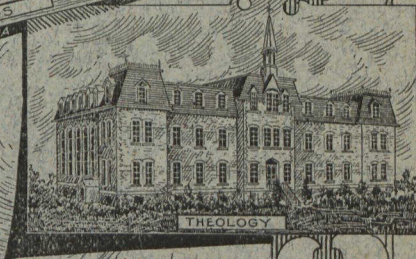
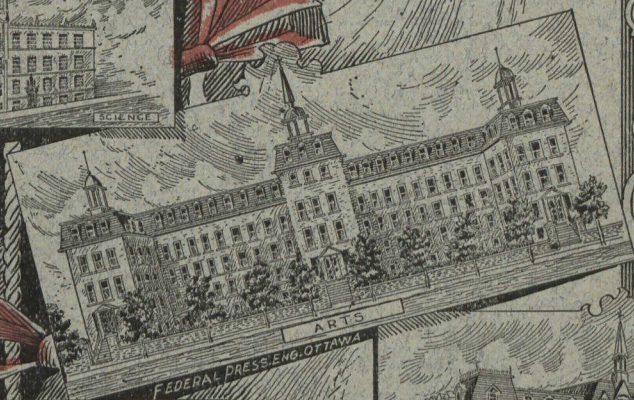




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Vol. VI

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS WORKS,

(A paper read before "The Newman Reading Circle," Ottawa.)

By A. J. MACGILLIVRAY.

AMONG the vast, accumulated variety of literary productions, Shakespeare's works continue to hold a place of pre-eminence. Each "heir of his invention" as it appeared from the mighty seat of his creative genius must have been regarded, almost without exception, as a revelation by his contemporaries. Beginning at the foot of the ladder of fame he rapidly climbed to its topmost round with a facility that continues to win the admiration of posterity. Within the space of twenty years he earned the title of the greatest of English poets. "The Muses," said Francis Meres, "would speak with Shakespeare's fine filled phrase, if they would speak English." The late Mr. John Fiske in an address on Milton said: "By common consent of educated mankind, three poets—Homer, Dante and Shakespeare—stand above all others."

William Shakespeare was only about twenty-one years when he left his native place in 1585 for London, although it is difficult, if not impossible to definitely fix the dates of most of the events in his career. While the date of his taking up his residence in London is given as 1585, the only certainty is that it could not be later than 1587. His first literary occupation in London was the revising and adapting of plays for the stage. There is a tradition indeed, that he was at the beginning of his career not averse to

earn a penny by holding the horses of gentlemen during their attendance at the theatre, but this is quite unauthorized and is probably to be accounted for by the tendency of the gaping crowd to invent exaggerations in connection with the lives of celebrated men. There is no doubt, however, that during his first few years in London he turned his time to good account in the employments which his talents found for him, while it has been said of a later period that "nothing is more characteristic of his genius than its incessant activity."

His career as a dramatist began in 1589-90, his earliest experiments including "Love's Labor Lost," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," the historical dramas of Henry VI, II and III parts, Richard II, Richard III, and the romantic tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet."

His first poem "Venus and Adonis" which appeared in 1593, and to which he refers himself as "the first heir of his invention," marks decisively the commencement of his career as a poet. The deaths of Thomas Greene and Marlowe, the two leading dramatists of the time, removed then the only rivals with whom he had to contend. During the five years succeeding the publication of "Venus and Adonis" in 1593, he is said to have produced on an average two dramas a year. As to the dates of the appearance of many of these there is no certainty. As an actor and writer of plays he was connected with the new play house, the Globe theatre and Black Friars' theatre, such connection beginning in 1590.

Professor Baynes of St. Andrew's University, says: "Shakespeare's active dramatic career in London lasted about twenty years, and may be divided into three tolerably symmetrical periods. The first extends from the year 1587 to about 1593-94, the second from this date to the end of the century, and the third from 1600 to about 1608, soon after which time Shakespeare ceased to write regularly for the stage, was less in London and more and more in Stratford. Some modern critics add to these a fourth period including the few plays which from internal as well as external evidence must have been among the poet's latest productions. As the exact dates of these plays are unknown this period may be taken to extend from 1608 to 1612. The three dramas produced during these years are, however, hardly entitled to be ranked as a

separate period. They may rather be regarded as supplementary to the four series of dramas belonging to the third and greatest epoch of Shakespeare's productive power. To the first period belong Shakespeare's early tentative efforts in revising and partially re-writing plays produced by others that already had possession of the stage. These efforts are illustrated in the three parts of Henry VI, especially in the second and third parts, which bear decisive marks of Shakespeare's hand and were to a great extent re-cast and re-written by him. It is clear from the internal evidence thus supplied that Shakespeare was at first powerfully affected by "Marlowe's mighty line." This influence is so marked in the revised second and third parts of Henry VI as to induce some critics to believe that Marlowe must have had a hand in the revision. These passages are, however, sufficiently explained by the fact of Marlowe's influence during the first period of Shakespeare's career."

Professor Baynes further commenting on these distinct periods says: "Whatever question may be raised with regard to the superiority of some of the plays belonging to the first period of Shakespeare's dramatic career, there can be no question at all as to any of the pieces belonging to the second period, which extends to the end of the century. During these years Shakespeare works as a master, having complete command over the materials and resources of the most mature and flexible dramatic art. To this stage, says Mr. Swinburne, "belongs the special faculty of faultless, joyous, facile command of each faculty required of the presiding genius for service or for sport. It is in the middle period of his work that the language of Shakespeare is most limpid in its fullness, the style most pure, the thought most transparent through the close and luminous raiment of perfect expression." This period includes the magnificent series of historical plays, Richard II, the two parts of Henry IV and Henry V, and a double series of brilliant comedies. The *Midsummer Night's Dream*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, and the *Merchant of Venice*, were produced before 1598, and during the next three years there appeared a still more complete and characteristic group including "*Much Ado About Nothing*," "*As You Like It*," and "*Twelfth Night*."

"In the third period of Shakespeare's dramatic career years

had evidently brought enlarged vision, wider thoughts, and deeper experiences. While the old mastery of arts remains, the works belonging to this period seem to bear traces of more intense moral struggles, larger and less joyous views of human life, more troubled, complex and profound conceptions and emotions. Comparatively few marks of the lightness and animation of the earlier works remain, but at the same time the dramas of this period display an unrivalled power of piercing the deepest mysteries and sounding the most tremendous and perplexing problems of human life and human destiny. To this period belong the four great tragedies—*Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *Lear*; the three Roman plays, *Coriolanus*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Anthony and Cleopatra*, the two singular plays whose scene and personages are Greek but whose action and meaning are wider and deeper than either Greek or Roman life, *Troilus and Cressida* and *Timon of Athens*, and one comedy—*Measure for Measure*—which is almost tragic in the depth and intensity of its characteristics and incidents. The four great tragedies represent the highest reach of Shakespeare's dramatic power, and they sufficiently illustrate the range and complexity of the deeper problems that now occupied his mind. *Timon* and *Measure for Measure*, however, exemplify the same tendency to brood with meditative intensity over the wrongs and miseries that afflict humanity. These works sufficiently prove that during this period Shakespeare gained a disturbing insight into the deeper evils of the world, arising from the darker passions such as treachery and revenge. But it is also clear that with the larger vision of a noble, well poised nature he at the same time gained a fuller perception of the deeper springs of goodness in human nature, of the great virtues of invincible fidelity and unwearied love, and he evidently received not only consolation and calm but new stimulus and power from the fuller realization of these virtues."

However well founded in the main these views of Professor Bayne may be, the critical reader will hesitate to agree with his assertion, speaking of the third period, that "the dramas of this period display an unrivalled power of piercing the deepest mysteries and sounding the most tremendous and perplexing problems of human destiny."

(Continued next month).

Everyman and the Old Moralities.

DESPITE the calumnies and reproaches that cling to the "Dark Ages," as a result of the "Protestant Reformation," we have lately had an opportunity of seeing, in the revival of "Everyman," the spell exercised even at this epoch, by the pure and simple conceptions of the Middle Ages. "One might have thought that an old morality play, a mere personification, devoid even of the spectacular interest of the ordinary 'mystery,' would have been the last thing to arouse enthusiasm among the jaded playgoers of the twentieth century;" yet the crowded assemblies of the highest classes which attended its production in London and New York, leave no room for doubt as to its success.*

"Everyman" is one of the old "Morality Plays," so common both in England and on the continent throughout the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. These moralities appear to be a development either of the "Miracle" or the "Mystery" plays, probably of both; for the difference between the two is not very strictly defined. Miracle-plays in the strict sense of the term, were dramatic representations of some of the miracles wrought by saints; mysteries, of incidents, from the New Testament and elsewhere, bearing upon the fundamental principles of Catholicity. Minto thinks that the morality play may be looked upon as a cross between Abstraction and the Miracle and Mystery plays.

While the majority of the moralities were of a Catholic nature, all were not so. In Hawkins' "Origin of the English Drama," we find placed immediately after the Catholic moralities, "Everyman," and "Hycke Scorne," a morality of the Reformation entitled "Lusty Juventus," the design of which is, as the author states, "To expose Popery and promote the Reformation."

* A performance of the Morality was given in Ottawa for the students. In Toronto the play was presented in Massey Hall to obviate the objections of many parents and clergymen against the theatres.

Of the old moralities, "Everyman" is probably the best and most finished. There is some dispute as to whether the Dutch or English version of it is the original. The consensus of opinion, however, inclines to the former belief. It is now generally conceded that the play was written in the fifteenth century by Peter Corlandus, a Carthusian monk of Diest. According to an old legend this Peter Corlandus, while in the monastery at Diest was a very popular confessor, and crowds of the townsfolk were wont to come to him for sacramental absolution. One day while hearing confessions and watching the long line of people passing in and out, he thought how much this resembled Almighty God looking down upon the wicked world, and watching the crowds of sinners passing to and fro. From this, "Everyman" was conceived.

The play was first printed, in England, by Pynson before 1531, and twice by Skot before 1537; reprinted in Hawkins' English Drama, i, 27, in 1773. To it is prefixed the following advertisement: "Here begynneth a Treatyse how the hye Fader of Heaven sendeth dethe to somon every creature to come and gyve a counte of theyr lyves in this worlde, and is in maner of a moralle playe."

Although the most austere of dramas, "Everyman" has nevertheless about it that deep, undefinable solemnity of movement which has always connected itself with our Catholic notions of death, from the middle ages down to the present day. In our English morality, after a brief prologue spoken by a Messenger, the action opens with a scene in heaven, where God, looking down upon the sinful earth, perceives how *Everyman* 'Lyveth after his own pleasure,' as if ignoring the utter uncertainty of human life. He therefore summons him, through death, His 'mighty messenger,' to undertake that pilgrimage, from which there is no escape, and to present the dread reckoning without delay. Everyman at first pleads with, and then tries to bribe the messenger away; but Death 'sets no store by riches' and pleas and bribes are alike in vain.

