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OH, GREEN AND FRESH.

Oh, green and fresh your English sod
With daisies sprinkled over;
But greener far were the hills I trod,
And the honeyed Irish clover.

Oh, well your skylark cleaves the blue
To bid the sun good-morrow;
He has not the bonny song I knew
High over an Irish furrow.

And often, often, I'm longing still,
This gay and golden weather,
For my father's face by an Irish hill,
And he and I together.

Katherine Tynan.

The Ghostly in Shakespeare.

IN many of Shakespeare's dramatic compositions, the preternatural plays a very important part. Three of his greatest plays have a connecting link in it. The spirit of the dead, in its fearful form, in the play "Julius Caesar," appears to Brutus in his tent. It occupies Macbeth's seat at the banquet table in the great tragedy, "Macbeth," and, in "Hamlet," stalks across the platform before the castle at Elsinore. The parts that the spirits of Caesar, of Banquo, and of Hamlet play in the respective dramas in which they appear, are not, however,, of equal significance to the plot-movement of each. Nor can it be said that their manner of appearing is the same in all.

In "Julius Caesar," the ghost, the spirit of Caesar, appeared only to the wearied, grief-stricken Brutus, and disappeared when the new interest aroused unconsciously forced him to thrust aside the gloom of his thoughts. When he had taken heart, the ghost disappeared. Its coming on the scene had very little to do with the plot of the play. It had part in no plan to lead the conspirators to ruin at Philippi. It came and went, as a thought in the minds of Brutus might have come and gone, and had very little more influence in the fateful events that followed.

In "Macbeth," the ghost is also of very secondary importance in the development of the plot. The great deed had been done; Duncan had been murdered. The danger that his sons might cause trouble had been removed by their flight. Macbeth was securely seated on the throne of Scotland. Even Banquo, the promised "father to a line of kings," and the only source of anxiety to the new head of the state, had been put out of the way. The climax of the play, in fact, had been reached before ghostly influence had made itself felt.

But the influence, unlike that in "Julius Caesar," had a real, if indirect effect, in Macbeth's frightful down-hill march to destruction. It was real, since the ravings of Macbeth upon the appearance of Banquo's ghost at the table had aroused suspicions in the minds of his chief subjects, the thanes of Scotland, assembled around the festive-board.

But the ghost was only indirectly responsible for the birth of such doubts. It was not seen by the thanes. It did not by a single word make known to them the unnatural crimes of Macbeth nor seek to lead them, by suggestion or act, to punish the one committing them. Its only work was to force Macbeth to reveal his inward guilt, in the paroxysm of fear, experienced at the sight of the gibbering figure in his chair.

In Macbeth, then, the ghost plays a very minor part indeed, if we take into consideration only its direct influence on the actions of those who were to right offended justice and nature. Had Macbeth been seized by a short fit of madness, the effect would have been the same. It would have had just as much influence on the after movement of the plot as the ghost had. By forcing him to divulge the awful thoughts that were scorching his mind, it could have aroused the suspicions of the Lords, just as fully as had the spirit of Banquo. And in truth we cannot satisfactorily determine whether it was the madness of an oppressed mind, or the shadow from another world that led to the regicide's revelation of his guilt.

How different from this is the part played by the ghost in "Hamlet"! Here the spirit of the murdered king sets the whole machinery of the drama in motion. The cunning Claudius had so skilfully brought about the death of his brother the king and his own ascent to sovereign power, that no whisper of his foul crime had gone abroad. In the eyes of the world he was an upright man, and in mounting the throne of Denmark, upon the death of his brother, had only taken the place that rightfully belonged to him. Even Hamlet thought him innocent, and persisted in the thought until the face of Claudius in the play only too plainly revealed the awful guilt it had up to that so well hidden.

Claudius, a master in the art of scheming, had provided for every human emergency. A shadow from the next world knocked all his plans awry. A word from the spirit of the late King revealed to his son Hamlet the horror of the new king's crime. "Know thou, noble youth, the ghost says, "the serpent that did sting thy father's life now wears the crown." This bit of information is the mainspring of the whole plot. The command of the ghost, that Hamlet "revenge his (father's) foul and most unnat-

ural murder" was hardly necessary. It was only natural that with such a story of hideous crime ringing in his ears, the son's whole being should stir with a fierce desire for revenge. And surely around that desire for revenge and the plans for the accomplishment of it is woven the whole fabric of the play.

The ghost in Hamlet has no minor part to play. Its appearance is of primary importance to the main plot. It has no intention to gain its end by indirect methods, but leads in a plan to punish the one who had so treacherously hurried this soul into the spirit world.

Moreover, this spirit that so completely undermined the security of Claudius was not the product of a tired mind, nor the hallucination of a guilt-haunted imagination. The ghost of the good King Hamlet was seen by many, and its advice and commands followed faithfully by the younger Hamlet in the time that followed. No doubt can exist as to its reality. The testimony of the hard-headed soldiers and the doubting Horatio would convince us of that. The story told by the ghost as after events—in an especial manner the play that caught "the conscience of the king" —plainly showed was only too true, and in this we have further proof, if such is necessary, of the reality of the ghost and the reality of its mission.

Caesar, Banquo and Hamlet, in their ghostly garb of another world, invest the plays in which they appear with an atmosphere of awe and mystery. In "Julius Caesar," this mysterious coloring is not given until near the end of the play. In the tragedy of ambition, "Macbeth," it marks the beginning, and pervades the accomplishment, of a guilty ambition's fall. In "Hamlet," it is the groundwork of the whole play. In every step of the development of the plot the mind constantly reverts to the restless spirit of the murdered Hamlet, haunting the bleak platform at Elsinore.

J. C. Leacy, '15.

Constitutions.

WHOEVER attempts to classify Constitutions and to note the features of the types they present will find that it is from the Constitutions of Rome and England that illustrations can be most profitably drawn. Just as the Roman Constitution worked upon the whole of the ancient, so the English Constitution has worked upon the whole of the modern world.

The old fashioned classification of Constitutions divides them into written and unwritten. These are not suitable terms because in all written Constitutions there is an element of unwritten usage while the unwritten ones always include some statutes, though they begin in customs and precedents. Constitutions of the older type may be called flexible, because they are elastic, because they can be bent and altered in form, while retaining their main features, and do not become subservient. Constitutions of the newer kind may be called rigid, because their lines are hard and fixed.

I shall begin with flexible Constitutions because they are anterior in date, being indeed the only Constitutions which the old world possessed. In the modern world they have become rare, these only existing at present in the United Kingdom, Hungary and Italy.

Strictly speaking, there was no Roman Constitution, strictly speaking there is no British Constitution. That which was called the Constitution of the Roman state, that which is now called the British Constitution, is a mass of precedents, of customs, usages, understandings and beliefs, with a certain number of statutes, the whole covered over with a parasitic growth of legal decisions and political habits. But a Constitution is not the less real because its limits cannot be sharply defined.

