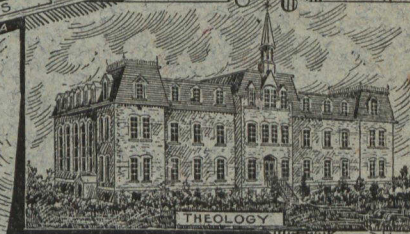
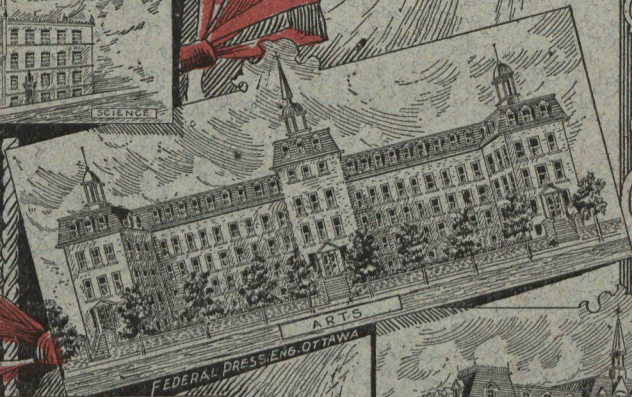




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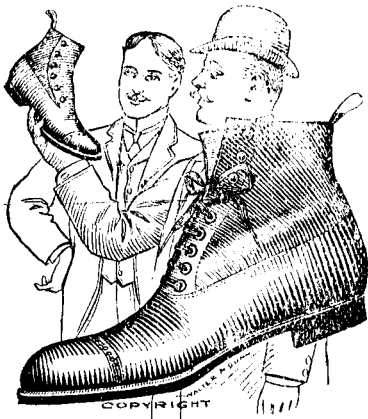
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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW

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Vol. VI

The Scot in Canada.

“Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said ;
This is my own, my native land !”

GLANCING over the records of Canada's history during the few years of her political career, the most remarkable feature, probably, is the line of illustrious countrymen who have been the guardians of her destiny as a nation. The patriotic spirit which actuated many of her statesmen, clergy and men of other stations in life, to devote their time and labor for Canada's advancement, is worthy of every Canadian's admiration. Nor are those distinguished individuals the adherents of any particular creed or nationality ; men of various races and religious beliefs have performed likewise their part in the development of this fair Dominion of ours, and have won prominence by their labors and ability. It is our purpose in this short treatise to note briefly the share which the Scottish race has taken in building up and promoting Canada's prosperity.

The advent of the primitive Scotch settlers into Canada deserves special note. Towards the latter half of the eighteenth century there landed on our shores, then a semi-wilderness, a band of Scotland's most worthy sons in search of an abode, where they might enjoy unmolested civil and religious freedom. These members of historic clans and noted families came not as con-

querors nor seekers after wealth, but, persecuted for their faith and their loyalty to their Sovereign, they abandoned their beautiful homes amidst the romantic highlands of Scotland in order to obtain that refuge which Canada gladly afforded them. About the year 1745, after the downfall of the Stuarts, for whose cause many of the highlanders nobly fought, their lands despoiled and forfeited to the victors by that infamous decree the "Highland Clearances," many Scotlanders sailed for Canada. Firstly, a large migration, consisting of about twenty thousand, settled in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Later, a colony under Selkirk's leadership formed settlements in the North-West Territory and Hudson Bay district. But perhaps the most interesting immigration was that of the famous Clan Macdonell, which about the year 1803 established homes for themselves in the Province of Ontario, around the district now called Glengarry. These Macdonells, being to a large extent of the Roman Catholic faith, migrated under the guidance of Alexander Macdonell, a Scotch priest, who afterwards became the first Catholic Bishop of Ontario. Glengarry at the present day is the centre of thousands of Scotch families, worthy descendants of these former colonizers, and loyal and faithful citizens of the Dominion. From these facts it is evident that a large element of Canada to-day, comprising the majority of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the Glengarry district as well as many scattered settlements throughout the Dominion, is of Scotch origin.

Since their coming into Canada, these Highlanders and their descendants have upheld nobly the gallant traditions of their forefathers by their industry and loyalty to church, country and king. From the ranks of these men Canada has been provided with many of her most worthy statesmen, soldiers and clergymen. The Scotch-Canadian has occupied many seats of prominence in the Federal and Provincial houses of government. He is found among Canada's most progressive professional class as well as among the names of her bravest warriors and most esteemed clergyman and divines.

Scotchmen may well feel proud of their political standing in Canada, since she has become a factor in the world's politics. The highest position in honor and rank, that of Governor-Generalship

several times has been attributed to a son of Scotland. Such men as Aberdeen and Minto, and their accomplishments need no eulogy before a Canadian public. The office most sought after and attained by Canada's most intellectual and ablest men, the Premiership, has not unfrequently been the possession of a Canadian Scot. Leaving aside all partisan sentiments and feelings, but viewed solely as a Canadian statesman, none ever deserved a higher place in the hearts of his countrymen than the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald. He it was who led the Fathers of Confederation in their grand achievement for Canada's future political and social welfare. Among the other Scotchmen who have been eminent in Canadian politics the names of Alexander Mackenzie and Sandfield Macdonald, are known by none but to be admired as statesmen of the highest type.

When the din of battle has resounded in Canada, Scotchmen have ever been at the fore fiercely opposing the enemy, who may have threatened our frontier. As the prowess of the famous Scots' Greys and the magnificent accomplishments of Highland regiments are well known wherever the British flag has attained honor and fame in warfare, so in Canada Scotland's sons have proven themselves soldiers of the highest degree. Not only in the front ranks but conspicuously among the leaders do we find the Scot, as Col. John Macdonell who at the expense of his life in that celebrated encounter at Queenston Heights upheld the honor of his country. At the beginning of the war of 1812, among the first volunteers to answer their country's call was a regiment of Glengarry young men under the leadership of General Macdonell, who afterwards did excellent service for his country. When the Rebellion of 1837 broke out, His Lordship Bishop Macdonell, as far as his clerical duties would permit him, exerted his influence to gather and organize the Glengarry Fencibles, who did much to maintain unimpaired Canada's peace and prosperity. That distinguished gentleman and warrior, the Earl of Dundonald, who at present is Commander of His Majesty's forces in Canada, is a soldier of some fame as well as a very efficient general. As the Scotch have done in the past, so in the future may we reasonably expect that they will answer as readily their country's call and respond as energetically.

As a race without religion is rather a curse than a benefit to a nation, it would be less than useless for us to attempt to justify the Scotchman's exalted position in Canadian affairs, if he lacked that great essential of good citizenship, of morality and prosperity. To verify the Scot's reverence for God and religion, we need only recall the fate of Clan Macdonell, which rather than submit to heresy, sacrificed their native land and homes that they might practice the religion of their ancestors. The Scotch clergyman has been no small factor in planting the Catholic faith on Canadian soil. Bishop Alexander Macdonell, who by his untiring energy and zeal for his faith succeeded in establishing his Catholic colony in Ontario, built the first Catholic church in this province, and he himself was honored by being appointed the first Catholic Bishop of Ontario, with his See at Kingston. While holding this dignified position he managed by his superior diplomacy with the British Government to ensure the maintenance of his church in this Dominion.

Considering these facts as well as his influential position in numerous other vocations, we must admit that the Scot holds no insignificant place in Canada's citizenship. True, it is to the freedom and liberty of our Dominion that we must attribute much of his success, but in no small measure to the character of the race. The rapidity of the Scot's advancement in the past justifies our esteem of him and leads us to hope that in the future he will continue to work harmoniously with his fellow-countrymen of various nationalities in developing our young nation. In conclusion we wish to assert that in recording the deeds of the Scot in Canada, we wish in no way to diminish the merits of the other Canadian nationalities, who have contributed so admirably to the growth and prosperity of this country. As we have said already Canada's celebrated sons belong to no particular race, but she offers equal advantages to every class, and it is upon her generosity in this respect that she hopes to establish herself in the hearts of her subjects.

O. J. McDONALD, 'oq.

On Lake Deschenes.

THE woods of March in a stiff gale shiver,—
My main-mast bends, and the lee shrouds slacken,
The stays are taut, and the lithe boom quivers,
And a squall-cloud lowering, the long waves blacken.

I stand at the helm and with eager eyes
To sea and to sky and to shore I gaze,
For my charge is great and I dread surprise,
And hoarse is the order "*Full for stays!*"

The ship bends lower before the breeze,
As her broadside fair to the blast she lays,
And she swiftly springs to the rising seas,
And heads for the heart of the surging ways.

And the light on Aylmer Head draws near,
As, trumpet-winged, a heartening shout
Through the gathering din in the air I hear,
With the welcome call of "*Ready! About!*"

No time to spare! it is touch and go,
When over the gale rings the yell, "*Hard down!*"
And my weight on the stubborn tiller I throw,—
My grip shoots white through my fingers brown.

High o'er the bow flies the ghostly spray,
As we meet the shock of the plunging sea;
And my shoulder stiff to the rudder I lay,
And guide my charger hard a-lee!

With the swerving leap of a startled steed
The ship flies fast in the eye of the wind,
Soon the shoals of Stony Point recede,
And the headland's fangs we leave behind.

The topsail flutters, the jibs collapse,
And belly and tug at the groaning cleats,
The spanker flags, and the mainsail flaps,
And thunders the order, "*Tucks and sheets!*"

'Mid the rattle of blocks calm breath I draw,
While hisses the rain of the rushing squall;
The sails are aback from clew to claw,
And now is the moment for "*Mainsail haul!*"

And the heavy yards like a baby's toy
By twenty strong hands are quickly swung;
She holds her way and I look with joy
For the first spray flake o'er the bulwarks flung.

To her haven and rest let the good ship hie,
How we sing at our work grown suddenly gay,
And we search the lockers for jackets dry
While speeding into Britannia Bay!

