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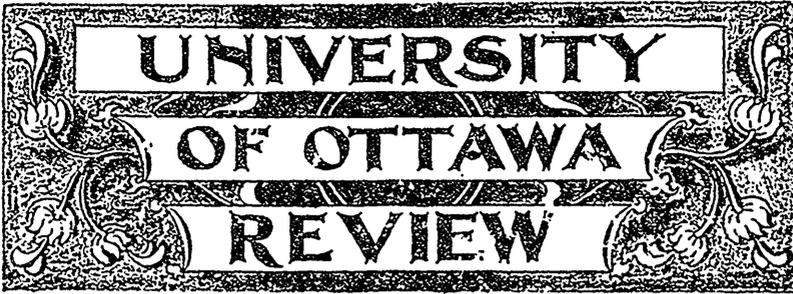
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UNIVERSITY
OF OTTAWA
REVIEW

Vol. XII.

OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL, 1910.

No. 7

Entered at the Post Office at Ottawa, Ont., as Second-Class Matter.

DOMINUS CUSTODIAT.

The Lord preserve thy coming in,
The Lord preserve thy going out;
Keep watch and ward thy soul about,
And guard from all assaults of sin.

The Lord make fat thy sacrifice,
Consume it in His living fire;
Grant thee thy very heart's desire,
His richest blessings passing price.

O faithful servant! called to rule,
To teach God's family on earth
The things of true and lasting worth,
Which God hath taught thee in His school.

May this day's welcome be the prayer
That God vouchsafe thee length of days;
To see thy sons shew forth His praise,
And prove them worthy of thy care.

God's Angels guard thy homeward way;
God's Angels. at the hour of death,
Receive. in peace, thy latest breath,
And bear thee to Eternal Day.

—F. W. GREY, Litt. D.

Visit of His Grace Archbishop Dontenwill, Superior General of the Oblates.



ON Wednesday, April 6th. His Grace Archbishop Dontenwill, Superior General, O.M.I., arrived at the University, and at 10 30, in the rotunda of the college, a reception was held in his honor by the students, at which the faculty assisted. As His Grace entered the hall he was greeted with the usual Varsity yell, after which he was presented with two addresses, one in English, read by Mr. Leo H. Tracy, '11; the other in French, by Mr. O. Sauv , '11.

The address in English was as follows:--

To His Grace the Most Reverend Augustin Dontenwill, O.M.I.,
D.D., Superior General of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.
Your Grace,--

Memories of the past have already betrayed to you the feelings of this gathering. It is not a land strange and unknown that you re-visit here to-day, but the hallowed precincts that cradled the hopes of your youthful days, when, as one of ourselves, and in company with friends so good and true, you drank of the sacred fount of knowledge, grieved at our student disappointments and rejoiced in our triumphs.

Time has brought many changes since then, but the olden spirit still survives within these college walls. It survives also in the hearts of the many loyal sons of Alma Mater, who, after being fitted for the battle of life, have gone forth into the wide world, and have obtained, by their unwearied devotion, the recognition of their merit and training in places of honor and confidence amid the varied spheres of activity they have entered.

Yet, even in the midst of success, their minds often travel back again with gratitude and regret, to the friendship and gladness of their college days. From far and near their sympathies are united with ours on this day, in offering respectful homage to Your Grace, and in rejoicing that Providence still watches over the destinies of this place of learning, by choosing one of our own to be the First Superior of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

In conclusion, let us express the earnest hope and prayer

that it will ever be in your power to give effective encouragement to those who devote their lives to the success of our Alma Mater.

THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

University of Ottawa, April 6th, 1910.

His Grace in fitting words thanked the student body for the hearty welcome extended to him. He recalled to mind many reminiscences of the good old days which he himself passed within the college walls, both as a student and professor, and expressed a sincere wish that Alma Mater might continue in the good work that she has been doing, both in the intellectual and the athletic fields, and that she might continue to send forth men who would be able to fill with honor the different stations in life. Before concluding his remarks, His Grace announced that in the not far distant future a holiday was in store for the students, an announcement which, of course, was not at all unwelcome to the student body. The assemblage broke up with another Varsity yell from the students.

Wednesday, April 20th, was the occasion of another event which will be long remembered by those who were present. It was that of a banquet in honor of the distinguished visitor, held in the students' refectory at the University. The walls were tastefully decorated for the occasion with bunting of various colors. Appropriate flags, artistically draped, were hung here and there, and the whole dining hall presented a gala appearance. The banquet commenced at 6.30.

The following were present:—Most Rev. A. Dontenwill, O. M. I., Sup. General; Very Rev. N. Dozois, O. M. I., Provincial; Mgr. Routhier, Very Rev. W. J. Murphy, O. M. I., D. D.; Very Rev. G. Bouillon, Very Rev. J. A. Plantin, Very Rev. P. Corkery, Very Rev. J. A. Sloan, Rev. F. Lombard, Rev. M. J. Whelan, Rev. L. Mangin, Rev. J. Chatelain, Rev. A. A. Labelle, Rev. A. Cousineau, Rev. S. Hudon, Rev. A. Guillaume, Rev. J. C. Deguire, Rev. C. Poulin, Rev. J. A. Myrand, Rev. F. X. Brunet, Rev. J. H. Touchette, Rev. V. Pilon, Rev. J. F. McNally, Rev. J. B. Bazinet, Rev. L. Raymond, Rev. W. C. Cavanagh, Rev. J. A. Laffamme, Rev. J. F. Brownrigg, Rev. T. P. Fay, Rev. G. Fitzgerald, Rev. L. Archambault, Rev. R. J. Bazin, Rev. V. Bouchard, Rev. R. Lapointe, Rev. W. F. McCauley, Rev. R. A. McDonald, Rev. P. F. Ryan, Rev. D. A. Campbell, Rev. J. J. Lacey, Rev. J. Ryan, Rev. I. A. French, Rev. T. Holland, Rev. F. G. Gray, Rev. J. J. Quilty, Rev. J. J. Meagher, Rev. J. P. Harrington, Rev. G. Nolan, Rev. J. J. Foley, Rev. J. A. Belanger, Rev. J. Lemay, Rev. G.

Prudhomme, Rev. C. Beauchamp, Rev. J. Gascon, Rev. P. W. Brown, Rev. Dewe, Rev. W. Charlebois, Rev. C. Charlebois, Rev. Duhaud, Rev. Paillier, Rev. J. E. Jeannotte, Rev. J. J. Bacon, Rev. J. Sebastian, Rev. A. Lemieux, Rev. G. Gauvreau, Rev. G. Ouellette, Rev. R. Barrett, Rev. P. Adrian, Rev. Poli, Rev. J. Fallon, Rev. Peruisset, Rev. Guertin, Rev. Rhéaume, Rev. Binet, Rev. Boyer, Rev. Boyon, Rev. Hammersley, Rev. Finnigan, Rev. Stanton, Rev. Gavary, Rev. Jasmin, Rev. Kelly, Rev. Kunz, Rev. Lajeunesse, Rev. Lalonde, Rev. Latulippe, Rev. McGuire, Rev. M. Murphy, Rev. S. Murphy, Rev. T. Murphy, Rev. Collins, Rev. Nilles, Rev. Normandin, Rev. Pelletier, Rev. Pepin, Rev. Roy, Rev. Sherry, Rev. Turcotte, Rev. Veronneau, Rev. Voyer, Rev. Dubé, Rev. Denis, Rev. Fr. Bertrand, Rev. Gervais, Sir H. E. Taschereau, Mr. L. Kehoe, Dr. Grey, Dr. O'Brien.

