which shall link all the manifestations in a common brotherhood or shall form their common parentage; a cause which shall have generated them directly or indirectly and shall have given them their general or particular peculiarities. In this case a cause undoubtedly is or has been in operation, and independently of it the disease rheumatism has no existence.

I might give several more examples for the same purpose which would all tend to confirm the hypothesis now under consideration. It is therefore beyond dispute that neither the morbid phenomena which indicate the presence of disease on the one hand, nor the cause or causes on which these phenomena depend on the other hand constitute a disease; they are

merely factors, and we can only understand and possess a true conception of disease when we mentally weld the cause and effects into one common whole. Therefore disease may be defined "a complex of some deleterious agency acting on the body and of the phenomena actual or preterminal due to its operation." To avoid illness the individual must guard against it and thus do we find the necessity of Personal Hygiene the object of which is to explain the laws of health, and its preservation.

The etiology of disease consists of internal and external causes, according as they arise within or without us, or they are some times classified as exciting and predisposing. In this paper I intend to lay particular stress on the predisposing causation of diseases as it chiefly enters the subject of Hygiene. An example might demonstrate more clearly the difference between the two kinds of causes mentioned above.

A tall and stout man, standing up to be shot at in a duel, is more likely to be killed, other things being equal, than a small one, his size in this case being a predisposing cause in favor of his being deprived of life. If he is killed, the bullet acted as the determining or exciting cause. Hereditary tendencies exemplify this in the same manner.

If parents are consumptive, their children will have a predisposition for that malady—while the Bacilli which actually produce the degeneration of the lungs are the direct causation.

The discussion of predisposing causes at any length would be one of surpassing interest especially perhaps in its relations to Preventive Medicine, but in this short and necessarily incomplete article, I shall content myself with the enumeration and brief consideration of some of the most important and more generally recognized ones.

(a.) *Constitution.*—By constitution we mean the resultant of all the physiological actions of the system, consisting of the powers of the digestion, circulation and respiration, muscular strength and nervous stimulation, and nutrition. We declare the constitution to be strong, when these various systems perform their actions, normally and completely, and vice versa.

Bad and irregular habits often convert a healthy constitution into a weak one, and conversely a delicate person can often be strengthened by careful attention to the laws of health. Thus excesses of any kind should be scrupulously shunned, and the observance of a temperate course of living should be the guiding motto of our lives.

(b.) *Temperament.* Galien, one of the most celebrated physicians of antiquity described healthy people under three groups according to various characteristics peculiar to each, and which he designated as temperaments. This may be defined as a marked predominance of one, of the three general systems of the economy; and he accordingly divided them into the sanguine—nervous—and the lymphatic or phlegmatic temperaments. Persons belonging to the first category, are robust, possessed of strong circulation and respiration, and overflowing with animal spirits. They are usually healthy individuals, who rarely suffer from disease but if perchance they take sick, they very soon recover. In the nervous temperament, the nervous system predominates far above the others, and this fact institutes a predisposition to nervous disturbances. This condition ought to be looked upon rather as one of a marked tendency to disease than as a healthy state. The last of the three, the Lymphatic or Phlegmatic temperament, exhibits an undue preponderance of the lymphatic or absorbent system, and is characterized by inactivity, irritability of temper, listlessness and depression of spirits, in strong contrast to the continuous uneasiness and unceasing restlessness of a nervous temperament; this state of the body renders it susceptible to disease, such as Scrofula. Therefore it is the duty of parents, and of the physician to combat well pronounced nervous temperaments in children, by judicious restraint, by agreeable distractions and by frequent change of occupations. Children in whom the lymphatic tendency rules, must be encouraged to work, as well as stimulated to activity and to play, and special care must be given them as regards the best possible conditions for diet, exercise, good air and clothing— and above all the avoidance of damp localities unwholesome habitations and sedentary habits.

(c.) *Age*—The influence of age is remarkable and must therefore be looked into before proceeding any further. We are subject to different diseases at various periods of life, which implies the importance of age as a predisposing cause of disease.

Hallé divides the life of man into five periods, namely, infancy, childhood, youth, manhood and old age, and in order to make this part of the work as clear and simple as possible, I will take up each classification separately, and in order.

The period fraught with the greatest danger to life is infancy—for the child at the incipient stage of its existence is not prepared to battle with the many dangerous and baneful influences which surround it and continually threaten its life. The first great danger to life is from external cold. Infants produce a large amount of heat, on account of their rapid and active circulations and respirations and the quick and abundant oxidation going on in their blood; nevertheless they are much more exposed to being chilled than adults because of their small size and the consequent larger surface which becomes exposed, for the smaller a body is the more extensive is its surface in proportion to its contents. Heat is lost very largely from the surface of the skin, so that for the reasons given above an infant loses heat a great deal faster than an older individual and gets chilled more easily. In a young child the difference of a few degrees below the normal temperature of the body, is a source of serious danger, and often results in death. But what more frequently happens is that children catch cold in some internal organ, generally the lungs, which brings on bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., which kill a large number of infants. Parents are consequently in duty bound to protect their children from the outside atmosphere as much as lies in their power. Every part of their bodies with the exception of the head should be covered warmly in winter and lightly in summer, and they should never be allowed to go about with bare legs and arms and low-necked frocks. In early infancy a remarkable tendency exists to disturbances of the alimentary canal, and to them a very large proportion of infantile mortality is due. From improper feeding children

suffer with vomiting, purging, fever, marked nervous disturbances frequently accompanied by convulsions. Milk contains all that is necessary for their sustenance and should be their sole food. They are also subject to rickets or the communicable fevers as small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, etc., and therefore should as much as possible be kept out of the way of these complaints, and strict attention given their general health by paying due regard to all hygienic measures connected with nutrition, personal cleanliness, proper ventilation, etc. All children should be vaccinated in their infancy, unless there be some special reason to the contrary. As the children grow older the inclination to contract the diseases of infancy grows less, and yet the parents must always be on the alert, in order to protect their children from the danger of contracting these illnesses and to evade the many sources of contagion.

During the period of childhood the second dentition crisis begins, when the young ones lose their first set of teeth to take on their permanent ones, which renders them irritable and fractious, and often times bring on convulsions. At this age when they are growing fast they require to add new material, and they must therefore be fed often, for as Hippocrates truly wrote, "Children do not well support a fast." Their exercises, whether mental or bodily, should not be too prolonged, but must offer all the variety possible. They require plenty of sleep, good ventilation and sanitary conditions in general. Next in order comes youth—which may well be considered the spring-time of life, when the various organs of the body are putting forth strenuous efforts to reach their full and ultimate development. It is at this stage of life that consumption is most prevalent and fatal, especially when the conditions for its causation, such as overcrowding, vitiated air, insufficient feeding, damp climate and soil and sedentary occupations are favorable. Anaemia or bloodlessness is also very common at this juncture, in young people especially of the female sex who are employed in overcrowded, badly lighted rooms for long periods of time. Typhoid fever, according to statistics, is a disease of youth, and small-pox often

affects those who have neglected being revaccinated before the age of fifteen. Rheumatism, although a common ailment of childhood, more frequently occurs in youths, and often engenders heart disease, from which the poor unfortunate must suffer for the rest of his life. When a person has reached manhood, his growth is completed, and he has run the gauntlet of nearly all the communicable disorders.

Few special liabilities to disease mark the period of maturity, excepting those connected with difference of sex, or which arise out of habits of life or other circumstances which have only an accidental connection with age. These troubles are mostly chronic, forming part and parcel of their victims, and are generally incurable. Chronic bronchitis, heart, liver and kidney troubles, chronic indigestion with gout and cancer are a few of the most important and grave diseases of manhood.

As the decline of life approaches, and during its continuance many ailments, the result of the decay and degeneration of tissues and organs manifest themselves. Thus the central nervous system becomes affected and feebleness of mind and paralysis supervene; the heart and vessels undergo degenerative or morbid changes, resulting in dropsies, hemorrhages, particularly apoplexy and aneurysms. Old folks are extremely susceptible to cold. They are therefore less able to resist the temperature of severe winters and many of them succumb to bronchitis. The action of the skin and the other excretory organs becomes more and more languid as the final scene approaches, and for this reason persons advanced in years should maintain and stimulate their action by baths, friction and a moderate amount of exercise. The senses gradually become blunted, the memory loses its retentiveness, and finally the last epoch of life known as decrepitude brings the role of earthly existence to an end.

The last scene of all  
That ends this strange eventful history  
In second childishness and mere oblivion  
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every-  
thing.

(d.) *Sex.*—The differences in the organization of the sexes necessitate of course differences with regard to some of the disorders to which they are liable.

Men die at a greater rate than women at every period of life, and we still find it impossible to give a satisfactory explanation for this occurrence. It has been attributed to the fact that men are more careless than women as regards eating and drinking, exposure to weather and all sorts of dangers. This, however, does not solve the problem inasmuch as the same law holds good among infants and young children. Hence there must be some predisposing element at work which determines the greater mortality among males.

(e.) *Habits.*—Occupations and habits of life, are potent agents in modifying the constitution, and rendering the frame susceptible to disease. Habits are easily acquired, and when once formed, act as part of our natures, or in other words, develop into a sort of artificial necessity, which it becomes almost impossible to cast off. "*How use doth breed a habit in a man.*"

We should strive to form habits which shall be conducive to our well being, as they may be, either strong aids to the preservation of health, and the prolongation of life, or on the other hand powerful factors which may lead on to all sorts of both moral and physical weaknesses.

The quality and quantity of the food, as well as the regularity with which it is taken are of great hygienic value. The food should be simple in character, but nutritious, and each article of the best possible quality, and properly cooked. Individual peculiarities is a weighty consideration in the choice or preparation of victuals. It is of the greatest importance for young people to be taught to masticate their food carefully, and to eat slowly, as the quick ingestion of nourishment slowly but surely generates gastric disorders; and that it is to be taken with regularity at the accustomed hour. Eating highly seasoned food, should be discountenanced, as it causes unnecessary irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. Persons blessed with longevity, have as a rule touched very little mustard, and common pepper. During the period of youth and development, an individual requires more nutriment than an adult, since it is a time of no mere compensation for the losses continually occurring, but also of

steady increase. In youth most harm is done by taking too little food, and after fifty years of age the greatest injury results from a too plentiful supply. The healthy appetite is the best general criterion of the quantity of food to be used. Alcoholic stimulants of all kinds, except in cases of absolute necessity, are very pernicious to young people. Smoking is undoubtedly injurious, even in what is called moderation, to young growing persons; boys who indulge freely in smoking lack mental energy and physical activity, since it interferes with the appetite, depresses the circulation and damages the composition of the blood.

The regular removal of waste products from the body, is an essential requisite to one's well being, as their retention in the system favors a real serption into the blood which is consequently deteriorated, and so the nutrition of the tissues is severely impaired. There is no doubt that many of the disorders which appear in middle life can be traced back to negligence or improper attention to this matter.

The most active excretory organs are the lungs, skin, kidneys and intestines. Cleanliness and exercise are the chief agents in regulating the actions of the first three. The formation of regular habits and bodily exercise also stimulate the function of the intestinal canal. The cold sponge bath taken in the morning is not only cleanly but it is a valuable tonic to the system generally and should be taken with unrelenting exactitude. Still it is mischevous to those who by reason of a weak circulation or advancing age are chilled by it. They should bathe in water the temperature of which is only a little below that of the surface of the body. A warm bath for the purpose of cleanliness alone should be taken the last thing at night.

Attention to the teeth is absolutely necessary. The teeth should be thoroughly brushed or cleansed at least once a day, and as soon as they show any sign of decay should be immediately attended to, for every tooth preserved in its entirety gives an additional prospect of a long life.

As I mentioned before, a certain amount of exercise is required for health. This is indispensable in not only that it stimulates and tones up the various secreting and excreting organs, but is also essential to

the maintenance in proper condition of all the tissues of the body. It should be neither defective nor excessive in amount, for bodily exertion which is so violent or so prolonged as to produce a sense of exhaustion and fatigue, instead of being beneficial is positively injurious to the system. Parts grow and develop under the stimulus of exercise, but waste away from disuse or overuse. The best form of physical exercise especially for those who have a limited time at their command is a complete system of gymnastics by means of which all the muscles are brought into play in turn. The best substitute for this, although not always so easily attainable is swimming. Periods of exertion furthermore should alternate daily with periods of repose, and a natural amount of sleep should be taken at regular intervals in apartments which are not too confined but properly ventilated. Though fully grown up people are capable of more labor than young folks, they require less sleep and all authorities on the subject agree that children should sleep at least nine hours in the day. "Early to bed and early to rise," is strongly recommended, and it is a well established fact that very old people have usually been early risers.

It is related of the late Judge Lord Mansfield that he made a practice of enquiring of aged witnesses to what they attributed their long life, and he almost invariably found that they had all been early risers.

(f.) *Clothing.* — Finally we come to clothing as one of the causes which may lead to disease. Young children and aged persons should be warmly clad, because their resisting powers to a low temperature are defective and inadequate. Youths and middle aged people need not use as much caution in this particlar respect, although it should never be forgotten, that warmer clothing is required after exercise of any kind.

In cold weather the chest should be very well protected; the neck should either be covered always, or not at all though the habit of wearing a comforter round this portion of the body cannot be commended, as it makes the skin of that part very sensitive to cold with susceptibility to frequent sore throats as a result.

The practice of tight lacing is very harmful especially to young people since it serves to displace and retard the development of many organs, impedes respiration, and therefore interferes with the oxygenation of the blood and nourishment of the entire organism.

Boots should be large and comfortable, with broad soles and wide toes. High heels should never be worn, since they throw the body forward and necessitate an awkward gait. Persons should always endeavor to maintain an upright position whether in sitting, standing or walking because it favors the due expansion of the chest.

Before concluding I think it quite opportune to make a few passing references to Personal Peculiarities and Heredity.

Many persons have a weak point in their constitution which must be specially attended to in order to ward off the maladies which are most likely to attack them. These individual peculiarities are known as "idiosyncrasies" and are often a source of much anxiety and trouble to medical men. The weakness may manifest itself in almost any organ or system, and never misses an opportunity to display its presence. Some people are susceptible to cold, others to digestive disturbances and still others to nervous affections, while a few suffer from such diseases as small pox, scarlatina, typhoid fever, etc., more than once, when one attack should confer immunity from them for a life time.

External resemblances and even sometimes accidental malformations are transmitted in families, and so do similarities in the construction and working of the internal organs, and as a consequence we

find that tendencies towards certain kinds of diseases are frequently hereditary.

In the long list of inherited diseases, the most common ones are consumption the great plague of temperate climates, various nervous complaints, and most notably St. Vitus' dance and insanity, gout in individuals who indulge too freely in high living and who deny themselves the necessary amount of exercise, scrofula and cancer which are sometimes transmitted from parents to their children. Persons who possess an hereditary tendency to a disease, should endeavour always to place themselves in a position unfavorable to its acquirement or development, and besides should most scrupulously avoid all habits, practices or occupations which might facilitate its contraction. We ought then to realize the necessity of investigating into and studying our individual peculiarities and inclinations, in order to conform as much as possible to the laws of Hygiene which control them, and thus insure to ourselves and our posterity the blessing of a sound health, one of Heaven's most precious gifts.