MAURICE CASEY.



Mission Fields.



AT the present day, when we see the minds of the majority of manhood wholly taken up with material progress—the advancement of profane science, the increase of wealth, and the growth of political power—it is a relief to turn to a question of less prominence, but of more importance to humanity—the spread and advancement of religion.

Unthinking Catholics may imagine that the days of the Apostolate are ended; that we of the present generation have no other duty than that of preserving intact the faith confided to us by our forefathers. But this cannot be, as long as so large a part of the world is pagan, and so many Catholics, even, are not true ones.

Among the pagan nations, China is the most conspicuous. This empire has a population of four hundred million. Though conditions would seem particularly adapted for the reception of Christianity, obstacles requiring no small amount of courage on the part of the missionary, present themselves. Possessed of a religion and morality of his own and boasting of a civilization that has lasted through forty centuries, the yellow man is not particularly anxious to change good enough for better. Added to this, he looks upon the missionary in the same category with the unscrupulous European politicians and merchants who, while working for their own national or personal profit, are indifferent to the injury and insult given to Chinese power and patriotism. The massacres which recently took place in China, so destructive to Catholic missions, show how intense is the Mongol hatred for Christian converts.

India is another mission field. This country has a population of nearly three hundred millions, mostly adherents of the religion of Brahma. Here, in addition to the difficulties met with in China, are those offered by the pride of caste. On the division of the people into castes the entire social system hinges; and as the introduction of Christianity, teaching that all men are brothers and equal, involves the destruction of modes of thought and govern-

ment consecrated by the usage of centuries, it is little wonder that the progress of conversion in India has been so slow.

There are other nations not so well prepared for the reception of the Christian religion—people to whom the missionary must teach not only the dogmas of faith, but likewise the arts of civilized life. This the Spanish Dominicans have done, and are still doing, to the Malay population of the East Indies; this, also, are others doing to the indolent and barbarous Blacks of Africa and to the cannibal tribes of Oceanica.

In all these places, the Catholic Church has very prosperous missions, built up by years of labor, trial and difficulty, and in many instances by the blood of martyrs. And, as if God disdained to use the world's wealth for the spread of the true faith, progress has been made with comparatively little pecuniary aid from Christian lands. Still the missionaries lament the fact that the lack of funds—or rather the lack of charity among their fellow Catholics have prevented many blessings that might otherwise have been to the souls of the heathen.

But while taking an active interest in foreign missions, we should not forget that our own continent has much work to be done in the line of evangelization. No one will deny that a large percentage of the population of Canada and the United States is sadly in need of spiritual aid. Whether the degeneracy is due to the clash of racial characteristics and the mingling of immigrants from every land, the mad rush for wealth, the anxiety for political power, or radical defects in the educational system, the fact is becoming plain that the people of the United States especially, are sinking somewhat in the grade of morality. This is proved by the multiplication of divorce cases, the evident disinclination of married people to fulfil the obligations of their state technically known as *race-suicide*, the morbid craving after the sensational, the facility with which malefactors escape punishment, lynchings, useless strikes, etc.

Those of our own creed are the first care of the missionary. Scattered by thousands amongst non-Catholics distant from church and priest, they are in danger of falling away, if no one is by to supply fuel to the flame of faith. Work among these is of the most difficult kind as they include persons of diverse nationality—

Irish, French, Italian, etc.—and priests of their own are not available.

Then come the missions to the non-Catholics. Owing to the efforts of the Paulists and others, a more tolerant spirit is becoming manifest among Protestants. With the removal of ignorance and prejudice, they are more anxious to learn more of a religion they half admire but so little understand. In fact crowds of non-Catholics, out of curiosity, attend every Catholic mission; and herein lies the means of reaching their minds and winning their assent to the dogmas of Catholicity.

Next in the category comes the Negro element. At present there are over eight million Negroes in North America, and, as their number is by no means on the decrease, they are sure to remain an integral part of our population. Ignorance, poverty, and crime are rampant among them. It behoves us then, even for our own safety and well-being to look to the ways and means of training them up to a higher and more effective morality than that afforded by non-Catholic sects heretofore.

Lastly, we must speak of the Redman, who occupied the continent before the European came. He is being dispossessed of his heritage and driven into the inaccessible recesses of the Rocky Mountains or the bleak plains of northern Canada. As it to recompense him for the wrong he suffers, God has given him when converted, a simplicity and vividness of faith denied his proud conqueror. This fact consoles the numerous missionaries who labor among them.

There are other missions of interest to the Catholics of America. I refer to the decatholicized countries of Europe and to those parts of Asia and Africa, formerly occupied by Catholic communities, but now overrun by Mahometans. Undoubtedly the principal burden of evangelization belongs to the clergy, but the laity also can accomplish their share of the noble work by contributing to the support of the missions and by assisting Catholic societies which have for their object the propagation of the faith.

S. M. '03.

LORD BACON.



RANCIS Bacon, born in London, January 22nd, 1561, was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Elizabeth's Keeper of the Great Seal. From his early boyhood he manifested superior powers of intellect, which, allied to an ardent love of knowledge, gave every promise of that eminence he was subsequently to attain.

Sent to Cambridge at the age of thirteen, he quitted it three years later dissatisfied with the course of study there pursued. Thence he went to Paris in the suite of the English Ambassador ; and the result of his stay in the French capital was the work afterwards published, *Of the State of Europe*. Returning to England he adopted the profession of law, but did not attain success with a rapidity due to his talents, chiefly owing to the hostility of his uncle, Queen Elizabeth's first minister, Lord Burleigh, who regarded him as a dangerous rival to his own son.

But through the instrumentality of his patron, the Earl of Essex, Bacon procured some advancement, and was presented with a magnificent estate. For all this kindness, however, Bacon returned nothing but flagrant ingratitude. When Essex was subsequently brought to trial for treason, after his unfortunate unfortunate expedition to Ireland, Bacon, the man who should have been his friend and defender, came forward as his accuser with tongue and pen.

In 1619, under King James, Bacon became Chancellor, with the title of Lord Verulam, and the next year that of Viscount of St. Albans. But in order to procure money wherewith to support the extravagance in which he lived, he resorted to unscrupulous and very illegal methods of increasing his revenues. Having been accused by Parliament of venality and corruption, he fully confessed the crimes laid to his charge, and was condemned to pay a fine of £10,000, and to be confined in the tower during the king's pleasure. However he was soon released by James, and procured a full revocation of his sentence. During the remainder of his

life he devoted himself to philosophical and literary works. He died in 1626, of a fever contracted while making an experiment.

Bacon's fame rests chiefly on his philosophical works. The object which he pursued throughout all his philosophical writings was a reorganization of the sciences with a view to the substitution of induction for deduction in scientific research. His plan embraced three parts: first, a general review of the whole field of the sciences; next, the doctrine of method; and lastly, an exposition of the sciences themselves and their application to new discoveries. Of the first part he treats in *De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum*, a general summary of human knowledge. He explained his famous doctrine of method in *Novum Organon*, a *New Instrument or Method* of studying the sciences. The work treats of the inductive method of reasoning, and dwells on the necessity of experiment in the study of natural sciences. But Bacon never made any important contribution to any particular branch of science. He also wrote a treatise, *De Sapientia Veterum*, in which he displays an immense knowledge of antiquity, and explains the ancient fables by ingenious allegories.

Concerning Bacon and his philosophical works the most contradictory appreciations have been given. Whilst it is a fact that his detractors have perhaps blamed him overmuch, it is nevertheless true that his admirers have praised him altogether too highly. One of the greatest faults in his system is that he implies everywhere that man knows nothing but through experience and observation. Now it is historically demonstrable that hypothetical interpretation of nature by means of deductions is as fruitful of scientific discovery as the use of the inductive method. But a greater objection to this principle of Bacon's is to be found in the fact that it is the first step on the road to materialism and atheism. This is evident not only from an examination of the very nature of Baconian empiricism, but much more by reference to the consequences to which it has led its followers. We can trace these principles through Hobbes, Locke and Hume, until we come to the evil doctrines taught in France in the eighteenth century by such men as Voltaire and Rousseau.

Again it may be objected against him that Bacon never made but isolated and incomplete contributions to any particular branch

of science. As fond as he was of experiment, he made and multiplied them to little profit ; and made no important advance in any branch' of physical science. This seems strange when we consider that one of the strongest objections Bacon had against ancient and scholastic philosophy was its unprogressiveness and inutility. However, some writers state that Bacon's object was not to make discoveries, but to render the method of induction useful for application to scientific experiment. They say that he himself made no discoveries, but his life was employed in teaching the way in which discoveries are made.

Besides his scientific, or philosophical works, Bacon has also written a number of literary works, which have been universally commended for their depth of reasoning and literary excellence. He combined a gorgeous and energetic style, with an intellect one of the most penetrating and profound that ever appeared among men. One of the special characteristics of his style is its poetical beauty of expression. Possessing an imagination and fancy, that would have made him an honored name among the greatest poets, he preferred to make it entirely subservient to reason ; and the result is a clear, brilliant, fanciful diction, everywhere irradiated by the light of an intellect which outshines that of other men.

The best known and most popular of his literary productions are his *Essays*. They are fifty-eight in number. The style is elaborate, sententious, often metaphorical ; and possesses a degree of conciseness which renders it impossible for a reader to grasp the entire signification, except after repeated perusal. He has also written a *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*, a reliable and attractively written work, which alone would have rendered Bacon's name illustrious as an historian had not his other writings made it doubly so as a philosopher.

J. C. WALSH, '05.

The English Education Bill.

PART III.*

(BENEFICIAL ASPECTS OF THE BILL.)