Letters of regret were received from:—Bishop Lorrain, Very Rev. T. W. Smith, O.M.I., Provincial, U.S.A.; Rev. R. J. McEachen, Rev. D. R. Macdonald, Rev. R. F. Halligan, Rev. D. D. McMillan, Rev. Fr. McRory, Rev. M. E. Fogarty, Rev. D. McDonald, Rev. J. F. Hanley, Rev. T. W. Albin, Rev. D. Rhéaume, Rev. P. S. Dowdall, Rev. R. A. Carey, Rev. J. B. Magnan, Rev. J. V. Meagher, Rev. G. Garand, Rev. Fr. Delaney, Rev. O. Newman, Rev. W. H. Dooner, Rev. W. A. Macdonell, Rev. J. C. Mea, Rev. E. L. Limoges, Rev. Canon Belanger, Rev. P. Bedard, Rev. L. Marquette, Rev. Fr. Lortie, Rev. D. J. Casey, Rev. T. Dussere, Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Hon. Chas. Murphy, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

About 8.30, the banquet being over, most of the guests repaired to St. Patrick's Hall, where the English Debating Society held the Annual Prize Debate.

The first number on the programme was a chorus by the University students entitled "Dominus Custodiat." This beautiful ode was written specially for the occasion by Dr. F. W. Grey, the words being set to music by the gifted composer, Mr. A. Tremblay. Masters A. Jeannotte and C. Champagne in their rendition of a vocal duet, entitled "Les Enfants du Croisé," were greeted with outbursts of applause. The next number on the programme was the Prize Debate, the subject being, "Resolved that Labor Unions are more detrimental than beneficial to society." Messrs. M. J. O'Gorman, '11, and P. E. Loftus, '14, were the affirmative speakers, while Messrs. J. J. Sammon, '11, and C. M. O'Halloran, '12, upheld the negative side of the question. Mr. D. J. Breen, '11, acted as chairman. Each debater showed no mean ability in the handling of his subject, and each deserves the highest praise for his efforts.

The judges were: Rev. Duncan A. Campbell, B.A., '90; Rev. Thomas P. Murphy, B.A., '88; Rev. Leon C. Raymond, B.A., '93. While the judges were deciding as to which side carried off the palm of victory, the French Choral Society sang a chorus entitled "La Mort de Jeanne d'Arc."

His Grace then in a short address announced that the decision of the judges had been given in favor of the affirmative, and that the medal for oratory had been awarded to Mr. M. J. O'Gorman, '11. He congratulated each speaker for his admirable showing and expressed the great pleasure which he experienced at being present on such an occasion. He laid great stress upon the fact that Catholic youth should receive the proper training in order that they might become worthy citizens, and he said that in no other place in the whole Dominion was this object better carried out than in Ottawa University. He wished every success to Alma Mater and promised that he would do all in his power to further her interests. After a short address in French by His Grace, the meeting ended with the singing of O Canada by the Choral Society.

The next day (Thursday) the promised holiday was granted to the students.

C. D. O'G., '10.



HORACE TO HIS LYRE. (ODE XXXII).

My friends have asked a song. To thee I sing
 O Lyre, companion of my idle hours.
 If e'er with thee beneath the shade I've tuned
 Some theme that may live on for many a day.
 Come now, dear Lyre, and chant a Roman ode.
 Thou, first caressed by him of Lesbian fame,
 Who, fierce in fight, yet 'mid the shock of arms,
 Or when his storm-tossed bark was safely beached,
 Sang Bacchus and the Nine and Venus, too,
 With Cupid e'er close-following at her heel,
 And Lycus, of dark eyes and raven locks.
 O thou, Apollo's glory, charming shell,
 Welcome thou art e'en at th' Olympian's feast.
 Sweet comfort thou amid my daily toil,
 Be kind to me whene'er I seek thine aid!

—XERES.

Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, D.D.,

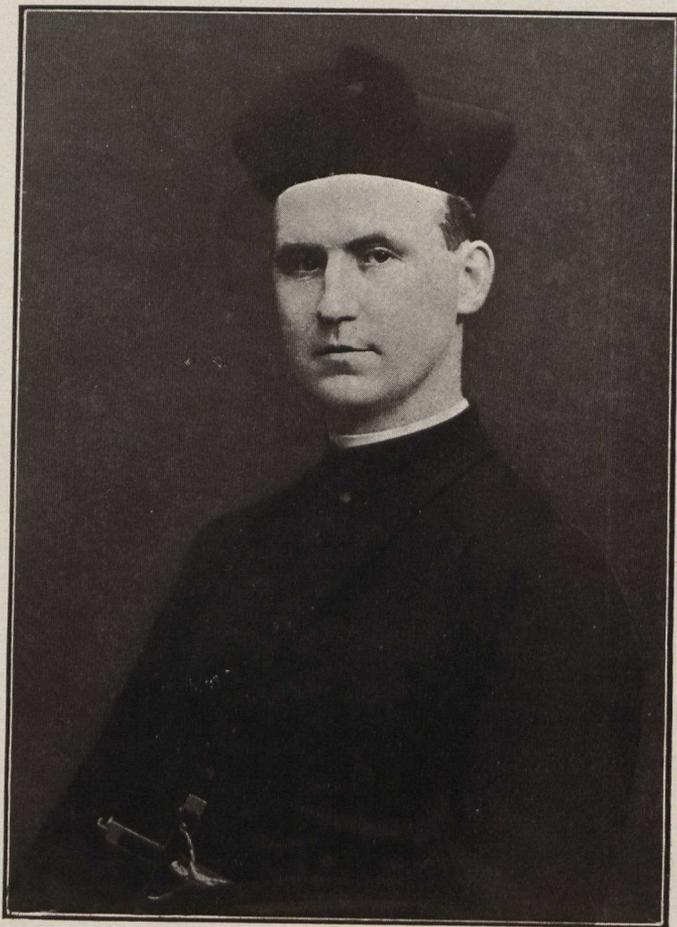
Bishop of London, Ont.

The new Bishop was born in Kingston, Ont., May 17, 1867. His father, Dominick Fallon, was born in Leitrim, Ireland, and his mother, Bridget Egan, is a native of Limerick. Both came to Canada when very young, and have since resided in Kingston. Bishop Fallon received his early education from the Christian Brothers of his native city. He afterwards attended the Kingston Collegiate, from which he subsequently matriculated for Queen's University. After one year's attendance at Queen's he came to the Capital and became a student of Ottawa College. While a student in Ottawa, His Lordship showed himself to be abundantly supplied by nature with those characteristics, which mark out men to be the leaders of their fellows. He entered with zeal into all the activities of college life. He took a prominent part in the English Debating Society, and soon gave evidence of a natural gift for public-speaking. He was, likewise, one of the organizers of the first annual St. Patrick's Day Banquet, a function which is still continued by the students as one of their most hallowed traditions. It was while he was still a student at Ottawa that the Owl first made its appearance as a College journal. Bishop Fallon was on the first board of editors and had the honor of contributing an article to the first number.

Some years ago Bishop Fallon was renowned throughout Canada as a football coach.

After five years in Ottawa College he graduated with much distinction in 1889 along with Rev. Father Wade-Smith, his successor as Provincial of the Oblate Order in the United States, and the late Rev. D. V. Phalen, editor of the Antigonish Casket.

Having thus finished a very brilliant college career, he listened to his Master's call and entered upon a course of theological study in the Ottawan Diocesan Seminary, where he remained three years. He then decided to enter the religious life and joined the Oblate Order. He was sent by his superiors to make his novitiate in Holland. While there his health became so poor as to cause them serious apprehension and by a special dispensation he was permitted to finish his novitiate in Rome. His probation being over, he again took up his studies as a student of



RIGHT REV. M. F. FALLON, D.D.
BISHOP OF LONDON, ONT.

the Gregorian University, and in 1894 was elevated to the priesthood. Before leaving Rome he succeeded in obtaining his degree as Doctor of Divinity.