Finding that escape from the journey is hopeless, and fearing to undertake it alone, he appeals to his old friend Fellowship. Fellowship is quite at his service for a dinner or a murder or any thing of that description, but he is not prepared to undertake a

journey to eternity. After making similarly futile appeals to two other friends, Cosin and Kynoede, Everyman bethinks him of another Friend, Goodes, whom he has loved all his life. Goodes declares his power and willingness to assist him in all his worldly difficulties; but this matter, unfortunately, is not one the world can settle. At last, in dire despair, he thinks of Good Deedes and turns to her for assistance. Good Deedes answers that she is so weak that she can barely rise from the ground, where she lies cold and bound in Everyman's sins. Yet not only will she respond to his entreaty, but she will bring with her, Knowledge, her sister, to help him in making that 'dredful rekenyge.' Knowledge declares her willingness to stand by Everyman at the judgment seat, and meanwhile by her advice he addresses himself to Confession, who bestows on him a precious jewel, "Called Penance, voider of adversyte." In his final moments he is deserted by his companions: Beauty, Strength, Discretion, and the Five Wits. Knowledge and Good Deedes remain; but Good Deedes alone can accompany him before his Maker.

If "Everyman" demonstrates anything, it is the immutability of Catholic Doctrines throughout the ages. How often have we Catholics of to-day come away from Confession comforted by the same words as the old Carthusian wrote centuries ago; the same which comforted Everyman in his sorrow.

"I know your sorrow well, Everyman,
Because with Knowledge ye come to me.
I will you comfort as well as I can
And a precious jewel I will give thee,
Called penance, voider of adversyte:
Therewith shall your body chastened be."

Again we behold the simple, tender devotion of the medieval Catholics for our Blessed Lady, as Everyman, in his dire need, invokes her aid:

"O Mary pray to the Maker of all things,
Me for to help at my ending,
And save me from the power of my enemy,
For death assaileth me strongly.
And Lady, that I may by means of thy prayer,
Of thy son's glory to be partaker,
By the meane of His passion I it crave,
I beseech thee help my soul to save."

In sorrow and distress their first refuge was the Mother of God.

There is little attempt at humor in "Everyman" though occasionally, as in the speech of Fellowship :

Everyman, I will not with thee go,
For an ache have I, in my big toe.

We have a touch of the ridiculous. The whole atmosphere of the play is one of deep solemnity. Its chief object is to teach us as Caxton phrased it, the "Art and Craft to knowe welle to dye." This was considered by medieval Catholics as one of the most important things to learn, and a considerable portion of their literature was devoted to this theme. What a lesson these simple Catholics teach us of the present day, we, who are so studious in avoiding all mention of this uncomfortable topic.

Great Britain and Quebec.

I.

FRENCH CANADA'S DEBT TO GREAT BRITAIN.



VERY extended debate might take place on this subject, and, while there are various opinions on the question, each of which has certain foundations, I will endeavor to show that French Canada really owes a debt to Great Britain, and a large one.

England obtained possession of Canada in 1763, and even by that act of conquest they indirectly bestowed a benefit on its French inhabitants by withdrawing them from the disturbances of the Revolution in France, which took place shortly afterwards. The English gave the French complete religious liberty, which was no more than just, but which may be looked upon as a special favor, as it was not enjoyed by the Catholics in England for many years after. From the first establishment of a regular government, England refused to look upon her new subjects as a conquered people, but gave them greater freedom than they had enjoyed under the old régime. Nothing was taken away from

them ; their religion, their language, their civil code of laws, were not interfered with. The principal difference between the new and the old government was that the Governor and his council were English instead of French, but this was absolutely necessary, in order that the colony might not be wholly independent.

As a result of this fair treatment on the part of the English conquerors, the French Canadians are now prosperous and contented ; their opportunities for education and advancement are as great as those of their English neighbors ; they are a power in the country, and by their ballots they are in a position to obtain the most perfect measure of justice.

Of course, people of one nationality could not rule people of another perfectly, so that the French have many evils to complain of. But we must remember that some of these were inevitable, and that the British Government, in various Acts of Parliament, did its best to be just to the French Canadians. For example, when the French Canadians in 1837 were driven into rebellion, the rebellion was crushed, but instead of punishing the participants, England sent out Lord Durham to investigate the causes of the trouble. That statesman saw that there were real evils, and in his report he set forth the defect and its remedy, and shortly afterwards a better form of government was introduced. The loyalty of the French subjects of Great Britain is the natural result of such a course of treatment.

Compare the lot of the French Canadians with the usual fate of a conquered people. The Acadians were deported for no crime whatsoever ; the French Canadians rebelled and were not punished. Compare it with Austrian Poland, conquered at about the same time ; or even with Alsace-Lorraine, which changed hands only a few years ago. In what instance besides that of French Canada do you find the conquered people allowed their own language and laws ?

II.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEBT TO QUEBEC.

However, in the consideration of this question, we must look at the other side and see what French Canada has done in return for the benefits bestowed on her by England. These services

rendered to England and Canada by French Canadians are great and numerous, and we will only enumerate a few,

In the first place, we must remember the large part played by the French element in promoting the prosperity of the whole country. French Canadians have always been among the first to penetrate into new territory, and open it up to civilization. The marvellous increase in population in the Province of Quebec caused many of its inhabitants to depart in search of new fields, and, while a large number went to the manufacturing towns of New England, many others sought out new homes within the bounds of Canada itself. The benefit of this pioneer work in a country like Canada can hardly be over-estimated.

Moreover, we find that they have developed, in their own schools and colleges, many men who will always remain prominent in Canadian history as great ecclesiastics, statesmen and professional men. French Canada produced the men who were leaders in the struggle for the rights of the people, against the injustice of irresponsible government; and these men will always be remembered with genuine gratitude by every true Canadian. By the part taken by them in obtaining a good method of responsible government French Canadians have rendered invaluable services to Canada, and thus indirectly to Great Britain.

In assisting to defend this country in time of invasion the French have never been backward. At the time of the American Revolution they remained steadfast in their loyalty to England, when an army was sent up by the Americans to compel the French Canadians to join them in their rebellion. In 1812-14, the French Canadian volunteers were conspicuous for their bravery on many well-contested fields. On all occasions when brave work was to be done in defence of Canada the French Canadian was found to be ready and willing.

And what shall we say of the French Canadian clergy? The debt due them by England is indeed great. In all the troubles of the colony it was the clergy that kept the people true to England. In 1837 especially, the clergy, seeing the hopelessness of a violent struggle, and appreciating the greater utility of constitutional methods, restrained the people as much as possible. Thus they saved England the trouble and expense of suppressing a general

revolt ; while at the same time they benefited their countrymen ; for, had England had any great difficulty, she would probably have adopted coercive measures, instead of reforming the government.

This is a short sketch of both sides of the question. Of course, it is impossible to prove conclusively on which side the balance of the debt rests, because each person has his own opinion on this point ; but we can at once see, from the very loyalty of the French Canadian element, how wise England was in adopting the course she did.

V. M., '04.

LOGIC.

PHILOSOPHY, the rational science of things in the light of their ultimate principles (causes, reasons), is divided into Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy. In this essay it is not our intention to treat Philosophy as such, nor to show its utility and necessity, nor to expand and explain each term of the definition, nor to treat of its many divisions and criticize them ; but we shall endeavor to treat in a clear manner of the first division, Logic, and show the ground covered during the study and labor of a few weeks in the "Mother of Sciences."

We will begin by defining Logic. But definitions are of two kinds—the etymological (*nominalis*) and the definition proper of the object (*realis*). In order to be concise and complete both must be given.

The word Logic is derived from the Greek *logos*, which has the double signification of word and thought. This definition shows precisely the province or subject matter of Logic—word and thought. It deals primarily with ideas and secondly with the expression of those ideas.

Having seen the etymological meaning of Logic and of what it treats we may form a fairly good judgment of what its *definitio realis* is. Logic is the art or science of thinking or reasoning correctly.

Art *or* Science—that little word *or* shows that there exists some difference between an art and science. Let us investigate and make clear this distinction (for a distinction there is), and at the same time prove that Logic embraces both the one and the other.

St. Thomas defines art as the "*recta ratio factabilium*"; or in plain English, art is the result of rational rules about the making or doing of a thing.

Science is the knowledge of a thing deduced from certain principles and connected in a systematic order.

An art is learned chiefly by practice and a science by study. A man, therefore, might study painting all his life, yet never acquire the art of painting. An art requires practice, combined with ability and taste. In the case of science, however, it is different. A man might be proficient as a mathematician or a doctor of medicine without any practice at all. Science treats of what already exists or may be known merely, whereas art directs the artist by rational rules to materialize that which before was purely ideal or mentally conceived.

The rules of science are as immutable as the dogmas of the Catholic Church; while those of art are continually varying as experience shows the old ones to have survived their usefulness.

To apply all this to Logic: as a science Logic clearly defines what thoughts should be and how to think correctly. However, its office is not yet fulfilled; it does not stop here, but goes further and substitutes correct ideas for erroneous ones. Thus, Logic becomes an art, and this is why we say there is an art as well as a science of Logic.

Following our text, Zigliara, we divide Logic into natural and artificial. By natural Logic is meant a certain aptitude wherewith nature endows all rational beings to govern and correct their thought. This aptitude is born in us and we cannot run counter to it without going against our reason. But as nature is made more perfect by art so is natural Logic made more perfect by scientific or artificial Logic, which is nothing more than a systematized set of rules laid down to guard us against errors and to make us think correctly if we have already erred.

Logic, no matter what may be said to the contrary, is necessary as a foundation for Philosophy. Many of the learned doctors of the Church, including the great St. Augustine, agree in saying it is indispensable to man. And why so?

1. To judge correctly. No man can think in a correct manner unless he think logically. No one is able to judge rightly unless the ideas are well shaped according to the rules laid down by Logic.

2. Logic is necessary in making demonstrations in which one truth is deduced from a preceding one. No one can come to a correct conclusion if the argument be not in conformity with the laws of Logic. There can be no doubt that the "art of thinking correctly" must be the groundwork, the foundation, upon which all our judgments and actions must be erected. Hence (we may judge of) the utility and necessity of Logic.