Flexible Constitutions are in a state of perpetual flux. Just as a man's character is modified by the acts he performs, by the emotions he cherishes, so every decade saw the Constitutions of Rome and England slightly different at the end from what they were at the beginning. Now the stability of any Constitution depends not so much on its form as on the social and economic forces

which stand behind it. The best instances of flexible Constitutions are those which grew up in nations of a conservative temper (like England) nations which valued precedents. The fact that a nation has the legal right to make extensive changes in its Constitution disposes it to be cautious in the use of that right. Moreover a Constitution in the form of a mass of customs and precedents presents an element of mystery, while a documentary Constitution is not in the least mysterious.

It would therefore be an error to pronounce flexible Constitutions unstable. Their distinctive merit is their elasticity. They can be bent or stretched to meet every emergency, without losing their prestige. The old Roman Constitution illustrates these phenomena admirably. The change from consuls to military tribunes, the appointment of dictators, the creation of new magistracies, the adaptation of its old machinery to the new task of governing conquered provinces, did not during several years seriously shake its main principles.

The elasticity of the British Constitution appears in somewhat different features less striking but not the less useful than those which mark the Constitution of Rome. A wide and vague prerogative is kept in reserve, and the normal powers of the Executive may be immensely increased. The merit of the elasticity of flexible Constitutions is that it affords a means of preventing revolutions by meeting them half way. When flexible Constitutions come to an end they do so in one of two ways. A Constitution of this type may pass into an autocracy or into a rigid Constitution. For the salvation of a flexible Constitution, three things are necessary in a nation, legal mindedness, conservatism, and keen practical intelligence.

Let us now pass to the other type of Constitution for which the name rigid has been suggested. It marks an advanced stage in political development, when the idea of separating fundamental laws from others has found favor. Rigid Constitutions exist in every constitutional country except the United Kingdom, Hungary and Italy. The Republic of the United States presents the most remarkable instance of this type in the modern world. Rigid Constitutions arise in one of four possible ways: (1) they may be given by a monarch to his subjects in order to pledge himself and his

successors to govern in a constitutional manner; (2) they may be created by a nation when it has thrown off its old form of government; (3) they may be created by a new community when it enters upon organized political life; (4) they may arise by the tightening of a looser tie than has theretofore existed.

As regards the stability of rigid Constitutions, they cannot be stretched to meet revolution half way. When a Constitution will not bend, the discontent of the people may find vent in a revolution or civil war. (Slavery question in U.S.)

Broadly speaking, two methods of amending a rigid Constitution are in use. (1) That which gives the function to the Legislature. (2) That which gives the function to the people. It has often happened that constitutional amendments prepared by the Legislature have been rejected by the people, because fuller discussion revealed objections whose weight had not been appreciated when the proposal first appeared.

Regarding the probable future of the two types with which we have been dealing, two reasons suggest themselves which predict the prevalence of the rigid type. (1) That no new flexible Constitutions have been born into the world for many years past. (2) That no country now possessing a rigid Constitution seems likely to change it for a flexible one. The countries which have flexible Constitutions are not likely to change them, for in the United Kingdom, at any rate, the people are not likely to part with the free play and elastic power of their historical Cabinet and Parliamentary system.

G. C. O'KEEFE, '16.

The idea of utility is always inimical to the idea of wit.

—*Sydney Smith.*

Mathematical truth is not the only truth in the world.

—*Leigh Hunt.*

Hygiene.

HYGIENE is that department of Physiology which deals with the causes and prevention of disease in their relation to the preservation of health. According to this definition, hygiene, while founded on medical experience and advanced by medical research, is distinguished and defined from the ordinary run of the science and art of medicine, which deal with the cure of disease. What hygiene aims at is the prevention of disease by the exact estimation of the causes which induce a departure from the normal type of healthy life. For this special kind of work, hygiene has been called the preventive medicine, because it tries to anticipate the work of the physician by its endeavour to remove the causes on which the diseases that affect mankind depend.

In hygiene we come across two chief phases, of which the first is "Personal Hygiene," and the second "Public Health." The first section concerned the individual as being a unit and to his duties in maintaining health and preventing disease. The second one treats about "Public Health" and deals with the relations which exist between masses of men and the conditions of healthy living. The study of the first branch embraces such matters as food, clothing, and the like, which relates to the personal history of the unit. On the other hand, as regards the second case, hygiene has to observe the nation and to investigate the laws under which disease is liable to be propagated by the circumstances of collective life. Hygiene comprises many departments, such as drainage, healthy houses and the removal of waste, and they brighten the subjects with which the health-officer concerns himself.

Of course, some hygienic methods were in circulation at the beginning of mankind, but hygiene, as a distinct branch of science, pursuing a very practical relation to the lives of men, had its origin in the eighteenth century. The sanitary historian has to take account of at least three great men who took a very active part in hygienic development. John Howard, one of the most ardent philanthropists who existed during that century, based his work of jail reform on improvement in the terrible state of these

places of confinement. They were overcrowded and as a result of these conditions typhus fever reigned very copious under the disguised name of jail fever. Howard succeeded, after much pains, in clearing the jails of this pest, and as a result of Howard's philanthropy we find that to-day the jail is one of the healthiest places that we can imagine. Captain Cook, the great navigator of the last century, was one of those sanitary pioneers who directed their energies to this beautiful cause. He it was who concluded and experimented that scurvy, from which ship's crew used to remain prostrate during long voyages, was the consequence of improper feeding. To-day Captain Cook's discovery, which is no more than the drinking of lime juice in the absence of fresh vegetables, is frequently used as in the case of long voyages. The third great pioneer of hygiene was Jenner, who showed the importance of vaccination.

The development of medical science, especially the advance which has been made into the study of the causes of diseases, has tended powerfully to awaken national endeavour in matters both of personal and national hygiene. To-day it may be said that we have a well equipped staff of health experts in every large city or town, able and desirous to assist the citizens in the carrying out of their manifest duties to themselves and their neighbours in the observance of hygienic rules; one of the most important decrees is represented by the law which makes compulsory the notification to the authorities of every case of contagious disease which is noticed by any householder or any medical attendant. In this way the death rate is much less than if those infectious ailments were allowed to spread themselves. The authorities, when early informed of such cases of disease, take immediate measures for their isolation and their removal. Seaports, being held suspicious for cases of illness on vessels arriving in harbour, are now very narrowly watched by health-officers. It is manifest that cholera, which great disease has caused so many ravages on the continent of Europe, has been warded off from the American coast only by the intervention of health-officers who visited the harbors receiving European vessels.