Moderation in all our actions should be the golden rule of our lives, for there is a principle which lies at the basis of personal hygiene, that tendencies or causes of disease however slight, by constant repetition day after day will certainly at last undermine the health, and frequently produce a permanent and often irremediable injury. The easiest and surest way of preventing such a result is a constant, faithful and regular attention to all the necessary sanitary conditions.

J. L. CHABOT, M.D., '89.



## IN LATE OCTOBER.



IM glows the flame of Autumn's blush,  
 Closer the choking shadows crush,  
 Vast snowy clouds their winters hold  
 Clasped in an Arctic grasp of cold ;  
 The Dawn comes wrapt in tangled haze  
 And writhing fogs obscure her rays ;  
 Half-flameless beams fall from the sun  
 Upon the wold, weazened and dun ;  
 Dull after-day rears lonely hours  
 Abandoned to hail-gnawing showers :  
 With glum mutations of gray light  
 The drowsful day swoons into night.

Yet, each old fence now seems to be  
 A fretwork carved in ivory ;  
 In frosted reaches up and down  
 Roadways expand their riny brown ;  
 Each footstep breaks a crystal pile,  
 Frost-built in ruts of hoof-pressed soil ;  
 Dead spiders' webs spread near their lair  
 Bright beads of diamond mist-drops bear ;  
 As strangely placed such jewels seem  
 As phantoms of a perplexed dream—  
 They but remind of brilliance past  
 When Summer's wealth on earth was cast.

Gone is the gold that deep and fair  
 Gilt brown September's rain-wrought hair ;  
 The robe, which young October wore  
 In regal splendour, shines no more ;  
 Lean, dreary pines on distant slopes  
 Sway hapless limbs o'er vanished hopes ;  
 For glary whiteness shrouds the hills  
 And dismal mist the dank marsh fills ;  
 Like sandy dunes the fields are seen  
 Bereft of all their beryl green ;  
 Bare to their hearts gaunt groves appear,  
 Frost-smote prone vines are scamed and sere,  
 The amorous gusts shy, lithe shrubs miss,  
 There bloom no flowers for them to kiss.

## THE OWL.

The airy insects born of Spring  
No longer float on iris wing ;  
From fields withdrawn are sheep and cows,  
Wise birds have fled the perished boughs ;  
Of tawny ants there delves not one ;  
The squirrel to his cave has gone ;  
No more fleet swallows sweep the sky,  
Or fling abroad their cheerful cry ;  
If, low afield, a sparrow sings,  
Like mirth misplaced her ditty rings ;  
The stress of silence, weird and still,  
Gripes sodden plain and oozy hill ;  
Despoiled earth wears funereal weeds,  
Nor beast nor bird her weeping heeds.

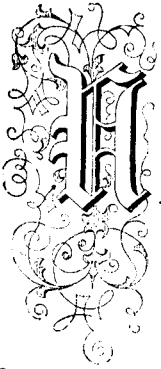
Slow, down the slope of yonder vale,  
The stream winds shuddering and pale,  
Through silent bays its voiceless wave  
Glides on the defloured banks to lave,  
But in the gorge, by scarred rocks bound,  
Its volumes hearten into sound,  
And where its vexed floods whirl and boil  
The river sings, in spite of moil.

When our brief Summer day is past,  
And wearying years encompass fast,  
Growing in ardor as the beam  
Of pleasure falls with lessened gleam.  
Rolling in organ-peals of joy  
To nerve our will and ease our sigh,  
May Friendship's voice in hours of fear  
Like Autumn's stream ring loud with cheer.

MAURICE W. CASEY.



## NICKEL AND ITS USES.



NICKEL was discovered by Cronstedt in 1751, but long before that date, its alloys were extensively used by the Chinese, and so far advanced were they in this particular branch, that our most silver-like alloy, German silver, was well known to them. Until a quarter of a century ago it was considered a remarkable feat to fuse a piece of nickel the size of a nutmeg, so that it may be said to be a comparatively new addition to the useful metals. It was shown by Richter in 1804, and again by Deville in 1856, that the pure metal is capable of being hammered into broad sheets, like gold, and drawn out into long threads like platinum, and of resisting a greater strain than wrought iron. Like the latter it can be welded, but requires a far higher degree of temperature to melt or liquefy. Even on long exposure in the atmosphere it is not tarnished in the least. Sulphur does not blacken it as it does silver. Water, the best known and most universal solvent in nature, has no action upon it. In brief it unites in itself all the virtues of iron without any of its defects, and has some of the qualities of the noble metals, such as gold, silver and platinum. And yet it was never classed among the useful metals, until Dr. Fleitman of Iserlohn, Prussia, in 1879, in his attempts to remove the impurities in this metal which rendered it extremely brittle, discovered that the addition of one-eighth part of magnesium to the molten nickel gave it all the redeeming qualities of the pure metal. He was likewise successful in welding nickel thus refined, to wrought-iron, so thoroughly, that two pieces of these metals joined in this manner, could be rolled out into very thin strips, without any break in the continuity of the surface. Of this, his firm took immediate advantage, by manufacturing at Schwarte, cooking and other utensils, plated with nickel on both sides, and some

even from the pure sheet nickel itself. And on these the action of acids is so slight that no danger need be anticipated in their use. This nickel-ware is far lighter and stronger than tin or copper-ware, is susceptible of a high degree of polish, and will not easily tarnish. E. P. Blake in his "Mineral Resources of the United States," speaking of this nickel-ware, says: "This new application constitutes practically a new industry of great importance. It increases the consumption of nickel and will stimulate its production."

In 1880, Wiggins of Birmingham obtained nickel in a metallic state by a special process which he has since patented. But he cannot lay claim to have been the first to perform this difficult task for he it said to the credit of Wharton, an American, that he, as early as 1873, exhibited at the Universal Exhibition in Vienna, vessels of pure forged nickel. At the Centennial, held at Philadelphia in 1876 he again brought them into public notice, but they received no particular attention. In 1878 he sent some specimens to Paris, the same untoward treatment was meted out to them. For which Mr. Blake, the same learned author previously quoted, thus satisfactorily accounts—"Very few persons realized what the objects really were, and that they were very different from alloys of nickel."

Nickel is of a brilliant white color, its peculiar hue being between that of silver and bright steel. Owing to the qualities previously mentioned in this article, it is a valuable metal for many purposes. Besides its extensive use in forming highly serviceable alloys with copper and zinc, of which German silver and some of the white compounds used for coinage on the continent are the most important, it is employed alone for nickel-plating, for chemical vessels, and, as has been stated, for coating iron utensils in thin layers. A plating of nickel on steel instruments, such as those used in surgery, is specially adapted to prevent rust.

In 1890 it was reported that the Americans, in their naval-yard at Annapolis, had proved by a series of experiments that armor plates made of an alloy of nickel and steel are much superior to those made of the latter alone; and soon preparations were made in other countries to experiment upon this particular alloy on an extensive scale. Great Britain, always on the alert for any improvement in her naval equipments, was one of the first to try the new armor plates; the results obtained were highly satisfactory. It was found that this alloy will not fracture and splinter as steel alone does when struck by missiles but will become merely indented, and even should the shell or cannon ball be sent with sufficient force to cause an aperture in the plating the breach made will present no ragged edges but will be cleanly cut and in addition will be only the size of the object causing the damage, thus affording ample time to procure the necessary means for repairs before any danger of the ship's sinking need be feared.

Amongst the ores of nickel three stand pre-eminent. Kupfer nickel or false copper, garnierite and nickeliferous pyrrhotite. Up to 1875 the first mentioned ore was looked upon as the most important, averaging from 35 to 45 per cent. of the pure metal when reduced, and being extensively found in several countries of Europe and the United States. After this date, garnierite, a high grade of nickel ore, found in New Caledonia, rose in popular estimation and has since become the most valuable nickel ore. Large quantities of it have been sent to Europe, and now the yearly output averages from five hundred to eight hundred tons. An ore similar to this has been discovered in Oregon and in North Carolina, apparently in rich deposits in the former state. Nickeliferous pyrrhotite mixed with copper pyrites has, within the last decade, been extensively found in this, our own province in the vicinity of Sudbury and a large number of deposits are now being vigorously worked. The nickel ore mined in this district in the year 1888 amounted to five hundred tons, and since then it has continued to increase, until at

the present time it is more than treble that amount. From these Sudbury mines has come the nickel used in the naval experiments and has made a favorable impression on connoisseurs in this branch of metallurgy. This speaks well for its quality, and its intrinsic worth. As to its quantity one may express it all in one word, it is inexhaustible.

The members of the Royal Commission appointed to examine into and prepare a detailed account of the mineral resources of Ontario, seem to have been particularly struck with the excellent promises made by those mines at Sudbury, ever dwelling upon them with the greatest enthusiasm, and associating with them bright prospects for an exceedingly brilliant future. In treating of their importance they thus express themselves:—"The experiments recently carried on in England and Scotland with alloys of nickel and steel, cause great interest to be attached to Ontario's deposits of nickeliferous ores. If the results already obtained are verified by further tests, and if the claims laid for the alloys are fully borne out, by practical application in the metallic arts, the importance of the inventions to this province can hardly be over-estimated. The ranges already discovered are more extensive than any which have been found elsewhere, and only a small portion of the formation carrying nickel ores has yet been explored. It does not appear unlikely, indeed, that in spite of its unattractive aspect this may prove to be the most valuable portion of territory in the whole of Ontario."

At present appearances the resources of all known miners will soon be taxed, to supply the ever-increasing demand for this useful metal. This fair Dominion of ours possesses it in abundant quantities. A universal call is made for it. Why cannot we Canadians answer by enlarging our present production? Skill and enterprise alone are needed. And thus we will make our country occupy, as she should by reason of her rich natural resources, a foremost position amongst the nations of the world.

M. POWERS, '94.

## LELAND STANFORD AND HIS UNIVERSITY.



HE immensity of their fortunes or the means of acquiring them are often the only means by which millionaires are remembered. Leland Stanford, late

U. S. Senator and ex-Governor of California, is, however, a notable exception to the rule. By the nature and immensity of his gifts rather than of his possessions will he find a place in the memory of posterity. He will also be known as one of the many of America's sons that from humble parentage, have risen till they were numbered in the ranks of their country's history makers. Mr. Stanford's University is too young and his death too recent to expect much literature on the subject of either the deceased or his works.

Mr. Albert Shaw's article in the Review of Reviews, the main source of our information, gives in an interesting manner the more striking traits of his character and the principal deeds of his life. Mr. Stanford was born in 1824, and Albany County, N.Y., was his birthplace. His father, Josiah Stanford, was a farmer and, until his eighteenth year, Leland lived on the farm. Having realized \$2,000 from a contract that his father had given him, to clear some lands, he decided to venture on his own course in life. He entered a law-office and spent his \$2,000 in becoming a lawyer. This is pointed to as indicative of one of the traits in his character. He thought it more expedient to improve himself, to make himself an abler man with no capital than to remain as he was with his \$2,000 or perhaps double that amount. Upon this feature Mr. Shaw wisely expatiates: "Every man," he says, "who has ever made a real success has valued himself far above all his possessions, and has been willing to invest freely in everything obtainable that could add to his power and resources as a man. A pitiable sight, truly, is that of a young man clinging timidly to a little property, fearful of losing it, eager to increase it, and unwilling to take enough stock in

himself to invest his paltry dollars in an education, in travel, or in those things that would give him power either to command money or to be useful and happy without it. 'Personal success' requires individual development. And the young man who is too mean to value his own culture and preparation for life more highly than the money that would buy him advantages, never makes a useful citizen or finds a satisfactory career. Spending money on one's self and investing money in one's self, are often very different things. The young man who lays hold firmly upon this distinction will be wise." For four years Mr. Stanford practised law as a country lawyer. Then he emigrated to California where his brothers were doing a large business as merchants in the mining camps. After a few years' experience in business in the mining he went to Sacramento, there to launch out into business on his own account. By close application to business, Mr. Stanford became, in a few years, a very successful merchant. Later on, we find him engaged in politics. During the troublous times of the Civil War he was Governor of California. So warm a personal friend of Abe Lincoln was he, and so strong adherent to the cause of the Union, that he is credited with having been instrumental in preventing the secession of the Gold State.

After a term as Governor, Mr. Stanford retired from active politics, and his next service to his adopted State and to his country, was the active part he took in the promotion of the transcontinental railroad scheme. Becoming convinced of the feasibility of the idea of a transcontinental railroad, Mr. Stanford went to work in the matter with that enthusiasm that was so characteristic of him. He formed a company of which he was elected president and became one of a syndicate of four, that constructed that portion of the road from Omaha to San Francisco. Washington looked upon the scheme from a political standpoint, and after the Civil War experience, thought it not amiss to place the headquarters of the Union and the

Gold State in more direct and intimate communication. Congress lent financial aid in the way of "grants," and Mr. Stanford and his partners were rewarded for their energy and enterprise, by becoming wealthy men. Although in his after dealings Mr. Stanford undoubtedly made money, the railroad venture was the means whereby he made the bulk, at least, of his colossal fortune. Part of his wealth was invested in the lands that form the endowment to the Leland Stanford, Jr. University. It was while in Europe that Mr. Stanford's life was darkened. An only son Leland Jr., a boy of sixteen, died while the family were travelling in Italy, and Mr. Stanford is said to have never recovered from the cruel blow. The youth had a boyish fancy, that in after years he would found a great University, in his native state, and his father had even encouraged him in his philanthropic project. The death of the boy so preyed on Mr. Stanford's mind that his friends induced him to re-enter politics, hoping that the busy life of a Senator at Washington, would divert him from brooding o'er the visit of the Angel of Death. But was it not in politics that Mr. Stanford found solace from his grief. It was, if at all, in spending his money to realize the dreams of his lost son.

In 1889 or '90, the Leland Stanford, Jr. University was founded, in the fertile valley of Palo Alto. It was not solely to commemorate the memory of his son that Mr. Stanford built the University, named after Leland Jr., though it was most probably on that account that it was so named. Mr. Stanford had always encouraged his son in the fancy already referred to, because Mr. Stanford himself had philanthropic ideas on the subject of education, as in all other matters. He took pleasure in calculating how much good would be done if all had been trained so as to bring out all their latent ability. His Palo Alto stock farm is said to have been an experiment in this line. He had noticed the vast difference between a horse that had been properly trained and developed, and a horse that had been neglected. He calculated how much good would be done to the world and how much the genus horse would be improved by a careful and scientific train-

ing of horses. With this end in view, he established his famous Palo Alto stock farm, the success of which is famous. Might not men be so developed? Mr. Stanford himself had received a training, that fitted him for a successful career. The farm, the country school, the law office, the country practice, the mining camp store, made an all-round and splendid training for the afterwards successful merchant, railroader and politician. A training that would fit men for "personal success," was Mr. Stanford's ideal of education. As Palo Alto developed and brought out the best qualities of a horse, thus did he desire an institution that would develop to their fullest degree the latent ability and talent of a man. If such an institution were founded, the mental gifts with which nature had endowed men would be developed to their maximum, and they would be as useful as nature ever intended they should be. This, Mr. Stanford thought, would be the greatest boon he could confer on his fellow men, this, the greatest bequest that he could make to posterity. This, together with a desire to erect a monument to his son, was Mr. Stanford's object in so disposing of his wealth, and the object was certainly worthy so vast an expenditure. His extensive land possessions in California, form the nucleus of the University's endowment.