The same year the young priest left for Canada and the following autumn again became attached to his Alma Mater, in the capacities of assistant prefect of discipline and professor of English, in the latter position succeeding the late Professor Glassmacher, who had retired. He likewise became managing editor of the Owl, which office he held for a number of years. It was only natural that the students should welcome his return and should look to him to reorganize the football team which had deteriorated during his absence. Nor did they look to him in vain. With renewed vigour he took hold of it, with what success the outcome of the eventful seasons of '94, '95, '96, and '99 will more than tell. He was even more successful than he had been during his student days and he became acknowledged by the Canadian press as the matchless coach, and the foremost authority on rugby in Canada. Two years after his return from abroad he was appointed vice-Rector of the University, a very singular honor for so young a man. The following year he acted as rector during the absence of the Rector, Rev. Father McGuekin. In 1898 he succeeded Rev. Father Constantineau as parish priest of St. Joseph's Church of this city. He acted in the capacity for three years. While parish priest he endeared himself to the parishioners, old and young, by the lively interest which he evinced in their behalf. It was during his pastorate that the decoration of the church was begun, and he took a particular interest in the children of the parish. He made frequent visits to the schools, inaugurated the Children's Mass and organized the Children's Choir. At this time, also, he started a Catholic paper called the Union of which he was editor.

Bishop Fallon was a charter member of the Ottawa council of the Knights of Columbus, and was for a time chaplain. He took an active interest in all Irish societies. He was for a number of years county chaplain of the Hibernians and to his efforts was due the success of their first annual parade. The Ottawa Hibernians have forwarded a handsome address to the new Bishop in which flattering reference is made to the work done by their former chaplain in Ireland's cause.

The news of Father Fallon's removal to Buffalo, after his three years as parish priest of St. Joseph's Church came as a

great shock to his parishioners and to his many friends in the Capital. The numbers who crowded the station the day of his departure and the feeling there shown testified, more than any words could possibly do, to the esteem in which he was held by all, irrespective of race or creed.

On leaving Ottawa, he became pastor of Holy Angels' Church, Buffalo, and also superior of Holy Angels' College. Here he continued to display the untiring activity and persevering zeal which had so characterized him while in Ottawa. In Buffalo the scope of his work was greater and he took full advantage of the fact. He again displayed his interest in children's work by building what is recognized as the best primary school in the United States at a cost of \$200,000, and by organizing a body of school boys into the O. M. I. Cadets. Although superior of the college, Father Fallon entered actively into parish work and won the admiration of all those with whom he came in contact by his fascinating manner, his ready sympathy, and his intellectual attainments. Six years ago he was appointed provincial of the Oblate Order in the northern province of the United States, and this broadening of the field of his activities he readily grasped as an opportunity to do even greater work in the spreading of the truths of religion. One of the most important things he did as provincial was the purchasing of a valuable property in the vicinity of Washington University, where it is proposed to build a theological college for Oblate students. He also established a number of Oblate missionary houses in the western States of Nebraska, Wisconsin and Oregon. The new bishop took a very prominent part in the public life of Buffalo. He was prominently mentioned as successor to Bishop Quigley, and again as Archbishop Doutenwill's successor in New Westminster. Before leaving Buffalo Bishop Fallon was presented with a purse of three thousand dollars by his parishioners, and was tendered a banquet by prominent citizens of Buffalo at which were present several Protestant clergymen and a Jewish rabbi.

During the past nine years Bishop Fallon has visited Ottawa on several important occasions. It will be remembered that he accompanied Cardinal Gibbons at the time of the laying of the corner-stone of the new university, and that he introduced the Cardinal at the reception held in the Russell Theatre. He likewise delivered two lectures at the annual St. Patrick's Day concert, given by the St. Patrick's Literary Association. The subject of his first lecture was "Daniel O'Connell," and his second "Irish Catholic Education in America." Bishop Fallon has

visited Rome twice recently. On both occasions he was present at the election of the Superior General of the Oblate Order.

Bishop Fallon is a preacher of rare ability. He speaks with all the ease and fluency of the natural orator.

Bishop Fallon is not only known to Canada and the United States, but his scathing denunciation of the Coronation Oath, some years ago, caused such a feeling in Canada that a resolution was introduced into the Canadian Parliament by the Hon. John Costigan to have the offensive clauses removed. The subject was then brought up in the Imperial Parliament. The London Tablet of that date had very flattering things to say of the Canadian priest who had re-opened the discussion.

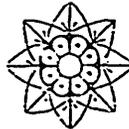
On Monday morning, April 25th, Bishop Fallon was consecrated in the magnificent cathedral of St. Peter's, before the most distinguished gathering of church dignitaries, Catholic societies, and prominent Canadian laymen, in the history of London. There were present upwards of thirty archbishops and bishops; one hundred visiting priests from different parts of Canada and the United States; members of the various religious orders; seventy priests of the London diocese; representatives of the different Catholic societies, the Knights of Columbus, St. Vincent de Paul, and the C.M.B.A., besides a great number of the new Bishop's personal friends. One of the most interesting features of the ceremony, and certainly the most affecting, was the presence of the parents of the new Bishop and his six brothers. This incident is without parallel in the history of the Church in Canada. The huge church was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the vast congregation that sought admission.

The ceremony of consecration was performed by Archbishop McEvoy, of Toronto, assisted by Bishop McDonald of Alexandria and Bishop Scollard of Sault Ste. Marie. Rev. Jas. P. Fallon, O.M.I., Ottawa, acted as deacon of the mass. The sermon was preached by Mgr. Shahan of Washington. At the first pontifical vespers, in the evening, Rev. Geo. Nolan, O.M.I., of Lowell, Mass., was the preacher.

Aside from the actual consecration, there were many other interesting features, including addresses and presentations. The magnificent episcopal ring of heavy gold, set with diamonds, was the gift of Mr. M. P. Davis, of Ottawa. Personal friends of the Bishop, members of the Knights of Columbus of Ottawa, presented a purse of seven hundred dollars. Rev. Father Wm. Murphy, O.M.I., on behalf of Ottawa University, presented the

pontificals magnificently bound and specially made in Europe. Former parishioners of Holy Angels' Church, Buffalo, offered a purse of three thousand dollars, and the beautiful ecclesiastical robes were a personal gift. Mgr. Meunier, Windsor, for the London clergy; Senator Coffey, for the London laity; Mr. C. J. Foy, for the provincial council of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and for the Ottawa branch of the same order, all presented congratulatory addresses. Many other addresses were received from societies in Ottawa, Windsor, Detroit, Buffalo, and other centres, where Bishop Fallon is well known.

The selection of the new Bishop of London has aroused much interest in Canada and the United States, and it has been extensively commented upon by the daily press. Catholics of Canada have indeed cause to be proud of the return to their midst of such a young and distinguished son of the Church. Bishop Fallon has already had a brilliant career, but we feel confident that his greatest work has yet to be accomplished, and that in his new field he will have occasion to thoroughly display those many talents which have been so generously conferred upon him by a bountiful Providence.



EXPERIENCE.

Behold yon rough and flinty road
 Where youth, now youth no more,
 Gropes whining, seeking crumbs of loaves
 He cast away of yore.

—The Century.

"Canada during French occupation."



SLIGHT knowledge of Canadian history will inform us that the first colonists in Canada were French, and that those early pioneers marked their coming with much cost of life and suffering. It is with deep sympathy that we read of the early Indian wars and massacres; the bitter famines and relentless privations endured by the settlers along the banks of the St. Lawrence; nor must we forget the heroism displayed by those peasants in the fair fields of Acadia, so vividly described by Longfellow in that beautiful poem, "Evangeline." Thus the thousands of English-speaking people who have come to Canada in later years are greatly indebted to the French-Canadian race for the peace and prosperity which they now enjoy, and for which the sacrifice and achievements of their forefathers have no parallel.