TNSTEAD of several conflicting authorities, as heretofore, we have now one authority for all secular education in the country. That this is an advantage cannot be denied. If any system of education is to be efficient it is necessary that all schools, from the lowest to the highest, be placed in the closest possible connection with one another. If Higher Education, for instance, is to be of any value it must be based on a sound system of Elementary instruction. Hitherto the authorities in charge of Higher and Technical Education have had no voice whatever, as regards the knowledge to be imparted in the secondary schools. The result can easily be seen. Boys entered the Technical Schools without being prepared for the work which they were to take up, and consequently they could reap little benefit from their attendance in such schools. The main educational value of the new Act lies in the fact that it offers a remedy for this evil. Who can deny that it is possible to so grade the work in each school that the course of instruction in one will not overlap that of another, and that the pupil can pass from one school to the other, without experiencing any difficulty in entering on the work of the new school?

Thus, it is apparent that the new Act is a great step towards the co-ordination of education; towards the establishment of unity, efficiency and stability, without which it is absolutely impossible to have a good system of education.

Another advantage to be derived from the Act is decentralization from London. Heretofore the authorities at Whitehall frequently interfered with the individual schools. Now, this interference is entirely abolished. If difficulties regarding a particular school arise reference must be had to the Council, which is particularly charged with the maintenance and supervision of each

*The two preceding parts appeared in Vol. V, pp. 392, 396.

school within its jurisdiction. Now, in cases of difficulty as to the needs and requirements of a certain school, what body is more capable of settling the question fairly and justly, than the Local Education authority, cognizant as it should be of the condition of each school in its immediate area ?

Again, considering the Act from the standpoint of the ratepayers, we notice an improvement which is most commendable. The School Boards often levied assessments in their respective districts without due regard to the amount of taxation which the ratepayers could bear. Under the new Act the town council or the county council, as the case be, will levy the rates ; and no body can better gauge the weight of the rating burden than a council thoroughly familiar with every financial detail in their district.

Another point to be noted in discussing the changes effected by the Act, is the ability of the men chosen to administer the educational affairs of the district. If we consider the character of the School Boards in general as popularly elected bodies, we cannot deny that in many cases they have done noble work in the cause of education. Yet, in numerous instances, instead of being a body thoroughly representative of the ratepayers ; instead of being a body chosen by a majority of electors to look after education in their respective areas, there is abundant proof that in a majority of instances these School Boards actually represented not more than forty per cent of the ratepayers qualified to vote at the Board elections. The evil effects of this state of affairs can be at once perceived. Nor is the cause beyond our knowing. The people did not take an interest in the election of the best men to the responsible position of school trustees. Moreover, the elections were often controlled by a few who, by their underhand plotting and canvassing were able to secure their elections to positions in which they hoped to reap the rewards of their narrow and selfish ambition. The fact is plain that in many of the school districts of England, the School Boards have never been a body representative of the people.

Now, experience and observation in civic affairs make it evident that no corporate body is more popularly elected, more thoroughly representative of the taxpayers of the community, or

more alive to its requirements than the town or county council. It is a fact beyond denial that the people almost without a delinquent, flock to the polls on civic election day. And it is this council, of the town or the county as the case may be, which is to be the new education authority. Assuredly this more representative body in control of education will do more for their respective districts in this connection than the School Boards, which often represented only a minority of the electorate. And the effects of this change are far reaching, for the ratepayers will be stimulated to take an interest in education, owing to the fact that it is to be administered by the civic authority, and the best men will undoubtedly be chosen to fill the positions.

With respect to the religious aspect of the Act, it is a matter for rejoicing that the British Government has publicly recognized the necessity of religious instruction in the schools of the country. Denominational schools with every privilege to impart the precepts of religion to the young, are maintained in their entirety. They possess, as heretofore, full control of religious education. Surely a government that, in the face of bitter opposition, thus sanctions the teaching of religion in the school is worthy of praise, for their action in putting through the bill is equivalent to a frank and manly admission of the fact that an education without religious instruction can not properly build up and fashion the minds of the youths who are to be the men of the future. When we contrast the Christian attitude of the British Government on the question of religious education with the basely anti-Christian and godless doings of the French Government on the same question, we cannot but be strongly impressed with the fact that the majority of the members of the Parliament of Great Britain—the greatest deliberative assembly in the world—are deeply imbued with the knowledge of the influence of Christian instruction on the minds and hearts of men.

But the point that interests us as Catholics is this, viz : the gain to the voluntary Catholic schools under the new Act. It will be found, in studying the bill with particular regard to the Catholic schools, that our brethren in England have much for which to be thankful. In the first place, they will be encouraged and stimulated to continue the good work which for years they have been

doing under difficulties and obstacles almost insurmountable ; they will take courage and persevere with a bolder determination, to impart Catholic education to their Catholic children. This will inevitably be the result of the public recognition by Parliament of their services in the cause of education. Indeed, if the Catholics of England gained nothing more than the praise betowed upon their schools during the debate on the bill, they would have every reason to rejoice.

But to come to the facts of the case it is well known that prior to the present time, the managers and promoters of Catholic instruction in England—the supporters of the Catholic voluntary schools—had an arduous task to perform. They had not only to keep their schools in working order, to pay their teachers, and to pay every cent that went to build their schools ; but they had in addition to pay the education tax of the community in which they lived. Thus, besides being forced to pay just as much per man towards the support of the Board schools as their Nonconformist brethren, they had to maintain their own Catholic schools. Surely this was unjust, not only from a financial standpoint, but from the fact that the Catholics were compelled to pay to the support of schools from which they derived no benefit and in the teaching of which they could not confide.

Such a state of injustice and oppression bore heavily on our brethren in England during the last thirty years, but they had no choice but to bear it, unless, what they could not do, they would abandon their Catholic schools and submit their children to the teaching imparted in the Board schools, which teaching, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, was, in many cases, grossly saturated with the foolish bigotry of a frantic and jealous Protestantism. With laudable zeal and undaunted determination, they have not only kept their schools in existence—not one Catholic school having been closed since 1870—but they have accomplished work in them not only in religious instruction but in secular education as well, which time and time again has elicited the most unstinted praise from the leading educationists of the land, and which has most undoubtedly been the means of securing the present terms from Parliament.

In this noble work, the Religious Orders played a part which



AVE MARIA.

must forever commend them to their brethren in England and throughout the world, and which has done much to remove the stale prejudices which for years had been nurtured against them.

It is true that these schools received Government grants, but these were not large and were in almost every case, applied towards improving the efficiency of the schools. They in no way lightened the burden of maintenance of their schools for the Catholics. Abundant evidence has been produced by Parliament during the recent debate on the Bill to show that after the grants were made, subscriptions instead of decreasing actually grew larger.

Thus much with respect to the disabilities under which Catholics have hitherto been laboring in England. What is their position to be under the new Act?

They have indeed as heretofore to pay their share of the rate necessary to defray the expenses of education in their areas; but while before they got nothing in return, they now get a share of this money spent on their own schools, the Local Education authority maintaining and paying all the expenses of the secular education in the Catholic schools. Thus a portion of the money which Catholics pay into the Education fund, will now be returned to them. They will still have to keep their schools in repair, the Local Authority being responsible for only "the ordinary wear and tear." Nevertheless, when all the facts are weighed, it becomes apparent that the Catholics have gained much by the new Act, for while heretofore they have had to maintain their own schools in their entirety, and to pay an education tax as well, for which they got no return, they have now to bear only the expenses of keeping their schools in repair, and of maintaining religious instruction, the Local Authority defraying the expenses of running the schools and of secular education besides. They have, moreover, the same privileges as in the past, with regard to the hiring of teachers, etc. The Local Authority can veto the appointment of a Catholic teacher on educational grounds only; while the managers of the Catholic schools retain the right to refuse the application of or to dismiss a teacher on religious grounds.

No stronger proof of the benefits accruing to the Catholic schools under the new Act can be given than the staunch support

accorded the Bill when in course of debate, by the Episcopate and clergy of the country.

We have now outlined in brief the main features of the "English Education Act," and shown in some measure the benefit which our brethren in England will derive from its operation, indicating as well the effects which it will have on education in general in that country. The Act undoubtedly has its imperfections, but time will make improvements in its provisions. We as Catholics should rejoice at the hopes held out to our English brethren by its provisions for the effectual carrying out of the work so dear to them—Catholic education for their children. Let us hope and pray that the Act may do even more than is expected of it, and that the good precedent established by the British Government may, ere long, be followed by other countries, Australia and the United States, for example, in a just effort to remove the educational disabilities under which Catholics in those countries labor.

H. J. MACDONALD, '04.

An Unfortunate Outing.

EVERYBODY, they say, has a perfect right to change his mind. For the sake of my own views, I am glad this is so ; for very recently I have changed one of my most pronounced opinions. Until lately it was my firm conviction that there existed in this world no such thing as good or bad "luck." I considered that the issue depended entirely on the management of the party concerned and on the circumstances of the occasion. I could never believe that what people generally designated as a "streak of hard luck" was due to conditions and venues over which the person himself had no control.

But lately, chiefly through observations made in my own personal experience, I have changed my notions on this subject ; so that now I firmly believe in the saying, "misfortunes never come singly." One of the facts that have led me to this opinion is the incident I am about to relate.

During my summer holidays, I had occasion to visit one of those lake regions of the north which abound so profusely in all sorts of fish and game. Many pleasant days I spent on one of these lakes near the village where I was stopping, and generally I had very good success both when fishing and hunting in the woods along the shore.

One fine afternoon my friend and host, Mr. X., and I decided to go to the lake to fish. We had fished almost all the preceding day with good results, and, moreover, Mr. X. . . .'s neighbor, the doctor, had caught a fine string that very morning. So, taking our fishing utensils, we went down to the lake, a distance of about a mile.