Hygiene has of late years made a considerable progress within the sphere of the home health. Safe and sanitary drainage is

everywhere looked for and is beginning to be everywhere practised. Questions of ventilation and of lighting are being studied anew, and the warming of houses is no longer left to chance. Personal health, which not only includes questions of food and drink, but also cleanliness and clothes, is not neglected amid the general improvement in hygienic education. Happily, the people at large are beginning at length to perceive and to act on the great principle that only by their personal education in hygiene, and by their knowledge and observance of health laws, can they secure the length of days which of old it was declared Wisdom bore in her right hand.

J. LAPENSEE, '16.

The Irish Rebellion of 1798.

THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE, referring to the activity of the United Irishmen, said: "In a settled state of society it would have been natural for the first minds of the new generation to carry their talents, gratefully and dutifully, into the service of the first reputation of the old; but Irish society, in the last years of the last century, was not in a settled condition; the fascination of French examples, and the goading sense of national wrongs only half-righted, inflamed the younger generation with a passionate thirst for speedy and summary justice on their oppressors. We must not look, therefore, to see the Tones and Emmetts continuing in the constitutional line of public conduct marked out by Burke in the one kingdom, and Grattan in the other. The new age was revolutionary and the new men were filled with the spirit of the age. Their actions stand apart; they form an episode in the history of the century to which there may be parallels but a chapter in the history of their own country original and alone."

The victories of the French armies at Toulon and along the whole line over the English compelled the diplomatic Pitt to place Fitzwilliam, who had freely identified himself with the hopes of the Catholics and reformers as Lord Lieutenant. But his high sense of justice and impartiality did not please the government, and he was speedily recalled to make room for the Party of the

Protestant Ascendancy and the murderous Orange Society, which had been founded for setting Catholics and Protectants at daggers drawn.

It is now an established fact that it was the prearranged policy of Pitt to coerce the Irish into rebellion in order to bring about the legislative union which followed. They quartered Orange soldiers on the wretched Catholic peasantry. These soldiers held plenary power to flog, torture, kill, violate and burn at their heart's content. The only crime which the objects of this ruthless persecution were charged with was a profession of the Catholic faith, or, in the case of Protestants, political sympathy with the Catholics. The outrages perpetrated were so great that the gallant and humane Sir John Moore exclaimed, "If I were an Irishman I would be a rebel!" Sir Ralph Abercrombie, shortly after assuming the command of the forces in Ireland in November, 1797, wrote in confidence to his son: "The abuses of all kinds I find here can scarcely be believed or enumerated." Lecky, the English historian, speaks of the British government of Ireland at that time as "a tissue of brutality and hypocrisy scarcely surpassed in history." Benjamin Franklin declared it to be "such a combination of rapine, treachery and violence as would have disgraced the name of government in the most arbitrary country in the world."

Wolfe Tone enlisted the aid of France in the approaching struggle, but the French expedition under Hoche to Bantry Bay was prevented from landing by stress of weather. The United Irishmen had, shortly after Lord Fitzwilliam's recall, transformed their society into a secret conspiracy to break connection with England, and to establish an Irish republic.

The resourceful Tone, in the year 1797, gathered together a Dutch fleet of 26 vessels with 15,000 men and 80 field guns, but the wind again interfered and the expedition was abandoned. Tone again endeavoured to raise a fleet and prevailed upon the French Directory to form the "Army of England" with Bonaparte himself as commander-in-chief, but on the 20th of May, 1798, Bonaparte sailed with the expedition to Alexandria, and with this ended all chance of aid from France.

The United Irish leaders decided on the 23rd of May as the day of the general uprising, but the government was kept well

informed of their plans. Many of the leaders were arrested before the day of the rising, including Oliver Bond, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and John and Henry Sheares, so that the rebels were practically without leaders on the appointed day.

I shall not narrate the little minor events of the campaign that followed. The rising was only partial, it was confined chiefly to the counties of Kildare, Wicklow and Wexford, and there were some slight attempts in Carlow, Queen's County, Meath and County Dublin. But Dublin City did not rise, for it had been placed under martial law. On the 26th of May a body of 4,000 insurgents were defeated on the Hill of Tara.

The next insurrection and the most formidable one of all broke out in the County of Wexford on the 27th of May. Although the United Irishmen had never obtained a strong foothold in this county the people were driven to desperation by the cruelties inflicted on them by the Orange yeomanry. The climax came when Father John Murphy discovered his chapel in ashes on Whit Sunday morning. Father Michael Murphy, finding his chapel also destroyed, added his flock to the insurgent army and soon all Wexford was aroused. Wexford was captured, and the rebel army was formed into three divisions, the first of which was to attack New Ross and hasten the rising in Munster, the second was to open communication with Carlow, Kilkenny and Kildare, and the third was to move by way of Arklow and Wicklow on the Capital. New Ross was besieged and taken, but was afterwards recaptured by the Royalists. Waterford did not rise as was expected and Munster held back for another French expedition. The rebels concentrated all their strength on Vinegar Hill. 13,000 royal troops attacked their position and, aided by the best artillery, the Irish were routed. Disorganization and dispersion soon followed. Wexford was given up and, contrary to the terms of the capitulation, the leaders were executed.

In Connaught the rising was renewed at the end of August. The Irish leaders received aid from France at this point, but a force of 30,000 Royalists succeeded in quelling the rebellion and Humbert, the French leader, was obliged to surrender.

Another French fleet under Wolfe Tone's command was defeated after a few hours' engagement off the coast of Donegal.

Tone was recognized, tried and sentenced to be hanged. He begged "to be shot by a platoon of grenadiers," but this favor was denied him and he committed suicide.

Thus ended the glorious fight for Irish liberty. The leaders were all severely dealt with. Lord Edward Fitzgerald died of his wounds, Oliver Bond of apoplexy, and Father Quigley and William Byrne on the scaffold. Emmet, MacNivin and O'Connor were confined for three years in Fort George in Scotland.

The rebellion being crushed, Pitt immediately took up the question of the Union. By a system of wholesale bribery he strove to gain over the Irish Parliament to his measure. More than 1,000,000 pounds were spent to carry the Act. Owners of Irish boroughs were compensated at the rate of 15,000 pounds a seat. The Irish Parliament of 1799 was not sufficiently corrupted to pass the measure. At the opening of Parliament in 1800, 27 new peers had been added to the House of Lords, which made that branch of the legislature safe for the Castle. A change of 50 members had been made in the Commons, all, except two, nominees of the Castle. Sir Jonah Barrington, who was himself a distinguished actor in the struggle,in describing the scene of that night on which Ireland as a nation was extinguished says: "Every mind was at its stretch, every talent was in its vigor. Every man seemed to be inspired by the subject. Speeches more replete with talent and energy on both sides were never heard in the Irish Senate. The sublime, the eloquent, the figurative orator, the plain, the connected, the metaphysical reasoner, the classical, the learned and the solemn declaimer, in a succession of speeches so full of energy and enthusiasm, so interesting in their nature, so important in their consequences, created a variety of sensations even in the bosom of a stranger, and could scarcely fail of exciting some sympathy with a nation, doomed to close forever that school of eloquence, which had so long given character and and celebrity to Irish talent."