It is on this account that the great intellects of the day are busying themselves preaching national unity. The population of Canada is composed of two distinct nationalities, the English and the French; and if Canada ever hopes to be numbered among the great nations of the world, her subjects must form one united whole; but something is still lacking at times in cordiality or mutual appreciation between these two renowned races. In 1897 Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out the necessity of unity. He said, "if we are ever to make a nation of Canada, if we are ever to solve successfully any of these difficulties that may arise, we can only solve them by mutual concession and reciprocal good-will."

The early history of Canada leads us back to the time when Jacques Cartier landed on Canadian soil, in the year 1535 A.D. The accounts of this first voyage were most disastrous, and out of some seventy men only a few returned to France. One of the three vessels which formed the company of explorers had to be abandoned, and the unsuitable equipment for the severe cold, together with scurvy, which spread among the crew, played havoc with human life. In 1541 Cartier again sailed for Canada and landed at Cape Rouge, this time being equally unfortunate. The Indians became hostile, and together with starvation, constant attacks from these warlike tribes, most extreme exposure to the cold, and hardships of all kinds, he abandoned the fort and sailed for home. The next spring M. de Roberval came

over, but met with ill-fate also. His men were murdered by the Indians, and an insurrection breaking out in the camp, caused him to sail for France. In the year 1549 he tried his luck for a second time, but the vessel was wrecked and all was lost. We next hear of the Marquis de la Roche landing forty victims at Sable Island, and where some twenty perished from cold and hunger. About this time began the fur trade with the Indians. The French king granted charters to different companies and a trading post was established at Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay.

In 1603 Samuel Champlain explored the St. Lawrence as far as Hochelaga. We now first hear mention of Acadia, a name derived from an Indian word signifying "abundance." It is learned that the first settlement was made on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay about 1604. The hardships endured on this island were so severe that on the following year the entire settlement moved to Port Royal, now Annapolis. Here the people built homes for themselves and everybody lived in peace and harmony until the English completely destroyed the colony in the year 1613. Fugitives went to other points, and joined by their friends from France, Acadia, far famed in history, came into existence. Champlain erected other trading posts, one where the City of Quebec now stands, and another near Montreal. He joined the Algonquin and Huron tribes in an effort to free themselves from the violent attacks of their fierce enemies, the Iroquois. The year 1617 was one of extreme hardship, and Champlain had to appeal to France for aid, and made two trips across the sea for provisions. Quarrels between the French and Indians became more numerous. The winter of 1628 was one of great scarcity. War had broken out between England and France, and the companies' vessels, having been intercepted by the English under Sir David Kirke, failed to reach Quebec. The following year Champlain surrendered all the trading posts to England and returned to France. The English flag floated over the forts and buildings in Canada for three years, but in 1632, by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, France again possessed Canada.

Thus we can picture to ourselves the many hardships which those early pioneers had to endure from the beginning of French occupation, up to the death of Champlain, in 1635. Even from this period onward the stations occupied by the French were for the great part held in face of fighting and endless peril from the tomahawk of the ruthless savages. Nevertheless, the

French withstood the many encounters and responded with equal force. The second century offered more advantages to all. The numbers began to increase and multiply, and the country was opened up to a very great radius, thus increasing trade, and spreading the Christian religion over the land. Nevertheless, the prosperity which seemed to prevail was often darkened by the bloody attacks of the fierce Iroquois. The best accounts that we have of those early days are handed down to posterity by the Jesuit Fathers, who endeavoured with the cost of their own lives to preach and teach the Christian religion to this war-like people.

On the other hand, the Iroquois were determined to extricate themselves from the French invaders. In the spring of 1660 a massacre was planned for along the St. Lawrence, but this cruel act was not put into execution. The Hurons and the French endeavoured to drive back their bitter enemies, and as a result of this the treatment received by Dollard and his companions from the Iroquois is a well known incident in Canadian history.

Finally the English were accused by the French king of encouraging the Iroquois in their destructive work, and this led to the declaring of war in 1690. The New England colonists made many fruitless attacks upon French territory. Such was the state of affairs for over half a century, until peace was signed, after the battle of the Plains of Abraham, in 1759. All was lost and won. The French handed over all Canada to the English except a few islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from that time onward we have fought for the English flag.

From the above sketch we see how much the present population of Canada owe to the French pioneers. We see the many effects of the long and tedious wars; and the hardship and drawbacks which all had to encounter, all on account of the absence of the one essential point, "unity." Then may we voice the sentiments of our great statesmen, in declaring that good understanding between these two races is essential for the welfare of our country. For the old maxim is, "united we stand; divided we fall."

M. J. SMITH, '10.

National Types of Wit and Humor



O even suggest that our readers do not know what is humorous, would be a rather dangerous proceeding for the writer, but we will crave your indulgence while we define with the aid of various authorities what is Humor, Wit and Laughter.

That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations, is called Humor. It is less poignant and brilliant than Wit, hence it is always agreeable. Wit directed against folly often offends by its severity; humor makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. Humor may be employed solely to raise mirth and render conversation pleasant, or it may contain a nice kind of satire.

Wit is the faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner. Pope aptly defines Wit as "What oft was thought but n'er so well expressed." Wit consists in assembling and putting together with quickness, ideas in which can be found resemblance and congruity, by which to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions to the fancy.

Laughter or convulsive merriment is an expression of mirth peculiar to man, consisting in a queer noise and configuration of features with a shaking of the sides, and successive expulsions of breath. Types of laughter are a true index of mental calibre. Who is not familiar with the loud "guffaw" of the shallow-pated rustic; the meaningless "titter" of the society dame; the brainless "tee-hee" of the silly young school girl?

The prosperity of the jest lies chiefly in the ear of him who hears, as does beauty in the eye of him who sees. Beyond that, it lies in the personality of the narrator. To analyse further is not of much avail. A request to define beauty once brought the apt reply: "That is the question of a blind man." So of humor: the only one requiring a definition of humor is he who has no sense of it, and all the definitions in the world would never make him understand what it was.

It is equally difficult to draw any exact line of division between Wit and Humor, though many have tried to do so. I have defined above. With and Humor, I leave it to the reader to make the precise division. They are in truth different sides of the same thing. Humor is nature, we know; Wit is art. Humor has

its sources in the emotions; Wit in the intellect. From Humor comes laughter, but Wit may fail to negotiate even a sickly smile.

Of one thing we are sure — a sudden contrast between the expected and the actual, will provoke laughter, unless a more serious emotion intervenes. Any departure from the line of expression or deportment sanctioned by common usage has everywhere and always been a fruitful source of laughter, of caricature, and of satire.

The classic Greeks are responsible for the following jokes. They told of the simpleton who resolved never to enter the water until he had learned to swim; of the curious person who stood before the mirror with his eyes shut in order to see how he looked when asleep. The ship-wrecked mariner, who clung to the anchor to keep from sinking, and the case of a man who demanded of an acquaintance whether it was he or his brother who had recently been buried, are also examples of ancient Greek humor.

The best characteristic of German jesting is its excellence. It was Heine who wrote to an author from whom he had received a book, "I shall lose no time in reading it." Often French wit is of the merely absurd type. Thus it was a French courtier who said of a man famous for obesity that he found him sitting all around a table by himself. That is really better than our now ancient American jest on the approaching fat man. "Here comes a whole crowd."