We launched the boat, put in all that we thought we needed, and gaily started forth with light hearts and high hopes. It was an ideal day for an outing, bright, clear, warm, with just enough breeze to make it exhilarating. We had drawn out a short distance from the shore, when my companion exclaimed, "Oh, we have forgotten to put in an anchor!" We discussed for a little while the advisability of going back to the boat-house, which was a considerable distance. But suddenly a thought came to me which determined my course of action. I remembered the saying, "it is unlucky to turn back on a journey." Belief in things like these I had always derided, and, in order to assure myself perhaps that I was not superstitious, I had invariably acted contrary to such practices. Consequently I said, "It is necessary; we must go back. How are we to still-fish without an anchor to keep the boat from drifting?" Accordingly we returned, procured the missing article, and started out again, rowing vigorously to make up for the lost time.

When a short distance from the shore, I thought we must have reached the shoal where we intended fishing, and to ascertain if this were so, I put out the anchor to find bottom. Scarcely was the heavy iron in the water, however, when I felt the weight suddenly relieved, and, when I pulled the rope, I found, to my intense chagrin, that the rope had broken. Not despairing, however, even in this second misfortune, we did not lose a moment in turning round and getting back to the boat-house for another anchor.

Again we had got well out near our prospective fishing grounds, and were beginning to forget all about our previous mishaps, when we ran into some weeds which retarded our progress considerably. One of my friend's oars got fast in the weeds; and, in order to free it, he found it necessary to pull the oar into the boat for the purpose of taking off the tangled masses. But in doing so he forgot to provide against giving our persistent enemy, "hard luck," an opportunity of assailing us. The iron socket in which the oar works, came out, and sank down into the water. There we were then disabled in the middle of the lake, and every moment drifting farther and farther into the weeds. By means of hard, vigorous paddling with the remaining oar, we managed, however, to reach our destination.

Throwing out our lines we held ourselves prepared to pull in whatever luckless fish should have the misfortune to nibble at our baits; but we waited in vain. We patiently watched the bobbing corks for at least three-quarters of an hour, and did not get even a bite. The fish had probably enough for that day on what we had given them.

But the dread goddess that controls the luck of fishermen was not yet propitiated. In pulling up his line, my friend found that it resisted strongly. "Oh," he exclaimed, "I've got a maskalounge, or — would it be possible my hook is caught on bottom?" The latter was the explanation. He worked and jerked until the line broke, and then, probably considering patience no longer a virtue, said,—*"Come, let us go home; we shall be drowning ourselves next."*

We started to do so, none too soon. A dark looking cloud in the west, that hitherto we had not noticed, was now assuming menacing proportions; and, before we could reach the shore, down came the rain, and such rain! Before we got to shelter we looked more like drowned rats than human beings. Now with all these misfortunes, I think you will agree with me that this was a most unfortunate outing. I have never since gone fishing.

J. C. W., '05.

The Holy See and the Irish Party.

ONE of the glories, Ireland has retained undimmed in all her calamitous history, has been the unflinching attachment of her people, not only as individuals but even more so as a body, to the Catholic faith they received from St. Patrick. This noble characteristic of theirs received expression on innumerable occasions, and amid conditions the most critical in the life of a people. One form of it the most positive, if possible, was devotion to the eternal See of Peter. While we cannot help admiring, we are not the least surprised at the deep and active sympathy the Irish showed in consequence of the recent remarkable changes in the Vatican. It was eminently proper that under the circumstances the sentiments of Irishmen should receive public and official utterance by means of their representatives at Westminster. Thus, on the death of Pope Leo, Sir Thomas Esmonde and Captain Donelon, two members of the Irish Parliamentary Party were delegated to Rome to express to the Holy See the grief of Ireland. Their message ran this wise :—

“As representatives of a people who have attested by many centuries of suffering their fidelity to the Holy See, we hasten to associate ourselves with the Hierarchy and people of Ireland in their sorrow in presence of the event which has placed the Catholic Church, and, indeed, the civilized world in mourning. If anything can relieve the gloom with which the loss of our glorious Pontiff must fill all Catholic hearts, it is the consoling remembrance of all that the Holy Father's noble and saintly life has done to strengthen religion and enoble humanity.

The Irish Party were among the first to congratulate Pope Pius X upon his election to the supreme pontificate. In their address, presented again by Sir Thomas Esmonde, observe the *Messenger*, they recall with a touch of *blarney* how the Irish Archers, in far-off days, helped the Queen of the Adriatic to shoot back the Moslem. The following is the address presented to the Holy Father at the audience granted the representatives of the Irish Parliamentary Party :

MOST HOLY FATHER :—In the course of last year my colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary party entrusted to me the honorable mission of laying their

congratulations at the feet of the late Pontiff, of glorious memory, on the happy occasion of his reaching the years of St. Peter in the direction of our Holy Church. My recollections of that mission will remain with me until my dying day. Recently again my colleagues deputed me as one of their representatives at the funeral of Pope Leo XIII., in testimony of the sorrow at that event which they shared with the entire civilized world. I followed the remains of our late Sovereign Pontiff to the tomb with feelings I cannot attempt to describe. And now, Holy Father, that the mantle of Leo has fallen upon your shoulders, I am here, humbly and respectfully to lay at your feet the sincere congratulations of my colleagues of the Irish party, and in their name, and in the name of those they represent, and the name of the millions of their kinsmen scattered to the ends of the earth, to offer you an Irish welcome to the Apostolic Throne. Your Holiness will not be unfamiliar with the name of Ireland. Coming, as you do, from beautiful Venice, you will remember the Irish Archers, who in mediæval days upheld the banner of St. Mark in many a memorable conflict, while the Queen of the Adriatic, the bulwark of Christendom, bore back and broke the overwhelming torrent of Moslem power and saved the liberties and the civilization of the West. But it is as head of the Church that we trust you will come to know us better, and in that great position we beg your fatherly help to draw still closer those bonds of love which, from the coming of St. Patrick, have bound Ireland to Rome, so that our country may continue to deserve the proud title conferred upon her by your illustrious predecessor, of the consolation of the Holy See, until time is no more. With this prayer, Holy Father, I beg, on behalf of those I represent, for ourselves and for our families, and for our people at home and abroad, the Apostolic Benediction.

Pope Pius made the envoy of the Irish Party sit beside him and assured him that long ago he had learned to love the warm-hearted people of Erin. He praised "the undying fidelity" of this portion of his flock; whose homage was "most acceptable," and they received in return a blessing from "the full heart" of the chief Shepherd.

Later Sir Thomas Esmonde received the following letter :

HONORABLE SIR:—You have discharged a high and memorable mission in the name of the Irish Parliamentary party by laying at the feet of the Holy Father your affectionate and elevated address expressive of sentiments of unalterable attachment to the Holy See, together with the best wishes for its ample prosperity.

The opportunity you have furnished to the new Vicar of Christ to direct his august attention to the loyalty and undying fidelity of the Irish people comes most appropriately in the midst of the testimonies of devotion and respect which come to him from all parts of the world. It is therefore with extreme satisfaction that the successor of St. Peter, from whom the great

apostle of your noble people derived the authority of his evangelic mission, sees to-day continued and confirmed the hereditary national virtues of your race. In consequence thereof, in thanking you for your most acceptable homage, His Holiness takes pleasure in return, in expressing his heartfelt good wishes for the faithful nation you represent, convinced as he is that you and your colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary party will constantly aspire to add to the renown of the faith you profess. He is pleased to bless with a full heart yourself, your colleagues, your families and the whole of the people of Ireland. In communicating the foregoing, I have the honor to be, with much esteem,
yours faithfully,

RAFFAELE MERRY DEL VAL.

Acting Secretary of State to the Vatican.

August 15, 1903.

Without a doubt, the Irish the world over share fully in the noble attitude so consistently held by their political representatives at home. This attitude, in no way surprising from them, may have passed without special comment amid expressions of homage for the Papacy which were less counted upon and more brilliant, nevertheless, as a beautiful profession of faith, at once entirely Catholic and natural, nothing similar at this time can be pointed out. And what may appear stranger still to all but themselves, the Irish people look upon the pleasure and affection evinced by the Sovereign Pontiff in return for their heartfelt attachment to him, as bound to result in the highest spiritual blessings.



MY ROSARY.

I tell them over, day by day,
For every "Pater" that I say,
My Father stoops to hear ;
And every "Ave" I repeat
She listens too, our Lady sweet,
Our Mother, kind and dear.

F. W. G.

Was Hamlet Mad ?

Dick—Hello, Joe, do you know your memory lines for this afternoon ?

Joe—Now, I don't half believe in this *memorizing* anyway. Do you ?

Dick—I don't care much about it. But, say, what do you think of the whole play of *Hamlet* anyway ?

Joe—Well, I've read it over a couple of times, and I like it all right ; but I think Shakespeare might have saved us all an immense amount of trouble, if he had settled, once for all, some of those questions like Hamlet's madness and his mother's guilt, instead of allowing them to remain doubtful, and putting us all to the trouble of making a special study of the play, to find out what Shakespeare's idea really was. I don't believe he was sure about the matter himself. So you think Hamlet was really mad ?

Dick—It's a pretty hard question to decide, but I think he was mad at least part of the time. I suppose he wasn't as mad as he pretended, and was supposed to be, but I think his mind was a little unhinged by the revelation of his uncle's crime and his mother's guilt, which was so much greater than even he had supposed it to be.

Joe—Well, I'd like to hear you prove the stand you take, for I don't believe he was mad at all. He had a scheme of revenge to carry out ; and to protect himself in the meantime, he feigned madness in order to divert suspicion.

Dick—First of all, in several places in the play, mention is made of how sullen and moody Hamlet had been ever since his father's death. He had been nursing his grief, and his mind was in just the condition in which it would be most likely to be affected by any shock. Then came Horatio's sudden announcement of the appearance of the ghost, and then Hamlet's own interview with the ghost. The ghost's story of the awful crime of Hamlet's uncle and his mother's extreme guilt, and the earnest exhortation to revenge, was likely to have a great effect on anyone, and a very

great one on a mind like Hamlet's. So I don't think it would have been anything extraordinary, if his mind did become unbalanced. After the ghost had departed, Hamlet rejoined his friends and in answer to their inquiries, he spoke, as Horatio says, "wild and whirling words." These men were all faithful to him, and there was no need of deceiving them; so, when he acted so strangely with them, I think it shows that his mind had been affected.