But even Grattan's eloquence could not preserve the liberty of his country, and after a debate of 20 hours the vote was taken and carried by a majority of 43 on the 7th of June.

Thus ended the fourth great epoch in Irish history; ended with the doomed martyr's scaffold orations mingling with the pitiful pleas of the homeless peasants for the justice which seemed

never to be theirs; ended, but leaving the blackest page in the annals of British government; ended with that indomitable fighting spirit which Pitt tried in vain to crush, and to which England plaintively and successfully appeals in their hour of need, still undaunted; ended but always to be looked back upon with the noble sentiment expressed in this verse:

"Who fears to speak of ninety-eight?
Who blushes at the name?
When cowards mock the patriot's fate;
Who hangs his head for shame?"

V. J. O'NEILL, '15.

The Philosophy of "Hamlet."

THROUGHOUT the play of Hamlet can be remarked allusions to the supernatural. This element, which is meditative, renders the popularity of the play all the greater. Hamlet, in his soliloquies, gives expression to many thoughts, which as Emerson says, "knock for answer at every heart." The essences of these self-utterances contain in themselves absolute truth. Contemplating on the real existence of a life eternal or on a just punishment as a retribution of committed wrongs cannot fail to impress us with the preternatural atmosphere which surrounds the entire play.

To prove the existence of the preternatural atmosphere, as well as to point out the philosophy of the play, quotations from the play itself will be sufficient. The entrance of the Ghost in Act I, Scene I, where it reveals the truth to Hamlet of his father's death; and in Act III, Scene IV, where it urges Hamlet on to a speedy execution of what he must do.

In Act III, Scene I, evidence is given of the philosophy of the play. Here, Hamlet enters, being made the victim of a plot to discover whether he really loves Ophelia or not. "To be or not to be; that is the question."

Whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, or to take up arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing end them?" By this Hamlet is seeking the better way in which to put an end to his troubles. If he shuffled off the mortal coil, would he enter into a sleep of death or of life eternal? This doubtfulness forces him to give pause to his act. "The dread of something after death, the undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns," makes him consider his intended act, compels him to reason out the almost inevitable result of his deed.

Another notable incident is the suffering of the innocent. Why should it be that the one in no way to blame for the smallest fraction of the trouble should suffer as if she had been engaged in the thickest of the plot? Again the case of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern may be quoted. These two rascals undoubtedly were worthy of punishment for their lack of proper scruples, yet it seems that the punishment they did receive was too extreme in its nature. Likewise we see the hope of the nation crushed. Hamlet, after much vacillation, accomplishes his deed, but he does so at the expense of his own death. Fortinbras sets forth on an expedition with the intention of simply putting aside the inner trouble of his kingdom, and on his return finds himself King of Denmark. Such conditions are certainly guided by a hand beyond the power of the natural.

Another point to be remarked is the wonder expressed by Hamlet at the order which exists in the world. Not only does Hamlet express his astonishment at the lower existing things, but he utters in such a noble manner the attributes of man that it forces one to consider what it really means before continuing in the study of the work. "What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a God! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!"

WM. HAYDEN, '16.

The Catholic Press.

AT the present time no question is deserving of greater consideration than that of the Catholic Press. Even while the work of destruction and devastation is going on, while a deluge of blood crimsons the beautiful green of Nature, we behold various belligerents, Catholic and anti-Catholic alike, sending ambassadors to the Vatican to honour the Successor of Peter and to place their causes in a favorable light. And how was this change effected, and why did these powers give recognition to the temporal power of the Pope? In answer, we point to the Catholic Press to which we owe in no small measure this tardy but nevertheless gratifying recognition. These organs of Catholicity which have sprung up of late in almost every country exert great influence in the moulding of opinion among the Catholic and frequently also among the non-Catholic masses. They have reached this enviable position through their love of truth and justice. And though they are in some cases allied with political parties, yet we do not witness the species of yellow journalism so frequently found in other daily papers, the distortion of fact and misinterpretation of opinion. And it is of this energetic exponent of Catholic truth that we wish to speak.

Now the Catholic Press includes all newspapers and periodicals which are recognized as Catholic. These may be divided into two classes; first, those journals which are merely Catholic in tone, which view and treat questions from a Catholic standpoint, then we have the militant journals which defend and explain Catholic doctrine, practices and customs.

As early as 1493 we had papers, chiefly of a political nature, in Germany. But it was not until after the emancipation of Catholics that the Catholic Press in England began to assume a rank of equality with the other English dailies. In the middle of the nineteenth century, when religion became a paramount consideration, the Catholic papers shed their dormancy and stalked forth as the noble and valiant defenders of the Papal See. Before this time the Catholic Press had been languid, but in defense of its

faith a new vigor was infused, because the matter was personal, touching upon the mainspring of their life. But even then their efforts would have been unavailing had not the emancipation been previously passed. Because before emancipation Catholic newspapers were impossible owing to educational disabilities and political bias. The masses of Catholics were uneducated and other denominations would not subscribe to Catholic papers.

But when the yoke was removed, when freedom of religion was granted to all, then the Catholics came into their own. The criticisms hurled at them through the English Press were easily disproved and their authors ridiculed. The Oxford movement of 1845 proved another thorn in the side of Protestant critics. As lack of education and natural intelligence could not be attributed to these converts, the Protestant Press was dumbfounded; it stood, as it were, with its mouth wide open, vainly endeavouring to give utterance to thoughts that would not shape themselves. About this time the London Tablet came into existence. The calumnies uttered against the Holy See by the secular press forced Cardinal Wiseman to prevail upon the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to found a Catholic paper which would disprove these calumnies. Thus was the Catholic Universe inaugurated.

In 1651, the Gazette de France, a weekly paper, was founded in France. This continued until 1792, when on account of its circulation and the amount of newspaper material, it was changed to a daily. However, the Universe, founded by Abbé Migne in 1833, to counteract the Gallicanistic tendency of the day, became the greatest Catholic paper in France. In 1844 Louis Veuillot, the foremost journalist and the greatest Catholic that ever lived, was appointed editor, and the popularity of the Universe increased in leaps and bounds. The French government suppressed this Catholic organ in 1860, because its Roman feeling was too strong. But after its revival in 1867 it prepared the way for the death-blow of Gallicanism. There was also the "La Croix," a cheap popular paper, fashioned no doubt after the style of some modern newspapers in America. It was distinctly a local paper and was edited in a hundred different cities and towns. Finally the rapid increase of the Catholic Press in France led to the establishment of a Catholic telegraphic agency in 1905.