Fine buildings are the University buildings, large in proportion and modern in architecture and convenience. Lack of ground, a draw-back often experienced in our cities, was something unheard of and undreamt of by the builders of the institution at Palo Alto. Dormitories or cottages, club houses, chapter houses for the Greek letter societies, all were erected at the expense of the founder.

An idea of the value of the estates may be had from the figures given by the San Francisco Argonaut. The Palo Alto estate is 8400 acres in extent, the Gridley 22000 and the Vina 59000, making in all, 89400 acres. A large portion of Palo Alto is planted in vines, the Gridley is planted in wheat, but will be planted in vines, and of the Vina over 4000 acres are in vines. On this latter portion, there are 300,000 grape vines, yielding last year, 4,000 tons of grapes. It is said, that if all three were

planted in vines, they would be valued at \$200,000,000, and would yield an annual income of \$11,000. The Tribune Almanac, in its table of statistics, places the value of the property, now at \$25,000,000. It is impossible to say what is the real value of the endowment of the University, but it is, by long odds, greater than any of the eastern universities, of which the richest is Columbia, with an endowment of \$13,000,000. Its inexhaustible funds, will make it possible for the Leland Stanford Jr. to become the greatest university in the world. In nothing, that money can procure, will it be deficient. Laboratories, libraries, museums, schools of medicine, art, journalism, pedagogy and law, can all be fostered in this mammoth institution. Scientific researches can be carried on, expeditions sent out, experiments made ad infinitum, and the coffers will never suffer depletion. Far famed professors, specialists in sciences, men of renown and high standing in classics and literature, men of experience in the management of each and every branch that is required to make a university complete, can be induced to make Palo Alto their homes and Leland Stanford Jr. the field of their labors. Preeminence in any branch will be followed by an offer to take a chair in Leland Stanford Jr. That Palo Alto should one day be the Mecca for brains, is not impossible to be realized, not absurd to imagine.

The University is non-sectarian and co-educational. The system followed is the elective. There are many co-educational and non-sectarian institutions, but there are fewer elective system institutions, that is in the sense in which Leland Stanford Jr. is elective. Johns Hopkins is elective, but Johns Hopkins courses are mainly post graduate courses. Election is accorded to students in many undergraduate courses in universities, but the election is limited. In Leland Stanford Jr. the student chooses one subject, which is called his major subject, and then, with the advice of the professor in his major subject, chooses several subjects that are called minor subjects. This constitutes his curriculum. If he choose chemistry as his major subject, he graduates B.A. in chemistry, and so on with regard to the matters that may have been chosen by

others as major subjects. President David Starr Jordan, LL.D in the *New York Educational Review*, says that "In the arrangement of the courses of study, two ideas are prominent. 1st. Every student who shall complete a course in the University must be thoroughly trained in some line of work. His education must have as its central axis an accurate and full knowledge of some thing. 2nd. The degree to be received is wholly a subordinate matter and that no student should be compelled to turn out of his way in order to secure a degree. In other words, no work of itself unprofitable to the individual should be required of him in order that he may secure a degree." This is the elective and specialist system in its most unlimited form, a feature that will certainly meet with some disapproval. It is in direct variance with the old and established idea of a University. A University, according to the old idea, was a place where the mind was trained, where the intellectual faculties were trained, and as much as possible trained abreast. Of course, according to the individual's natural endowment, some one faculty is likely to develop with greater vigor. But it was not the object of the University to develop that particular faculty more than the others, nor was its course calculated so to do, else the training were a one-sided one. The University course was considered to be a mere mental discipline and a University graduate was not supposed to be an itinerant book of references, a live compendium of facts and figures or an exceptionally proficient person in any one branch of study, but merely a young man that had undergone such a mental training that he might be said to have learned how to learn. When he left the University he was fit to undertake the study of that branch which he wished to make his specialty. The other idea of a University is that it should be a place where a young man would become learned and trained in one particular branch so that he might be able to put his knowledge to some practical use immediately on his leaving the University. According to the old system a man might decide his life work after he had entered college or even on leaving. It was not necessary to do so

before entering on his academic course as the curriculum was the same for all. According to the new system, the student must have decided before entering college what he intends doing in life, for his college course must be the one that would be most conducive to success in that particular line. A student, according to the new system, leaves college well equipped for the work in one line of business but altogether unprepared to enter on any other line. According to the old system the student is not particularly well prepared for any certain line of work but is fairly well prepared to enter on any. The difference between the two systems may better be illustrated by an example of bodily training. Two gymnasia give training to youths. One puts its pupils through such a gymnastic drill that every muscle in the body is developed. The pupil is turned out fully developed and fit to take part in any form of athletics. The other gnasium trains its pupils to excel in one particular branch, say high jumping. Only certain muscles of the body are developed, those that are most brought into play in high jumping. The others are neglected. The latter gymnasium turns out a lot of very fine high jumpers, but nothing else. The former turns out a set of all-round athletes. The result of the elective system and prescribed curriculum of universities are somewhat similar. The unlimited elective system gives a man a one-sided training, the prescribed curriculum is more conducive to a general and full development. Such

at least, is the pretension of the adherents of the old system. The advocates of the elective system appeal to experience to substantiate their claim, that their system is superior to the old one. President Jordan's experience at the University of Indiana, was such as to make him a strong elective system advocate. Mr. Stanford himself was evidently of the same opinion. But a discussion of systems is not the object of our essay.

Whatever the system, the institution is a grand one and cannot but be conducive of much good. It is hard to say where its good results will end. The American nation is yet too young as a nation to give evidence of national characteristics, save their dollar-getting venturesomeness. Who knows what effect a century of higher education may have on the nation? Material wealth as the United States now enjoy, combined with intellectual wealth may make the American nation foremost in the arts and sciences. Such an institution as the Leland Stanford Jr. will certainly tend towards the intellectual development of the people, the bringing into prominence of some national characteristics. The California Ex-Governor could not have erected a more sensible monument to his son, nor have made a more beneficial bequest to his country than an institution which will have for effect the elevation of the intellectual status of the nation.

J. P. SMITH, '93.



To-day is so like yesterday, it cheats :  
We take the lying sister for the same.

—Yours:



## GENUINE GEMS.



BLESSINGS be with them,  
and eternal praise,  
Who gave us nobler lives  
and nobler cares—  
The poets who on earth  
have made us heirs  
Of truth and pure delight,  
in heavenly ways.

—Wordsworth.

Then teach me heaven, to scorn the guilty  
bays  
Drive from my breast that wretched lust of  
praise;  
Unblemished let me live, or die unknown;  
Ah, grant an honest fame or grant me none.

—Pope.

A man should never be ashamed to own  
he has been in the wrong, which is but say-  
ing in other words, that he is wiser to-day  
than he was yesterday.

—Pope.

Knowledge dwells  
In heads replete with thoughts of other  
men;  
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

—Cooper.

The best rules to form a young man —  
To talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone  
upon what has passed in company, to dis-  
trust one's own opinion, and value others'  
that deserve it

Sir William Temple.

Say who thunders in the clouds? Say who  
in the storm and tempest roars?  
Doubter, speak! Who rolls the billow, when  
it like a mountain soars?  
Thunder, sea and tempest call to thee with  
loud resounding shout.  
O audacious earth-born creature, this is  
God why dost thou doubt.

—Kleist.

If we cannot lay the foundation, it is  
something to clear away the rubbish; if  
we cannot set up truth, it is something to  
pull down error.

—Macaulay.

Ere you remark another's sin  
Bid thine own conscience look within.

Gay.

'Tis slander  
Whose tongue is sharper than the sword;  
whose tongue  
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile! whose  
breath  
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie  
All corners of the world.

—Cymbeline.

Hope is the leading string of youth;  
memory the staff of old age.

—Paulding.

Fine manners are the mantle of fine  
minds.

—Alcott.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,  
Their homely joys and destiny obscure;  
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile  
The short and simple annals of the poor.

—Gray.

Nature, indulgent provident, and kind,  
In all things that exist, some use designed.

—Longfellow

The whispered tale  
That like the fabling Nile, no fountain  
knows,  
Fair-faced deceit, whose wily conscious eye,  
Ne'er looks direct The tongue that licks  
the dust,  
But when it safe dares as prompt to sting.

—Thompson.

A face which is always serene possesses a  
mysterious and powerful attraction; and  
hearts come to it as to the sun to warm  
themselves again.

Anon.

In every person who comes near you look  
for what is good and strong; honor that;  
rejoice in it; and as you can try to imitate  
it; and your faults will drop off like dead  
leaves, when their time comes.

—Anon.

## A MODERN INDIAN CHIEF.



WHEN I knew William, of William's Lake, B.C., he ruled over a tribe numbering five or six hundred individuals. He was not the tall, agile, deep-chested, bright-eyed Indian chieftain so often and so well spoken of by travellers and literary men over familiar with the poetic descriptions of Ancient Greece's athletes. William, as I remember him, was a man of medium height, round-shouldered, flat-chested, who moved about on a pair of legs which formed an almost perfect ellipse. His head, in my opinion, would not be out of place in the hall of natural curiosities, at the Chicago Exhibition. At any rate, in his person the different members of that organism commonly termed the countenance were ill-defined, they encroached on each other's limits and tended to jumble together into an unshapely pile. His shaggy coal black hair, fell in tangled masses over his short neck and curved shoulders, completely enshrouding his ears and the greater part of his low, wrinkled forehead. His heavy eyebrows, of the same color as his hair, stood fiercely erect as though two watch towers designed to arouse the main encampment behind in case of an unexpected attack. His small black eyes, bleared and half closed—the result of their habitual contact with the smoke of burning timber—would have been altogether invisible had not a red fringe intervened as a border between them and their short singed lashes. His lengthy aquiline nose, if my memory is not at fault, was remarkable for nothing but its size.

William was not fastidious by any means about his dress, yet, being a staunch royalist, he felt it incumbent on him to have his person distinguished by some unmistakable mark. A time-worn, soiled, black frock coat, ornamented with brass buttons, constituted his royal insignia.

This coat had a history of its own. Its wearer claimed it as a gift from the Queen as a token of her thankfulness to him for having allowed British subjects to settle within his territorial domain. A pair of moccasins bearing on the instep flowers worked with silk thread, corduroy pantaloons neatly hemmed with buckskin, a linen shirt which, from all appearances was not on the best of terms with soap and water, and a leather belt completed this aristocratic chief's attire. True, at times he wore a hat, which doubtless had passed from father to son for centuries back, in fact in structure it bore a striking resemblance to the ancient Egyptian pyramids, but this was a part of his dress *accidentatier solummodo*. William objected to the use of suspenders, collars, neckties, etc., on principle, he maintained that such articles of dress placed too great a restraint on the freedom and rapidity of motion indispensable to one who would successfully address a large audience.

This noble redman was too high-minded to settle down and earn an honest living for himself and family, he felt it his duty as chief, as one on whose shoulders rested great responsibilities, to devote his whole attention to the affairs of state. As a rule he slept twelve hours out of the twenty-four and sometimes sixteen. When awake and not eating he was generally smoking. It were difficult, yes impossible, to express with words the pleasure afforded him by this latter occupation. The bowl of his pipe, which was spacious and well-formed, had been chiselled out of a species of slate-stone. The stem, about fifteen inches in length and one in diameter, was an ordinary willow, through the center of which a small aperture had been made by means of a piece of heated wire. In the pipe was placed, not tobacco, but an odoriferous, spicy substance called by the Indians "canicnic." "Canicnic" is simply the leaves of a small shrub which are gathered, dried, and then baked. When ignited "canicnic" gives forth a bluish smoke pleasant to the sense of taste and smell. After



having eaten his fill it was a time-honored custom with William to retire for a smoke beneath the shade of a large favorite tree. Arrived here he would seat himself on the grassy soil, place his back against the trunk of the tree, cross one of his bow shaped lower limbs over the other, take out his pipe, matches and pouch of "can-icnic" and, for hours, would give himself up to pleasure unalloyed.

Such was William's life at home. The untiring perseverance with which he performed his daily duties rendered it absolutely necessary for him to restore his exhausted energies by an annual vacation. His summer months were spent not at the sea-side but at the river-side. About the tenth of July he, together with the greater number of his tribesmen mounted on small lean ponies and equipped with mighty batons and loud ringing steel spurs, would gallop off to the picturesque banks of the seething, foaming Fraser, to enjoy the salmon season. This destination being reached, the ponies relieved of their burdens, are furnished with bells and hobbled, (that is, their fore limbs are bound together with a thong of rawhide,) then turned loose on the hills; tents are pitched, fires lighted, wood fetched etc., and, what was a wild prairie, in less than two hours is transformed into a very comfortable summer resort. Salmon-catching with small hand nets is carried on during the night along the edge of the river. At the time I speak of, William was too old to venture out midst dismal darkness among the precipitous rocks and crags which were scattered here and there along the mighty river's banks. Whilst the able-bodied men were out fishing, the chief, together with the other elders, as well as the women and children of the tribe, remained in the camp, kept the fires aglow, and leisurely whiled away the time eating, chatting and smoking. The greater part of the day was generally spent in refreshing sleep. Bathing was another very healthful amusement in which all, both young and old, took part.

What has been said so far applies to William as a private man, we are now to consider him as chief. When acting in the latter capacity he affected great dignity in word, action, expression of countenance, mode of walking, saluting, etc. And

yet, the close observer could not fail to discern a sable shadow of sadness overhanging all this outward grandeur. Chief William had experienced the bitter truth of the proverb: "restless lies the head that wears a crown." His father had reigned over a tribe of three thousand souls. Shortly after the son's accession to power small-pox broke out and carried off over two thirds of his subjects. Such a calamity would have driven an ordinary ruler to despair; but William was an extraordinary ruler and once the small-pox ceased to rage, when not acting in his official capacity, he ate, smoked and chatted with all his former lighthearted cheerfulness. However, as before stated, after the sad occurrences above mentioned all the chief's official words and actions were tinged with an indescribable melancholy.