Joe—Yes, they were friends of his for all ordinary purposes; but if he had told them of what the ghost had revealed and of his own purposes of taking revenge on Claudius, they might not have kept silence, so he acted as he did to evade their questions, not to make them think he was mad. He took the shortest way to get rid of them, and so showed his common sense.

Dick—Well, let that pass. Let us consider his conduct towards Ophelia. He loved her ardently, and would surely cause her as little pain as possible. But in the second act, we see how much he frightened her by his strange conduct, and in the third act, he seems to be absolutely indifferent to her, and repulses her savagely. This is carrying on the matter further than concealment of his design could require.

Joe—In the second act, he had probably suspected that Ophelia's change of manner was due to Polonius' interference, and by behaving so strangely, he caused Polonius to imagine that his madness was caused by love. This was carried to the king and fell in perfectly with Hamlet's desire. In the third act, he evidently knew that spies were listening, and he spoke for their special benefit. Perhaps it was somewhat cruel to cause Ophelia so much pain, but he was compelled to do it.

Dick—How about his conversations with Polonius?

Joe—He must have seen that Polonius was an old busybody and he took great pleasure in railing at him. His conduct in this matter shows what a true estimate he had formed of the character of Polonius, and proves Hamlet's discernment.

Dick—But Hamlet himself admits that he cannot always control himself. He tells Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, that for some unknown reason, his mind has been clouded. Also, just before their bout in the last act, he tells Laertes, as a reason why

he himself should be forgiven, that at times he cannot control himself, so that, if he has offended, his madness must be blamed. It might be all right to deceive two whom he knew to be spies, but one would not think that an honorable man like Hamlet, in an affair of honor, would give temporary madness as an excuse, if his madness was feigned.

Joe—He may have meant by madness some defect in his character which made him sometimes irresolute and sometimes impulsive.

Dick—Surely his conduct at the grave of Ophelia is a sign of madness. No person in his senses would have acted or talked as he did on that occasion.

Joe—On that occasion he was carried outside of himself by seeing Laertes weeping and mourning for Ophelia, as if he was the only one that had loved her. His anger caused him to act rashly. But now I will quote a few instances and show how sane Hamlet was. In all his soliloquies, although he often accuses himself of forgetfulness and irresolution, he never gives any signs of an unbalanced mind. In his conversations with Horatio he is always sensible. The plan by which he makes sure of the king's guilt is admirable and is certainly not the product of a weak mind. The way he sent Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to death was surely the result of a strong intellect. What he says in his conversations with Polonius is rambling, but it is sharp and sarcastic and certainly not foolish, and indeed in these and in his meeting with Osric, he shows great keenness and wit.

Dick—Well, of course his reason was not completely gone by any means, but I cannot help thinking that, on some occasions, his madness was too realistic to be feigned. However, we cannot hope to solve the question about which so many better men have differed, so the best thing we can do is to agree to disagree, and so drop the subject altogether.

V. MEAGHER, '04.

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Vol. VI

A QUESTION OF SPELLING.

Writers vary greatly in the spelling of certain words or rather of their terminations. The editor of a paper often finds himself perplexed in deciding for either of the so-called English and American methods of spelling such words as honor (honour), favor (favour), labor (labour). Dr. White, in the "Educational Department" of the *Free Press*, gives the reasons for the preference which the REVIEW has shown in this matter. "There never was etymological support for the presence of 'u' in such words. In the fourteenth century, while French was the language of the Court of St. James, our forefathers filtered all domesticated words through the Norman-French—the most barbarous dialect ever transformed into a language. It is so unlike the language of France to-day that French law students have as much trouble with it as we have. If

we must domesticate words from the Latin, and I suppose we must, we ought to go direct to that language; and, in the Latin, those words were spelled 'honor,' 'labor.'" Undoubtedly, usage is the final court of appeal, but on this point usage is pretty well divided. Hence no one is to be condemned for employing either of the two modes of spelling.

WHAT FRENCH-CANADA OWES TO BRITAIN.

In the midst of the present heated discussion of Britain's fiscal policy and her relations with her colonies it might be well to know what Canada and especially the French-Canadian owes to Britain. To consider such a question properly we must go back to the times of Montcalm and Wolfe when the hostile cannon thundered death around the walls of old Quebec.

In the conflict of 1759 Britain was victorious and, in 1763, France ceded the whole of her North American colonies to Great Britain. In Canada, the British commander, Murray, found a population mostly agricultural, scattered all along the banks of the St. Lawrence. Many were starving from lack of tilled land. On account of the war, every man able to bear a rifle was drafted into the French army, there being left to till the soil but women and helpless men. The people also suffered from the exactions of the Intendent, Bigot, who had enriched himself and friends at the expense of the laborers.

With the advent of British rule Bigot was dismissed and the soldier-farmers induced to return to their homes. They had no longer to fear their powerful neighbor to the south as they both belonged to the same power. After a mild military rule of ten years the French Canadians received the boon of the Quebec Act, which extended their territory, gave them the right to the free practice of their religion, and admitted them to the discussion of political affairs. From 1774 onward, we may date the rise of self-government among Canadians. The progress may have been slow, but the least of it was more than the people ever made under a French king.

Perhaps the greatest privilege which this people ever enjoyed was that they were no longer servants of France when the French Revolution and Reign of Terror broke out. Had Canada belonged to the French king at this time the anarchy of the old country would also have communicated itself to the colony, especially if we consider that the exacting schemes of Bigot would still have been at work.

Another reason which makes the French Canadian satisfied with the allegiance to Britain is the manner in which his religious rights have been guarded. He looks across the border and thinks what it might have been for him or his children if Canada had been unfortunate enough to join the revolted States, and to-day would enjoy nothing but godless schools. Under British rule men from their ranks have risen to the highest favor of the Crown, while in the States it is an unwritten law that none of their religion can enjoy a high office.

A COMPLAINT AND AN APPEAL.

The average college journal finds it very difficult to get suitable contributions from the students. The question naturally arises, Why? Cannot we students express our thoughts? Surely we can, after our study of ancient and English classics, of logic, and of rhetoric.

Or is it that we have no time? In other words, that we are too lazy? Yet the writing of a page is better than the reading of a volume. So it seems we have no college pride, no desire of self-improvement.

Another of these reasons, which accuse more than excuse, is that we have nothing to write about; that we have no ideas fit to put before the public. Is then, all our conversation mere idle trash? It is true, youth has little experience, and its knowledge is consequently shallow; and that in some species of literature, such as poetry, success is nearly impossible. Yet all kinds of writing are not so difficult, for in several, readable productions can easily be composed.

Take oratory, for example. There is no reason why we should not prepare our debates in such a way that they could be

adapted for printing. If the subjects are too dry to write about, surely they must also be too dry to speak about.

And in history. It is indeed tiresome to reiterate well-known facts; but to re-tell important, yet rarely mentioned facts is surely very good. There are several other suitable kinds of writing that may, like history, be put in an essay shape. We have the critical essay. Of course, ill-digested resumé's of Coleridge and Dowden, such as form the basis of most of the Shakespearian criticism that appears in college magazines, are clearly to be avoided. But reviewing books that are not as yet sufficiently well known, though difficult, is very useful. Speaking of essays, we have two other types, the personal essay, which requires considerable skill, and the scientific essay. As regards scientific essays, quite a number are delivered before the scientific society during the year. If these were written less in the impersonal scientific manner, and more in that style whose description is summed up in the word "Ruskinian," the REVIEW would not suffer from a chronic dearth of articles.

One more complaint. We have no fiction, and never had much. We always preferred to have none at all rather than take mediocre stuff. Now, to write fiction, are necessary a personal knowledge of the habits of the people you are going to write about, and the knack of telling a story. Surely there must be some here who have some real experience of people and things, and who know how to tell a story.

To sum up, when the student has such a choice of kinds of literature before him, to claim that he has nothing to say (if it be true) stamps him as a very inferior person. And who will say that this is true of the average student?

Since, then, he has something to say, and knows how to say it, let not laziness prevent him from writing down his thoughts. We want them. This, to editors as well as others.

THE STUDENT'S WORK.

This is the day of creeds, of schools, libraries, unions, newspapers: of a democracy supreme or aiming at absolute dominion. The old regard for aristocracies and castes of any kind exists pretty much as a relic. In theory every man is the equal of his

fellow : if he aspires to be their superior or leader—it has become the fashion to say, servant of the sovereign people,—he must prove that he is a giant intellectually and morally. He must lay down his platform, publish his program of action and convince people, before they will place him in a position of trust, that he knows how to promote their interests. The reason, doubtless, of so much change and disturbance is the little care and reverence held for old methods and ideas : everywhere the desire obtains to try new ways and new things. The public man must be able to stand the lime-light ; his utterances, exposed to a most searching scrutiny, must depend on their own merits. He must possess the power to present his opinions, by voice and pen, clearly, intelligently, forcibly. In fact the number of persons who undertake to serve the public and obtain its favor, in the pulpit, on the platform, through books, pamphlets and newspapers, is growing to an extent never seen before. There is indeed a no more noble task nor one of greater social importance ; and to qualify for it, a man must be in possession of ideas precise, correct, unassailable : in other words he must study.