Although other countries may be possessors of a splendid Catholic Press, yet the wreath in this respect must be given to Germany, which possesses the greatest Catholic Press in the world. It is distinctly militant in tone, and is the direct outcome of their struggle for freedom of education and religion. Political questions are discussed from a Catholic standpoint, and as the Catholic, or Centre party, as they are called, hold the balance of power in the Reichstag, their opinions are respected and their views upon the questions of the day are carefully and thoroughly read. Thus does the Catholic Press receive its enormous circulation; Catholic and non-Catholic alike peruse its columns. At the same time subjects of dispute in the Catholic doctrine are treated at length in a convincing style.

However, since the introduction of the Kulturkampf in 1875, the Catholic Press has become the daring defender of the oppressed Catholic masses. Their fearless attack upon the policy of Bismarck in regard to religion caused an unprecedented demand for Catholic reading matter. Thus in 1870 we had forty-nine papers in Germany; in 1900 we had two hundred and seventy Catholic periodicals, two hundred and seventy-eight daily newspapers and three hundred and fourteen weekly papers with Catholic owners. Among these the People's Newspaper of Essen has the greatest circulation, no less than fifty-four thousand five hundred persons subscribing to this daily paper. Other papers throughout the country give silent testimony, by the numbers of their readers, to the popularity of the Catholic Press in Germany.

From the fifteenth to the eighteenth century the ban against Catholics hindered the development of the Catholic ideals in Holland. Even under the dominance of the French (1795 to 1813) the Catholics could not rise from their humble position. They lacked spirit and energy. However, with the accession of William, they began the struggle for emancipation. In 1853 the Catholic hierarchy was established. Monsieur Lesage, a convert to the faith, was the father of the Catholic Press in Holland.

Newspapers and periodicals did not receive the best support that might be expected in Ireland on account of the disorder prevalent in the country. The famine, lack of education, penal laws and oppression of Catholics in every possible way prevented the

success of papers. The Vindicator (1839) and the Catholic Limerick (1840) were sufficiently supported to guarantee their continuance and they filled a long felt want.

In Venice government journals were issued until the year 1538, when the control of newspapers was given to private citizens, subject, however, to the will of the government. That yellow journalism existed in Italy at an early period may be judged from the fact that Gregory XIV issued a Bill in the year 1578 against yellow journalism. The Catholic Press has increased with the years, and its position in a Catholic country cannot be questioned.

The Republic of Portugal being extreme anti-Catholic in government circles allows no paper of Catholic tendency to print for publication.

Other countries are advancing along the same lines and before long the Catholic Press throughout the world will be significant of all that is lofty and beautiful. It will mould public thought and action, because people naturally trust themselves to those who respect and preserve truth and justice. So in time the Catholic Press will force the world to re-echo its opinions, that is if its present high standard is maintained. Let us then do our share in this glorious enterprise and we shall not repent of having worked in vain.

S. A. Hayden, '17.

Sir Walter Scott.

IF we were asked who, among all the writers of the seventeenth century, has had most influence upon the world, perhaps we should hesitate long how to reply. But if the question were put, what writer has been most widely read, there could be only one answer—Walter Scott. His writings, and more especially his novels, apart from any question of their merits, have reached a far greater number of readers than those of any other writer of fiction, living or dead. Of late years a few critics have attacked his novels on the grounds that they were

artificial and catered to the aristocracy, but against every detractor of this class a thousand ardent champions have arisen.

When the mystery of the authorship of Waverley was still unveiled, and novel after novel came from the fruitful brain of the unknown author, with their wonderful variety of scenes and characters, the number printed of a first edition was 10,000 copies. This would often run up to 50,000 in the ultimate demand, and that, too, when the price of each novel ran from a guinea and a half ($7.50) to two guineas. Such was the absorbing interest felt over the advent of each new romance by the author of Waverley, that people not only besieged the bookshop in throngs, but eager readers, unable to buy, entered their names weeks in advance at the circulating libraries, while young men sat up all night taking turns at reading aloud the coveted volumes. Nor was this popularity at all limited in range by the country whose scenery and manners were the chief themes of the tales. London vied with Edinburgh, and New York with London, in the relish with which fascinating volumes were devoured. And even now after nearly three-quarters of a century of unparalled literary activity, with works of the imagination poured out literally by the thousand, with our libraries and bookshops full of an evergrowing flood of British, French, German and American novels, the popularity of Scott still remains the same.

In attempting briefly to portray some of the characteristics of Scott the writer and of Scott the man, it is necessary to dwell upon the familiar facts of his biography. Everything connected with his career hinges upon his literary activity. Scott's father was in no wise a person of notable talent or acquirements, but his mother possessed intellectual gifts of a high order, and wonderful conversational powers. To her he owed much of his talent for story-telling, with which in his early years he fascinated his schoolfellows. He had a native passion for books. When he left the university in his sixteenth year he had read more than most men in a long lifetime. If his knowledge of the sciences was slender, and that of Greek none at all, he had filled his strong and retentive memory with inexhaustible stories of poetry, history, legends, voyages and travels, biography and romance. His wide and discursive reading gave him a better equipment as a writer of imag-

inative works than the most exact scholarship which is the aim of university training. Scott said that if his father had left him an estate of five or six hundred pounds he should have spent his lifetime in miscellaneous reading and not in working. How much the world owes to his lack of inherited wealth is plain in the case of Walter Scott, and is illustrated in that of hundreds of other great writers.

To the copious stores of learning to be found in books Walter added a wonderful keen observation of men and manners. His perceptive faculties were of the first order, and with his extraordinary natural gifts of memory and early-formed habits of reproducing what he heard or read or saw which was most striking, he acquired a gift of expression, of rare facility, vividness and power.

But more than all, and above all, perhaps, in influence upon Scott's imagination, must be ranked the wild and beautiful scenery of his native land. Born in 1771 in Edinburgh, the most picturesque of British cities, under the shadow of Edinburgh Castle, whose towering and splendid architecture overtops a frowning precipice of four hundred feet in height, Scott soon became an enthusiast for all that was stately and beautiful and grand in nature and in art. His early excursions made him acquainted with the finest scenery in the Lowlands, and the more rugged and mountainous Highlands afterwards became to him familiar ground. The river Tweed, which he had rendered as famous as the Rhine or the Tiber, runs for a hundred miles through a region presenting almost every variety of scenery of which Scotland can boast.

With all these influences contributing to form his character, with all-devouring reading of works of imagination, with the intercourse of scholars and ballad-dealers, and antiquarians full of legendary lore, with the splendid scenery of Scotland ever before his eyes, what wonder that Walter Scott became a poet and a writer of fiction? His intellect was steeped in romance from the cradle.