Hardly had the small-pox ceased its ravages when scores of White men found their way into William's territory and made their own of his lands. He welcomed them as his subjects, but he never could rightly understand the relation in which he stood toward them. When first they arrived the land on which they built their homes undoubtedly belonged to him. After a time, however, this same land underwent an inexplicable metamorphosis and fell into the possession of a foreign potentate called the Queen. The whole affair was Greek to William; he couldn't understand it at all, but the Whites by their actions soon convinced him that his understanding or not understanding it was of little consequence. He still claimed all the unoccupied land within the boundaries of his territory. He often bitterly complained that he and his subjects had been deprived of all land fit for agricultural purposes. Finally the Government granted the tribe a reserve. Commissioners were appointed to wait upon William for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The old chief was now in great glee. Never before or after did he more keenly feel the exalted dignity of his position. Though he could speak "Chinooke" (the language used by the Whites in conversing with the Indians) fluently he nevertheless secured the services of an interpreter in order to render his interview with the commissioners more solemn and statesmanlike. He made elaborate pre-

parations on the eve of the all eventful day and repeatedly assured his tribesmen that he would fight manfully for their rights. The commissioners, however, knowing by hearsay his inexhaustible power of speech and gesture, thought it best not to give him an opportunity of setting forth on one of his interminable harangues. And so well did they succeed in this that, before he had time to rightly strip himself of the ways of the private individual and don those of the chief, his interviewers had come and gone. They had left an agent to install the chief and his tribesmen on the reserve. This, at one time, was the property of a wealthy land owner, and on it was a large dwelling house, besides a number of other buildings, graineries, etc. William, of course, claimed all these as his own, and ordered his subjects to erect homes for themselves as best they could. The land was tilled and yielded a large crop of grain and vegetables. Each able-bodied Indian cultivated his little field and rightly claimed the products thereof. When autumn came the tillers of the soil had no store-houses in which to place their produce. They were at a loss what to do. Their chief, who was always willing to do all in his power for the welfare of his flock, at once solved the difficulty by offering to store all the products in his own buildings.

I should have informed the reader ere this, that William had a son-in-law remarkable for his unprincipled shrewdness. Baptiste, for that was his name, did not belong to the tribe of his father-in-law at all, but had come from no one knew exactly where. About his neck there was an unsightly scar and it was rumored that, in his early years, he had been hanged by his erstwhile fellow-tribesmen, but had, by some mysterious trickery, escaped death. Baptiste, despite his lack of beauty and the malicious insinuations made against his character, won the heart and hand of William's dusky daughter and became a recognized member of the royal household. Total exemption from all manual labor seemed to be the distinctive mark which characterized all the members of the chief's family, including himself. No wonder then, that William and those dear ones around him, were often brought face to face with that question of questions:

How can one destitute of fortune, evade the sentence which reads :--"Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." Baptiste had reached the age of forty without having ever dampened a single hair of his head with the sweat of toil and he had long since taken the firm determination to treat work, of whatever form, with cold, unrelenting contempt. Consequently when he beheld William's grainaries and store-houses full to overflowing he thought the time opportune to lay up a store of eatables and wearables. He at once proceeded to open up trade with the White shop keepers. It was in vain that the other Indians clamored for what belonged to them. William, acting under Baptiste's advice, endeavored to explain that all was being done for the tribe's best interests. It was his intention, he said, to establish a sure market for his subjects' produce. This explanation, however, did not prove satisfactory, and the serpent of discord, which had long been working secret mischief, now boldly showed its venomous fangs. The malcontents rose up in rebellion and appointed as chief one Tomahusket, who for years had been William's foremost councillor and friend. The leaders of the rebellion, declared William too old to fulfil his duties properly. They further stated that he was the dupe of his renegade son-in-law, that, through his neglect, the small-pox had carried off the majority of the tribe, and finally that, in consequence of his cowardice, he had allowed Whitemen to take possession of his lands.

Had not the old chief been an expert helmsman, such a storm would surely have wrecked the ship of state. But William was a born ruler and whilst fanatical agitators had, by their stormy out-bursts of denunciation, plunged the tribe into a state of intense excitement he kept the even tenor of his way, ate, drank, slept and smoked, as though wholly unaware of the dangers by which he was surrounded. Just when an immediate crisis seemed inevitable, a messenger arrived and informed William that a number of strange Indians had pitched their tents on the banks of a stream flowing within his boundaries and were hunting deer in that locality. The sagacious chief took in the whole situation at a

glance. He forthwith hoisted his flag, an article of cosmopolitan type, all the colors of the rainbow finding place within its folds. It was hoisted only on state occasions, and when it appeared, every member of the tribe felt himself in duty bound to go straightway to his ruler's residence. All were obedient to its call on this day, for they expected to hear important official communications. When his house was filled to the uttermost limit and crowds were noisily clamoring outside, chief William appeared on an upper verandah, and in less than a minute silence reigned supreme. He addressed the multitude in a high domineering tone of voice. He first spoke in general terms of man's folly. He then particularized and waxed warm in denouncing the recent uprising. He said that, whilst he had been doing all in his power to develop the tribe's agricultural and mercantile resources jealous ones had betrayed his confidence in them and, by intrigues and misrepresentations, had turned the young and inexperienced against him. The orator continued, and declared that whilst all were turned against him, he had remained true to himself and to his subjects, he had been laboring for the tribe's best interests. He then made known the nature of the message he had received, saying at the same time that this invasion was the result of the internal dissensions which had already become known abroad. In conclusion amidst thundering applause William vowed that he himself, though already an old man, would fight without eating, smoking or sleeping.—would fight even unto death—in preference to giving up a single inch of his rightful possessions.

The oration had the desired effect, the orator had regained all his former prestige and had even added a little thereto. The question with him now was what to do about the intruders. Needless to say, he did not for a moment seriously think of opening war. In dealing with the case he wished to follow as closely as possible the parliamentary mode of procedure, of which he had often heard White men speak. He first appointed a commission, composed of several of his tribesmen, to take the bearings of the river, the number of intruders encamped on its banks, their daily occupation, etc.,

etc. As a matter of fact William the individual knew all about the river, but of course, as chief, all his knowledge had to be obtained in an official manner. The river, be it remembered, was only about twenty miles from his house. After his emissaries had returned with their reports he wished to have a diagram, representing the river, the invaders' camp, etc. The use of pencils and paper not being in vogue among the Indians, William decided to have the diagram plotted out on the ground. To make the representation more graphic, he had a number of Indian boys brought to the field and placed here and there at corners of the geographical figure. But as often as the figure neared its completion and just when William, as chief, was beginning to understand the case, some one, or perhaps all, of the boys would run off to chase a squirrel or chipmunk. As a consequence, the representation in William's imagination would suffer a miscarriage on its way to his intellect, and it would become necessary to reconstruct the whole figure. After two or three weeks thus spent out in the fields, the chief concluded that he understood the case, at least fairly well. He entered upon communications with Apple Throat, who was chief of the tribe to which the intruders belonged. After having exchanged a number of blood-curdling threats and solemn promises, the two chiefs agreed to meet at an intermediate point for the purpose of settling the question at issue. The next difficulty was where to locate this intermediate point. Apple Throat suggested one place, William another, and neither would concede an inch to his opponent. As it took three or four days for a communication to travel from one royal house to the other two months had elapsed since the difficulty first arose, and a settlement seemed now farther off than ever. In the mean time, the hunting season being over, the intruders returned home un molested. William hearing this at once called his tribe together by having the royal flag hoisted. He announced victory won by his masterly tactics of diplomacy. He declared the whole question satisfactorily settled, without a drop of blood being shed. He regarded this the event, *par excellence* of his reign, and in honor of it he proclaimed that a "big pollatch," would be inaugu

rated in the course of a few days.

It might be well to inform the reader, that among the Indians, a "Big potlatch" corresponds, in a certain way at least, to our carnival. During a "potlatch" the right of private property, at least in eatables, is suspended. The "potlatch" is generally carried on under the auspices of a single tribe, and all the neighboring ones are cordially invited to attend. Every member of the tribe giving the "potlatch," considers it a great honor to sacrifice all he possess towards the support and comfort of the visitors. The duration of the "potlatch" is not defined by any prescribed limits; those assembled, eat, drink, smoke, and make merry just as long as the supply of provisions lasts, and no longer. To the potlatch of which I am now speaking;

William invited Apple Throat and tribe, and, in order to make a complete success of the affair, he abandoned the notion of opening up trade with the Whites, and decided to place the contents of his storehouses and graineries at the disposal of his guests. The "potlatch" was a complete success, it immeasurably surpassed all preceding efforts of the kind. It lasted for upwards of two months, during which high living ushered more than one Indian merry-maker into that land beyond the grave. After the whole affair was over the veteran chief once more resumed the habits of William the individual, and his tribesmen poorer, but not wiser, started life again on a new page. I have recounted but a few incidents in William's wonderful life. He still lives and rules.

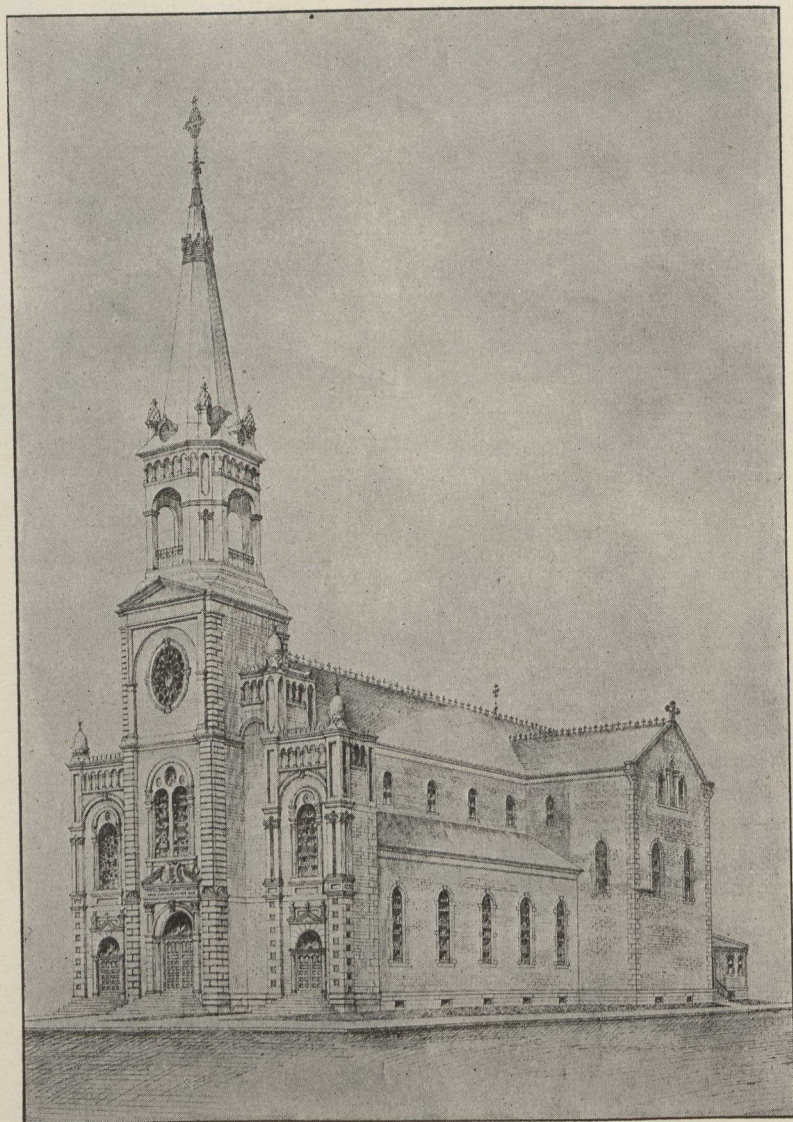
JAMES MURPHY, '94.



'Tis an old maxim in the schools,  
That flattery's the food of fools;  
Yet now and then your men of wit  
Will condescend to take a bit.

—SWIFT.





NEW ST. JOSEPH'S



## ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH AND CATHOLICITY IN OTTAWA.



THE growth of the Catholic Church in Ottawa, is so inseparably connected with the growth of the city, that to describe the great strides by which our religious institutions have advanced to success and prosperity is to depict the speedy manner in which the now stately Ottawa, has changed from the primitive backwoods settlement to the beautiful city it now is.

Sixty years ago, Bytown was a scattered hamlet, consisting of a few roughly hewn log houses. The canal then building, to connect this city with the Great Lakes, had attracted hither a large number of workmen and the usual quota of tradesmen and merchants. Soldiers too were engaged in the construction of the canal and bridges and as time progressed and the work of canalling was finished these sturdy pioneers, attracted by the beauty and availability of the site and the many advantages to be found in this fertile section of the country, at once did what has been so often done in this new country of ours; they determined to make a home for themselves.

Thus was Bytown (so called after Colonel By, of the Sappers' and Miners' corps), settled by a sturdy and courageous lot of men, anxious to devote their strength and energy to the building up of the new city. The water-power and the limitless supply of lumber, attracted hither woodsmen and bushmen, and thus was laid the foundation of that lumber business, which has since made Ottawa famous among the lumber markets of the world.

It is but natural to suppose that in such a motley multitude as first sought homes in Bytown, were to be found men of all nations and religions, and so it proved, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen, and Frenchmen, worked shoulder to shoulder, in the forest primeval. The new settlers though perhaps lacking in some of the beautiful virtues of religion, too seldom met with in lumber camps, yet always showed the manly, noble virtues of courage and sympathy, lending a helping hand to

the distressed and with a large-hearted sympathy and benevolence, peculiar to their rough and ready class of men, ever giving the right hand of fellowship to all comers. Soon, however, Mother Church, ever the leader in true progress, sought the unploughed religious field of Ottawa, and almost in its opening hamlet days, established permanent missions. Ere long the beautiful chant of the Holy Catholic Church was heard in all its sublimity and simplicity, where before nothing but the roar of the "big kettle" and the woodsman's axe disturbed the stillness of the virgin forest. Mass was first celebrated in Ottawa in 1827, and it is a noteworthy fact that the same year also ushered into this mundane sphere the first of Ottawa's native children.

Bytown was then a portion of the diocese of Kingston and remained so until 1848, when the increasing numbers of the faithful justified the Holy See, in subdividing the old diocese, and from the younger of the branches, has since grown the mighty archdiocese of Ottawa.

Church-building may also be taken as an excellent index of the growth of Catholicity in this section. In the rude beginning, wood so plentiful around here, was exclusively used in building, and the first church was accordingly of that material. The next was of stone, but bare and devoid of ornament. Soon two or three churches less unworthy of their object, were erected, but still displaying that absence of all attempt at architectural display necessarily characteristic of new countries, where utility, stern necessity and not aesthetic taste govern. But now a change shows itself; the opulent Ottawa of the present with its numerous Catholic population, no longer compelled by necessity and want, to rush up cheap and flimsy structures, erects churches of rare taste and beauty. Not the least of these is the edifice of which we present a cut in this number, the beautiful new St. Joseph's Church which is to be opened early in November.