In many secular institutions Psychology is taken up first in preference to Logic. This, however, is a mistake. One might know all the phenomena of thought or learn from observation the facts of the intellect and yet not see the error in an argument, nor the false reasoning of an apparent sophism. To what advantage would it be to a man to be able to analyze the different operations of the human faculties, and form judgments about them, if he could not think correctly? Philosophy, as we have pointed out, is a *rational* science; therefore Logic teaches how to reason correctly. Thence its necessity.

The ultimate end of Logic is to teach us exactness in thought. It directs us in our search of truth. It does not serve to make us quick in argument, nor to add a few facts to our knowledge, but teaches us to think and to express our thoughts correctly. By thinking correctly the fallacies of an argument will become apparent as well as its weaknesses and false conclusions.

We have shown what Logic is; of what it treats; its divisions; and that it is both an art and a science. We have also endeavored to prove that its study is a necessity, and that it should be taken up as a foundation to Philosophy in preference to Psychology. Not much more remains to be said, save that we beg you philosophers, who may think it worth while to glance over these pages, to be gentle in your criticism. Remember it is

but the effort of a beginner. If you judge our attempt at philosophical essays as a piece of folly because of our extreme youth in the philosophical world, we ask you to call to mind the saying of Pitt that "youth is a crime of which we grow less guilty every day."

JOHN E. BURKE, '05.

Robert Burns.



SARCELY was Ramsay's pastoral drama "The Gentle Shepherd" known beyond the shores of Scotland, when there were published a few short poems which portended the coming of great literary genius. This was no other than Robert Burns, the son of a very poor, Presbyterian farmer. His education was only such as an intelligent father and a Scottish country school could give him. Thereafter, he took up the drudgery of a farm laborer, but, during his leisure hours he studiously pored over the works of Shakespeare, the Spectator of Addison and the poems of Pope. The impression made by these writings upon his mind was profound, and, his own irrepressible genius awakening, he used, it is said, to recite to his brother short poetic compositions of his own. Misfortunes coming in close succession and involving his father and himself in financial ruin, it is wonderful that the farmer boy could at all fit himself for his future fame.

Passing over the sorrows and alterations of a chequered life, we shall content ourselves with a brief glance at works in which the poet stands revealed with his good and evil qualities.

The poems which Burns gave Scotland form a collection of which his country may justly feel proud. He not only wrote of his native land in immortal creations of his own, but gathered "in one big heap," as it were, the songs, ballads and poems of the ancient Scottish bards, improving them as he thought proper. Thus he preserved for future generations a splendid literature while he strengthened one of the ties that bind together so closely the sons of old Scotia at home and abroad, and in return he received in the hearts of his countrymen a place high above other poets.

Indeed, love of Scotland is a conspicuous quality in the poetry of Burns. This noble sentiment finds expression at all moments and nearly in every possible form. We may judge of it from the following passage in "The Cotters Saturday Night" :—

" O Scotia ! my dear, my native soil !
For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent !
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content ! "

And in more stirring fashion thus :

" Scots wha hae, wi' Wallace bled,
Scots whom Bruce often led ;
Welcome to thy gory bed—
Or to victory ! "

Through love of country Burns employs the Lowland Scotch dialect as the vehicle of his thought, and thereby more completely gains the ear of the common people with whom he identifies himself and for whom chiefly he writes. None of the interests of the society in which he was born, in which he lived are foreign to him. He was that society's faithful and most perfect mouthpiece, interpreting and expressing exactly its aspirations, its traditions, its virtues and its vices. In simple, natural, glowing language he sings of individuals and of places which captivated his fancy as in " Flow gently Sweet Afton," and the " Banks of the Ettrick," all the while inculcating admirable lessons of attachment to country and strengthening those bonds of amity and relationship for which the Scotch were ever remarkable.

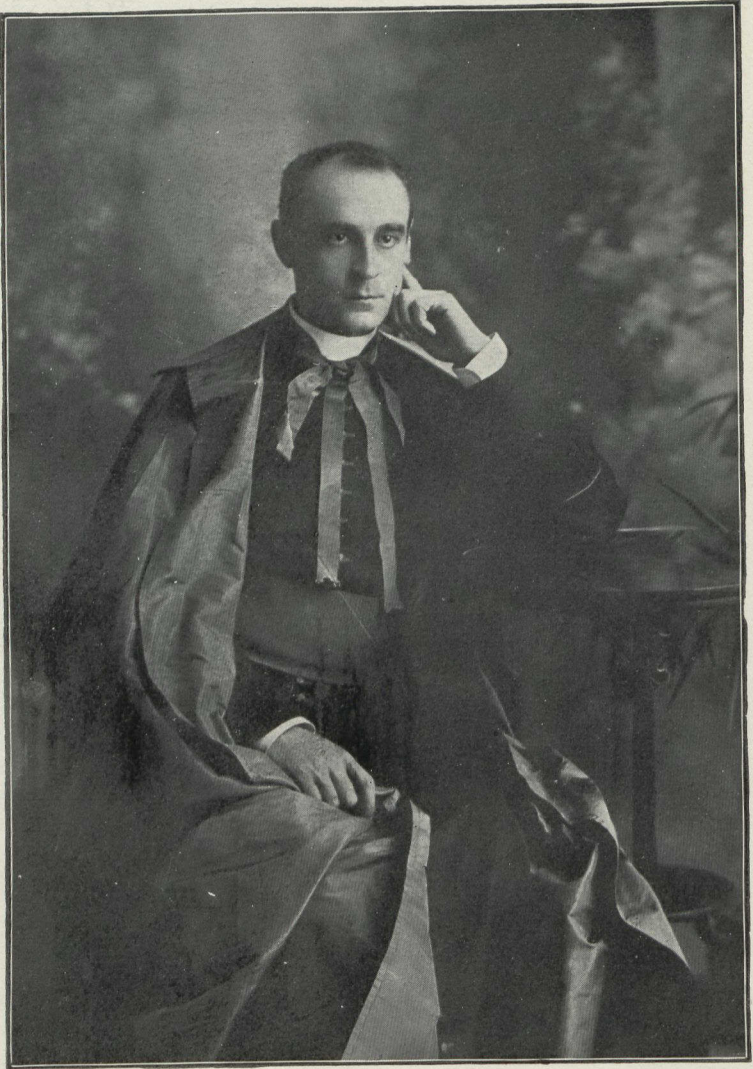
The poems of Burns, with the exception of a few belonging to his early manhood, contain many sound maxims of religion and morality. We cannot refuse to censure Burns for much that were better left unsaid. Still, in several poems we discover a strain of religious feeling, combined with obedience to Heaven, as in the Epistle to a Young Friend :—

" The great Creator to revere,
Must sure become the creature :
But still the preaching caat forbear,
And e'en the rigid feature :
Yet ne'er with wits profane to range,
Be complaisance extended ;
An' atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For Deity offended."

One of the moral effects of the poetry of Burns consists in teaching the people of the lowest classes that an upright, industrious manhood possesses a distinction surpassing that of title or of rank ; that happiness does not exist exclusively in the upper classes of society, but flourishes in the lower, as well. The poet ridicules the pretensions of men to honors and privileges above their station : even the clergy does not escape the shafts of his satire. It is a dispute between clerics that brings forth his "Twa Herds," by which he first gains public attention. Generous as Burns is in his esteem for native dignity and excellence, he cannot tolerate, however, the shallow ambition of those who disregard essential duties, the rights and claims of their equals in order to arrive at eminence and outward distinction. It was for them he designed the national song—"A man 's a man for a' that"

"A king may mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke and a' that ;
But an honest man 's aboon his micht,
Gude faith, he maunna fa' that."

It cannot be denied that the life, as well as the writings of Burns, exhibit many irregularities. But it is equally true that the censure attached to his name, if not slanderous in some instances, has been excessive to a degree. The lapses for which Burns has been condemned are to be attributed, not so much to malice as to lack of education, to a peculiar temperament, impulsive, headstrong, excessively irritable and genial by turns. With such a character he degenerates, as soon as, when death deprives him in his early manhood of his father's salutary guidance, he associates with low companions ; and later, when with his fame at its height he falls in with dissolute flatterers. Though a wretched victim of vice, he usually had the grace to be ashamed of his failings, even if he did so little to overcome them. Though prone to err into descriptive improprieties, the momentary excesses of a healthy and vigorous nature, he was seldom indignantly gross or wicked. "It may with safety be affirmed," observes a biographer, that there is positively nothing demoralizing or seductively impure in his writings—nothing that can for one moment be put in comparison with the deliberate and pernicious prurience of the modern sensation novel which finds its thousands of readers."



CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

Some critics rank Burns next to the writers of the epic and the drama and superior to all the other poets. In fact, the genius of the Scottish poet did not attempt the highest sort of poetry, the epic, the particular object of which is to represent the world of heroic action: rather it was lyrical, being at home in work of the second order. Tenderness and sweetness are its characteristics, and are to be seen at their best in his *Highland Mary*. This was his sweetheart; and every line of the effusion is vital with his love for her. He was, it seems, to have been married to the young woman, but her untimely death prevented the union. She was, however, treasured in his memory throughout his life.

Undoubtedly to Robert Burns belongs the glory of being the greatest poet that ever sprang from the ranks of the people, and that lived and died in an humble condition. Untrained though he was in the technique of the art, he sings the sentiments and manners he felt and saw in himself and in his peasant neighbors, in his and their common language. That he was prevented by adverse circumstances, by uncontrolled passions, and by an untimely death from realizing the promise held out by his work and his gifts is to be forever regretted. Though emphatically a spoiled genius, he has given to English literature some of its most precious jewels. His songs especially, have endeared him to the world and as is natural, mostly to his own land,

“ Since he, the sweetest bard is dead
That ever breathed the soothing strain.”

RODERICK J. MCDUGALL,
Third Form.

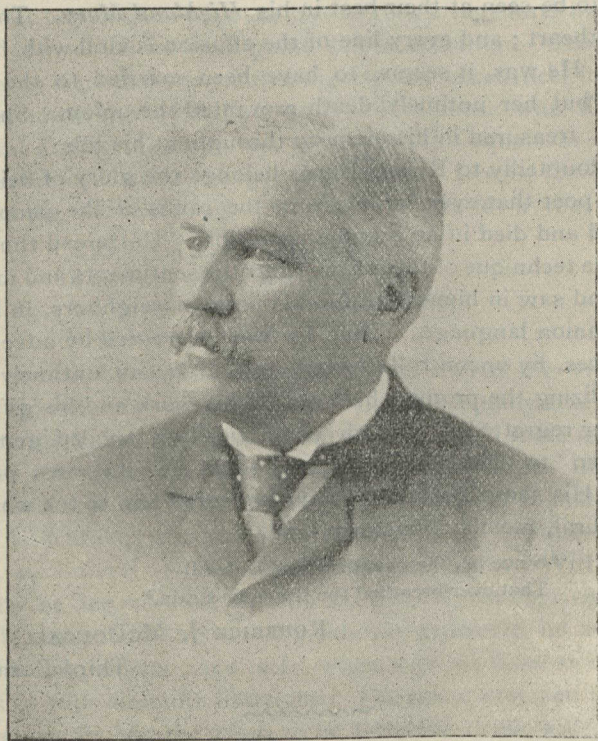
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### DAVID AND GOLIATH.