Dutch wit and humor are not of a sort to appeal to us often. It is ponderous and rarely sarcastic. A controversy is said to have taken place between Zealand and Holland, the thrilling question was: "Does the cod take the hook, or does the hook take the cod?" Let this illustration suffice.

As to the English, they are not dull, as we sometimes contend; they are merely different. To say that it is necessary to have "raised letters, a diagram and a club" before an Englishman can see a joke is far too severe a condemnation. As a rule, Humor rather than Wit is the British characteristic. The fun is bound in absurd situations that have no suggestion of malice towards anyone. Dickens tells of two men who were about to be hanged, and were together on a scaffold erected in a public place. All about them, below, an immense concourse waited. Suddenly a bull, which was being taken to market, ran amuck in the crowd, and began goring persons right and left. Bill, on the scaffold, turned to his companion, and said: "I say, Jim, it's good thing we're not in that crowd."

There is no occasion to study separately the Humor and Wit

of the Scotch and the Irish. It is a vile calumny that it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's skull. Some of the brightest Wits have been Irishmen. Most of the jests anent the Scotch have to do with their penuriousness, while those about the Irish are in the form of bulls. A well-meaning Irishman said to a distinguished man on whom he hoped to make a good impression: "Sir, if you ever come within a mile of my house, I hope you will stop there." Again, an Irishman remarked to another, referring to a third, "You are thin, and I am thin, but he's as thin as the two of us put together."

PHIL C. HARRIS, '11.



Post-Victorian Poetry.

"Addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, such is the task of the critic." Even if the calculation is correctly made, and even if the balances of one age are neatly and satisfactorily closed, who can insure us, in the following age, against the veering of opinion, which shifts like an ever-changing sail on the sea of criticism? What is the blessing of one man is the bane of another. Thus the critics of poetry are guided by no absolutely infallible standard; whereof results the difficulty of censuring Kipling for his want of idealism, or Keats for his dearth of realism.

The critics of poetry must remember the conditions attaching themselves to the poet's heritage. The man of science has a notable advantage over the poet. His inheritance, though of recent date, is an edifice on which the many have laboured persistently and willingly. The poet, on the other hand, really has not the alternative of falling back upon the vast world's store of meter. He must perforce be an individual builder, — an originality itself. Unlike his brother of the sciences who merely adds another stone to the pile of knowledge, the poet, in an altogether different sphere, must grow him up a fresh and tender twig at the roots of the tree of knowledge, deriving sustenance thereof, it is true, but developing only as a separate shoot from the bosom itself of the Earth whence he receives his poetical nature.

But while poetry labours under a disadvantage, its history is far from being at an end. The past lives on in the minds of



MOST REV. AUGUSTIN DONTENWILL, O.M.I., D.D.
SUPERIOR GENERAL

our modern poets and a "hidden stream of imaginative energy flows down the ages."

A truly great poet possesses a splendid poise of intellectual powers. Underneath the harmony and imaginativeness of his works there lie the rigid threads of severe poetical logic that give the whole coherence. His capacity is gauged by his ability to assimilate a vast amount of outside influences. The measure of his originality is his ability to react on those influences in such a way as to stamp his own personality through them upon the succeeding ages. In Tennyson, for example, we fail to find an absolute balance of parts. Though he takes up life just as it is, and deals with it in the concrete, still his powers of assimilation were developed to excess. And in this last respect, he represents the Victorian age. His poetry, always beautiful indeed, expresses rather much of current opinion in the philosophy, politics and religion of his own time. His works, while immortal in many respects, do not approach to "the organ tones of Milton, the piercing sweetness of Shelley, the grave simplicity of Wordsworth, and the concentrated richness of phrase of Keats.

To the mild realism of Tennyson may be compared with effect the strong materialism of Kipling. The poetry of the latter rests not so much upon literary influence as upon the primitive, hunting, slaying instinct in our blood. In his verse, we seem to hear the whir of the machinery that moves the world. In these respects he is resembled by our Canadian poets,—to such a degree in fact, and of such a nature in this country, that "a sponge might be wiped over the surface of Canada, and intellectually the world would be hardly the poorer." However this may be, it is no more correct to say that Canadians have not poetry in potential than it is to say that Kipling across the seas is wholly destitute of the harmony and imagination of Keats.

Keats, Wordsworth and Yeats represent the absolute idealists. Yeats represents the Celtic element in our poetry. The influence of Celtic legends and myths has always been felt through the medium of the Welsh and Breton traditions. The Scotch and Irish civilization, however, through political isolation have not been able to occupy their just sphere in European literature. Now, however, there dawns the first faint gleam of hope through the renewal of intellectual life in Ireland. And in this hope, be it remembered, are centred the highest of our Celtic desires. The Gaelic League succeeds Parnellism, and its immediate purpose at least is to create an Irish literary awaken-

ing. Already there shows great promise for the future, and much depends upon the representative Irish poet, Yeats. His poetry always has that singing quality which haunts the sense long after its experience is past:

The Poet Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven—

“Had I the heaven’s embroidered cloths,
Enwrought with golden and silver light,
The blue and the dim and the dark cloths
Of night and light and the half light.

.....
I would spread the cloths under your feet,
But I, being poor, have only my dreams.
I have spread my dreams under your feet,
Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.”
.....

“Modern poetry,” says Yeats, grows weary of using over and over again the personages and stories and metaphors that have come to us through Greece and Rome, or from Wales and Brittany through the Middle Ages, and has found new life in the Norse and German legends.” The Irish legends,” he continues, “in popular tradition and in old Gaelic literature, are more numerous and as beautiful, and alone among great European legends have the beauty and wonder of altogether new things. May one not say, then, without saying anything improbable, that they will have a predominant influence in the coming century, and that their influence will pass through many countries?

What limits may we set to the scope of influence of Celtic legendary history and hidden lore? Though emigrated Irish are become truly sophisticated, is there not assurance that they will take kindly once again to the imaginative wonder of their race?

In conclusion, may we not say that the formative minds of Europe are already wearing a new thread of mysticism which will become the leading-string of our new-born poetry of the twentieth century? The nineteenth century reacted against the eighteenth, and in turn this new philosophy of wonder will react against the nineteenth. Modern poetry tends to withdraw itself from temporal interests, and to vest itself more and more in the bodiless, shapeless reality which haunts the under-currents of this life and earth, and which flits about allowing only the hem of its garment to be touched as it vanishes over the world.

Napoleon in Rome

THE year 1787 saw the beginning of the French Revolution, in which the scum and rabble of the country deluged fair France with the blood of her best citizens. Everything gave place to the worship of the goddess "Reason." They even tried to put down the Catholic Church from the exalted position it had held in France for ages by forcing the clergy to take what was called the Constitutional oath which had been condemned by the Pope. For this the mob in their blind fury wished for revenge on the Church as a whole and on the Pope in particular.

About 1793 an excuse which would be accepted by European nations was found in the murder of Banville. This was brought about by the man himself as he drove about Rome displaying tricolored bannerets against the papal protest. Popular feeling was aroused and a mob followed him to, and murdered him in, the house of a French banker, *La Montte*.

It was not, however, until 1796 that this matter was taken up by the French authorities who were too busy at home to bother with external affairs. They then planned to send an army into Italy, and thus draw off some of the Austrian forces from the Rhine, where a desultory war had been carried on for some time. There was another motive, however, and that was to crush the Pope, as was shown by the original plan which was to convey the French forces to *Civita Vecchia*, the principal port of the Papal States.

Napoleon was then a young Republican general, 26 years of age, and comparatively unknown. He found the plan of conveyance impracticable, so, like another Hannibal, he marched across the Alps. After routing the Austrians, he prepared to march against the Pope, but Pius VI, knowing the inferiority of his troops and unwilling to shed blood unless compelled to do so, sent Azara, the Spanish minister, and others, to treat with Napoleon. The latter eagerly accepted any suspension of hostilities for he knew that he would need all his forces against the Austrians who were concentrating their forces in the north. By this treaty the Pope was compelled to give up Ferrara and Bologna, pay a large indemnity and give up 100 of the best pictures, statues and other works of art in Rome. The last were to be selected by French commissioners.