Before entering more deeply, however, into the details of the new Church, I must

pause to make mention of that indelugable band of workers, the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, who, leaving home and friends in the old country, came to this new and rough land of ours and here identified themselves with the development of the country. The first of this band of workers were the Rev. Fathers Telmon and Dandurand. The latter became resident priest in Ottawa in 1846. Father Molloy, from Ireland, and Father Guigues, shortly after created first Bishop of Ottawa, followed. These humble laborers in the Lord's vineyard won for the Church a sound footing in Ottawa. Seeing the necessity of an establishment in his diocese where higher education would be imparted, the Right Rev'd Bishop Guigues founded, in 1848, an educational institution which has since developed into the famed University of Ottawa. The growth of the University is likewise emblematic of the growth of the Church here. Humble in its beginning it has made giant strides on the road to success, and from the beginning, in 1848, with about 30 students, it has now become the Catholic University of Ottawa with upwards of 500 students from all over the continent. With fully equipped departments and an efficient teaching staff it has made a name for itself among its sister institutions. The Rev'd. Father Guigues was created Bishop in 1848 and died in 1874. He left Ottawa a large and flourishing diocese, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. T. Duhamel.

The progress of the diocese during the past eighteen years, under the wise guidance of Mgr. Duhamel, inspires gratification and astonishment. Parishes, Churches, and schools have sprung up with a rapidity which recalls the history of the spread of the true faith in the early centuries. The Bishop of Ottawa, was seven years ago raised to the rank of an Archbishop, and is now the first pastor of over 150,000 sincere Catholics, whose spiritual wants are ministered to by over 100 priests, religious and secular. Even an unobserving visitor to the Capital of Canada, must be struck by the number, and importance of the Catholic institutions in this city. Besides the University of Ottawa enjoying the highest privileges conferrable by Church and State, the Catholic educational establishments include two convents,

largely attended by hundreds of pupils from all over Canada and the States. The Catholic schools of the city have a daily attendance of about 3500 children. From Parliament Hill, may be seen eight large and stately Catholic Churches, the General Hospital, and two homes for poor and orphans, attended by the Grey Nuns, the spacious novitiate and mother-house of the Grey Nuns, and several schools and residences of the Christian Brothers. Within a few minutes drive from the centre of the city are the Capuchin monastery, and the scholasticates of the Fathers of Mary and of the Oblate Fathers, all three large and imposing edifices.

The confidence of our present first pastor has retained the Oblates in the diocese and to a certain extent they are now reaping the rewards of their first endeavors. Ottawa is at present the largest centre of their order on the continent, and in late years, besides completing the University, they have built a large and handsome House of Studies for members of their order. St. Joseph's parish, of which the Oblates have the direction, was established in 1857. Father Trudeau was the first pastor. He was followed by Father Guillard, who was succeeded over twenty-five years ago, by the present pastor, the saintly Father Paillicr. The latter name is synonymous with all that is good and noble in God's priesthood; a noble, high-minded man, Father Paillicr is a specimen of the accomplished gentleman, one that "La belle France" has sent to this country to round the corners of our native uncouthness by the refined influence of his presence. Long may his venerable form be seen in the sacred precincts of the stately church which he has worked so hard to build.

"Old Saint Joseph's," as the old church was called, was demolished in 1892 to make room for the new. It was built in 1856, the transepts being added later on. It was of the Tuscan order of architecture and contained nothing remarkable in the architectural line. The parish of St. Joseph's was divided in 1889 when the influx of French Catholics into this section of the city made the accommodations altogether inadequate. They accordingly were given a church for their own use, still in an unfinished state, but which,

when completed, will be one of the finest in Canada.

New St. Joseph's was commenced in April 1892, and was roofed in by the following December. By the 12th of November next it is hoped that it will be ready for Divine worship. The style is composite, modelled after the early Christian Roman, but modified to meet modern requirements. The dimensions are, length 192 feet, breadth of front 75 feet, breadth of transept 105 feet, the height to the top of the cross is 192 feet, the interior height of the nave is 60 feet. The cut of the Church on the accompanying page is facing Wilbrod Street. The interior is finished in plaster, the ornamentation is simple but effective. The nave is supported by graceful pillars and at its intersection with the transept run four grand arches; the apse is roofed in by a semi-dome. The organ loft, which is very high is designed to throw the full effect of the music forward with best acoustic effect. The wood-work of the Church is all designed to add to the general effect. The painting so far done is in water colour but very simple and only serves as a groundwork for the more ornate coloring to be added when the walls are more susceptible of taking the colors. On the outside of the Church is the finest grove of trees to be found in the city, and the effect of the symmetrical foliage sets off the graceful looking Church to perfection. The cost of the new Church was in the

neighborhood of \$70,000; it has a seating capacity of about 1,100.

The organ, which is being supplied by the St. Hyacinthe Co., is a large and powerful instrument and combines most of the improvements which make the organs of our days so nearly perfect. It is supplied with three key boards, so that if in the future the parish sees fit to add two smaller organs in the sanctuary, as has been done in the Cathedral, the large organ will be ready to be connected by the necessary wires.

Too much credit cannot be given the genial and competent architect, Mr. W. E. Doran, of Montreal, for the able, speedy and finished manner in which the work on the Church has been carried on. To Father McGuckin, Rector of the University, also is due much praise for the interest he has always taken in the new edifice, its success is largely due to his endeavors. Both rector and architect with the faith characteristic of good Christians, attribute the success of the work more to the favor of Heaven, obtained through the intercession of the great saint, after whom the Church is named, than to any merit of theirs.

In conclusion our hope and prayer is, that the new St. Joseph's will uphold the prestige of the old, for the piety and devotion of the members of its congregation.

FRANK McDUGAL, 93.





## SUCH I WAS.



SUCH I was ! sweet Boyhood crieth,  
 Gazing, half incredulous,  
 Yet in awe, within the cradle  
 Where the new-born infant lieth.  
 But his angered Self replieth :  
 Such *thou* wert ! Go, hide thy chagrin  
 In a scorn contemptuous !

Such I was : the stripling sayeth  
 With a sense of languid mirth,  
 As his hand, already cunning,  
 On sweet Boyhood's head he layeth.  
 But the Conscience, which betrayeth  
 Self and pride and evil, answers :  
 Thou hast lost thy boyhood's worth !

Such I was : saith Manhood, smiling  
 At the follies of his youth ;  
 Half regretting that the morrow  
 Cannot bring that fair beguiling  
 Natal taste of things defiling,  
 But his better self doth whisper :  
 Boyhood held the heart of truth !

And the old man, retrospective,  
 Musing on the many stages  
 Of his wasted years, sad groweth ;  
 And in voice of self invective,  
 Wrapt in bitter mood reflective,  
 Crieth : Such I was ! but boyhood  
 Held the treasures of the ages !

CHARLES GORDON ROGERS.

## LITERARY NOTES AND NOTICES.

*I have gathered me a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing;  
but the thread that binds them is mine own.—MONTAIGNE.*

9.—In one of those startling effusions to which Mr. Rudyard Kipling, with unconscious humor no doubt, applies the misleading name of poems, a description is given of how a bard of the neolithic age equalized accounts with his primitive rivals, by the summary and Turkish process of taking their lives. He says:

“So I stripped them, scalp from skull, and ray  
hunting-dogs fed full,  
And their teeth I threaded neatly on a thong,  
And I wiped my mouth and said, “It is well that  
they are dead,

For I know my work was right and theirs was  
wrong!

But my Totem saw the shame—from his ridge-pole  
shrine he came,

And he told me in a vision of the night:

“There are nine and sixty ways of constructing  
tribal lays,

And every single one of them is right.”

Those delectable musings from *Primus Tempus* have their use, a not too common event with Mr. Kipling's, by the way. The assertion as to the great number of methods by which things literary may be done admits of a general application. No one who has taken the smallest account of the numerous and glaring mistakes committed by the critics, since their trade was invented, will fail to perceive the weighty moral of the stanza. It is not long since Archdeacon Farrar covered several pages of the *Forum*, with an artistic grouping of the mistakes of the critics, and he by no means exhausted the list. In this enumeration, we are told, for example, how Horace Walpole called Dante “extravagant, absurd, disgusting;” how Samuel Pepys, Esq., (he of the diary) thought Othello “a mean thing;” how an eminent contemporary described Milton's *Instauratio Magna*, as the “silliest of printed books;” and so on, through instance after instance. We know how public opinion and criticism differed as to the worth of the productions just named. Who now would dare affirm that public opinion was wrong? It is a fact that public opinion and

critical opinion seldom agree. The reason is not difficult to discover. A few of those blunders for which criticism has become so notorious, are sufficient to show that Ruskin spoke with absolute truth, when he said, “a bad critic is probably one of the most mischievous persons in the world.” Long before Archdeacon Farrar is done with his lengthy arraignment of the critics great and small, we feel like crying out with the Totem of Kipling's tuneful savage:

“There are nine and sixty ways of constructing  
tribal lays,  
And every single one of them is right.”

Literary criticism, as it is now practiced, is far too varied and extensive an affair to admit of being discussed in a few paragraphs. It is an unsleeping Briareus of many hands scrawling over newspaper, journal and magazine. Volumes are devoted to it and even libraries of volumes. For every ten who read those books of criticism, scarcely a single one peruses the works of which they treat. They drink from some other one's vessel, instead of going to the spring for themselves. Now, inasmuch as the destruction of all printed criticism would have a tendency to make readers deal with original works instead of depending upon the opinion formed by others of such books, I am certain it would be a blessing if the mass of criticism were forthwith consigned to the waters of Lethe. The duly recorded judgements of a few critics might be, and, indeed deserve to be, retained and treasured, but it will be observed that those reservations are rare when I add that they should be exclusively the mature decisions of persons who are critics in the proper sense of the term; that is to say, those who are literary educators and professors of literature, with a class which embraces the whole reading community. I could not undertake to state, without more time than I can at present devote to think, the names of those now

living, whose literary sentences are trust-worthy as a rule, but I know that a W. D. Howell, an Andrew Lang or an Edmond Gosse, would find no place on my list. Not one of those gentlemen "gives his own to each," in reality, whatever their intentions may be; and all of them are but so many mouthpieces of coteries, theories, and literary fads.

Yet, because the modern critic shows himself capable of conducting a conversation with the public, concerning the books they read, he is too frequently blindly followed by his careless listeners. His talk is oftentimes no better than parrot chatter. He generally scims the surface and knows not of the depths. He is deft but not deep. In spite of all his short-comings, compliant people are altogether too fond of making a god of his criticism, and bowing down and adoring it. But, in the great majority of cases, criticism is no better than a golden calf; a thing of glitter, but without sensibility, and wanting sense. Criticism, except on rare occasions, presides over what Charles Reade once happily called "the Great Grooves." Take the critics away from their Great Grooves and they gasp like fish out of water. But place them near the Great Grooves and their power knows no limits. In spite of their evident fallibility, they never fail to achieve a triumph. They have impressed the age so profoundly that even talent is not salable, unless it moves in the Great Grooves. It is all very well to say with the French cynic, that no genius ever lived to ninety, without being appreciated. In the first place, few live to be ninety, be they geniuses or dullards, and if they did, while neglecting to placate the viciously opinionated ogres of the Great Grooves, their many years would be crowned with the thorns of failure.

It was the Earl of Beaconsfield, who said: "It is much easier to criticise than to be correct." This is abundantly true. Furthermore, criticism, even at its best, is only a secondary form of literature. Criticism is not construction, it is observation. Its strength is entirely negative; for, as Longfellow expresses it in "Kavanagh," it lies only in the weakness of the thing criticised. "A critic is never too severe," says Landor, in the *Imaginary Conversations*, "when he only detects the faults of another,

but he is worse than too severe, when, in consequence of this detection, he presumes to place himself on a level with genius." When he does so he resembles the fool who is described as tramping in, where the angels fear to tread.

There is, then, the limited productions of the true critic, and there is also the overwhelming work of the criticaster. Concerning this latter, I have already spoken with a vehemence justified by the provocation. One who generally allies himself with the former, the entertaining Frederick Harrison, informs us how to distinguish real criticism from the fraudulent article. He says: "It is the mark of rational criticism, as well as of healthy thought, to maintain an evenness of mind in judging of great works, to recognize great qualities in due proportion, to feel the defects are made up by beauties." It is doubtful if Briareus ever troubled his head with such indispensable considerations as those of beauty, balance and proportion.

The best, that is the most direct and drastic cure for mock criticism, is to eschew it. Take away the market of the criticaster and you strike him dumb; because he scribbles at so much a line, quite frequently for one penny. Drop the work of the criticaster, and in a great measure, of the critic, and take up that of the original author. This wholesome avoidance and manly independence aside, Criticasterism may be depended upon to cure itself. The public cannot be imposed upon forever. They never were and they never will be. They sleep sometimes, but they awaken invariably. There are signs without number that the public are now beginning to awaken to the iniquity of the prevailing curse called criticism. They begin to find out that its claims to practical utility are not very powerful. They are thrilled by the feeling that real criticism subsists on sympathy, a quality almost entirely wanting in the screeds of Briareus. Every thoughtful person, in running his eyes over a list of books about books, will ere long ask himself a sensible question. He will say: Why read those judgments instead of the books themselves? Well, why? The age that asks this question deserves to witness the demise of Criticasterism. By all means "go it alone." Even in the cases where the abstruseness of the sub

ject or the obscurity of style in the writer might make some comment acceptable, every one should essay to supply the elucidation for himself. The effort may require thought, but once made it will leave the inquirer stronger than before. Be sure that it is better for a reader to make the salutary effort at grasping the meaning of an author, in himself worth listening to, unaided by paraphrases in the senuous process of which much of the original author may be lost, while much may be acquired from the transcriber, not always to be considered gain.

10.—That "the beginning is half of the whole" is a proverb as old as Hesoid. I hope the saying holds true of the Irish Literary Society recently started in Dublin and in London, by the tireless efforts of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and other notable and patriotic Irishmen. The new associations were founded to encourage the study and support of Irish literature, art and music. They propose to leave politics take care of themselves, and to centre the attentions of their members on literature, music and art. The sister societies can already boast of such notables among their most active members as Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A., Mrs. Bryant, Dr. Sc., J. G. O'Keefe, F. A. Fahy, D. J. O'Donoghue, Barry O'Brien, Dr. John Todhunter, T. W. Rolleston, W. B. Yeates, Alfred P. Graves, M.A., and last, but not least, John Augustus O'Shea. Lectures, open to members, are delivered once a month in both institutions. A number of such addresses have been delivered already before audiences steadily increasing in size and interest. Through the esteemed kindness of an obliging friend, to whose good nature I frequently stand indebted for valuable literary favors, two bound copies of the most impressive of those lectures now lie on my table. One of the pamphlets has for its title *The Prospects of Irish Literature for the People*, and is made up of a polished address delivered before the Irish Literary Society, in London, by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the capable president of that praiseworthy assembly. The other publication contains a masterly lecture on *The Need and Use of getting Irish Literature into the English Tongue*, by the learned Stopford

A. Brooke. As both gentlemen were intimately acquainted with every detail of their respective subjects, and as the subjects themselves deserve the attention of all lovers of literature, I shall make no apology for quoting copiously from the two lectures.