One word of well-directed wit—  
A pebble-jest, has often hit  
A boastful evil and prevailed  
When many a nobler weapon failed.

JOHN B. TABB.

Some critics took issue with the work of the poet, and the drama and suggest to all the other poets. In fact the genius of the Scottish poet did not attempt the highest sort of poetry, and the particular object of which he wrote was to show the world of poetic action; rather it was typical being at home, with the second order. Tenderly and sweetly are characteristic of his work.



Hon. Justice Girouard, D.C.L., LL.D.

## A Notable Book.

LAKE ST. LOUIS, OLD AND NEW, AND CAVELIER DE LA SALLE,  
Illustrated, 1893; SUPPLEMENT TO SAME, 1903, by the Hon.  
Désiré Girouard, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada,  
D.C.L., LL.D. Montreal: Poirier, Bessette & Co. \$10.

Mr. Justice Girouard, has done further, and still more valuable service to the cause of Canadian historical and topographical research by the issue of a supplement to his "Lake St. Louis and Cavelier de La Salle," originally published in 1893, which made so favorable an impression on press and public. The original work, as was noted at the time, dealt with subjects of professedly local interest, with Lake St. Louis and surrounding villages, with de La Salle, his voyages and discoveries. Yet the interest attaching to such matters was, certainly, far other than merely local, since Judge Girouard's researches provided new, and hitherto unexamined and unpublished materials for a history of French Canada in its "heroic period," the seventeenth century.

The public is also indebted to the learned author for his Supplement, which, as he says in his preface thereto, "will prove the last touch of a work embodying the research of years." There can, of course, from the very nature of the subject, be no absolute "last word" in such matters; but no serious worker in the field of archeological research can afford to be without Judge Girouard's monumental volumes, nor fail to be grateful to the author for thus supplying those who come after him with the facts, figures and conclusions—and even the illustrations—therein contained.

Among the points to which a reviewer may refer in more detail should be noted a discussion as to the actual date of La Salle's arrival in Canada. The question would seem to be finally decided—it is, at most, one of historical accuracy only, but it illustrates his Honor's methods—by an extract from the archives of the Society of Jesus, for which the author owns himself indebted to P. de Rochemonteix. (p. 308.) Those archives give the date of La Salle's quitting the Society—the College of La Flèche—as

March 28th, 1667. La Salle, therefore, did not, certainly, reach Canada till May or June, 1667, "and is mistaken when he says that he founded the village of Lachine in 1666." (*Ibid*).

As to the charges made against the Jesuits of engaging in the fur trade to their own advantage (pp. 403-406), Mr. Justice Girouard deals with them, as might have been expected, in a calm, dispassionate, and wholly judicial spirit, as becomes his office. He cites, as is just, the evidence offered by accusers and accused, by prosecution and defence, and sums up decidedly in favor of the latter. One of the most virulent accusers of the Society was La Motte Cadillac, who is described as being "extremely embittered against the Jesuits." Moreover, we learn, concerning this witness for the prosecution, on the evidence of La Potherie. (*Ibid*): "It is well known that he made a great deal . . . by a trade in brandy, for which the missionaries blamed him." Hence, doubtless, his virulence, his "unbridled" enmity against them. Jesuit opposition to the trade in brandy—to the selling of liquor to the Indians—aroused the wrath of those whose profits depended on such devil's work; Jesuit unwillingness to have French soldiers among their converts—knowing, as they did, the moral evils that must ensue—led to sweeping charges, on the part of Frontenac and others, of "undue interference in political affairs." Even the great and saintly Bishop Laval was not spared. He was "the tool of the Jesuits," because he stood by them in this phase of the age-long conflict between God and Cæsar as to the limits of the jurisdiction of each, and who has the right to define them. But it is well that we should have the carefully-weighed conclusion of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who, as he says, is a pupil of the Sulpicians, and has no personal acquaintance with the Jesuits. His decision—his opinion, as he modestly calls it—coincides with that arrived at by the Calvinist, Kalm, who travelled in Canada about the time of the Cession, namely, that "the Jesuits do not traffic either in pelts or in furs, leaving the care of such entirely to the merchants." (p. 414.) This may not, as Judge Girouard says, (p. 415) "close the discussion," but it will, certainly, aid not a little towards the attainment of that most desirable end.

There is much more that might be quoted at length, but we must content ourselves with a mere list, and a partial one at that,

of the subjects treated of, particularly in the supplement. Cavalier de La Salle comes first, his actions and career being, in the truest sense, of interest to all Canadians. Then come the ancient forts of the Island of Montreal, also of far more than merely local attraction; the disastrous expedition of the Marquis de Denonville (pp 325-345); disastrous, that is, in its consequences, since it "began with a crime" (p. 344) and "its result was an atrocious war of ten years' duration, the massacre of hundreds of soldiers and *habitants*, and the destruction of nearly all the parishes of the Island of Montreal and the environs." This, of course, is Canadian history. So, also, is the Massacre of Lachine, the outcome of M de Denonville's Indian policy—if such it may be called. Of more local interest, and not of less, are chapters on Agriculture in the Seventeenth Century, and on Trade at Lake St. Louis and Isle aux Tourtes. Nor do those on the Lachine Canal, on Isle Perrot, Isle Bizard, Chateauguay, and the Island of Montreal in 1731 deserve any but the most careful attention. Those which conclude the volume relate to the Protestant churches around Lake St. Louis, at Lachine, Dorval, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; the last, to Recent Changes. These are, from their nature, strictly of local interest.

Enough has, surely, been said to show the value and importance, both of the original work and of this most admirable Supplement, as the latest, fullest and weightiest contribution towards the study of Canadian history and topography. For, while dealing, *ex professo*, with a more or less limited area, Mr. Girouard's book affords materials for a history not only of French Canada, but of the *origines* of the Dominion as a whole.

Both book and supplement are furnished with a neat, complete, and wholly excellent index.

F. W. G.



## A Day in the Thousand Islands.

**T**HE famous Thousand Islands, situated in the St. Lawrence where the magnificent river issues from Lake Ontario, afford many pleasures to the multitudes who go thither in summer, attracted by the glorious scenery and health-giving climate.

As I live in the Thousand Islands, I had many opportunities, during the summer holidays, of visiting some of the islands and the bays, which teem so abundantly with all kinds of game. Many pleasant experiences have I gathered during my excursions through this archipelago. Among other things, I have been attended with very good luck in my essays at rod and gun.

One fine morning I was taken from my warm bed rather earlier than I was accustomed to. One of my friends, Mr. Butts, had come with an invitation to go out with him for a day's fishing. I readily accepted, to be sure. As the preparation was the work of a few moments, we had started by half-past six. We decided to make first for a good fishing place called Eels' Bay, intending, should we have poor luck there, to go on to Fiddler's Elbow, another favorite resort of bass and perch. Arriving at our first stopping place about eight, we found the finny tribe strangely shy. We dropped our trolling spoons, and started for Fiddler's Elbow. As it was necessary to go slowly we did not arrive until eleven o'clock. On arriving we took dinner at once, in order that we might afterwards have a long, uninterrupted troll. We treated ourselves to the small specimens we had caught on the way up, along with bread, butter, and hot tea: needless to say, we did justice to the simple spread. Those who have taken part in similar exhilarating outings will easily understand how keenly the meal was enjoyed. When this important matter was disposed of, we pushed off again, trailing the spoon in hopes for better fortune. We trolled around the island for about three hours, and in that time we had caught but two black bass. This was not encouraging, therefore we decided to turn around for home. I was about to put up the sail when my friend cried out :

"Wait! I just had a heavy strike."



I resumed my seat and rowed on slowly, quite willing to give the fish another chance. We had not to wait long. Mr. Butts felt another strike, and a vigorous pulling at the line. He knew he had the fish on the hock, but he did not know if he could get him into the boat. He carefully hauled till the fish was close alongside. We saw it was a pickerel of good size; we also saw it would test our patience if we were to succeed in landing him. We manœuvred him to the vicinity of the boat about seven or eight times within half an hour, yet not close enough to place the net underneath his body. The line was a strong one, strong enough to last till the quarry would be drowned, but to drown him would mean much reeling and unreeling. Time and again would the captured fish allow himself to be drawn towards the boat, only to start off again like a torpedo, as far as the line would allow. Gradually, however, the fish gave way to the skill of its captor, till finally, without any resistance, it allowed itself to be drawn into the boat. We stowed the booty away carefully under the seat and in triumph proceeded homeward. The distance to travel was about five miles. The weather was simply glorious. As we skirted isle after isle the scenes presented by those little dots, as it were, of rock and foliage and charming villas, separated by currents of silver glistening in the rays of the declining sun, filled us with delight. As the wind was fair and our sail large we soon drew up at our moorings. A number of friends and tourists were waiting to receive us, eager to learn the results of our day's outing. Our fish, we found, tipped the scales at fourteen pounds. This outing was followed by many others.

J. B. BAZINET,  
Second Form.



## The National Transcontinental Railway.



ON Thursday, July 30th, 1903, Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced a bill to the House of Commons for the construction of a railroad termed the National Transcontinental Railway. The bill provided that a commission of three be appointed to supervise the building of the said railroad. It also contained many other clauses which would be tedious to mention here. After a lengthy debate in which the following points among others were discussed, the bill was passed.

**Extension of the Railroad.**—This railroad is to extend from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, and every inch of it to be on Canadian soil. It is to start from Moncton, New Brunswick, and proceed westward by the shortest and best route to Quebec. The exact route from this point it is impossible to trace out, but it will most likely pass along the heights of Ontario to Winnipeg. Bearing a little northwest it will run to Edmonton, Alberta, there dividing into two parts; one passing through the Yellow Head Pass to the coast, and the other branching north through the Peace River Pass to Port Simpson.