Not having to watch the south, Napoleon turned all his attention to the north, and soon drove the Austrians back into

Tyrol. He then formed the Transpodane Republic, which he virtually gave to France.

Meanwhile, the delegates of the Pope and the French government were discussing terms of peace, but could come to no agreement because the conditions put forth by the Directory were exorbitant and touched both the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope. Napoleon was displeased with the result as he wished to conciliate the Pope, thus restoring the character of France in the eyes of the world.

The hastily raised army of the Pope was no match for the veteran one of Napoleon, who sent 8,000 men under Gen. Victor to attack the eastern side of the Papal Territories in 1797. He defeated the papal troops near Imola and later formed a junction with another army of the French. Napoleon, however, was not yet ready to drive the Pope from Rome, so he entered into a treaty containing 26 articles, some of them demanding exorbitant indemnities.

The French Directory, displeased because the Pope had been left with any power whatever, secretly encouraged a revolutionary party in Rome, one of whom, Dupont, a party of papal soldiers shot during a fracas before the palace of the French Ambassador. The death of this man gave the Directory the excuse they wanted. Gen. Berthier was sent to take possession of Rome, which he did in Dec., 1797.

Then came the climax of their cruelties. The Pope, a man 80 years old, was forced to leave his home despite his entreaties to be allowed to die in Rome. He was treated with great and unnecessary cruelty and all his property confiscated. From Siena, where he was first taken, he was sent to Florence; later to Valence, in which city he died, worn out with age, grief and suffering. The reorganized government by the titles of its offices was made to resemble ancient Rome in its palmyest days, except that no religion was recognized.

After the overthrow of the Franco-Roman Republic, which lasted less than two years, the Neopolitans occupied Rome, while the Austrians had driven the French from the peninsula. Napoleon on his return from Egypt, overthrew the Directory and established the Consulate, he himself being first Consul. As soon as possible he turned his attention to Italy, but this time as a friend to the Pope. His first work was the signal defeat of the Austrians. Then he made a Concordat with Pius VII., but in publishing this agreement he added what were called the Organic Articles, despite the protests of the Pope. These articles cur-

tailed the freedom of the Catholic faith, which had been re-established in France by the Concordat.

The Pope gave the new Emperor everything possible to avoid trouble. The end was reached, however, when Napoleon asked the Pope to annul the marriage of his brother and a Protestant lady, for in a matter of conscience like this the Pope could not be moved. The Emperor again resolved to use force, marched southward, and into Rome, holding the occupant of St. Peter's chair a prisoner in his own palace.

All the Cardinals and other clergy not native born subjects of the Pope were driven out, but Pius VII was more powerful as a prisoner than he had been free. Every edict he issued was respected by his people, and as they forbade all complicity and intercourse with the French, little could be accomplished. Once more force was resorted to, and on July 5th, 1809, the soldiers forced their way into the Quirinal palace and carried the Pope to Savona, from which place he sent forth his edicts, but it was with great difficulty.

In 1810 the Consulta, which had been appointed to organize a government, was dissolved, as Rome was considered a fully organized French department. A temporary governor was appointed, who set about refurnishing the Quirinal palace, as Napoleon had at last announced his intention of visiting Rome.

This state of affairs continued up to 1812. Meanwhile many works of benefit to Rome were being carried on by the French, such as the draining of the Pontine marshes, the transformation of the Pincian hill into a public garden, excavations in the Forum, and the great cemetery of Caiapo Verrano was also begun by them.

The latter part of the year 1812 brought ominous rumors that Napoleon's power was on the wane. The Roman people hailed it with joy, as it would bring back their beloved Pope, Pius VII. Soon after Murat seized Rome and drove out the French, so Rome was once more in the hands of the Neapolitans. Napoleon, being hard pressed in France, had Pius VII. removed from Fontainebleau to be carried to Savona if he was successful, and to Rome if he was not, as he did not wish to be forced to restore the Pope to his possessions. His reverses continued, so on the 10th of March he issued an edict setting Pius VII. at liberty. And so it was that the Pope entered Rome, welcomed home by a tumultuous greeting from the people, and took up his residence in the palace so magnificently prepared for the reception of Napoleon — now a prisoner on the lonely island of Elba.

PSYCHOLOGY OF SLEEP.

IT was with pleasure that the faculty and students of the Arts' course listened to a very instructive and pleasing lecture by a former graduate, in the person of Dr. Daniel Phelan, the well-known alienist and criminologist, on the Psychology of Sleep and Some of its Circumstances.

"Many of the delusions of the insane are really dreams, which they have not been able to separate from their waking experience." This statement, interesting as it is, was only one of many made by the Doctor during the evening's discourse.

The periodicity of sleep was first referred to by the lecturer. The human brain as an organic structure followed the laws of periodicity, a pronounced characteristic of all nature. It gave way to sleep as a result of a condition of weariness which was all humanity's daily experience, and was caused by the fatigue of the nerves and muscles of the body, the organs of movement, comprehension, and the higher intellectual faculties, a fatigue which was equally applicable to the organs of digestion, respiration and circulation. The conditions which attend sleep were next developed by Dr. Phelan. Consciousness was the last of the mental powers to succumb, while among the sense faculties, hearing kept watch the longest. The most interesting and fascinating phenomena in connection with sleep were dreams. Formerly considered to be actions of the gods, they were now recognized to be the residue of the activity of a slumbering brain. There was an absence of self-consciousness and judgment in dreams which accounted for their fantastic and disconnected course. It was a well known fact that dreams had been reproduced in reality, those which foretold sickness particularly. For instance, certain bodily ailments made themselves felt to a healthy man in a dream, when they were too slight to do so among the various interests of the day. Dreams were only of the duration of a few seconds or at most of minutes, though to the sleeper they often seemed very much longer.

Speaking of sleeplessness the Doctor said it implied a condition of ill-health in some shape or form. He then brought his lecture to an end after a lengthy analogy on the natural phenomena of dreams and the manifestations of insanity.

His lecture was a real treat to his audience, and the students will eagerly await a return lecture of the learned Doctor on any other phase of the interesting subject of which he has made a specialty.

University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY REVIEW is the organ of the students. Its object is 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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No. 7

BENEDICTUS QUI VENIT IN NOMINE DOMINI!

At last the hopes and wishes of the past few months have been realized, and we rejoice in the visit of Ottawa's distinguished alumnus, His Grace Archbishop Dontenwill, O.M.I., Superior General. Twenty-seven years ago he was graduated M.A. in the old College building, and from that time his advancement has been as rapid as it was brilliant. First as professor at Ottawa, then as Director of St. Louis College, afterwards as Bishop of New Westminster, Archbishop of Vancouver, and finally Superior General of the Oblates, Divine Providence has crowned him with great honours and great responsibilities. During all these years he has ever manifested the kindest interest in the welfare of Alma Mater, and his visits, though necessarily short, have always been delightful. On this occasion, he comes vested with power and authority over her, second only to that of the Pope himself, and she will enjoy, for several weeks, the benefits and pleasure of his gracious presence. Knowing as he does the

grand work she is accomplishing, knowing also her trials and difficulties, he will foster and increase her power, that she may ever go steadfastly forward, taking greater advantage of the admirable opportunities which her scope and position afford, till she stands unrivalled at the very pinnae of Catholic education in Canada. The visit of the beloved Archbishop cannot fail to be for the faculty a source of strength and consolation in their devoted labors, and for the students one of inspiration to greater effort and higher ideals. Ottawa has been singularly honored in the past two or three years by the dignities and attainments of her graduates; to Archbishop Dontenwill, who has cast the greatest halo of glory round her, she bids respectful and loving welcome.