If we turn from Scott the writer to Scott the man we shall find a character full of simplicity, energy, kindness and devotion to his work. Walter Scott was a manly, brave, high-souled gentleman. Cast physically in an ample mould, fully six feet in height,

and early acquiring that passionate ardor for open exercise which lasted him through life, he had not a morbid nerve in his whole body. Never was man of letters who had more delight in physical exercise, and especially in the saddle. Hence the secret of his glowing descriptions of the charge and the chase, and the strong sweep of his verse. Tall, stately and commanding, his lofty forehead was typical of the intellectual force within. So persistently did Scott maintain the habit of literary industry that even when travelling or at the house of a friend, the morning hours saw him turning off sheets for his Edinburgh printer. He used to say that he made it a point never to be doing nothing.

There is nothing more pathetic in the personal history of men of genius than the misfortunes which clouded Scott's last years. These were caused in part by his own sanguine temperament and overwhelming ambition to make his residence the seat of baronial splendor and hospitality. This was the weak side of his nature, and it was this that ruined him. He had uncautiously embarked in partnership with a publishing firm without accurate knowledge of their business, and was bound for all their liabilities. In the very tide of his greatest glory and success the tempest struck him. Scott's partner failed, owing £117,000 (nearly $600,000), and this was paid in full owing to Scott's heroic exertions. Half of it was paid before he died, the rest by his life insurance and the sale of his copyrights. But it was a bitter blow to the proud, high-toned and laborious Sir Walter Scott; when it came sudden as a clap of thunder in a clear sky, he was himself standing on his own hearth a pauper. But he met adversity with the same serenity as good fortune. In his ceaseless effort to pay off his huge debt he ruined his health. Sir Walter passed peacefully away, and was laid to rest the 21st of September, 1832. His place in the temple of fame is secure, for his works have delighted and will continue to delight whole generations of mankind.

H. Fallon, '15.

Books as a mean of advancement in life.

PARENTS generally entertain the desire to secure for their children an education befitting advancement in life; they very seldom think that there is an education which in itself is advancement in life.

The general opinion held of advancement in life is to become conspicuous, or to obtain a position which shall be acknowledged by others to be respectable or honorable. The seaman does not desire to be made captain because he can manage the ship well, but rather because he will be called "captain." Thus we see that love of praise and recognition is the strongest motive in men's mind in seeking advancement in life.

Likewise we wish to get into good society, not on account of the society itself, but on account of the conspicuousness it gives us. There is hardly one among us who would not make great sacrifices to obtain the company of a cabinet minister or a person of rank, but we scarcely ever think of seeking the company of books where we can read, study and rise to the level of these great men. We wish very much to be given the opportunity of speaking to a poet, but why not read his writings? In his writings he describes passing matters much better than in his careless talk.

The reading of books is one of the chief means of advancement in life. A book is the idea of some great genius. The author has something to say which he perceives to be true, useful and beautiful, and he is bound to express this clear and melodiously. By reading the book carefully you will find the author's idea, or the 'true bits,' and these are the book.

The author's writings are preferable to his talk. In his talk, politeness will frequently induce him to descend to our own level with the result that we receive but little benefit. In his book we must ascend to his level. We learn to think and act as he does. This is learning, this is education, this is advancement.

From this we can easily see that the position a man will take in life is the position he fits himself for; the position he will take in the society of the living will be measured by the companionship he is able to take with the intellectual aristocracy of the dead.

It is a sad indictment on a person not to be able to read a book, or, in other words, not to be able to grasp the writer's thoughts. When reading a book, we should work like an Australian miner, the metal being the author's mind and meaning. We must enter into the author's thoughts and especially his heart. By reading with accuracy, letter by letter, we will be able to learn the peerage, accent and meaning of the words in our language. There is bread, sweet as honey, in a good book if we would only eat it.

We should always endeavor to read a book that is above us, and we should bear this in mind that if we cannot rise to the book the book will not stoop to us. We must rise to the level of the author's thoughts. We should read to find out a different idea than the one we now possess, and when we read a book we should be able to say, "Now, I have learned something I never knew before."

Well-chosen reading leads to the possession of a power over the ill-guided and the illiterate, which is, in its truest sense, advancement. A book brings its possessor into ever-renewing communion with all that is noblest and best in the thoughts of the past. The winnowed and garnered wisdom of the ages is his daily food. He becomes an inhabitant of every country, a contemporary of all ages, and converses with the wisest, the noblest, the tenderest and the purest spirits that have adorned humanity, and since the first use of education is to enable us to consult with the wisest and the greatest men on all points of earnest difficulty, thus we see the value of books as a means of education. Bacon says, "Reading makes the full man." A literary taste is the most efficient instrument of self-education and the purest source of enjoyment the world affords.

There is a great lack of interest in reading and in the promotion of education among us English-speaking people. A person will not buy a good book, but will buy a magazine or a newspaper, just because everything is thought out for him in the magazine or newspaper. He is too lazy to think for himself. The English-speaking people are too avaricious to read, but a nation cannot last as a money-making mob. A great deal of money is spent annually on war, which might be spent on the attainment of knowl-

edge. The country will organize armies of stabbers, whereas they might organize armies of thinkers and drill them in thought.

The more we read a good book the more we understand and become attached to it. William Hazlitt says, "In reading a book which is an old favorite with me, I not only have the pleasure of imagination and of a critical relish of the work, but the pleasures of memory added to it. It recalls the same feelings and associations which I had in first reading it, and which I can never have again in any other way. Standard productions of this kind are links in the chain of our conscious being. They bind together the different scattered divisions of our personal identity. They are landmarks and guides in our journey through life. They are pegs and loops upon which we can hang up, and from which we can take down, at pleasure, the wardrobe of a moral imagination, the relics of our best affections, the tokens and records of our happiest hours. They are for "thoughts and for remembrance."

F. McAuliffe, '17.

University of Ottawa Review

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW is the organ of the students. Its object to aid the students in their literary development, to chronicle their doings in and out of class, and to unite more closely to their Alma Mater the students of the past and the present.

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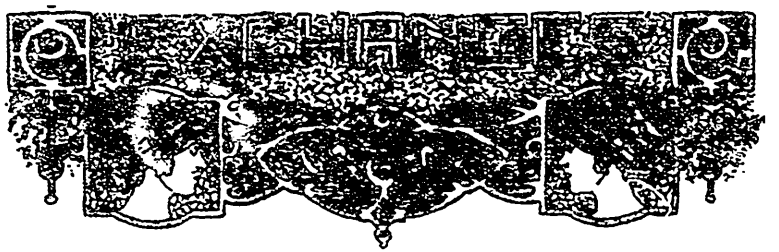
AVE ATQUE VALE.