**Advantages of this Railroad.**—It is a general feeling throughout Canada, and especially amongst those who take a leading part in the interests of our country, that this railroad will be a most beneficial enterprise. The Intercolonial Railroad, built some years ago, was more of a political scheme than anything else. Those who built it, who planned and those who conceived it, never contemplated for a moment that it would be used for transcontinental transportation; scarcely had it been built when it was seen that the long windings of the line would be an impediment to the future trade of Canada. Something else had to be devised that could serve the demand of Canada's growing trade, and, as a final result the Canadian Pacific Railroad was built connecting the different provinces. But Canada's trade still increases, and it is only in those late years of ours that we have found out the value of our Canadian North West. At the present time the exportation of

grain from Manitoba and the North West is enormous ; much of it for lack of transportation has to pass through American channels. To offset this we desire the shortest possible route across our country, and this we have not as yet. Already Minneapolis is grinding immense quantities of Manitoba wheat, which could just as well be ground at home along the great water routes to James' Bay, and the flour then sent to Europe by Quebec.

It is also established that the region between Quebec and Winnipeg is a fertile clay belt, rich in good land, rich in timber, provided with abundant water power, and with all those resources which go to support an agricultural and industrial community. In fact it is only within the last few months that an expert authority on the lumber trade stated that this section of the country would become the source of supply for the future wood, pulp and paper industry of the world. Another consideration is that all nations are at present competing for the future trade of China and Japan ; there is no other country so well situated to capture this trade as Canada. Such being the case, what is the conclusion to be drawn ? The conclusion is, that we must at once provide a railroad to tap these rich and fertile territories, and the same would also be a step towards the control of the trade with China and Japan.

From Winnipeg this railroad would give the Province of Manitoba its shortest and cheapest outlet to the sea. This saving in distance, the level character of the road, and the consequent easy gradient would, it is estimated, allow wheat to be hauled to the seaboard at seven cents per bushel less than the hauling now costs the farmer of Manitoba. This saving even on the present crop would more than pay the interest on the cost of the road.

Again in the event of hostilities with our neighbors to the south, which it is sincerely to be hoped may never occur, the present Canadian Pacific Railroad and all our telegraphic communication with the west could be broken in twenty places in a week, and would never be restored. The proposed line being from three hundred to five hundred miles from the frontier, protected by fleets at Quebec, Saguenay and Port Simpson would be impregnable, and for this reason should receive the support of the British Government.

Disadvantages of this Railroad.—At the present time it is estimated that we have a good road running from Winnipeg to Edmonton, and, if a second line is built, it will only be about thirty miles distant from the present one. Now, is it good policy to tax the people of this country for the purpose of building two parallel lines from Winnipeg to Edmonton? If built, what will the result be? Taxes will be raised, and many who are unable to meet the increase will be compelled to leave. Again, if this railroad is constructed from Quebec to Moncton, it will destroy the traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, which cost nearly \$43,000,000; and for what purpose? For the purpose of saving fifty or sixty miles in the carrying of grain from the North West Territories and Manitoba to Halifax and St. Johns. It is also estimated that the road from Quebec to Winnipeg, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, cannot be graded and constructed for less than \$42,000,000. Then add \$13,000,000 for the road from Quebec to Moncton, and about \$6,000,000 more for a bridge crossing the St. Lawrence at Quebec. With this entirely useless line from Winnipeg to Quebec we could furnish those facilities, five times over, that are necessary for the trade of our country. If this country to the north of us is developed, if minerals are found, if water-ways are utilized, or any other resources are turned to account let the country be opened up by colonization lines.

Another objection raised in connection with this railroad, was the route which it is going to cross. Fifty miles south of James' Bay there is a comparatively fertile country. Westward the width of this fertile tract increases, till in some places it is two hundred and fifty miles from the Hudson Bay. It is believed that grain can be grown here nearly as well as in Manitoba and the North West. But will this railway go near this fertile section? No; it must be built in that section north of the height of land, reaching to the plateau, which borders Hudson Bay, and which at that verge of the plateau drops to the extent of three or four hundred feet. Between that drop and the height of land, the land is totally unfit for any purpose known to civilization. It is land of low shrubs and utterly unfit for cultivation.

On the whole, considering the reasons for and against this line, I think it is the best that can be built from an Imperial as

well as a Canadian point of view. Of course we have many in Canada who believe that we should give due deliberation to this question before entering upon decisive measures, but this is not the time for deliberation, it is a time for action. We cannot wait, because in these days of wonderful development, time lost is doubly lost; we cannot wait, because the prairies of the North West, which for countless ages have been roamed over by the wild herds of the bison, or by the scarcely less wild tribes of the red man, are now invaded on all sides by the white race. Therefore, it is the duty of the Canadian Government to attend to the needs and requirements of this fast growing country—which can only be done by the construction of some such railroad.

J. FITZPATRICK, '06.

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"THE BELLS."

With apologies to Edgar Allan Poe and to the college bell, for the plagiarism on the former and the slanders on the latter.

Hear the loud toned college bell,
Iron bell!
How its noisy notes and hateful
Rising time foretell.
By its loud, incessant pealing,
Rest from weary eyelids stealing,
With vociferous and unrelenting tone;
And the sleepers worn and weary,
With their faces sad and dreary,
Yawn and groan

Hear the class bell loudly calling,
Awful call!
Hear its harsh tones rising, falling,
Down the hall.
By its dreadful, doleful throbbing,
Peace from every heart 'tis robbing,
Leaving naught but grief and sobbing
In them all.

J. J. FREELAND, '05.

University of Ottawa Review.

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J. E. BURKE, '05,
H. MACK, '05,
F. W. NAGLE, '06,

Business Managers: J. C. WALSH, '05; T. GORMLEY, '06.

No. III.

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Vol. VI

"TO RESTORE ALL THINGS IN CHRIST."

The profound reverence which attended the last days of Leo XIII merged into an equally deep love for his successor. The election of Cardinal Sarto to the vacant See of Peter elicited universal approval. Details bearing on the origin, career, and character of the new Pontiff were industriously gathered up by the press and as eagerly devoured by the public. Even the Papacy's worst enemies bore testimony to the lovable qualities of Pius X and seemed to feel that he would do always what was right. In something like this frame of mind the world awaited the first encyclical of His Holiness. And when it appeared, the impression at once prevailed that a master with undisputed authority was speaking. Every other voice for the moment was hushed. This encyclical was a revelation to those of us who had been tired to death with shallow

theories about reforms for intemperance, political corruption, oppression and a growing host of other evils. Are these after all any more than symptoms of a widespread deadlier disease in the body social. Pius X with a discerning eye so finds, and points out the evil at root of all our social troubles. This evil is—apostasy from God, than which nothing is more allied with ruin according to the word of the prophet! "For behold they that go far from Thee shall perish." This part of the encyclical is a terrible indictment of our present society, and the silence with which it has been received shows that there is no answer to it, that every word rings true. With well-informed Catholics, of course, there is no misconception possible regarding the prerogatives of the Papal authority. The Holy Father in fact, touches on them in passing. "Since, however, it has been pleasing to the Divine Will to raise our lowliness to such sublimity of power we take courage in Him who strengthens us, and, setting to work, relying on the power of God we proclaim that we have no other program in the Supreme Pontificate but that 'of restoring all things in Christ,' (Ephes. i, 10) so that 'Christ may be all in all' (Coloss. iii, 2)." To succeed in carrying out this program, the Holy Father tells us "we must use every means and exert all our energy to bring about the utter disappearance of that enormous and detestable wretchedness so characteristic of our time—the substitution of man for God; this done, it remains to restore to their ancient place of honor the most holy laws and counsels of the Gospel; to proclaim aloud the truths taught by the Church, and her teachings on the sanctity of marriage, on the education and discipline of youth, on the possession and use of property, the duties that men owe to those who rule the State, and lastly, to restore equilibrium between the different classes of society according to Christian precept and custom."

We would earnestly recommend students to read this important encyclical very carefully; ever in their studies the watchword should be: "To renew all things in Christ." They will be animated with this noble ambition to study how to co-operate most powerfully in this renovation so desirable. And they will have succeeded when, by their help, literature and science will have

united with religion in indissoluble partnership, and will have ranged their serried forces under the standard of Christ and of the Catholic Church.

OUR FIRST DUTY.

President Thwing of the Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, has recently been making a discovery. That this discovery may date back to Solomon and before, makes little difference to us if it be either partially or wholly new to us. The eminent President wins our undying gratitude by discovering that "the first principle of college life is the principle of doing one's duty. The first duty of the college man is to learn his lessons." By the way, is this not the old fashioned dogma that imposed its tyranny upon us during weary terms in the primary schools? And here as soon as our patronymics went down in the college register we imagined the unquestioned liberty we were to exercise in choosing the courses of study that pleased us, spicing study and class hours with newspaper and novel reading, with excursions, athletics, and with other patent time-consumers. Alas for such dreams! But Dr. Thwing is reminding us of another discovery of his: "The curriculum of every good college is the resultant of scores or of hundreds of years of reflection and trial. It represents methods, content, purposes, which many teachers through many experiments of success and of failure have learned are the best for training the mind or forming character. But for the student to receive worthy advantage from these forces he is obliged to relate himself to them by hard intellectual attention and application." Now we find that the Doctor's discoveries have been already made by others. He refers to Sir Leslie Stephen as stating of his Cambridge teachers that they were not given to enthusiasms, but preached common-sense, and common-sense said: "Stick to your triposes, grind at your mill, and don't set the universe in order till you have taken your bachelor's degree." There is not a loop-hole for escape. Our duty is plain. Even if the universe threatens to collapse, we will give all the attention required to take our diplomas. Stick to our lessons for they are our triposes. And it may be permitted to add here a discovery of

our own: it is as venerable and as luminous as the others. Prayer, the curriculum tells us, is a very good thing. We should give to prayer the attention the curriculum asks. We might then be somewhat better disposed to leave the universe alone and to stick to our grinding.

THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

The new Pope has at length chosen as his Secretary of State, Mgr. Merry del Val, Archbishop of Nicæa, President of the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, Secretary of the Conclave, and later pro-Secretary of State. Since it is the usage that the one who holds this position should be taken from the Sacred College, Pius X. in the Consistory held on November 9th, elevated Mgr. del Val to the dignity of Cardinal, though he has not yet attained his fortieth year.

It is unnecessary to say that it was Mgr. Merry del Val who was sent in 1898 on his first diplomatic mission to Canada. His stay in the Dominion was short, but the importance of his duties—to examine into the Manitoba School question,—his affability of manner, his activity, high attainments and diplomatic tact, made him widely known and most highly esteemed by the leading men of this country. While in Ottawa, he renewed acquaintance with several of his old schoolmates among the professors at the college, the Noble Ecclesiastics and the Oblate Scholastics attending the same lectures at the Gregorian University in Rome. All who had the privilege of meeting the youthful delegate were of course delighted to learn of his promotion to his present charge.