Study is the business of a student, if the name means anything. The student must apply his mind energetically and wisely to the consideration of things and of questions. Nor is he to desist till he gets to the truth or reality of things. He must study how to think rightly. One of the complaints against our schools is that the scholars are not taught to think. The pupils for instance in a kindergarten, who were unable to get a sum in apples, which had been presented to them in no other denomination than that of oranges, were not able to think. Nor will weak people, like bookworms and walking encyclopedias, who lack mental enterprise, who take no grip on things, who cannot fashion their accumulated stores into new shapes, be of more account than chips carried on a current. The student, it is true, must not disdain the least thing in the old world of knowledge : he must become familiar with every particle, every item of it. But also, it is his place to look beyond and discover, so to say, new continents. This does not mean that the student is to seek distinction in a vain quest of fanciful and obscure novelties to know which never

was and never will be a real profit to anybody. The first, ever imperative need is to get in close touch with simple necessary things, with facts, ideas and truths that like air, water, sunshine, form the treasures common to all. To grasp and express the really deep meaning of these simple things is no small undertaking, a no slight benefit.

By all means let the student—in college and elsewhere—take up the classics. But the classics, whose claim to meet the needs of time has long been disputed, will be but a part of his work. The same may be said of literary culture. Opinion no longer requires as much attention to be given as formerly to demands of a religious character. Utopias and empty, if finely spun, theories find little sympathy because people now want practical results. Science must to-day receive more space than anything else in a curriculum; less a fetish than it was however, instead of solving, as was fondly hoped, it has only accentuated the enigmas which torment perpetually our existence. Never has society been in such a state of unrest. The very ground which before seemed secure and safe is now in a tremor of upheaval. It is, so we believe, the epoch of commercial and industrial turmoil. In the face of it appears the sudden haste to be rid of tedious old problems so that the best minds in Church and State may be free to grapple suitably with the graver matters of the moment. Witness the short work made of the education question in England; of the Philippines in the United States.

It is well, then, for the student to note the classics, history, religion, science, as the well-defined milestones of his route. But if he is to be an explorer and pioneer he must help to level and clear and extend the ground, he must assist in charting and recharting the shifting channels in which humanity is proceeding. That is, he must face questions, not as they were yesterday but as they are to-day. His first work then is to discern what he knows and what he does not know; what he has and what he has not. This point is important and too often neglected. The next duty is to make use of what he knows, to attain to what he does not know, to employ what he has, to acquire what he has not. This is another point of extreme importance, and as often overlooked or wholly forgotten. Acting on these simple maxims, study will

begin at the very beginning, at that which is nearest to us and within our reach. By taking the visible fact, the common idea, the evident principle, by blowing, as it were, the spark into a flame, it creates a light for the purpose of seeing clearly. Thus an inflexible purpose to discover and advocate elementary principles, basic truths, will effect much towards the settlement and appreciation of simple things which, destined in themselves to build up confidence and peace in society, are twisted to its disruption and ruin as long as they are disregarded, disputed and obscured in men's minds. Here is the student's work.

Obituary.

With feelings of the profoundest sorrow the student-body learned of the sudden death by drowning of A. Michaud, a bright and most promising student of last year's commercial graduating class. The sad event occurred at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on the 27th of June, while he was out boating with his companions. The deceased seeing his younger brother about to drown, and crying for help, swam to his assistance, but in his courageous endeavour to rescue him, both sank and were drowned.

The young man was highly esteemed by his professors and fellow-students, for his cleverness and amiable disposition. Having graduated very successfully from the Commercial course at the age of 16 years, and having received his diploma on June 18th, he departed from College for his home just a few days before his sad death, to spend his vacation.

To the afflicted parents, whose beloved son was taken away in the prime of life, full of hope and with every prospect of bright success, we wish to extend our sincerest sympathy in their severe trial.

It is with much regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. P. R. Martineau, M.P., Montmagny, father of E. J. Martineau, which occurred on August 30th, in Water Street Hospital, after an illness of a few days. Deceased was a man of great talent, whose legislative abilities were of the first rank.

To Joseph and the other members of the family, the REVIEW extends its most heartfelt condolence.

The faculty and students unite in offering their sincere sympathy to Edgar Poulin, whose mother departed from this life on October 1st, in Montreal. Being of a benevolent and magnanimous disposition, the late Mrs. Poulin was always a prominent factor in any pious or religious movement of her parish. Her charitable spirit endeared her to the poor, to whom she was ever a bountiful and generous friend. That her charity and piety may obtain for her that reward, which Heaven grants, is the prayer of each one of us.

Of Local Interest.

At a meeting held on Thursday, October 22, the Scientific Society was reorganized for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: President, H. J. Macdonald; Vice-President, J. Walsh; Secretary, J. V. Meagher; Treasurer, R. T. Halligan; Reporter, J. E. Burke; Councillors, R. Lapointe, O. J. McDonald, C. Jones. Rev. Fr. Lajeunesse, who has so ably directed the Society in its work during the past, retains the position which he is so well calculated to fill. Already the program for the year has been made out, and a public lecture in the near future will mark the commencement of active work. There is little need to acquaint the student body with the benefits to be derived from membership in this society; everyone who has watched its workings during the years that have elapsed since its inception is aware of its object, viz., to encourage meetings of the students for the purpose of discussing matters of importance in common, every-day life; of examining and enquiring into the causes of phenomena with which everyone who pretends to be a student should be familiar; of studying the progress made in various departments of science; of tracing the gradual evolution of machinery, etc., from crude beginnings to present perfection; and in general to encourage its members to see and think for themselves on matters of scientific interest. No better earnest of

the success which will undoubtedly attend the workings of the society during the new year, can be given than the declaration by the Executive of their intention to eclipse the work done in the past ; which work, we feel confident, will commend the society to the consideration of every student who wishes to improve himself along the line of its workings, and who is willing to work for results.

During the month His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, D.D., of Kingston, visited Ottawa, and spent a few days at the University, where, according to custom, he made the acquaintance of the students hailing from his diocese.

Another visitor was Rev. Father Dozois, O.M.I., recently appointed Provincial of the Oblates in Canada. This was his first visit to the University in his new capacity. However, Fr. Dozois is not a stranger to us, he being a former incumbent of the Chair of Philosophy in this institution. The REVIEW extends its heartfelt congratulations to the Reverend Father on his promotion to the post of honor and dignity which he is so eminently qualified to fill.

An event of local importance was the opening of a new dormitory recently. This fact will indicate the attendance at 'Varsity this year. So numerous are the boys who have come to reside within her walls, that the rooms and dormitories heretofore sufficient for the accommodation of all the students became overcrowded, and a new place had to be provided in which some of the devotees at the shrine of Morpheus might pursue their devotions apart from the crowded condition of the other sanctuaries. So it was that *Rugby Hall* has been opened ; a splendid room, painted and decorated in the colors dear to the heart of every one of us—the Garnet and Grey. We have no doubt that the same determination which, under the inspiring influence of these historic colors, has time and again inspired the Sons of 'Varsity to deeds of daring in every department of College life, will mark the labors of the favored occupants of *Rugby Hall* ; and as proficiency in the art to which the hall is dedicated, has ever been desired by its occupants while in other locations, it is hard to say what the

result of the new stimulus may not be. Thus it is that we sympathize with the Master of Ceremonies, who, we feel sure, is well qualified by practical experience to officiate in the exercises which are now nightly conducted in *Rugby Hall*.

Wanted, a sergeant for the cripple brigade.

We are glad to learn that owing to the efforts of Rev. Fr. Lajeunesse an orchestra has been engaged since the re-opening in September. This is something which cannot fail to commend itself to all those who believe in the cultivation of a healthy University spirit and in the elevation of the surroundings of the student beyond the level of the daily drudgery of the class room. The REVIEW extends its wishes for success to the venture, and congratulates Fr. Lajeunesse on his enterprise in this connection.

What is the matter with a *Glee Club*?

On Monday, October 19th, a meeting of the Debating Society was held and the following officers elected: President, J. J. O'Gorman; Secretary, F. W. Nagle; Treasurer, J. V. Meagher; Councillors, J. E. Burke, D. J. McDonald, C. Jones.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one and augurs well for the work to be done during the year. It was unanimously agreed to use every means available to secure admission to the Inter-University Debating League, at present comprising McGill, Queen's and Toronto 'Varsity. It is needless to urge the importance of this step as anyone alive to the interests of the intellectual standards to be fostered in a University, must admit that there exists no better way in which to promote these interests, than by holding out to the student-body some such inducement as that offered by the proposed movement. Whether or not Ottawa University secures the privileges of the Debating League from which the other Canadian Universities derive such benefit, it should be an object of ambition with each and every student in the University to cultivate and improve his talents for debate and public speaking. That no better institution exists for the promotion of this object, is evident from the records of many able

orators who began the foundation of the splendid structure of their fame as cultured speakers, low down in the debating society of some school or college. Let us hope, then, that on the first night of meeting, none, capable even of intelligent listening will absent themselves from the hall, and that the Debating Society, may, during the coming year, improve its past brilliant record as a necessary factor in the intellectual development and argumentative training of the students of Ottawa University.

ED. L. D., '04.

Book Review.

ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.—Half leather, 12mo, 384 pages. By Alan Sanders, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio. American Book Company, New York.

An important feature in the book consists in omitting the more obvious parts of the demonstration, so that the student is forced to recur to his reasoning powers rather than to memory. There are exercises, particular and miscellaneous, requiring the application of the principles, when these have been mastered. The diagrams are unusually clear. The method is both interesting and practical. It is the general purpose of the text to force the student to think for himself, and not merely to memorize demonstrations.

THE PHILIPPINES. A Geographical Reader, by Samuel MacClintock, Ph.B., Principal of the Cebu Normal School. Cloth, 12mo, 105 pages. With maps and illustrations. Price 40 cents.

A welcome little book, since it gives information, so eagerly sought about these far-away islands. The author's position is a guarantee of his intimacy with his subject. A separate chapter is devoted to Manila, another to the government of the Philippines. There are excellent half-tones from photographs, and several colored maps.

AUS DEM DEUTSCHEN DICHTERWALD. Favorite German poems. Edited by J. H. Dillard, Professor in Tulane University, of Louisiana. Cloth, 12mo, 206 pages. Price, 60 cents.