With this issue the Board of Editors for 1914-1915 bring their labours to a close. If they have attained any measure of success, if they have, in any degree, realized the object for which *The Review* was founded, namely, to chronicle the doings of the students in and out of class, to further their taste for literary work, and to serve as a golden link between the students of the present and those of the past, they claim no credit for themselves, but give heartfelt thanks for the kind co-operation of the student body and of their many friends. To those who are laying down the editorial pen to go out into the great world and fight life's battle we wish Godspeed and every success. To the others whose college course is not yet run we wish a pleasant vacation and a joyous return to Alma Mater in September.

CATHOLIC AMERICANISM.

The Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus has recently appointed a commission to study the problem of anti-Catholic bigotry in America, so as to promote a better understanding among Catholics and those who are not of that faith. Love of country is a point most strongly insisted on by the ritual of the Order, and indeed Catholics in general are among the most patriotic citizens. However, the suspicion of Catholic American allegiance is deeply rooted in the minds of many non-Catholics, largely owing to the oft-repeated calumnies of a host of ranting bigots, whose numbers are ever increasing. If the commission succeeds in placing its finger on the real cause of this suspicion, if it can point out the fundamental reason why so many good and honest Americans are distrustful of and hostile to the Catholic church, a great step will have been taken towards removing that serious evil, and, speaking humanly, the way will have been opened for an extraordinary advance in Catholic activity.



With this issue the editorial staff, which has conducted the University of Ottawa *Review* through the past ten months, regretfully leave vacant their chairs. For the last time we send forth our words of greeting to the many readers who have so kindly considered our efforts from the first day the helm was intrusted to our hand.

To our sister universities and to the many new friends we have made through the columns of our numerous exchanges we bid farewell.

We leave, but to be replaced by a younger hand. The pen of praise and criticism must ever move that our own and our sister publications might benefit of the words of advice and direction which come after hours of thought at the Exchange Table.

Our motto has been "Censure should be unerringly just, Praise discriminatingly encouraging." And may these words be ever as a guide to those who will replace us for the next and for future years.

We wish to acknowledge the following exchanges: *The College Spokesman, The Xavierian, College Mercury, The Young Eagle, Western University Gazette, Abbey Student, The Laurel, Stanstead College Magazine, The Holy Cross Purple, The Niagara Index, The Geneva Cabinet, Academic Herald, The Fordham Monthly, The Macdonald College Magazine, The Clark College Monthly, The Amherst Monthly, The Nazarene, The University Monthly, The Manitoban,* and others.

Obituary.

The news of the death in action of Capt. Charles McGee, son of Mr. J. J. McGee of Daly avenue, city, reached Ottawa on May the 28th. This gallant young officer joined the first contingent of Canadian soldiers which left for the front early last fall. A few days before his death he was in England, and, crossing over to the war zone, was killed in the first battle in which he participated.

Capt. McGee was an old student of Alma Mater, and deep regret is expressed by the faculty and student body at his early death. It will be a consoling fact to his relatives to know that he died nobly for King and country. The Rev. Fathers and students of the University join in extending to the bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy in the great loss which lately has befallen them.

May his soul rest in peace!

The best wishes of the student body for success in his holy calling are extended to Rev. Father Killian, O.M.I. Father Killian was ordained on the 29th of May, and said his first mass at St. Joseph's the following day. As student, and later as Prefect, Father Killian is well and popularly known to the students of O. U. of the past and present, all of whom now rejoice in his promotion to the care of the higher and more important duties of the priesthood.

Our Rector, Father Rheaume, was present at a meeting at Toronto of the Rectors of the universities of Canada.

Dr. Thompson, President of the University of Antigonish, N.S., paid O.U. a visit while on his return home from the meeting at Toronto.

Bert O'Brien, of Castile, and J. J. Moher, of Peterboro, visited their brothers at college for a few days of this month.

Arthur Sauvé, of North Bay, a popular student, joined the Army Service Corps and is now at Valcartier.

Bishop Charlebois, O.M.I., of Keewatin, was a visitor in the early part of June.

Our old friends, and formerly fellow students, W. McNab and W. McKinley, have left Ottawa with the 38th for Barriefield, Ont.

We are in receipt of a very interesting letter, descriptive of soldier life in England, from Mr. Gordon O'Reilly, a former student, but now with the Divisional Engineers of the second contingent at Digbate, Eng.

Other June visitors were George Braithwaite of Crysler, Lionel Bonhomme of Montreal, Arch. McPhee of Alexandria, and William Sullivan of Arnprior.

Our City League baseball team, after losing the first two games, have won five straight games and are right in line for the championship. On Saturday, June 12, we play Pastimes in our final game, and a win will insure us of a tie at least if not the championship.

After losing to Pastimes, 7-6, on Saturday, May 15th, on the 16th we were defeated by St. Patrick's in a heavy hitting contest, 17-10. The batteries were:—St. Patricks: A. Grimes and Tobin; College, Quain, Behan, Madden and J. Grimes. Score by innings:

College	0	0	4	3	1	1	1	—	10	
St. Patrick's	1	0	7	2	3	4	*	—	17	

On the 22nd we started winning and beat Senecas 9-3. Our line-up was: Higgins, 3rd; Robert, s.s.; Nagle, l.f.; Heney, r.f.; Behan, 2nd; Doran, c.f.; Grimes, c.; Quain, p.; Otis, 1st.

Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
College	0	3	2	2	0	2	0	—	9	13	3
Senecas	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—	3	3	0

The following Saturday, Eastview were defeated by College. Our line-up: Nagle, r.f.; Doran, c.f.; Robert, s.s.; Heney, l.f.; Leacy, 2nd; Ward, 1st; Behan, 3rd; Grimes, c.; Quain, p.

Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
College....	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	—	6	7	3
Eastview	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	—	5	5	4

A week later Senecas again went under to College. Our line-up was the same as in the Eastview game. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
College	1	1	0	0	6	2	0	—10	10	13	2
Senecas	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	— 4	4	3	4

One June 5th College had a narrow escape from Eastview, winning out 17-14; the team lined up as in previous games, but Quain walked nine, and there were twelve errors, the Oval being very rough, which accounts for the score:

										R.	H.	E.
College . . .	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	4	6—17	17	10	12
Eastview . .	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	1—14	14	9	10

On the 6th we beat St. Patrick's at the Oval, 14-12. The line-up was: Higgins, 3rd; Robert, s.s.; Behan, 2nd; Leacy, r.f.; Quain, l.f. and s.s.; Doran, c.f.; Ward, 1st; Grimes, c.; Madden, p.; Poupore, l.f.