Cardinal Merry del Val comes eminently qualified for the difficult functions he is to exercise as Secretary of State to the Pope. He was born and reared in the atmosphere of diplomacy, and his own rapid advancement shows that he understands all its secrets. His father, Marquis Merry del Val, was for forty years attached to the Spanish Embassy at London, where his son was born. Later he was sent in the same capacity to Brussels and Vienna, and is at present ambassador at the Vatican in behalf of Spain. His son, now the Cardinal, by virtue of his residence with his father at these various posts and of his education at St.

Cuthbert's, Ushaw and at Rome, can speak English, Spanish, French, German and Italian. It is a knowledge that will be of great service to him. He is, besides, a hard worker, having the rare faculty of intense concentration of mind. He is, moreover, described as cautious and prudent almost to excess.

We may, everything considered, forecast a long and prosperous career for the talented and energetic Secretary of State. In America and in every land he has many friends, who are most heartily wishing him every success in the discharge of his difficult functions.

“TO SMILE IN VICTORY IS EASY—IN DEFEAT HEROIC.”

The organization of the Ottawa College Football Club was brought about in the year 1881, and, in glancing through the records dating from that period, we notice with a feeling akin to pride, that victory has loved to perch upon the Garnet and Gray banner; so much so, that for years the team representing the University knew not the meaning of the word defeat.

This year, however, and incidentally the first time since 1900, the team representing Ottawa College failed to retain the cup, emblematic of the Quebec Championship. This indeed is to be regretted, for had College succeeded in retaining the championship, the cup, which for the past two years has found a welcome home within the University, would have become the property of the Athletic Association, and would like many other trophies which point to the prowess of the Garnet and Gray on the “gridiron,” have found a permanent resting place within these classic walls. Let us hope it is all for the better; College has always had a peculiar tendency to win cups and once in possession it became a difficult task to wrest them from her. A visit to the University parlor will suffice to bear us out in the above statement; for two championship trophies have already found a lasting abode within the walls of the University, and we believe we are safe in stating that no team in Canada can boast of such possessions, or point to as brilliant and glorious a career upon the Canadian football field, as can Ottawa University.

It is not our intention to give here any apology on behalf of the College team of 1903, for failing to uphold the glorious record of victories achieved by former teams representing the Garnet and Gray, rather let us exonerate them from all blame and offer them on behalf of the student body and through the pages of the REVIEW, our sincerest and heart-felt congratulations for their noble endeavors to uphold the honor of Ottawa College in Rugby football, and in proving beyond the shadow of a doubt, that for clean, fast and scientific foot-ball, College is without an equal in Canada.

As is customary, our team was sorely handicapped at the beginning of the season in having to replace such players as Cox, Callaghan, Harrington and Dooner, but possessed of that indomitable spirit, which has ever been her characteristic, College at once proceeded to find new material with which to fill the vacancies caused by the non-return of the above named students. It is hardly necessary to add that College easily overcame this difficulty, and the sole credit can be attributed to none other than Mr. Tom. Clancy, whose equal as a foot-ball coach could not be found in the Dominion. This achievement is in itself something of which to be proud, and we challenge any one to point to another team in Canada that could produce such players within such a short period as six weeks, and occupy as a team the same standing at the end of the playing season.

However, this does not explain, that notwithstanding our excellent team, and the fact that College was greatly strengthened by the re-appearance of "Eddie" Gleeson and Tom Clancy in football togs, the Quebec Championship was lost. In offering our humble excuses, we wish it to be understood that we are not suffering from that malady commonly known as "sore head," but wish merely to give plain facts and put before the readers of the REVIEW a few incidents of which they may be totally ignorant.

As everyone doubtlessly knows, the Quebec Championship had for two successive years been won by College, and another win, would mean that the Championship trophy would be added to the many now in her possession; such however, was not to be the case, and, while we recognize that for the good of foot-ball in Canada, it should go elsewhere occasionally, still we deplore and

disapprove strongly of the methods and tactics employed to wrest it from its "adopted home."

To any supporter of this year's team and especially to one who had witnessed a majority of the games participated in by College, it would seem that the officials (in most cases) went on the field prepared to do everything in their power to advance the interests and chances of the opposing teams. Time and time again did they display lamentable ignorance of the fundamental principles of the game and give their decisions in a most questionable manner. We know that to many this excuse will seem childish and unbecoming of the source from which it originated, but nevertheless the fact is true, and it is with the utmost reluctance that we are forced to admit it. For the good of the game in Canada let us hope that in the future, (and particularly since the cup goes into the possession of another club) competent and impartial officials will be secured, that they will conduct themselves in a manner above reproach, and prove worthy of the confidence placed in them by the representatives of the clubs for which they are acting.

To the readers of the Ottawa press, residing outside the City of Ottawa, it must surely have appeared that the College club was nothing better than a good intermediate team, while in reality it was much superior to any XIV Ottawa has produced or can produce for years. The various city papers were none too generous with the space allotted to College Athletics, and on most occasions she did not get the justice she deserved at their hands. When it came to a question of the Rough Riders' admittance into Q. R. U., College were the "whole thing," (if we may be excused for using the expression) and for days preceding the meeting whole columns were devoted to accounts of College practices; they even went so far as to publish records of college victories dating from the first year of its existence. All this, however, with an object in view; and no sooner were the Rough Riders admitted than College had once more to be contented with the usual space. Another instance: The papers evidently knowing nothing of the spirit which dominates every member of the team, imagine that they can not take defeat like true sports and begin to fear, and for very good reasons, that College will withdraw from the Quebec

Union. Should the executive of the O.U.A.A. deem it expedient to withdraw this year or any time, we assure all concerned that motives other than fear of defeat or of the Rough Riders would prompt them in their action. We are proud to admit that College does not often leave the field with the short end of the score to her credit, and on Nov 7th, when she was defeated by a heavier, but by no means better team, each player willingly submitted to the decree of Providence and took defeat in that spirit so characteristic of and becoming to an Ottawa College Football Club.

Lack of space will prevent us treating of this subject at greater length, and in conclusion we sincerely hope that the editorial will be accepted in the same spirit in which it was written; that such grievances will not have to be voiced for years to come; that those to whom the destinies of the Garnet and Grey will be entrusted for next season will not become dismayed or discouraged at the unsuccessful termination of this year's work. Such grievances are more or less to be expected. It behooves the members of the Athletic Association to be prepared for such difficulties, and to overcome them by such means as they may have within their power; thereby proving to the football world that in spite of all such obstacles Ottawa 'Varsity can still, and ever will, occupy the leading position in the realms of Rugby football.

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### Inter Alia.

If there's a hole in 'a your coats  
I rede ye, tent it;  
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes  
And, faith, he'll prent it.

Ottawa's affiliation to the Inter-University Debating League, will give our young men a chance to measure themselves with others. This League, by the way, appears destined to do for Canadians what the famous "Unions" of Oxford and Cambridge have done for many Englishmen, whose names are on the muster roll of fame; prove, that is, the best possible training-place for subsequent successes, forensic, parliamentary, or purely oratorical.

It raises, at the same time, however, the whole question of oratory, its rules, its fashions ; its adaptability to place, time and circumstances. All which, again, involve many kindred matters, as rhetoric, elocution and style ; if, indeed, style be not the one word necessary. One remarks that the judges are to give seventy-five per cent. for matter, and twenty-five for what is, somewhat vaguely, denominated " delivery." The proportion is fair enough, though much good matter may, obviously, be lost for want of style, and very little made to go far by means of the same article.

Style, then, may fairly claim the larger share, if not the whole of the marks assigned to delivery. Style, surely, means so many things, not the man, merely, though the old saying is truer than most wise saws or modern instances. It means elocution, in the case of spoken matter ; that, strictly, is the best form of utterance. Wherein, one includes manner—in the widest sense : of argument, primarily, but also of arrangement, voice, possibly of gesticulation as well. Certainly, choice of words should have due weight.

Which brings us back to that question of adaptability to place, time, and circumstances. The set speeches of Burke would, only too manifestly, not be tolerated by a modern audience, even could Burke rise from his grave to deliver them. The short, pithy, interjectory sentences of Charles James Fox are better models ; Macaulay is to be admired, but as an example of what to avoid. One thing, at least, these and many others had in common, an utter abhorrence of slang and colloquialisms.

It may be, we have descended to a lower, and, possibly, to a more practical plane. Oratory, one hears, is out of fashion in the Mother of Parliaments ; therein presumably, she has followed her daughters, not they her ; it being the prerogative of the young to instruct the old. Like the Psalmist, they are wiser than their teachers, though hardly by the same means.

Still, one would fain enter a plea for style, at least in these Inter-University debating contests. It is easier to be a stump

orator than an orator without the stump : to tickle the risibilities of your hearers, even to appeal to their sensibilities, than to convince their reason or their intellects. There is no difficulty in being colloquial, not to say, slangy ; it is difficult to be dignified,—in due measure.

The subject, at least, of this initial debate, named for the first week in December, is not lacking in life or interest. On the benefits to the Empire of some such scheme of fiscal reform as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, there is much to be said ; our Ottawa team—that is a colloquialism—have chosen the affirmative side. This, or, indeed, any other subject, entails careful study, and not a little reading up. Which, one fears, is not a habit to which youth is over-addicted, outside, that is, of the narrow field of duty. Herein, also, this Inter-University Debating League may do better service than is likely be rendered even by the adequate accomplishment of its ostensible purpose.

THE CHIEF.

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## Book Review.

The Calendar just published by the Sisters of the Precious Blood marks a great improvement upon that of last year. It distributes the months in three pads, these firmly stitched upon a card, itself tastefully embellished in the corners and borders with the representations of the Passion, its instruments and symbols. The pious thoughts, assigned to each day and selected with great care and labor from the Liturgy, from the writings of the Saints and other reliable authors, are a valuable feature.

This valuable calendar bears the *imprimatur* of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa. It may be procured for the modest sum of 25 cents at the Monastery of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, Bank street, Ottawa, or at the city bookstores.

WHAT THE CHURCH TEACHES. An answer to earnest inquirers. By the Rev. Thos. Drury, Priest of the Diocese of Louisville. Benziger Bros., New York. Price 30 cents.

As a compendium of what the teaching of the Church really is, told in a clear, simple and direct style, this book of Father Drury's is certainly unexcelled. The same firm issues

THE CATHOLIC HOME ANNUAL for 1904, which contains much that is of value and interest to Catholic readers. Its sketches of Pope Pius X. and of the late lamented Leo XIII., its articles on various popular subjects, and its excellent fiction, all profusely illustrated, proclaim it as well-nigh indispensable to the Catholic family circle.