Sir Charles G. Duffy opens with the remark that it was nearly a year since he related to the Irish Literary Society the design of inducing young Irishmen of the present generation to take up anew a task which famine and political disaster interrupted among their predecessors—the task of teaching the Irish people to understand their own country. After this allusion to the brilliant band of young Irishmen who made the old Nation newspaper of 1842-48 such a force, the speaker dropped some words of cheer. A year may seem a long time, said he, to have employed in preliminary arrangement: but it was not wasted. There were many difficulties to overcome, and they have been overcome. In September our first volume will be offered to those who desire to welcome it. Then Sir Charles, warming to his subject, continues: When I say we do not understand Ireland, I do not mean merely that we are imperfectly acquainted with its history, its literature, its art, and its memorable men; but which of us studies Irish statistics till he understands them as he does a current account with a tradesman or a banker? Which of us studies the topography, the political and commercial geography, the geology, the resources and deficiencies of the country, so as to qualify him to handle its interests, in a parish or in a parliament, if that task should present itself? Of all studies, that which a nation can least safely dispense with is a study of its own history. Of politics, if it were only the politics of a parish, what can we know worth knowing unless the lamp of history lights the misty way? And the great problem of all—for what special career do the gifts and deficiencies of our race, their position on the globe, their past and present career, best fit them?—only a familiarity with their annals will enable anyone to say. Another use of historical study is to enable us to vindicate our race from unjust aspersions. This is no sentimental gain, but one eminently practical;

Ireland and Irishmen suffer wrong from systematic misrepresentation, which only better knowledge will cure. If the races who inhabit these British Isles are ever to understand and honor each other, it must be on condition of comprehending the past, not hiding it away; and history is the reservoir from which such knowledge is drawn.

Sir Charles next turned his attention to the great question of an improved Irish national education. He declared that one of the worst defects in the Irish course of discipline, in and out of school (for a young man gives himself most effectual education after he has escaped from the hands of the schoolmaster) is that it is rarely practical. "We learn little thoroughly and little of a reproductive character, and we commonly pay the penalty in a lower place in the world. What writers ought to aim at, who hope to benefit the people, is to fill up the blanks which an imperfect education, and the fever of a tempestuous time, have left in their knowledge, so that their lives may become contented and fruitful." Those plain words contain a large amount of truth; but it is fortunate for Sir Charles that he does not reside in Quebec, where it is the happy custom to brand as a liar and a ruffian every one who cannot be made call an obsolete method of education the best and most progressive on the surface of the globe.

A passage farther on in the lecture is worth remembering. Sir Charles says: "It would be vain to deny that national quarrels are the most intractable of our troubles. The Celt is placable and generous in private transactions; but for public conflicts he has an unsleeping memory. Some of these quarrels are nearly as old as the Flood. The late Martin Haverty, who wrote a meritorious history of Ireland, was once discovered by a friend in a perturbed and angry mood, which he explained by the fact that he had been reading a record of ill-usage his ancestors sustained from the invaders. "The slaughter of the Milesians by Strongbow," queried his friend. "No," said the historian, "I speak of the slaughter inflicted by the villainous Milesians on my ancestors, the Tuatha de Danaans." No one can tell with certainty the date of that transaction within a thousand years, and

it might perhaps be permitted to rest in peace. The memory of wrongs which are perpetuated and renewed cannot be forgotten: but, while no man knows better than I do how just are our complaints, and how terrible the memories they evoke, I affirm that the best Irishmen are prepared, *toto corde*, to forget and forgive the past, if its policy and practices are never to reappear."

Sir Charles closed with a tribute to Irish authors and scholars, and a brief but eloquent exposition of the aims of the Irish Literary Society. I have spoken only of the revival of literature, he said, for happily there has never been altogether wanting a literature for the studious and thoughtful, maintained by the spontaneous zeal of a few gifted men and women. It slept at times, but only for a brief interval. O'Connor and O'Curry, Miss Edgeworth and Lady Morgan, Banim and Griffin, have had successors down to our own day, when we are still at times delighted with glowing historic and legendary stories, or charming idylls of the people, bright and natural as a bunch of shamrocks with the dew of Munster fresh upon them.

If I were to express in one phrase the aim of this Society, and of kindred societies, and of the literary revival of which I have been speaking, it is to begin another deliberate attempt to make of our Celtic people all they are fit to become,—to increase knowledge among them, and lay its foundation deep and sure; to strengthen their convictions, and enlarge their horizon; and to tend the flame of national pride, which, with sincerity of purpose and fervor of soul, constitute the motive power of great enterprises.

The foregoing paragraphs contain only the baldest and briefest *résumé* of the lecture. Many of the most eloquent passages had to be omitted for want of space. Still, it is hoped that enough has been given to supply a serviceable outline of the ground covered, and that the sample bricks will be sufficient to give a good if not an adequate idea of the main pile.

II.—The address which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Brooke is, if possible, more direct, sustained, suggestive and valuable than the lecture just summarized. The subject which Mr. Brooke discussed was: "In what way we can best make the

English language the instrument of Irish literature." This is a pre-eminently practical theme, and, it will be presently found, that Mr. Brooke discussed it in the self-same spirit. The earliest and noblest part of Irish literature, he told his listeners, was national, but not nationalist. It was fully Irish; written out of the hearts of her own people, and it was but little influenced by other literatures. The literature which followed the invasion of Ireland by the English, and accompanied the oppression and misery which then overwhelmed our country, may be said to be nationalist as well as national. It was forced to conceive Ireland as a whole, and as set over against England. In this opposition, and out of this oppression, the patriotic sentiment was born which caused the Irish poets and Irish people to make Ireland into a pathetic personality, who could be loved like a woman and worshipped like a queen. I do not think it too much to say that the modern idea of "nationality" was born for the first time in Ireland. There are many songs addressed to her, conceived of as a beautiful woman, long before the time of Queen Elizabeth. All the warring chieftainries were as one in their common love of her; and this impersonification of Ireland as the lovely and sorrowful woman, oppressed, but never crushed; wounded by England, but always recovering from her wounds, appears in the work of all the Irish-writing poets up to the present century, and continues to appear, during this century, in the poetry written by Irishmen in the English tongue.

One of the deepest roots of English nationality is the continuity of her national literature, and Englishmen have incessantly labored to keep their literature together, to honor it, to extend it. It is invoven with the whole of her national life, and it makes half the passion of her nationality. And if we wish to strengthen Irish nationality, to prove it more clearly to the world, to send it back as far into the past as the nationality of England, we cannot do better than make it largely rest on Irish literature; and we have not done that as yet.

Irish literature is not to Ireland, what English literature is to England. The mass of the Irish people know nothing of it, and

care little about it. That they should know, and should care, will do more for the cause of a true Nationalism, than all our political angers. Moreover, with the perishing of the Irish language, as the tongue of the people—and it is perishing with accelerating speed—the popular interest that once gathered round her past literature, is vanishing away. Ireland is to-day suffering a greater national loss than she imagines. She will bitterly regret it, unless she repent and do work meet for repentance. She knows less of her literature than the French and German scholars know of it. I hope this society and the kindred society in Dublin, will do something to repair this error. Let us have history and politics by all means, but let us take care also of our oldest and fairest heritage. A common love of the beautiful things which distinguish our nation from other nations, will make us love and honor our country more than a common war against those who oppose our nationality.

And, indeed, there is scarcely any modern literature which has been so continuous as ours, or so old. It is true we have no long manuscripts older than the tenth or eleventh century, but the materials out of which the manuscripts were built, go back to a remoter antiquity than either English or Welsh Literature. They contain stories of a finer imaginative quality, than the early Welsh or English stories. Their poetical elements are more instinct with nature and humanity, and they leave a more kindling and inspiring influence on the imagination of other people than flows forth from the beginning of any other vernacular European literature. This early literature is written in the Irish tongue, and it consists, at the beginning of mythical histories, full of wild and romantic episodes. These, which recount the legendary invasions of Erin, in pre-historic times, by tribes whose leaders were divine or half-divine, are of the highest interest to the critical mythologist. But they also contain, or have referred to their period, tales of as great interest to the seeker of fine literature. *The Three Sorrows of Story-Telling*, belong to that distant world—the *Fate of the Children of Lir*, the *Story of the Children of Tuireann*, the *Story of the Sons of Uisneach*. After this mythological cycle, come the successive

cycles of heroic tale (having also their mythical elements)—the cycle of Ulster, the cycle of Leinster—the first of which gathers round Concobar and Cuculainn, and the second round Finn and Oisín and Oscar. Among these heroic figures a multitude of other heroes stand, each of whom, like the knights of the Round Table, has his own tale. Mingled through and through these stories, there are a number of episodal legends, tales of battles, of voyages, of destructions, of slaughters, of sieges, of tragedies, of cowspoil, of courtships, of cares, of adventures, of war-expeditions, of feasts, of elopements, of loves, of inundations, of immigrations, and of visions. Along with these, there are a number of poems and of imaginative tales, partly in verse and partly in prose; and the most of these originally belonged to pre-Christian times. Then follow the Christian legends, and the Christian reworkings of the ancient tales; the lives of the Irish Saints, the monastic writings, the liturgies, the prophecies, the laws, and the histories.

A great deal contained in this vast mass of manuscripts is not literature, that is, it is not noble thought and passionate feeling expressed in beautiful form, and this society will scarcely care to reproduce these inferior pieces in translation, although portions of them would be of rare interest to the philologist, the historian, and the antiquary. Our work on this ancient literature ought to confine itself to the pieces of the finest quality, the tales and poems which are full of humanity and of nature, which breathe the Irish spirit in every page; where the mythical elements are most vigorous, and where the heroic elements are more instinct with natural and supernatural imagination. Translation, then, is our business. We wish to get the ancient Irish literature well and steadily afloat on the world wide ocean of the English language, so that it may be known and loved wherever the English language goes. The first thing to do is to get the best forms of the heroic stories and poems, into *accurate* translation. The translator ought to be not only a scholar, but also an artist. I wish we had an Early Irish Text Society.

When such translations have been made then we shall have the material for the

second thing I should wish done, and then we should have the right to do it. That second thing is that Irishmen of formative genius should take, one by one, the various cycles of Irish tales, and grouping each of them round one central figure, such as Manannán or Cuculainn or Finn, supply to each a dominant human interest to which every event in the whole, should converge. It could then be possible to add to each of these cycles either a religious centre, such as the Holy Grail was to the Arthurian tale; or a passionate centre such as the love of Lancelot and Guinevere—and this would knit together the reworking of each cycle into an imaginative unity. I want, in fact, the writers to recreate each cycle in his own mind into a clearly constructed whole, having an end to which the beginning looks forward, and to promote which every episode is used. This single web of a quasi-epic narrative ought to be put into a form, and written in language fitted for the reading of our own time, but preserving the ancestry of the story. The books ought to be done in prose, and the way in which Malory treated the various Arthurian tales is a good example of what I mean. I look on this as of the greatest importance, for the floating of Irish story in the world, for its favorable reception, use, and influence.

The third kind of work on these imaginative tales, may be more fitly done in verse than in prose. The main stories are full of episodes, of the adventures of selected heroes, such as were intruded by men who wanted fresh subjects into the Arthurian Tale; of the births and the deaths of champions, such as the birth of Cuculainn who is the son of God, or the death of Conaire which has been so well isolated, by Sir Samuel Ferguson; of fairy loves for mortal men, as that of Fand, for Cuculainn; or that of the fairy Princess, for Oisín, who carries him, riding over the green ocean to the land of everlasting youth; of romantic voyages like that of St. Brendan, a story which enchanted Europe. These, and there are hundreds of them form delightful subjects for short poems in English. They might be treated with great freedom; recreated in a brilliant modern form; and fashioned in new metres or in old. It would be difficult to do this

well. The original exaggeration of color, ornament, or wild war and love would have to be partly retained. The supernatural world which in all the tales is the comrade of the natural, the primal union of man's heart with nature, the vivid sympathy of the great creatures of nature, like the sea and the air with the fates of Ireland and her sons; the tragic sorrows of love and death—these, with their high keen cry of emotion, would have to be represented in the English poems, and the difficulty of doing that without offending the genius of the English tongue, would be very great; but difficulties please a poet; and it can be done. There is no better instance of a great success in one of these—with a full preservation of a Celtic spirit and melody—than *The Voyage of Maeldune*, by Tennyson.

Irishmen have, and with varying success, done work of this kind. Those have done the best who have invented new English rhythms for the Irish stories, somewhat in harmony with the extraordinary subtlety and variety of the Irish metres. Well known English metres, like that used by Sir Walter Scott in the *Minstrel*, or like blank verse—that specially English strain—carry with their sound too much of the special turn of the English imagination. They bring us, while we read the Irish stories in their movement, out of Ireland into England, and the Celtic ring is lost. The nearest approach in the past to good work of this kind was made by Sir Samuel Ferguson, in his treatment of epic episodes, and by Clarence Maugan, in his treatment of the later Irish lyrics. Many others have also done well. Callanan, Hennessey, Aubrey de Vere, Lady Wilde, Robert Joyce, Catherine Tynan, and our chairman, Alfred Percival Graves; but no better form has yet been given to Irish tales in English than that into which Dr. Todhunter has cast *The Children of Lir*, and Mr. Yates *The Wanderings of Oisín*.

A fourth kind of work on old Irish literature lies ready to hand, and it has a clear relation to these ancient tales. It is the collection of the folk stories of Ireland. Many of them are handed down from the earliest times, and they bear everywhere traces of their origin. I mean, of course, the stories which may be gathered from the lips of the old people at this very hour

in Ireland. Hidden away in these tales there is lying unused a mass of poetic material, and of such historic interest as belongs to the Science of Folk-Lore, which is rapidly perishing. To collect and edit all these tales would be pleasant and proper work for members of Irish literary societies, and an excellent contribution to the literature of their country. It is a patriot's duty to manifest the beautiful things which his country has done, that they may be loved and honored, and by that he glorifies his nation far more than by increasing her commerce. The greatest wealth of a people is the wealth of their imagination.

When we have got them into fine prose and verse, I believe we shall open out to English poetry a new and exciting world, an immense range of subjects, entirely fresh and full of inspiration. Therefore, as I said, get them out in English.

Had I another half hour, I might speak of the second period of literature in the Irish tongue, which began when the great bardic associations were broken up, which continued during the English conquest of Ireland, and which may be said to have ended with Carolan, "the last of the Irish bards," who died in the eighteenth century, 1737. Had I more time I might write of the third period of literature in the Irish tongue, which lasted, roughly speaking, from 1737 to about 1830, and which was chiefly written under the desperate sorrows of the penal laws, and amidst the wofullest poverty and misery of Ireland; a literature, like that of the second period, full of lyric love and lyric sorrow. There ought to be a golden treasury of its best songs in every house in Ireland. Yet another lecture might be delivered on the poetry of all the later movements towards an independent Ireland, the results of which are being worked out at this present moment. Such inquiry would, I think, be itself an impulse towards the new poetry which I trust will arise in Ireland, of a larger method, of a wider range, and of a better form. We need for that, in my opinion, Home Rule, and peace from internecine quarrels within our own borders. We need the careful selection of the very best of the English poetry as yet written in Ireland; because fine poetry of a new



school is born out of the body of a past poetry, and feeds from its breasts. We need also, if great poets are ever to arise among us, a much more profound study of the great models—of the masters of song both in classic and modern poetry—than has ever yet been practised in Ireland. We need that the poets should not be content to produce, on careless impulse, any kind of verse; but should steadily from the beginning, work at poetry as an art, and by practice and industry perfect their natural genius. And we need—but this we shall not get till we are satisfied on the national question—that our poetry should lose the aggressive-ness of its nationality, while it retains its national spirit. Then it will be able to

become not only Irish, but also alive to the interests and passions of universal humanity. Its subjects will belong to a wider area; its work will gain in largeness of method, and breadth of thought. I look forward to the time when Ireland may produce poetry which, instinct with the Celtic spirit, will yet be read with vital interest by all mankind. No poetry is really great till it appeals beyond its national home to the universal human heart. And I cherish the hope that hereafter, when Ireland, like a ship in harbor, shall only know the storms by her quiet memory of them, she may be by her poetry what England has been by hers—blessing and solace, comfort and inspiration to the human race.