									R.	H.	E.
College . . .	3	4	0	0	0	0	4	1 2—14	14	6	8
St.Patrick's	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	3 2—12	12	8	10

STANDING OF CITY LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
College....	5	2	1
Pastimes	2	1	5
St. Patrick's	2	3	3
Eastview	1	3	4
Senecas	1	2	5

The standing of the Intermural League is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Quain..	6	4	0
Behan..	5	4	1
Otis	5	6	1
Madden	5	7	0

On Victoria Day the University Athletic Association put on "one of the most successful meets ever held in Ottawa," as it was described by one city newspaper. The meet was Father Stanton's idea, and under his directorship and through the able coaching of Mr. Bawlf, the university athletes easily carried off the team championship of the city, and Nagle of College won the all-round championship. The College relay team of Nagle, Quain, Heney,

Madden also won the senior championship, winning the toss after a tie with Ottawa-New Edinburgh. The track for the 440 and 880 was eight laps to the mile, which made the time in these events rather slow. Summary:

60 yards dash—1st heat: Nagle; 1; Euraire, 2; 6 3/5 sec. 2nd heat: Madden, Simpson, 6 4/5 sec. 3rd heat: Doran, Heney, 6 4/5 sec. Final: Nagle, 1; Madden, 2; Simpson, 3; time, 6 3/5 sec.

Junior relay—O.U.J.A.A., 1; Turcott's, 2.

100 yards dash—1st heat, Salter, 1; Simpson, 2; 11 sec. 2nd heat: Doran, 1; Watson, 2; Madden, 2; time 10 4/5 sec. 3rd heat: Nagle, 1; Euraire, 2; time, 10 4/5 sec. Final: Nagle, 1; Watson, 2; Madden, 3; time, 10 3/5 sec.

High jump—Madden, 1; Quain. 2; height, 5 ft. 2 in.

880 yds.: Reid Tubman, 1; Ray Tubman, 2; Thompson, 3; Joliet, 4; time, 3 min. 56 sec.

Three mile run: Law, 1; Pelletier, 2; Trudel, 3; Rock. 4; Thibeault, 5; McAuliffe, 6; time, 12 min. 19 sec.

440 yds. dash—1st heat: Simpson, 1; Salter, 2; Villeneuve, 3; time, 1 min. 22 sec. 2nd heat: Nagle, 1; Doran, 2; Heney, 3; time, 1 min. 24 4/5 sec. Final heat: Nagle, 1; Heney, 2; Simpson, 3; Doran, 4; time, 1 min. 10 sec.

Students' race—Jeanotte, 1; Behan, 2; Draper, 3; Potvin, 4; time, 2.30.

Tug-of-war—Won by McCann's team.

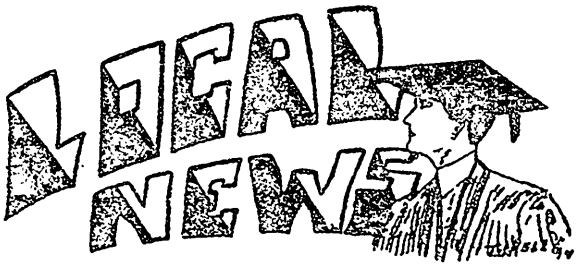
Relay race—1, O.U.—Nagle, Heney, Quain, Madden; 2, N.E. and O.C.C.—R. Tubman, R. Tubman, Watson, Hawken; time, 2.44.

Soldiers' race—Dawson, 1; Nash, 2; Cook. 3; time, 2.35.

Individual points—Nagle, O.U., 10; Madden, O.U., 7; Reid Tubman, O.-N.E., 3; Quain, O.U., 3; Heney, O.U., 3; Watson, O.-N.E., 2; Ray Tubman, O.-N.E., 2; Low, Y.M.C.A., 2; Simpson, Y.M.C.A., 2; Thompson, O.-N.E., 1.

Points—Ottawa University, 23 points; New Edinburghs and OC.C., 8 points; Y.M.C.A., 5 points.

Officials—Starter, Rev. Father Wm. Stanton, O.M.I.; clerk, Nick Bawlf; timekeepers, William Rogers and Reg. Sims; judges, Messrs. E. Tassé, Hal McGiverin, Wm. Foran; announcer, Frank Murphy; scorer, Jas. O'Brien; prize awarder, James O'Keefe; decorator, John O'Grady.



It is with a great deal of pleasure that we record the ordination of one of our reverend prefects of discipline, Father Killian, O.M.I. The fact that Fr. Killian has been so closely connected with the students of the Senior Department made his ordination an event of special interest to them. Fr. Killian has since been made the recipient of a suitable gift from the students. He has their best wishes for success in his new calling.

The 31st of May being a holiday, several picnics were organized among the students. Those who went up to Kingsmere had a very enjoyable time. Motors were procured and the party, about twenty-five in number, including the first prefect of discipline, set sail at one o'clock. Mr. Quain kindly gave us the use of his summer house. Several of the party had some exciting experiences on the lake. Mr. Behan, the only angler in the party, failed to secure any fish. Perhaps the denizens of the deep were intimidated by the amazing array of bathing costumes. Perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the outing was the appetizing array of eats which were provided and to which all did ample justice.

On Monday, 7th, Nick Bawlf, the energetic coach of our championship track team, was made the recipient of a watch as a token of appreciation for his efforts in making the track meet such a success. The presentation was made by Mr. Madden, the captain of the track team.

Everyone looks forward to the closing day, which this year falls on Wednesday the 16th. To our graduates we wish every measure of success in the various professions which they may take up; to the others we wish a pleasant vacation.

The writer has received numerous queries as to the identity of the two young ladies to whom Mr. Bawlf loaned his umbrella a short time ago. We understand that Mr. Bawlf has offered a substantial reward for the return of the said umbrella.

Junior Department.

The Baseball League which commenced during the spring months has been brought to a very successful ending. The league throughout was very closely contested and about thirty games have been played altogether. Boucher's team, which showed very much "pep" at the finish, captured the championship title.

The yard had an exceptionally good ball team this year. They had an opportunity of showing their skill by defeating Collegiate by a score of 9-6, and Gladstones, the score being 15-8.

The members of first team were:

First game:—Desrosiers, c.; Deschamps, p.; Shaw, 1st b.; Boucer, 2nd b.; Murphy, 3rd b.; Goggins, s.s.; Menard, l.f.; Berthiaume, c.f.; McDougall, r.f.

Second game:—Desrosiers, c.; Deschamps, p.; Shaw, 1st b.; Boucher, 2nd b.; Genest, 3rd b.; Lynch, s.s.; Menard, l.f.; Berthiaume, c.f.; McDougall, r.f.

On the 31st of May intense excitement reigned in the hearts of the Junior students over the anticipations of the annual day of picnicing. After a day of enjoyment, contentment took the place of the excitement that weighed on each of the boys at dawn. The day was passed at Chelsea under the successful supervision of our reverend prefects. The "feed" then was "dished" out and found a ready welcome in the "paws" of the picnickers, after which recreation was indulged in for some time and the return home climaxed the day.

The time is approaching when the students will leave for their summer vacation and with them go our sincerest wishes for a joyous and pleasant vacation.

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