The poems, both lyric and descriptive, are accompanied by helpful notes and a complete vocabulary.

GERMAN COMPOSITION. By R. Mack Dresden, A.M., Instructor in German, State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis. Cloth, 12mo, 68 pages. Price, 40 cents.

This book, the result of much thought and experience with classes, along with carefully graded exercises, includes a brief review of the most important laws of German grammar and syntax, as well as useful foot-notes and vocabulary.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. By Henry Carr Pearson, A.B. (Harvard) Horace Mann School, Teachers College, New York. Cloth, 259 pages. Price, \$1.00.

This volume is complete and meets the most exacting college entrance requirements. Part I is a summary of the fundamental principles of Latin grammar and syntax, and contains clear, concise explanations of many points that are troublesome to the ordinary pupil. Part II contains short, disconnected English sentences and some continuous narrative. Part III presents material for translation into Latin, and also carefully graded exercises for general review.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY MANUAL. By S. E. Coieman, Head of the Science Department, Oakland, Cal., High School. Illustrated, 234 pages. Price, 60 cents.

There are 81 exercises, so presented as may be used with simple apparatus, or with a more fully equipped laboratory. The matter in connection with each experiment consists of:—1, A definite statement of what the experiment is for; 2, References to leading textbooks in physics, indicating what reading may profitably precede and accompany the laboratory work; 3, A list of the apparatus required; 4, Directions, suggestions, form of record, and discussion of the experiment.

SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE. REVISED EDITION. Edited with notes by William J. Rolfe, Litt. D., formerly Head Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. Cloth, 16mo, 236 pages. Price, 56 cents.

The popularity of this edition of Shakespeare has been extraordinary, and since its first publication it has been used more widely both by schools and by the general reading public than any other similar edition. This volume of the new edition has been entirely revised and reset, and appears with every possible mechanical improvement. The illustrations are attractive. The greater part of the notes on textual variations have been omitted, as the text of Shakespeare is now virtually settled. A concise account of Shakespeare's metre has also been inserted.

The above are all class books published by the American Company of New York.

THE OBLIGATION OF HEARING MASS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS. By the Rev. J. T. Roche, author of "Month of St. Joseph for People in the World," "Belief and Unbelief," "Our Lady of Guadalupe," 1903. Pp. 71. The International Truth Society, New York.

The practical nature of Father Roche's booklets gives them a special value as means of propagating and enforcing the lesson of Catholic teaching. This is especially true of the tract on the "Obligation of Hearing Mass, which is written in a clear and direct style, and meets not only the current pretexts made by those who would excuse their neglect of the precepts of the Church, but emphasizes the immense gains to the spiritual and social welfare of a community arising from an intelligent appreciation of regular attendance at the Holy Sacrifice. The pamphlets are attractively printed, and will serve the purpose of permanent good if freely distributed at missions and to members of societies, which in any way serve the propaganda of Christian doctrine.

Exchanges.

To all the journals that have reached our sanctum, we extend a ready welcome and best wishes for a happy and prosperous year. It will always be a pleasure to peruse our exchanges, and when giving a critical estimate, we shall strive to display beauties rather than defects; and we have every reason to believe that this method of criticism will be productive of better results than

devoting our time to useless fault-finding and contradiction of other people's opinions.

The literary contributions in the October issue of *St. Mary's Sentinel* are few, but the quality is good. "The Maltreatment of the Indian" [in the United States] forms quite a contrast with the article in the *Bee* entitled, "The Indian at Home" [in Canada]. The former treats of the injustice shown to the primitive inhabitant of this continent, and acknowledges that the connection of the United States Government with the Indian has been a shameful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises. The writer goes on to prove that the Indians "are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away, and they must soon hear the roar of the last wave which will settle over them forever." Possibly this may be the condition of affairs in the United States, but the *Bee* speaks more encouragingly, and says that the Indians in Canada are as independent as ever, the laws instead of binding them being liberally in their favor. The *Bee* admits that the red man of the past is fast disappearing, but maintains that in his place is rising "an educated, self-supporting citizen, a thorough Canadian, because he is being trained in their work."

Although the Indian and Negro problems are two well worn subjects, both seem to still retain interest. The *Notre Dame Scholastic* and *St. Mary's Sentinel*, each have a very good article on the negro question. While the subject has been so thoroughly exhausted, that neither of the writers make any new suggestions for the solution of the problem, they have presented their matter in an altogether interesting style. Both are of the opinion that the time when the negro will stand as "one more type of American liberty, justice and integrity, is immediately forthcoming."

The literary department of the October issue of *Leaflets From Loretto* is well filled with interesting matter. The "Tragedy of Macbeth" is far above the ordinary productions on similar topics, and exhibits thorough knowledge of the subject under consideration.

The *Viatorian* contains a very commendable article on De Vere and Father Sheehan. The subject is treated interestingly,

and is worthy of highest praise. The two Irish authors are compared with Danté, and an explanation given why both found such great inspiration in the Italian poet.

We wish to congratulate *St. Mary's Record* on its new cover, which is truly artistic, and a decided improvement on that of last year.

Among the Magazines.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the October number of the *Guidon*, a beautifully illustrated magazine. "Some Notable Conversations," a series of anecdotes by Rev. L. C. P. Fox, O.M.I., is very interesting. We would be happy to see the *Guidon* oftener in the Sanctum.

In the *Gael*, "Persian Carpets Woven in Donegal," describes a new industry which is being started in Ireland. This organ is rendering valuable service to Gaelic history.

Dominicana reviews the religious situation in the Philippines, and corrects some of the false ideas existing in America, concerning the Catholic Church in those islands.

The Countess de Courson writes in the *Ave Maria*, on "The Career and Personality of the New Pope." The fiction is, as usual, delicious.

The *Good Counsel Magazine* has an interesting account of the temperance movement. It tells of the good work done by Father Matthew in Ireland and his disciples in America. In the editorial department, the new Pulitzer school of Journalism is discussed, and hopes are expressed that it will help to raise the standard of our daily newspapers.

"Canterbury," a description of the ancient ecclesiastical centre of England, appears in the *Catholic World*. It is well written, and beautifully illustrated. There are the usual timely articles.

Athletics.

During the month an important change was effected in the Quebec Rugby Football Union through the withdrawal of the Brockville club from the series. The occurrence came as a surprise. The club had always been a strong one, exhibiting no little activity and doing much in its own locality to popularize Rugby. It held the championship of Quebec for one season. Some of the tilts between College and the Brockvilles will live in history. Unhappily the general resources of this organization were never over-abundant. Lack of funds and especially of players were the reasons given for the extinction of a very fine body of footballers.

The bad luck of the Brockvilles proved to be the opportunity the Ottawa Rough Riders had been so looking for. These doughty old rivals of College, at present champions of Canada, ever since their suspension from the Q. R. U. (Quebec Rugby Union) in 1897 for roughness, have been experiencing a variety of fortunes in the O. R. F. U. (Ontario Rugby Football Union) though they generally proved too strong for the competing teams. The trips to Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston were excessively long and expensive. In addition the executive of the O. R. F. U., with its headquarters at Toronto rarely treated their comrades from the Capital with much sympathy: so marked, indeed, did its hostility this season appear to become that the Ottawas felt constrained to reject the schedule drawn up for them and to withdraw for good from a league whose chaotic condition was later on rendered more complete by a similar action on the part of the Toronto Argonauts. But this action of the Ottawa Club had not secured for it a very promising future; outside of our Union where it was never at home, and, its applications to the other having been repeatedly rejected, there was apparently no alternative save an exhibition match or two, a decline and final dissolution of one of the finest organizations of the best seasoned athletes that were ever brought together. The dropping out of the Brockville club was, therefore, for the Rough Riders a godsend. There was no time to lose as the season was about to open. The Rough

Riders offered to accept all the obligations marked down on the schedule to the retiring Brockvilles and at a meeting of the Q.R.F.U. held in Montreal, October 30th, their application for readmittance was adopted. College had, perhaps, more at stake than any other team, more reasons to oppose the return of this aggressive opponent but these were not in question, when their delegates, in a true sportsmanlike spirit, joined the unanimous vote to reinstate the Ottawa City Club. As the Q.R.F.U. now stands the Senior series consists of two Montreal and two Ottawa fourteens.

MC CREADIE, CAPTAIN OF 'VARSITY.

A popular appointment was made by the executive of the O.U.A.A. in selecting Mr. McCreadie to be captain of the First fourteen. This gentleman has gained his position on the 'Varsity forward line by his invaluable work. Modest and gentle as a player, a delightful companion in defeat as well as in victory, "Bob" is deservedly popular. He has won his laurels on many a famous gridiron. His capacity for "enjoying" the most harassing sort of play seems inexhaustible. A good "head," experience, activity, and strength are all so combined in Mr. McCreadie as to make of him an ideal footballer. These qualities are bound to result in beneficial effects for the team which he has been appointed to captain. Success to you, Mac!

MONTREAL 6 ; COLLEGE, 5.

The opening game on October 3rd resulted in a surprise for College, and showed M.A.A.A. to have developed unexpected strength, a fact becoming still more patent by their subsequent victory Thanksgiving Day, in Ottawa, over the redoubtable Rough Riders. The closeness of the contest may be judged from the score, 6 to 5 in favor of the Montrealers—a converted touch against the unconverted touch and rouge obtained by College. The referee, Mr. Burland, of Montreal, was not in the best of condition for his duties, as he apologetically admitted at the end of the match. The day was wet. The Montrealers were in better trim, having gone into training two weeks earlier than College; they also excelled in punting, running, passing, dribbling. By

the way, this last feature, so effective, has become a lost art among the College forwards.

In Ottawa, on the same date, the Rough Riders defeated the Britannias by a score of 23 to 0.

OTTAWA COLLEGE, 1 ; OTTAWA CITY, 7.