AD MULTOS ANNOS!

The University of Ottawa has again been honored by the elevation of one of its distinguished Alumni to the sublime dignity of the Episcopate. To readers of the "Review," and its predecessor, the "Owl," Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of London, needs no introduction. He was one of the founders as well as one of the most brilliant editors of our college magazine, and his memory in that connection will ever serve as an inspiration to the youthful scribes who may for the moment guide its destinies. Only a few years have elapsed since Bishop Fallon left these halls to continue his masterly career as pastor, missionary and Provincial of the Oblate Order in the neighboring republic; and now in the flower of his manhood and the full strength of his magnificent qualities of mind and heart, he returns as Bishop to Ontario, at the behest of the Vicar of Christ. And though the spirit of Catholicity knows neither race nor tongue, nor frontier, we feel sure that he experiences a particular joy in being thus called to labor once more, and in a larger sphere, for the good of souls in his native province. Need we say that his joy has its counterpart in the hearts of the Catholics of Ontario, and especially of the students of Ottawa University. We are confident that Alma Mater will always claim his kindest wishes, and we trust that she may, in the near future, be able to extend fond welcome and due honor to her former student, professor and Vice-Rector. Meanwhile she joins her voice to that of Catholic Canada in congratulating the new Bishop, and wishing him a hearty "Ad multos annos."



As the Greeks rejoice in commemorating the memory of Demosthenes, and the Romans in recording the eloquence of the immortal Cicero, so do Americans pride in extolling the talented Webster. With these words the "Laurel" opens a well-written little sketch of the great American lawyer, statesman and patriot. The writer chooses with remarkable good judgment several little events and anecdotes which throw light upon the great statesman's character. Webster was remarkable for his wit, love of nature, and affection. While at Dartmouth, he was noted for application, being the hardest working boy in his class. He maintained throughout life a sincere and warm love for his Alma Mater, and his first appearance before the Supreme Court was to plead her cause. His speeches before the American Senate are of course the brightest gems in America's eloquence. But we think the Laurel is rather extravagant in its claims when it describes "Liberty and Union" to be the greatest since Demosthenes.

"Man comes into this world without his consent, and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings by the balance of our species. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a demon; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a fool; if he raises a small check he is a thief; and then the law raises the devil with him; if he is a poor man he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich he is dishonest, but considered smart; if he is in politics he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics you can't place him as he is an undesirable citizen; if he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church he is a sinner and damned; if he donates to foreign missions he does it for show; if he doesn't he is stingy and a tight wad. When he first comes into the world, everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out everybody wants to kick him; if he dies

young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is simply in the way and living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny road but we all like to travel it just the same."—Hya Yaka.

The March issues of nearly all the Catholic College magazines contain accounts of how St. Patrick's day was spent in our sister colleges. Some of them like ourselves celebrated with feasting and speech-making; others gave special concerts, and still others, particularly the Catholic colleges, held athletic contests. All the Catholic periodicals, and even some of the non-sectarian ones contain references to Ireland and to Ireland's heroes. The *Patrician* has a neat little sketch on Daniel O'Connell, "Reminiscences of Killarney," a poem, and "St. Patrick in Ireland," a prose sketch, are the best articles in the March *Angelos*.

We beg gratefully to acknowledge receipt of the following: *Abbey Student*, *Acta Victoriana*, *Agnetian Monthly*, *Argosy*, *Allisonia*, *Academic Herald*, *Central Catholic*, *Columbiad*, *Echoes from the Pines*, *Exponent*, *Fordham Monthly*, *Geneva Cabinet*, *Georgetown College Journal*, *Hya Yaka*, *Laurel*, *Leader*, *Martlet*, *Pharos*, *Patrician*, *Queen's University Journal*, *Trinity U. Review*, *Vox Collegii*, *Villa Shield*, *Naverian*, *Xavier*, *Vox Wesleyana*.

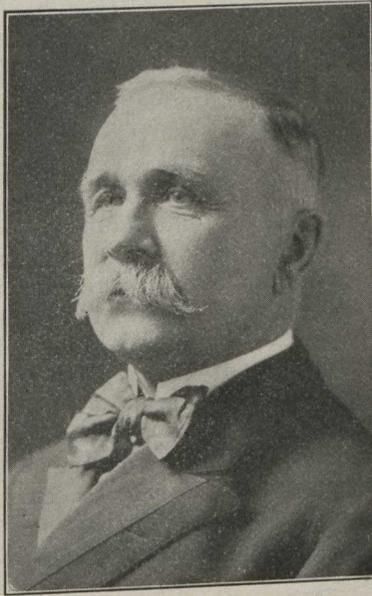
Books and Reviews.

The University Magazine, for April, among other excellent contributions, has a well written and carefully thought out article entitled "The Lords, the Land and the People," by Dr. Francis W. Grey, of Ottawa. The author having a very intimate knowledge of English life and conditions, was particularly happy in the choice of his subject. It is particularly refreshing, especially at the present time when so much is being printed upon this question, to hear from one who is writing from knowledge gained from personal experience.

"Canada vs. Australia?" is an article in the current issue of the *Empire Review*, in which the writer treats of the emigration problem and reviews the advantages offered to the prospective emigrant by Canada and Australia. Such subjects as climate, productiveness of the soil, education, character of the people, future possibilities are dealt with. The article is of much interest to the general reader as presenting a contrast between the two great rival colonies.

Essays, Literary, Critical and Historical, by Thos. O'Hagan, M.A., Ph.D.; published by Wm. Briggs; \$1.00.

Owing to the limited space at our disposal and also to the fact that a rather lengthy review was given to Rev. Father Dewe's new book, we were unable to give, in our last number, as extended a notice as we would have liked to this excellent book. The essays comprise a variety of subjects ranging from a sketch of the "Princess" to the Italian Renaissance and the Popes of Avignon." They are written in the easy fluent style of one who is thoroughly master of his subject. There is a particular charm about the volume, springing from the originality of the views and the fearlessness with which they are put forth. As we stated



THOS. O'HAGAN, M.A., Ph.D.

last month the essay deserving particular mention is the one entitled "Poetry and History Teaching Falsehood." The author is to be congratulated upon his able efforts in the cause of truth.

Dr. Thos. O'Hagan is a graduate of Ottawa University, and a post-graduate of Cornell. For a number of years he has taken a most active part in the advancement of Catholic education in Ontario. He has been a voluminous contributor to current magazines, periodicals, and newspapers. At present Dr. O'Hagan conducts a department in the Toronto Catholic Register, and contributes monthly to the Rosary Magazine. He has re-

cently travelled extensively in Europe, studying history and languages at the leading universities on the continent. His present volume bears the distinct stamp of these studies. Dr. O'Hagan likewise engages a reputation as a brilliant platform speaker, having lectured with much success in Canada and the United States. His previous literary works have always been very favorably received, and we feel confident that the present volume will gain new laurels for their highly gifted author.

The Young Man's Guide, by Rev. F. X. Lasance; published by Benziger Bros. Price 75c.