(To be Continued.)



Poor soul, the centre of my sinful earth,  
 Fool'd by those rebel powers that thee array,  
 Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,  
 Painting thy outward walls so costly gay?  
 Why so large cost, having so short a lease  
 Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend?  
 Shall worms, inheritors of this excess,  
 Eat up thy charge? is this thy body's end.

—SHAKESPEARE.



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REV. J. J. FILLATRE, O.M.I., D.D.

Few of our readers will have failed to hear or read numerous comments on Rev. Dr. Fillâtre's departure, before these lines appear. Ottawa students and Ottawa citizens knew Father Fillâtre too well and too favorably to think of his departure as of an ordinary event.

Father Fillâtre has been a professor for a quarter of a century and spent most of that time in the University of Ottawa. Were he to commit to paper, his twenty years' experience in Ottawa, he would give us a truly valuable record of the changes in Ottawa University during that period. The confidence of his superiors has for

long years given him a prominent place in the government of the University, and to him certainly belongs much of the credit for the beneficial changes and the progress made here during the last two decades.

It was as professor, of course, that Ottawa students knew him best, and in that capacity no words of ours could do him justice. His scholarly attainments, breadth of views, and sympathetic turn of mind made him a model educator. He could point out in the most abstruse questions, realities and practical bearings which never failed to awaken the interest of his hearers. None of us who have followed Dr. Fillâtre's lectures in philosophy will ever forget the new fields of thought they opened up, the high aspirations they brought out, and the firm and lasting hold they gave the learned lecturer on his students' affections and confidence.

Beyond the walls of the University, Father Fillâtre enjoyed, an enviable reputation as a preacher, writer and lecturer. In the pulpit he ever reached the hearts of his hearers by an earnestness, persuasiveness and unction, which often made his sermons nothing less than eloquent. His contributions to different publications, were they collected, would, it is said, make several volumes. His favorite subjects were those relating to the social problems of the day, but he frequently showed too that he could interest and instruct in many literary and scientific questions. The magnificent addresses and testimonials presented to him in the Academic Hall, before his departure, by St. Patrick's Literary Society, L'Institut Canadien and the Labor Unions of Ottawa, prove how highly he was esteemed as a lecturer and writer. The laboring men's demonstration in his honor, is especially gratifying to note, coming as it did from the sons of toil, without distinction of race or creed.

The Owl regrets that no ability it

commands. can make these pages adequately reflect the warmth of the gratitude and esteem, which will long abide in the hearts of many students, alumni and citizens of Ottawa, for their old professor and friend. His claims on the lasting remembrance of all who pride themselves on the fair name of *Alma Mater*, will we hope be some day set forth by an abler pen than ours.

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### NO III.

There exists among some students a habit to which may be attributed most failures at examinations, and which is condemnable both because it exhibits a lack of good sense and because of its evil results. Reference is made to the neglecting of the studies of the first few months of each year. Some lag behind even so much that they overburden the last two or three months with the immense task of a year's work. To students such as these we would bespeak a word of advice.

The beginning of each year should be to everyone the most important part of the year, for it is then that the rudiments of the several branches of study are taught, and, unless the rudimentary principles are firmly grasped, it is impossible to pursue advantageously any study. If one neglects the declensions or conjugations in Latin or Greek, can he expect to be able to follow a translation? So it is with all studies; he who desires to succeed, must begin at the beginning,—lay his foundation,—and, by following each successive step onward, complete the structure of his education. Moreover, the longer we delay a task, the more unwilling we are to begin it and the more difficult it will be for us to accomplish it.

But, while exhorting every one to begin the year earnestly, we are far from arguing that it is necessary to be seen always with a book in hand, or to abstain from indulg-

ing in the games. We know too well that a certain amount of exercise is absolutely necessary to keep the body in a healthful state, and enable the mind to perform its work. If the hours spent in the study hall are diligently and intelligently employed, success is sure to follow; but let not enthusiasm for the games induce us to waste the hours set apart for study; or a desire to read the account of some burning question, lead us to introduce the newspapers into the study-hall. Let these be reserved for the hours of recreation.

In conclusion we would remind those who overlook the importance of beginning seriously, that it is not merely to ensure success in studies and to obtain an honorable class standing that such should be done, but to cultivate habits of regularity and punctuality. "Shun delays, they breed remorse," was spoken with as much force to the student as to men of the other stations of life; in fact, to the student especially does this apply, for it is now that he is moulding the character which for all life will remain with him, and upon which his ultimate success or failure depends. If he has formed habits of application and diligence while in college, he has assured for himself success in the combat of life; but if he has allowed carelessness and sloth to be his masters, he will surely fail. "Never delay until tomorrow that which can be done to-day" should be the motto of every student when beginning the year; and, having begun well he will find it easy to comply with the demand of this maxim for the remainder of the year.

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### A CADET CORPS.

It is now generally admitted that physical training should be regarded as an important part of any system of education. There is no one who does not understand

the necessity of having, upon entering the career of active life, a good physical system, a body healthy, strong and well-formed. Freshness and vigor of mind, the result of judicious physical training, facilitate every mental exertion, and promote cheerfulness, self-reliance and courage.

The authorities of Ottawa University have always recognized this fact, and we feel safe in asserting that no other institution in Canada at least, offers facilities more favorable for physical training than does the institution to which we belong.

It is regrettable that, apart from football base-ball and hockey, to which branches of athletics not a few devote considerable attention, and from which good results, have undoubtedly arisen, the various kinds of physical exercise within our reach, have been of late, much neglected by a large portion of the student body.

Not the least important among these and one that in the past obtained no little popularity is military drill. This species of physical training assists the development, both of mind and body. Besides there is the advantage of an entire freedom from accident and injury. Time was when the cadet corps was one of the most popular organizations in the University, and its members were the recipients of many encomiums whenever it appeared in public. Why it has been neglected for the last couple of years, we are unable to understand. During the season of '92-'93, it is true, an effort was made by an ex-officer of the Massachusetts militia, to enkindle a martial spirit among the then students. But unfortunately exigencies political or personal, necessitated his return to his natal state, and since that time our military ardor has been allowed to cool.

This is not as it should be, we have every requisite for a first-class cadet corps, suitable uniforms are supplied by the University authorities. The Government

provides rifles as well as a professional drill instructor. A thorough training can thus be secured without entailing any extra expense. We feel sure that if some of the students would take the initiative in this matter, the cadet corps would again become as popular as it ever was, and that the benefits to be derived from participation in its exercises would be real and most satisfactory.

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*RESPICE FINEM.*

Among the prerequisites to success, there is none of such great importance, as a faithful observance of the foregoing motto. It guards the mind from wandering into diverse channels, stimulates man's activities to higher and nobler exertions, establishes order and uniformity in all his actions, and finally places him in a position which he could not otherwise hope to attain. Nothing appears so ridiculous, so utterly devoid of reason and common sense, as a young man groping blindly through life without any clearly defined aim, without any bright goal looming up in the distance. And yet, how frequently do we meet such persons, who, when asked what they intend to do or become, answer with the usual significant shrug, "Oh I do not know, I am not decided!" It is this very indecision, this want of fixity of purpose, this failure or negligence to mark out some distinct path in life which will serve as a protection and a guide from the world's manifold allurements, that is the cause of so many miserable failures, so much idleness and dissipation. Life is too short to be spent in trifling. The specialist, with his single aim, and determination not to be outdone by others, is alone sure of success. You may fill your imagination with crowded congregations weeping over half-forgotten sins, which your words of wisdom and

truth have brought home to their minds and hearts; you may picture wrongs righted in open courts of justice, as a result of your prudence and foresight; you may see in fancy dishonesty and fraud hide their heads for shame before your bitter and scathing remarks from the platform or in the press; at your touch pain and disease may seem to quit the fevered and struggling patient, but still time drags on, and you awake from your reverie only to find life's battle, grim and stern before you, and a brilliant future but the result of a fertile imagination. How long young man will you be content to dwell in such fairy castles? Already you may have lingered long, thereby wasting much valuable time and losing golden opportunities of rising to independence and perhaps to fame. But there is no need or use of repining over idle resolves or the total absence of any determined resolution. Map out your course for the future. Let the outlines be clear and distinct, the stopping-places carefully arranged and the goal within the limits of hope. Do that which is assigned you each day, and you can neither hope too much nor dare too much. Swerve not to the right or to the left, but like the gallant ship, which, guided by the compass, seeks its port in safety, so you, directed by this star of hope, your fixed and resolute aim, shall reach the object of your ambition, the goal of your noble aspirations. Have the courage to leave much undone, for you cannot encompass all. A Jack of all trades is seldom master of any. But once you have laid your plans, let nothing impede your onward and upward course. Energy and perseverance are then the sole requisites. While others are buried in a maze of doubts and uncertainties, your course is clear. While others advance on indefinite paths only to return to begin anew in other directions, your progress is

marked and certain. While others are balked by the slightest impediment because wanting in aim and resolution, you, encouraged by hope, and already accustomed to success, surmount all obstacles. Let every student then from the moment he enters college, map out for himself some such course. Not to do so, would be very imprudent, for the success of his college work largely depends on it, and it is his surest guarantee of a bright and prosperous future.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Rev. Father Gaudet who has for several years past, resided in the University, as chaplain to different convents, has left Ottawa for San-Antonio, Texas. Texas was for long years the scene of Father Gaudet's missionary labors, and now in the evening of life he is recalled there to assume a responsible position. *Bon voyage.*

Among the educational exhibits at the World's Fair, the best showing was made by the Catholic children's work. This work came principally from the schools under the care of the Christian Brothers. The work itself shows study and care, on the part of the pupils as well as judicious training on the part of the teachers. This is one more triumph for Catholic education.

At the parliament of religions lately held in Chicago, delegates from all the known religions attended. Great good may be expected from this meeting, for at it many delegates not only discussed the basis and foundation of their religion, but also gave their opinions as to how all religious denominations might be amalgamated into one grand whole. Of course we know that this amalgamation can only be a theory until such time as all other denominations again seek shelter in the true fold of Christ in the Catholic Church. However, the proceedings printed in pamphlet form, will make a book worthy of the notice of earnest readers.

In connection with the summer examinations the Education Department for Ontario, has made a very important change. With the High School Entrance, now takes place the Public School Leaving examination, which having been successfully passed, admits a pupil to second year's work in the High School. The first year's work in the High Schools and the last year's work in Public Schools are so nearly alike, that it has been suggested to the Department, to abolish the entrance examination, and hold in its stead the Public School Leaving examination. This important change will certainly raise the standard of work in our Public and Separate Schools.

By a recent decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rome, the following articles which appeared some time ago in the *Nineteenth Century*, have been condemned and placed on the list of prohibited books:—"Happiness in Hell," "The Happiness in Hell" and "Last words on the Happiness in Hell." According to the decree, no Catholic can publish, or read any of the above mentioned articles, without incurring the penalties of the Church. Professor Mivart, the author of these articles has himself bowed to the decree of Rome. In an article in the *Tablet*, of the 3rd of May, he says "The Pope's infallibility would take in any minor censure, as well as a censure of heresy." Father Clark, S. J., writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, says:—"No one has ever more boldly and unflinchingly declared his unshaken fidelity to the infallible decision of the Sec of Rome, than Professor Mivart."

A discussion arose at the Anglican General Synod at Toronto last August, on the question of teaching religion in schools. The question was thoroughly debated by that body, and speaking on the question, Rev. Canon O'Meara, said "the true purpose of education is not to make mere thinking machines of children; but to look after their complete development on moral as well as intellectual lines." Then referring to the different countries where the secular system had been tried he said, "in most cases it has resulted in the degradation of the children, and people finally

advocated a return to the religious system." The committee on educational matters brought in a report in which it was stated; that, in their judgment, religious teaching in public schools is absolutely necessary in order both to fulfil the true purpose of education, and to conserve the highest interest of the nation at large, and requested the General Synod to confirm the principle therein contained. Catholics have religion taught in their schools, and we are glad to find other denominations following their example by advocating the teaching of religion in the Public Schools.

Edward A. Mosely, a life-long friend of John Boyle O'Reilly gives a description in *Donahoe's Magazine*, of a sail he had in Boston lower harbor, with that celebrated author and patriot, in which he relates the following anecdote, which shows O'Reilly's character to have been one of the tenderest, gentlest and most child-like. "Our canoes were light, and there came up a blow, and the sea became very rough. It looked every instant as if we would be swamped. It was as much as we could do to keep afloat. At last he sung out to me, 'Oh Ned, we are all right,' I said, 'what is it?' He said 'never mind; we are all right.' After a while we worked into smooth water, when I ran alongside of his canoe and he said, 'I knew we were all right. Just look at that,' and he pointed to a little medal that had been attached to the bottom of the boat. 'Just see what my little daughter has done,' said he; 'what faith that dear child felt that she was making her father secure, when she took the blessed medal, which as a child of Mary she always wears suspended from her neck, and tied it to the 'Bland,' (the name of his canoe). Then he went on talking about faith with the simplicity of a child."

#### BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW—In the September number of this Review, the Earl of Donoughmore makes a very feeble attempt to defend what he correctly conjectured would be the course of the House of Lords in regard to Home Rule. The arguments he advances are flimsy

and shallow; in his despair to find one reason to justify the action of the Lords, he flounders upon those very arguments which are the most cogent against its very existence. Any member of that antiquated portion of the British Legislature, before calling upon the shades of the Reform Bill, Irish Disestablishment, and every other measure of progress that has been passed during the present century, to appear and hold forth eloquently in defence of that august body, should remember that he is treading upon a mine that is liable to explode at any moment and scatter his pet to the four corners of the earth. No words of ours could give such a vivid picture of the political situation as the eloquent words of England's greatest statesman, addressed to the Midlothian Committee at Edinburgh. "For my part" said Mr. Gladstone "I find this retrospect sufficiently encouraging. If the nation is determined it will not be baffled by a phalanx of 500 Peers. We have the will of the country to execute, and cannot submit to the House of Lords: although they bear high-sounding titles and sit in a gilded chamber. The next session will not pass, without your seeing this subject again appearing above the waves, where it has for the moment appeared to founder. The nation has given us the authority and propelled us on our course, and it is our duty and our hope and belief that we shall find, with the help of the Almighty, means to reach the goal."