Saturday, Oct. 10, for the first time in many years, our two city teams met as members of the same Union. The greatest interest was excited by the well-remembered, sometimes fierce, rivalry of the two teams. On this occasion the several arrays were strengthened in every possible way; on the result for one depended not only fame, but, to a certain extent, bread and butter. College naturally wished to prove itself worthy of the widespread sympathy, and the name which it gained by its exploits in by-gone days. Indeed, College finds itself, with every passing season, working against tremendous odds. Unlike its competitors who retain their players, it must each year try candidates, who, however good otherwise, are for weeks handicapped by inexperience. And very often players who have trained faithfully with the team and freely passed their word of honor, find they cannot resist the pressure, they say, that is brought to bear upon them, and they line up against College.

On October 11th, the weather was unfavorable, the campus soggy from the rain which had been falling for days. To College, the light and speedy team, firm footing was essential. The prevailing conditions favored the Rough Riders who stepped upon the field confident in their superior weight and slow scrimmage. A large crowd was in attendance and witnessed a game of absorbing interest. Play opened, rapid and aggressive. In a few minutes the "Garnet and Grey" had scored a touch-in-goal. Hereupon the Ottawa's changed their scrimmage to one somewhat after the Wright formation. Kennedy heeled out as freely with his hand as with his foot and College apparently unaware of this trick, or penalized if they were, could not heel out at all. Very soon the Ottawa's were close to the college line and the mighty Walters went over for a touch which Parr converted, making the score six to one in favor of Ottawa. From this on College made desperate efforts to score but its efforts were nullified by Kennedy's

peculiar heeling out and Walter's rushes. About the middle of the second half Boyd suffered a regrettable accident; while stooping to reach a fumbled ball, he received a blow on the head from the thigh of an opponent, thus sustaining a slight concussion of the brain. The game continued with a fresh man. College got over twice for touches only to be recalled by the umpire: the Riders increased their score by a rouge. It was still anybody's game when time was called. The teams lined up as follows:

<i>College.</i>			<i>Rough Riders.</i>
O'Brien		Full Back	Hayden
Meagher, } E. Gleeson, } J. Gleeson. }		Halves	{ Rankin, Boyd, Murphy.
Kearns		Quarter	Walters
Killeen, } McDonald, } McCreadie, (Capt.) }		Scrimmage	{ Cameron, Kennedy, Facto.
Castonguay, } Ferguson. }		3rd Wings	{ Shillington, Parr.
Filiatreault, } Filion. }		2nd Wings	{ Telford, Sheriff.
Lafleur, } Austin. }		1st Wings	{ McGee, (Capt.) Phillips.

The referee, Mr. Savage, and umpire, Mr. Robertson, both of the M. A. A. A. They acted to the satisfaction of both sides.

BRITANNIAS, 4; COLLEGE, 10.

In slippery blue clay, with the rain pouring down in torrents, the 'Varsity fourteen, Oct. 17th, defeated the Brits by 10 points to 4. The Montreal Baseball Park at its best is but a poor grid-iron, and on this day the players were compelled to wallow in mud and mire throughout the game. Consequently it is difficult to judge the two teams by their work on this occasion. True, the Brits put up a determined resistance, but the Collegians were forced to use a style of play in which their abilities are least effective. "King" Clancy was again in his old position at centre-scrimmage, and his presence did much to strengthen and steady the team. On the wing line, Lafleur, Austin, and Filiatreault did

very effective work, as did also Joe Gleeson, on the halves. For the Brits, Chown at quarter and Marshall on the wing line, did splendid service. The game was, notwithstanding the dangerous condition of the field, free of roughness and of any serious accidents. The team was the same as on the previous Saturday.

The officials were: Messrs. Hagar and Dr. Jack, of the M.A.A.A. The decisions of the latter gentleman showed, so the players thought, excessive bias in favor of the defeated team.

Junior Department.

That the Juniors take keen interest in this department of the Review was made manifest last month by the applications received at the sanctum for the exalted position of Junior Editor. (This retiring editor considers as a sweeping plume in his hat.) The actual number of those seeking this somewhat enviable position was ninety-nine, and would have been much larger were it not for the earnest prayers and supplications of the staff. Accordingly, on Oct. 15th, at 7 a.m., the board of editors met, and immediately proceeded to examine the different letters. It was a trying ordeal, indeed, for most of the applications were written in a hieroglyphic language, beyond the understanding of any of those present. These were immediately packed in a large box, and forwarded to Hong-Kong, China, to be published in the literary magazines of the place. They will no doubt prove a veritable treat for the Celestial book-worms. A goodly share of the rest showed the authors to be lacking one essential condition, viz., that the leather coverings of their pedal extremities were beyond the prescribed size, 7, and were immediately confided to the waste basket. As the shades of evening were falling, the editors feeling that the inner man was craving for satisfaction, resolved to settle the issue at once by choosing him who had used the most paper in telling the board about all the good qualities he possessed, as well as those he did not. Thus an agreement was reached, and these columns must in future prove their wisdom in the choice.

All ye members of the small yard, doff your hat to the new editor. Beware if you don't, for you now have an important personage in your midst.

The Klondykers say they will not patronize Sing Lee any more; they will in future send their linen to the *Vall Lee* laundry. The executive of the J.A.A. is certainly penetrated by the spirit of progress. As a proof they have already placed at the disposal of the members a commodious dressing room, which for comfort is truly a model, which our elder brothers of the senior department could copy to advantage. It contains four spacious rooms. The first to be used for dressing purposes, is fitted up with wardrobes in which the players can hang their ordinary clothes without danger of finding them soiled when they return from the field. The second place in order is the store-room, where all the Association's athletic goods are kept. Fitted with shelves and lockers, it is up-to-date in every respect. Proceeding a little further, we come to the shower-bath, which is a long-felt necessity in the small-yard. Off this come the trainer's apartments, where the players undergo a massage treatment after a game. The walls and shelves are painted in garnet and grey, the work of an artist. The whole is heated with hot water and lighted throughout by electricity. The entire department speaks volumes in favor of Rev. F. Boyer, the tireless director, and Rev. Bro. Binet, the enterprising manager.

Prof.—Give the principal parts of the verb *run*.

D-yle—Run, ran, running, *runt*.

The inhabitants of "Kiddom," not satisfied with the regular number of study hours, occasionally rise at 4 a.m., to join the company of their best friends—their books. In their zeal they even at times sacrifice their morning recreation.

Prof.—What is a railroad?

René—The cars.

Whereupon the professor advised him to read the *Faure-Track News*.

The following strains arose above the rattle of dishes in the refectory one evening, after the third team had given an exhibition of pigskin chasing:

"The Quitters! The Quitters! Nit! Nit! Nit!"

All the games of the local football schedule have been played and the championship has been won and lost. The four teams played excellently, and deserve congratulations on the style of

ball they served up for the many spectators, who made it a special point to be present at all the games. The fact that an extra match was necessary to decide the holders of the "blue ribbon" shows that the youngsters jump into the game with an earnestness and a determination too often lacking in senior teams. Through some misunderstanding, or rather for reasons which perhaps would not look proper in print, the juniors were deprived of the "Oval" on several occasions, and were forced to content themselves with the old field, which in its present condition is far from being conducive to good football. However, to Capt Bastien and his stalwarts fall the honors of the season, and they fully deserve them, for they covered themselves with glory in the final game against Capt. Lefebvre's speedy aggregation. The score was 4-1, and is a true criterion of the game, which sparkled with thrilling incidents.

A few days before the final game, the director of the infirmary, in a letter to the secretary of the J.A.A., proposed to present to each of the champions a bottle of that universal panacea—IODINE, as a souvenir of the victory. It is needless to say the offer was accepted, and the coveted awards will be distributed in the Academic Hall on Christmas Day at 2 p.m.

As M-and-r returns from the Athletic Oval in the company of seniors he is accosted by one of his prefects as follows:

Prefect—You were off-side on your way from the field.

M-and-r (bewildered) Well, if I was. you may claim a *free kick*.

The goal was missed.

A few evenings ago the delivery rig of a well-known city firm backed up to the new dressing room and left clerk Lanctot in possession of twenty five garnet and grey sweaters, and the same number of stockings and caps. This speaks well for the financial condition of the J.A.A.

Victor—Why was Eve created ?

Mac—Don't know, give it up.

Victor—For (the) Adam's Express Company.

Local engineers are already drawing plans for the rink. Winter will soon be upon us, and before the next REVIEW is published hockey will be the reigning sport.



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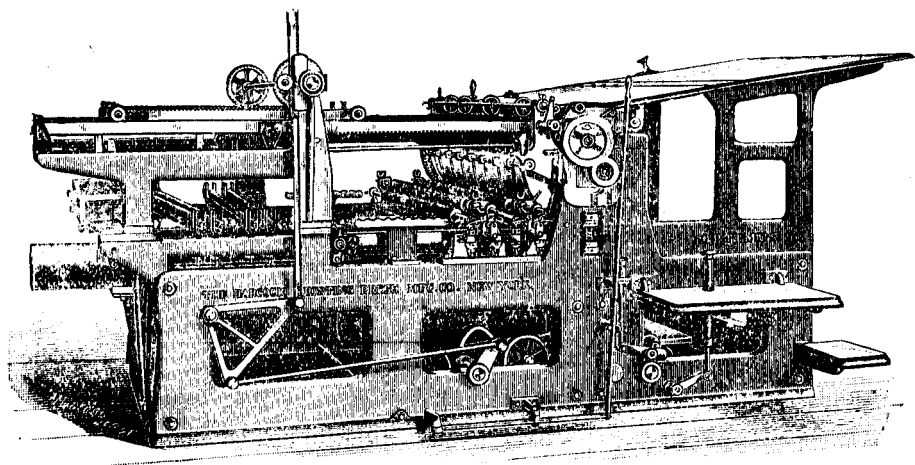
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