Benziger's LITTLE FOLKS' ANNUAL for 1904 is an ideal publication for little readers, and its simple but engrossing stories, attractively illustrated by many pretty pictures, are sure to engage the child's closest attention. Price 10 cents.

CARROLL DARE. By Mary F. Waggaman, author of "Corinne's Vow." Benziger Bros. Price \$1.25.

This is a story of absorbing interest, of which the scene is laid in France during the troublous year of 1791. The plot is centred around the person of a young American, who goes to France to bring back to her own country his sister, the widow of a French nobleman.

Benziger Brothers have also issued a reproduction in colours of Kaufman's fine portrait of Pius X. It is a picture well worth having, and the price is reasonable.

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### Exchanges.

On entering the sanctum, we find *The Young Eagle* from Wisconsin perched upon our desk, in a very neat and artistic dress, and as usual well filled with profitable and interesting matter. We also find in its columns numerous poetic pieces, the majority of which abound in gems of thought.

In perusing the columns of our esteemed contemporary, *The Holy Cross Purple*, we notice two articles worthy of honorable mention; one entitled "From the Philippines," and the other "Federation of Catholic Societies." The former is a strong defence against the many unjust charges made by harsh critics in America when writing of the Filipinos. It is written in a most



interesting manner and exhibits a knowledge which could be obtained only by intimate associations with the Filipinos. This article recommends itself to all those who wish to acquaint themselves with the true state of affairs existing in the Philippines.

*The Laurel*, from St. Bonaventure's, is a most welcome magazine, and is one of the most attractive publications that we receive. The editorials are pointed, and the literary department is replete with interesting matter. "Somnium" is a poetical production of no mean merit.

*Echoes From the Pines*, for October, comes to hand as a new and attractive journal, its pages well filled with meritorious productions of both prose and poetry.

The last number of *The Xavier* contains some bright and original stories. The poetry is also good. "Autumn" is a poem especially worthy of mention.

### Among the Magazines.

The November *Donahoe's* maintains its usual high standard. Alice L. Milligan, in a paper on "The Anti-Emigration Movement," urges on the Irish people the advisability of remaining at home "to till the soil of Ireland, to increase her manufactured produce, to trade honorably in their native land." She gives as the great cause of emigration, the lack of independence of the sons and daughters of the average Irish family. As a remedy she says: "Spread democratic ideas of the dignity of labor—provide home industries for the girls—and advise that sons and daughters working on small tillage farms be no longer treated as domestic slaves. "Following the Voyageurs," a historical description of Prince Edward Island, profusely illustrated with photographs, makes very interesting reading. The fiction and poetry of the issue are, as usual, excellent.

Canadians have been reading a great deal lately about the "piratical rapacity" of the great American Eagle. It is interesting, therefore, to read the first article in the current *Messenger*, "The Congo Free State Before the Bar," by Rev. John Conway,

S.J., who hints that the British Lion may have the same trait. He points out what an immense advantage it would be to Great Britain to own the Free State, which separates her possessions in South Africa from those in the North. He shows us what strenuous efforts the British Parliament is making to prove the government of the Congo cruel and tyrannical towards the natives. "Unfortunately," he says, "in States as in individuals, greed and avarice frequently incite to sentiments apparently the most righteous, and to deeds the most unjust."

"Oliver Oakleaf," in the *Irish Monthly*, compares the proverbs of different nations showing where a proverb is common to several nations, "in one language it sometimes undergoes a change that shows wider experience, keener observation, or deeper knowledge of human nature." The writer introduces considerable philosophy of a humorous description into the article, which is very well written indeed. "The Letters of a Globe Trotter" are interesting.

"The Old World Seen through American Eyes," running in the *Rosary*, is another traveller's story. The article in the current issue describes Venice, St. Anthony of Padua, Milan and the Italian Lakes. Among other articles "The Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré," the famous scene of miraculous cures, and "The Life History of the Salmon," are most noteworthy.

*The Canadian Messenger* contains many valuable religious topics. The "Alaskan Letters" of Father Devine, give a great deal of information.

## Athletics.

### MONTREAL 9—COLLEGE 10.

College at length strikes the pace. At the Oval, on October 24th, Varsity, after a most exciting struggle, defeated the hitherto invincible Montreal by ten points to nine. With ideal weather conditions and open play the forte of both teams, the contest throughout was a strenuous one. It delighted the spectators to see the Collegians breaking through and following the punts of their halves for continuous gains. Though P. Molson may be

a shade the stronger punter, he cannot place the ball with the accuracy of E. Gleeson. The sprinting abilities of Molson and Craig never materialized as they were always downed in their tracks. Twice in the first half they became dangerous by their runs, so the wearers of the garnet and grey resolved to give them no more chances. Austin, Filion, Filiatreault and Ferguson broke through at will. Castonguay invariably captured the sphere on the throw-in; whilst Kearns at quarter could not be improved upon. Both scrimmages were strong but Clancy was too experienced for his cover. With McCreadie and Killeen his rushes were irresistible. E. Gleeson in his cool, quiet way always commanded the situation, whilst J. Gleeson distinguished himself in running and punting. Lafleur, who made his first appearance as a half-back, played with all his usual dash.

Montreal scored first by a long, loose dribble through the College backs which gave them a touch down. In a short time College forced the ball to Montreal line, and a touch was only prevented by Rayside getting offside and giving College a free kick which Molson rouged. Lafleur received the ball at College 35 yard line and eluding all the Montreal forwards passed the backs for a touch-down. Before half time Varsity secured a touch-in-goal.

After an exchange of punts at mid-field, E. Gleeson drove the ball almost to the Montreal goal-line. Austin blocked Craig's return and fell on the ball. After two scrimmages Kearns went over for a touch. Montreal next forced E. Gleeson to rouge. Then by a lucky dribble Montreal secured another touch but failed to convert it. Time was called a few seconds later with the score 10 to 9 in favor of College.

#### BRITANNIA 4—COLLEGE 19.

Varsity's game with the Britannias on October 31st, was a rather listless one, both players and spectators seeming to take it for granted that it could have but one ending. The Britannias, however, like true sportsmen, stuck manfully to the task, and, though their play demonstrated that they were outclassed, it also showed that they have the nucleus of a splendid senior team for the future. At half time the score stood 15 to 0 in favor of the Gar-

net and Grey. Shortly after the resumption of play, Alex. Christmas, the visitor's right half-back received the ball five yards behind his own goal, and successfully evading every College tackle he ran the length of the field for a touch-down. The spectators rose *en masse* and gave the plucky fellow such an ovation as it is seldom the privilege of a player to receive. Kearns at quarter for College secured three touch-downs whilst Kennedy at third wing proved a great addition to the forward line. At full time the score-board read 19 to 4 in favor of College.

On the same day Rough Riders played Montreal on the M. A. A. A. grounds, defeating them 11 points to 5.

#### ROUGH RIDERS 13—COLLEGE 12.

By defeating Montreals, Rough Riders took the lead in the race for championship honors. They had still to meet College, and if the latter were victorious it meant a three-cornered tie. And the Garnet and Grey XIV were determined to win on Nov 7th. To them it signified the retention of a cup which they had fairly won for two consecutive years, but which they were to be prevented from winning a last time, if the combined efforts of the other clubs could accomplish that result.

The Rough Riders having leased Landsdowne Park decided to play the game there, notwithstanding the fact that half the field was an unsodded sandpit, where recently had been an artificial lake. This made the ground rather heavy for fast, snappy work. College had the same team as on the previous Saturday with the exception that Boucher replaced Killeen in the scrimmage.

MacCreadie won the toss and chose to play with the wind. The Collegians went into the game with a spirit that was irresistible, and soon on a grand punt by Joe Gleeson which Powers and Hayden muffed, Filion secured a try for the College. E. Gleeson converted the try. Ottawa kicked short, but College got the ball on the third scrimmage, and, after a series of brilliant rushes, E. Gleeson punted to Powers who muffed and Hayden rouged. At this stage Powers found a sore rib—perhaps his heart beat too strongly against it—and he was replaced by Alf. Smith. Again the accurate kicking of the Collegians and the muffs of the Rider backs brought the ball to the Ottawa goal-line. After two des-

perate scrimmages Kearns was carried over for a try which was not converted. McGee's men redoubled their efforts and by a forward pass from Murphy which went unpenalized, Pulford secured a touch which Parr converted.

After half-time College faced the wind and the setting sun, which shone directly in their eyes. The Collegians started in strong, but they soon remarked a sudden severity on the part of the officials in dealing with off-sides. Time and again College were penalized when apparently every player was on-side. This soon began to affect the play as the 'Varsity boys resolved not to break through until they were positive of the ball being in play. This gave the Ottawas what they desired, viz.: time for the quarter to secure the sphere and pass it or attempt to run. Ottawas secured another point from the ball crossing the dead line. At this stage E. Gleeson did some splendid kicking into touch which at last forced Smith to rouse. The Rough Riders came back with a vengeance, injuring E. Gleeson, who pluckily retained his position, however, until the end. Free kicks came to the Rough Riders with a lavish hand, but Joe Gleeson saved by a beautiful run from behind the goals and punted to centre-field. Next time it came back a rouse resulted. Then Ottawa got over for a try, which was not converted. Some effective kicking which College wings could not prevent forced E. Gleeson to rouse. Three minutes before time was up, Hal Walters, who at the outset of the game gave Clancy a nasty cut over the eye, struck Boucher, and was sent to the side this time. We are sorry to see this fine player return to the tactics which led to his brother's and his team's disgrace in 1898. The Ottawas are brawny, cunning players, and they fill in by downright violence and newspaper abuse. They were never sportsmen, a term they are fond of using. At the beginning of the game, also, big Kennedy deliberately kicked Castonguay so that the latter could not go on for some time. It is rather unfortunate any player would so far forget himself as to foul a gentleman who possesses such a clean record for sport as does "Cas." Referee Wilkinson was reputed one of the sharpest officials in the game to-day, but he failed to penalize any of these offences except the last, which was committed when time was almost up.

Individually, the Ottawas had not one player (if we except Telford, who played a hard, gentlemanly game) whose work could compare with that of the Collegians. Whilst 'Varsity relied on scientific team work and the generalship of Clancy and Gleeson, the Rough Riders depended on the leniency of the officials to permit them to use a hand forward or a mass play. This, with the fact that they received seventeen free kicks to College four, tells more plainly than anything else why at full time the score stood 13 to 12 in favor of the Rough Riders.

COLLEGE II., 23—ROUGH RIDERS II., 0.

Saturday, Nov. 16th, proved a cold day for the wearers of the red, white and black, for on that day 'Varsity Intermediates trimmed the candidates who aspire to positions on the Rough Rider first team, by the score of twenty-three to zero. The game was to decide who should be the holders of the Bryson-Carling trophy for the ensuing year. That the young Collegians deserve the cup, with all the honors connected with it, is plainly demonstrated by the score.