But now we turn to an article in the "N. A. Review" of real genuine merit entitled "Christian Faith and Scientific Freedom." Its author, Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C. deserves unbounded praise for the masterly manner in which he demolishes the superficial arguments adduced to prove that the facts of science and the truths of religion are incompatible. He draws a salutary distinction, between intellectual freedom and intellectual license and shows that the most abject slaves to dogma and theory, are the disciples of the evolutionary and atheistical schools of thought. His conclusion is self-evident, for an atheist begins to study the sciences with a prejudiced mind, his sole object is to prove that religion is opposed to science, consequently all his efforts are directed to establish a precon-

ceived conclusion: a Christian on the contrary, studies nature as an open book in which, is indelibly written a faithful account of the origin of the world. We should always bear in mind the eloquent words addressed to the French Academy, by the learned Pasteur, upon his reception into that famous institution "If we were deprived of these conceptions,"—the truths of faith,—“the sciences would lose that grandeur which they draw from their secret relations with the infinite verities,” En passant, he shows that the popular impression that the Catholic Church is opposed to scientific freedom is a mere phantasm of prejudiced minds, by quoting the stubborn fact that the most illustrious scientists have ever been and are good, pious, practical Catholics. It is to be hoped that more of our learned professors and scientists, will follow in the foot steps of Rev. Father Zahm and wield the pen in defence of the mother-church and brush away the last cobwebs that obscure the refulgent light of never-changing Catholic truth.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASTRONOMICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF TORONTO FOR 1892—Since the foundation of this society a few years ago it has steadily grown in numbers and importance. The society has undoubtedly done much to advance the study of Astronomy in Canada, which is sadly neglected. Our Canadian universities have almost entirely overlooked this interesting branch of science; yet, we think that this is the result of the lack of the funds necessary to procure a fully equipped observatory, and is not due to indifference of our college authorities. The report contains several papers that will amply repay a careful perusal. Those most deserving of mention are:—"A plea for the retention of the Terms "Atom" and "Molecule" and an essay on "Energy." In addition to this, the report contains many facts, which makes it very useful as a book of reference for students. We cannot agree however, with the suggestion of two of the members, that the elements of astronomy should be taught in high schools. We know from experience that the curriculum of our high schools is already overcrowded, and as a consequence the quality of some of the work accom-

plished in them is very inferior. The student of these schools has often only a mere smattering of certain branches taught and enters the university, his brain "crammed" with a few hazy ideas upon the various sciences; in reality, his sole scientific knowledge is almost a non-entity. We must also deplore the statement made by a member of Toronto University, who said that the study of astronomy was almost entirely neglected in that institution. In this respect, at least, the Provincial University might follow in the foot-steps of Ottawa University which, obliges even its pass-men to combine theory with practical work in this branch.

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### EXCHANGES.

In the October number of the *Harvard Advocate*, the table of contents is made up of a number of short stories, and a few editorials, nothing else. The editorials are fairly well written, but in the stories there is a decided lack of elegance and good taste.

The *Colby Echo*, contains the following in an editorial. "There may have been a time in the distant past, when the 'hazing' process was an essential factor in college training, but it is several years since most reputable colleges have decided that it is both childish and needless. Class spirit will not die out by any means, it will simply find more enlightened means of manifesting itself." It would seem that the day is already dawning when common sense and not fevered imagination will be the criterion of conduct in the student world.

"Last year the United States spent \$155,000,000 for education, while Great Britain spent \$35,000,000, and France only \$25,000,000." Professor Turner of Edinburgh, receives \$20,000, salary, which is the largest remuneration of any college professor in the world." Clipped from the *Dartmouth*.

This year, Johns Hopkins for the first time in its history conferred the degree of Ph. D., upon a woman. *Ex.*

The *Coup D'Etat*, is a neat, spicy journal. "The Organization and Control of College Athletics," an article by Prof. T. R. Bacon, cannot fail to be of interest to students in general. Prof. Bacon declares that the first and essential condition of successful college athletics, is that the students themselves as a body should prefer to be defeated gentlemen, rather than victorious blackguards.

The *Sequoia*, quotes the following from the opening address delivered by the dean of the University of Minnesota Law School: "So I would say that our ideal lawyer is, 1st—a man of moral vision and resolution; 2nd—profoundly learned in the law; 3rd—an expert in applying the law to the facts. And were I to add that which would seem to round out the ideal, I would add, as a kind of all comprehensive qualification, that to be an ideal lawyer one must be a perfect gentleman, polite, candid, considerate of the views and feeling of others, and always ready to extend the hand of helpfulness to the needy."

The editors of the *St. John's University Record*, seem to be lofty-minded wise-heads whose sole object in life is to communicate maxims and rules of conduct to the rest of mankind. Readers of the Record must feel the lack of variety by which its articles and editorials are characterized.

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### SPORTING NOTES.

#### QUEEN'S VS. OTTAWA UNIVERSITY AT OTTAWA.

On Saturday, October 7th, the wearers of the "Yellow and Black" met their old-time football opponents, the boys in "Garnet and Gray," in the first championship match of the Ontario series. All morning the weather had been cloudy and threatening, with the prospects of a heavy shower, but fortunately Jupiter Pluvius, who himself was a great sport in his day, took pity on the footballers and kept back the restless rain. The only disadvantage was a heavy wind, blowing straight down field, and whenever the



ball was kicked, old Molus took his share in the sport.

The Queen's men, came to Ottawa fully confident that they would administer a crushing defeat to the home team, but as the result shows they did not measure well the foe. For the speed, judgment, and combined play of the Varsity boys more than counter-balanced Queen's advantage in weight and strength. In the first half, when Ottawa had the wind, they played a very open game, and used their backs to great advantage. From the start Varsity rushed the ball into Queen's territory, and secured rouge after rouge varied at times by a try. The interest on the grand stand was becoming thoroughly aroused; and when Gleeson, hard pressed on all sides by Queen's wings, dropped a goal from near the fifty yard line, the excitement and enthusiasm knew no bounds. The knowing ones saw that their favorites were playing with their old time dash and spirit, and Varsity stock went up a hundred per cent. Before the call of time the score stood 22-1 in favor of Ottawa University. In the second half, Queen's did not take full advantage of the strong wind, and the college backs displayed great judgment in running instead of punting. In this way Queen's score was kept down to thirteen points. There was only one thing wanting now to assure the spectators that "the boys" were really up to their old game. And it came at last. For about five minutes before the end Varsity pulled together, made a grand dash, rushed the ball up to Queen's goal-line, and added another rouge just before time was called. The game ended with Ottawa University 23, Queen's 13. For Queen's, Curtis as half-back and Fox, at quarter played with judgment and dash; for Varsity, Gleeson, Dandurand, Guillet, and McCready did the most effective work.

The referee Mr. Ballantyne, and the umpire Mr. Ferguson, both of Toronto, gave satisfaction to both sides. The teams were:

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.		QUEENS.
Belanger,	Backs.	Wilson.
Dulin,	} Half-Backs.	McRae.
Gleeson,		Curtis.
Troy.		Farrell.
Dandurand,	Quarters.	Fox.

McCready,	} Scrimmage.	Baker.
Guillet,		Laird.
Clancy,		Kennedy.
Lee,		Horsey.
McDougal,		Rayside.
Vincent,	} Wings.	Moffatt.
Leveque,		Ross.
McDonald,		Scott.
Prudhomme,		Johnson.
Foley,		Farrell.

#### QUEEN'S VS OTTAWA UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON.

A wild hurricane off Lake Ontario, with a barbed-wire fence to stop its fury, a crowd of excited spectators rushing on the field at every point, a pleasant undulating meadowland plowed along the sides to mark the line, were the chief features presented by Queen's University "Lawn," on Saturday October 14th. At exactly ten minutes to three, the footballers from Ottawa stepped off the train at Kingston, and proceeded to the grounds. The "boys" were at first chilled by the piercing breeze which every moment increased in violence; but before long Queen's made it hot for them. The Kingstons had been practicing hard since their defeat the week before, and were in fine condition. The scrimmagers, and half-backs especially, showed the good effects of their hard work; for throughout the game they played with dash and spirit. The Varsity team was weakened by the absence of Lee, who had been hurt in the previous match, and of Vincent who was obliged by a severe sprain to quit after ten minutes' play. Varsity had the wind for the first half, but strangely failed to pass the ball back to the halves, and Queen's did all in their power to keep it in the scrimmage. Whenever Guillet placed the ball down, the wind blew it through to the opposite quarter and he was unable to heel out. In the second half when Queen's had the wind, the same thing occurred, and Varsity held them down very well. Ottawa College lost the game in the beginning by failing to play an open game. Both teams played best against the wind; but as far as good football is concerned there was little of it, for the gale that was blowing prevented either side from playing an open game. In the second half Murphy was knocked

out, and was forced to leave the field. Dandurand was laid out three or four times, but played on. In neither match was there one Queen's man hurt; and under these circumstances it is strange that two Ottawa College men were ruled off by referee Watson, for rough play. We must not wonder at it, for the reason that most of his decisions were understood by himself alone.

The Queen's team was the same as played here the previous Saturday; for Varsity, Murphy played at half in Dulin's place, and Dulin took Lee's position on the wing. Bonner replaced Vincent when the latter was obliged to go off.

In the first half Queen's scored 9, Ottawa College 3, and at the finish the record was Queen's 24, College 3.

The total for both games was 37 to 26 in favor of Queen's; thus leaving them winners of the tie by a majority of eleven points.

#### JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

What is the matter with the members of the Junior Athletic Association? In former years the month of October saw the various games in full swing, and everything moving along "as merry as a marriage bell." But alas! October 1893 must be considered an exception to the rule. Who is to blame for this state of affairs? What is the cause of this melancholy that seems to have settled upon the Juniors? The football teams which were wont to put up so many, and such exciting games have not been organized this year. Why this is so, the Junior editor is at a loss to tell. We have had to dispense with the services of the assistant Junior editor, and are thinking seriously of tendering our resignation ourselves. We give the officers of the J. A. A. another chance. If they do not supply us with material on which to exercise our literary abilities without drawing too extensively upon our already over-taxed imagination, the Junior department shall soon be reckoned among the relics of the past.

The first base-ball team of the Juniors, played during the past month, several very interesting games with the Senior Third

team. This team has had a very successful season, for which a great deal of credit is due to Messrs Leclerc, Hayes and Glas-macher, who faithfully attended all the practices.

The manager of last year's Harmony Club having secured a position with the Canadian Pacific Sleeping Car Co., has decided to sever his connection with that organization. As his duties do not commence until the beginning of the next fly season, a petition will in the meantime be presented by the Juniors, asking him to reconsider his decision.

The base-ball season is about over, and Telfer did not reach the goal of his ambition. However, a good winter's training on the horizontal bar, will doubtless fit him for a position on next spring's first team.

Herr Phaneuf after building up a grand constitution, and a magnificent physique, has been promoted to the "big yard."

On Saturday Oct. 7th, a scratch football team, under the management of Doran and Fatty met and defeated a city team by a score of 26 to 0.

Bisaillon the elder, frequently electrifies the members of the Second form with his thorough acquaintance with some "of the most famous men of ancient-times."

Tommy Costello and Jack Dempsey are arranging for a "meeting," which will take place in the near future.

Eddie Leonard is superior to all the kickers in the "small yard," "but" Angers.

Stick to him Tim, or you will lose the situation.

The Junior hand-ball alley for sale or to let, apply to P. Turcotte.

The following held the first places in their classes for the month of September:—

First Grade	}	1. A. Aumond.
		2. J. Kane.
		3. Tetu.

Second Grade	{	1. V. Lemay.
		2. W. Doran.
		3. J. Gleeson.
Third Grade B	{	1. T. Bradley.
		2. W. Slattery.
		3. H. Clarke.
Third Grade A	{	1. J. Demsey.
		2. E. O'Connor.
		3. J. Stuber.
Fourth Grade	{	1. D. Kearns.
		2. E. Donegan.
		3. J. Mortelle.

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*PRIORUM, TEMPORUM, FLORES.*

Dr. Chabot, of the class of '89 and a graduate of McGill Medical College, has succeeded the late Dr. O'Brien as attending physician to the University.

Mr. Patrick Spellman, a former student of our commercial course, is at present studying medicine.

Mr. Chas. Gibbney, formerly of the class of '92, we are happy to learn, is pursuing a course of Theology in the Grand Seminary of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Lynch, who attended the University in the early seventies, and who has been, for years, most successful in the Medical profession at Almonte, Ont., is about to move to Ottawa. We feel satisfied he will soon be numbered among the most prominent of his profession in the Capital.

In the recent examinations in law for the province of Ontario, we were proud to see the name of Mr. Richard Sims, ex '89 first on the list of those who succeeded. Congratulations Dick.

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*SUBRIDENDO.*

THE JESTER CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

One of the kings of Scanderoon,  
 A royal jester  
 Had in his train, a gross buffoon,  
 Who used to pester  
 The court with tricks inopportune,  
 Venting on the highest folks his  
 Scurvy pleasantries and hoaxes.

It needs some sense to play the fool,  
 Which wholesome rule  
 Occur'd not to our jackanapes,  
 Who consequently found his freaks  
 Lead to innumerable scrapes,  
 And quite as many kicks and tweaks,  
 Which only seem'd to make him faster  
 Try the patience of his master.

Some sin, at last, beyond all measure  
 Incurr'd the desperate displeasure  
 Of his serene and raging highness;  
 Whether he twitch'd his most revered  
 And sacred beard,  
 Or had intruded on the shyness  
 Of the seraglio, or let fly  
 An epigram at royalty,  
 None knows;—his sin was an occult one;  
 But records tell us that the Sultan,  
 Meaning to terrify the knave,  
 Exclaimed—" 'Tis time to stop that breath;  
 Thy doom is seal'd, presumptuous slave!  
 Thou stand'st condemned to certain death.  
 Silence, base rebel!—no replying!—  
 But such is my indulgence still  
 Out of my own free grace and will  
 I leave to thee the mode of dying."

"Thy royal will be done—'tis just"  
 Replied the wretch, and kiss'd the dust;  
 "Since my last moments to assuage,  
 Your majesty's humane decree  
 Has deign'd to leave the choice to me  
 I'll die, so please you, of old age!"  
 —HORACE SMITH.

◆

*ULULATUS.*

Gelugh! gelugh gelugha, fifteen cents.

All were pleased at the recent return of our old  
*harp* in excellent tune.

Notwithstanding all difficulties, "Biss" has been  
 appointed caretaker of the gym.

If any of Mac's friends were to see him at  
 present, they would naturally conclude all our  
 barbers were on strike.

The Petergannabuck minstrels have re-engaged  
 the west end of the yard, and will soon, assisted  
 by a young Syracusan, of wonderful vocal *powers*,  
 give the boys an evening's fun.

Always on time,—the hands of a clock.

A learned chemist of the second form, lately  
 analyzed some tea, and said he found it to consist  
 of H<sub>2</sub> O + H a Y.

The boy from France, had rather a *gay* time at  
 the exhibition.

Sandy says it did not cost him much to take Ida  
 to the fair.