When the teams lined out on the campus a comparison of the physical proportions of the contestants ended very unfavorable to the "Garnet and Grey," but a few moments of play sufficed to prove that the 'Varsity youths had their husky opponents fairly out-classed in every point of the game. It would be difficult to choose which of Capt. Brennan's garnet-shirted youths distinguished himself most signally. On a rush, four or five players invariably handled the ball before they were grassed. On the backs Bawlf played a game worthy of senior company, and he was strongly assisted by Durocher, O'Neil and Freeland. The team was composed of the following players: Freeland, Durocher, Bawlf, O'Neil, E. McDonald, Lachance, Sloan, Langevin, Jones, Brennan (Capt.), Harvey, Donahue, O. McDonald, Lonergan, and Fitzpatrick.

Much credit is due Manager Jones and Captain Brennan for their able management of the Intermediates throughout the season.



## Of Local Interest.

Another step in the onward march of progress has been taken by us during the past month. The hopes expressed in our columns of October have been realized and Ottawa University is now a member of the Inter-University Debating League. Henceforth she shall send two of her members to measure strength and prowess in debate with the representatives of the other great Universities of Central Canada, in their annual contests. The first encounter in which Ottawa will take part will be with McGill at Montreal, on Friday evening, Dec. 4th, when the following resolution will be debated:—"Resolved, that a tax on all wheat except that imported from the colonies, accompanied by a Tariff on manufactured goods would be beneficial to the British Empire." Messrs. H. J. Macdonald '04, and J. E. Burke '05, will represent Ottawa. Success to the Garnet and Gray!

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 25th, Rev. Father Lajeunesse will deliver before the Scientific Society, the first of a series of lectures on "Physical Culture." A public lecture under the auspices of the same society will be delivered on Wednesday, December 9th, by Rev. Father Gauvreau, Professor of Chemistry at the University. Father Gauvreau has chosen to speak on "Phosphorus."

McC-r-hy:—"I'd like to have a hold of that fellow that invented Latin. I'd choke him."

Sm--h:—"I don't know. I hear dem Romans could scrap."

A circumstance that will be regretted by the whole student body is the resignation of Rev. Bro. Pilon from his position as Infirmarian. Brother Pilon has for some years administered to the wants of the boys of O. U., and his retirement is deplored with a just sense of remembrance and gratitude for his untiring zeal and devotion to duty, while discharging, to the satisfaction of all, the many obligations of an arduous and exacting position. He is succeeded by Brother Clouthier, who, if we judge aright, will have little spare time at present, to think over what he will do or what will be expected of him.

L p-i-t- was a tower of strength on that Philosopher's Football Team ; yet the *Arts* won by dint of strength, not of *Science*.

Say! Did'nt those little College fellows just play all around the big bugs on the Rough Rider Seconds ! 23 0 " And then we were only *playing* with them."

Who is able to revive that *Glee Club* ! There should be talent enough at hand and skill to direct it. Who will make these personages acquainted ?

*Doc* has proved conclusively by the laws of fraction and reflection that *Jack* did not drop that goal from the field at all. Here is a chance for our distinguished centre-half to get into "the genial young physicist.

The Gaelic Society has been re-organized with the following officers : President, Rev. W. P. O'Boyle, O.M.I. ; Vice-President, E. P. Stanton, Esq. ; Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. O'Gorman, '04. The programme of study for the ensuing year has been arranged and the membership increased. The work of the Society promises to be productive of much good in the University. We can imagine no study more interesting or more fascinating than that which it affords its members.

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Priorum Temporum Flores.

Francis George Gray, son of Mr. Joseph Gray, of Prescott, Ont., who made his classical course at Ottawa University, was raised to the priesthood on Sunday, Nov. 8th. The ordination ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, officiating. Rev. Father Gray will be attached to the diocese of Kingston. THE REVIEW conveys to Father Gray the best wishes of the student body.

Rev. Father Mea, '95, of Kingston, was in the city recently to assist at the ordination of Rev. Father Gray.

Rev. J. Ryan, '97, formerly curate at Eganville, has been appointed parish priest of Mount St. Patrick. THE REVIEW wishes the Rev. Father all success in his new and more important duties.

Peter J. Gibbons, M.D., has removed from Syracuse, N.Y., to New York City, where, at his new office, No. 68 East 34th street, he will continue his practice of medicine.

We are pleased to notice in the columns of the *Catholic Standard and Times*, articles from the pen of Thos. O'Hagan, of the graduating class of 1878. Prof. O'Hagan shows himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the curious religious and political conditions existing in France to-day.

Rev. Father J. Foley, '97, of Alexandria, was an interested and enthusiastic spectator of the Ottawa College—Rough Rider game.

It is with extreme regret that many old students and the classmates of Rev. R. J. McEachen, '88, will learn that illness has obliged him to retire from active work. He has been for some years in charge of the parish of Mount St. Patrick in the Pembroke diocese. We wish him speedy return to health.

F. M. Devine, several seasons member of the champion 'Varsity team, now a barrister of Renfrew, came down to cheer the boys in their last contest with Rough Riders.

Junior Department.

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRIBE.

You ought to know the small yard boys,
Smarter by far than all their toys;
The O'Briens and the Kehoes too,
Who come all the way from the "Soo."

The annual visitors, snow and ice, have already made their appearance amongst us and have bid the clerk of the J. A. A. put the much-abused pigskin on the shelf. However, the Junior Editor feels that he cannot let the season pass away without at least a word of praise to those who composed the senior team of his department. The way they disposed of all opponents, which, by the way, could always boast of superior avoirdupois, was remarkable, and many a gridiron enthusiast looked upon the play with a gleam of delight playing round his features. The record

of the season is an immaculate one crowned with a halo of glory
To all, *congratulations*.

Again we see dear Mic. and Mac,
Who have struck it rich with Charlie Black.
"Baby" B-e-n-n is back, I do confess
I know not why he does not don a dress.
And "Billy Bounce," who's so slim and tall,
Has lost Ouilette who heeled out the ball.

The truth of the old saw, "in union there is strength," was never better exemplified than in the afternoon of Nov. 1st, when the Mascots II., a city team with lofty aspirations, were unable to score even a single point, while the boys in garnet and grey rolled up twenty-three points. At no stage of the game were the visitors dangerous, as they were forced to play a defence game all the way through. To single out players for their brilliant work would be an injustice to others, as the work of the team was beyond criticism. Still it would be quite unfair not to recognize Labrosse's skill in converting touchdowns, as he kicked three very difficult goals with apparent ease. During the entire season he has missed but two goals, one of which was almost impossible.

We have the sports Norman and Billy
And Rooney the Irishman hot,
Here's the meddlesome "Junior Editor"
Who is always on the spot.
Here's "Old chum" Vic who is back into training
To break this winter the record for skating.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., at 'Varsity Oval, the Fourth Team of the senior department, at the age of sixteen.

Cause.—Choked to death in attempting to swallow a *goose egg* served up by the Junior XIV.

The above despatch was left on the Junior Editor's desk in the sanctum. An invitation to the funeral accompanied it.

The "Buckingham bunch" added to its list
One more chap who can use his fists
B—oo is his name, and to fight he's a "peach"
And Sir Hill Macd —d has no longer reach.

And they picked up their goose-egg and *Galipeau'd* away!

"Resolved that beans are more nutritious than porridge," was the subject before the Junior Debating Society at its last meeting. Sir Hill made a powerful speech on behalf of the beans, and held "Fatty" up as a living example of what the seeds of this leguminous plant could effect. *Rosy Lefe(b)ore* argued in favor of the porridge, and brought tears to the eyes of the judges when ' took as an illustration of its nutritive qualities the *Chartier* of the junior team.

The judges could not agree so they gave out the following bill of fare, which should be followed to live and grow fat:—

Beans on Monday
And porridge on Sunday.

To help this along they advised a cup of *Black Coffey* after each meal.

For the last week the local engineers have been hard at work with their instruments drawing lines for the construction of the rink. In their wake followed the pick and shovel brigade under foreman McHugh. The steam engine was stationed on the hand ball alley and worked *Constant(ly)* for two days and two nights under Lacey's supervision. In fact during this time all was in motion, there was work for everybody, and every one performed that which was assigned him. All the midgets were ready to do something, and with this extraordinary disposition, it is no wonder that the rink was set up in quick order. It is now ready to be flooded and when this is done Jack Frost is expected to do his duty.

About here there's been planting of Morin seed,
For Morins are plentiful round here indeed;
At last we have found a young girl in our ranks,
'Tis "Sissie O'M — a, so full of his pranks.

Gbo tells an interesting story how he escaped from meeting death at the jaws of a huge bear. His presence of mind saved him, for when he saw Mr. Bruin coming his way "*he put on his belly and do the dead.*" Thus he lives to tell the tale.

LOST—A *left-hand* saw. Finder please return to *Sam Hache*.

The last football game was presumably the best of the season. The members of the Juniorate were opponents and as they stepped upon the gridiron arrayed in blue and white, they made such an impression that everyone thought they would win by a big margin. But alas, their hopes were shattered as they went the way 'all the opponents of the Minims have gone this year. They left nothing undone to make victory secure, but try as best they could their efforts proved useless. For the boys in garnet the gritty little quarter-back was the centre of all movements, and if the game was won the lion's share of the praise belongs to him.

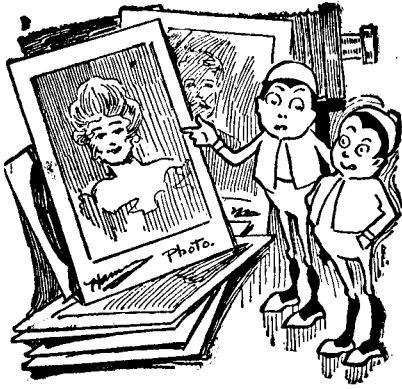
The carpenters are hard at work and soon the juniors will have the pleasure of sailing down the *Mississippi* (game of blocks).

WANTED—A dozen of large caps to fit the *swelled* heads of some of the Minimis. *Br-net* and *Bl-ck* colors preferred. No cap under 8 accepted.

Of a lovely *B(a)ird* we also can boast
 Who thinks he can live without his toast,
 And Mulligan too with face so sweet
 You never would think he had such feet.
 There's *Beroard* who a writer would be
 How the third little team was put up a tree,
 How Bastien won the honors and all
 In the last great game of Rugby ball.
 And now, dear reader, to an end we come
 We're sorry indeed, you miss such fun.

A. Shortfellow.





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