Says a zealous priest: "The Young Man's Guide is indeed a safe and sane guide. Common sense is stamped upon every page of the book. Manliness and Christian refinement and gentleness are strenuously inculcated. Flattery and human respect are mercilessly condemned. Catholic doctrine is set forth and expounded in a concise, forcible, interesting and convincing manner. The temptations and dangers that surround our Catholic youth in the world to-day are clearly pointed out, and the weapons to combat them are well indicated. The publication of this work is very timely, and doubtless every pastor who has at heart the temporal and eternal interests of the young men of his parish will hail its appearance with joy and use every means in his power to gain for it the widest possible circulation among those for whom it is intended — in particular among the young men of our populous city parishes." There is no doubt about it that the crying evil of modern teaching and preaching is the almost total absence of getting into touch with the young man at the time when he most needs help. Hence it is that this admirable little book of Fr. Lasance's, which contains enough of practical information, and just enough of philosophical and mystic discussion to resolve the doubts of the young man who is so prone to such things, is a manual the most adapted to the requirements of our age of any which we have seen.

Among the Magazines.

In the *Catholic Review*, "America," we notice an article on Canadian Tariff Agreement. It reads as follows:—"The negotiations between President Taft and the Canadian Minister of Finance, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, which were begun at Albany on March 20, were concluded at Washington on March 26. Until the official announcement is made, full details of the agreement cannot be given. But the fact that a definite agree-

ment, which removes all the points of difference between the two countries, has been reached, is made clear. The Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, has issued a statement to the effect that intermediate rates have been accorded to a sufficient number of American imports to remove the imputation of undue discrimination and that the American minimum rates will be granted to Canadian imports after March 31.

The *Rosary Magazine* contains many recent incidents which may be of interest to many people. An article entitled "Cardinal praises the President," shows the high esteem in which President Taft is held by Cardinal Gibbons. He says the President is not only a man of strong Christian character, but a man of kind and gentle disposition. Another article entitled, "Redmond on the Irish Question," may be of importance to loyal Irishmen. The Irish Parliamentary chief says: "Though we are surrounded by uncertainties and grave anxieties, still I feel that we Irishmen have reason to be proud of the position into which our cause has emerged from all the disappointments and defeats and sacrifices and sufferings of the past; and even if the worst should happen, and we have to enter upon a new period of acute conflict with the present Liberal party, I have no fear whatever for the future. The very stars in their courses are working for Home Rule for Ireland, and it is now merely a question of time.

The "*Leader*" contains a short summary of "St. Patrick's Day in Ireland." The writer, James O'Leary, tells us very briefly but concisely how the Irish spend St. Patrick's day. He says, "Early morning breaks. In fields here and there can be seen eager groups of children and grown-up people gathering shamrock, then off to early mass. In the afternoon some attend the procession and enjoy themselves in various other ways, and finally can be heard the praises of the shamrock."

"It grows through the bogs, the brake, and the mireland,
The dear little, sweet little Shamrock of Ireland."

The *Canadian Messenger*, as usual, contains many little items of interest to Catholics. According to it, the signs of a great quickening of the Faith in France are almost certain to come true. The Lenten course in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, was followed by large congregations, larger in fact than for many years. The same consoling news is given from other parts of that unhappy nation. The Messenger also states that Father Conrady, the well known missionary to the lepers, who passed through Canada a couple of years ago, has contracted the disease and is dying in the leper colony near Canton, China.



The many friends of Rev. T. Wade Smith, O.M.I. ('89) will be pleased to hear that he has been promoted to the Provincialship of the Northern Province, U.S.A., recently vacated by Bishop Fallon. Father Smith is an old Ottawa boy, and took the full course of classical studies at Varsity. He was afterwards professor and prefect in the institution. He has always taken a kindly interest in Alma Mater, and during the last few years has paid her several very welcome visits.

Rev. W. J. Kerwin, O.M.I., ('98), has been recently appointed Pastor of Holy Angels' Church, Buffalo, a post of special honor and importance. Father Kerwin will be remembered by the later alumni for his geniality as Prefect of Discipline.

Rev. Fr. McRory, O.M.I., a former professor, and now Master of Novices at Tewkesbury, Mass., spent a couple of days with us on his return from the episcopal consecration at London, Ont.

Another welcome alumnus was Fr. T. Curran ('88), of Prince Edward Island, a member of the famous football team of '88, champions of Canada.

Fr. G. Nolan, O.M.I. ('03), Pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, Lowell, Mass., preached the evening sermon at the consecration of Bishop Fallon, and did full justice to the occasion.

On Tuesday evening, April 18th. His Grace Archbishop Dontenwill, O.M.I., was tendered a reception by the local Council of the Knights of Columbus, of which Order he is a member. The Superior General delivered a very interesting address on Catholic Higher Education.

Very Rev. W. J. Murphy, O.M.I., and Rev. Jas. Fallon, O. M.I., brother of the newly-consecrated Bishop of London, went up to represent the University at the august ceremony.

The Review extends hearty congratulations to the Ottawa alumnus, Dr. Thos. O'Hagan, ('78), on his promotion to the Editorship of the Chicago New World, left vacant by the death of the talented Charles O'Malley.



VICTORIA DAY, 1910.

Joint Track and Field Day Sports.

The Ottawa Amateur Athletic Association and the Ottawa University Athletic Association will hold a joint Track Meet on May 24th at Varsity Oval. It is a new departure, but will doubtless prove a most successful undertaking. The move was proposed by Rev. W. J. Stanton, O.M.I., and met with the unanimous approval of the O.A.A.C. Mr. Weldy Bate, the Wizard of Hockey, has been chosen as chairman of the meet, which should be proof positive that a fine afternoon's outing will be given to Ottawa's sport-loving populace. No efforts will be spared to make the day a memorable one in Track and Field Day Annals in Ottawa. The following flyers will likely be seen in action: Bobbie Kerr, Bobbie Cloughen, Frank Lukeman, Charlie Kinsella, Kilt, Nutting, Williams, Bonhag, Goulding, Pauls, and many local athletes. The following committee has been elected: Chairman, Mr. Weldy Bate; Geo. S. May, Geo. Duncan, R. Gaisford, G. Marsden, Wm. Foran for O.A.A.C., Rev. W. J. Stanton, O.M.I., and Phil C. Harris for O.U.A.A.



CHAS. P. KINSELLA.

Ottawa University's Crack Sprinter and All-Round Athlete. Touted as Bobbie Kerr's successor. Champion of Canada.

When Charlie Kinsella competed under the O. U. colors at Hamilton May 15, 1909, at the Bobbie Kerr meet, the Toronto and Hamilton sport writers were unanimous in their praise of his excellent clean-cut sprinting. He romped off with the 100 yards dash heats and final, before thousands of Hamiltonians, who gave him a great ovation.

"Watch that fellow, Kinsella," was the familiar slogan, and rightly so, as his record will show. The O. U. are proud of Kinsella's work and expect some sensational sprinting from him at the Victoria Day meet, May 24, 1910, at Varsity Oval.

A GRAND RECORD.

1906—Won 100 yds. dash at Ottawa Collegiate Sports. Time: 11 secs.

1907—Won All-Round Championship at O. C. I. Sports.

Won 100 yds. dash. Time: 10 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.

Won 220 yds. dash. Time 22 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

2nd 400 yds. dash.

3rd half mile.

Won shot put.

1908—Won 100 yds. dash at Trenton, Ont.

2nd to Bobbie Kerr at Labor Day Sports, 100 yds.

2nd 220 yds.

- 1909—Won 100 yds. dash at Bobbie Kerr Meet at Hamilton, May 15. Time: 10 $\frac{2}{5}$.
- 2nd 100 yds. dash, time 10 secs., at C.A.A.U. Championship Meet, Ottawa, May 24th.
- 2nd 220 yards. Time: 22 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.
- Won 100 yds. dash, Bayswater, July 1st. *
- Won 100 yds. dash, Aug. 12th, Ottawa.
- Won 220 yds. dash, Aug. 12th, Ottawa.
- 3rd 100 yds. at Toronto Exhibition, Sept. 12th.
- Won 100 yds. and 220 yds. championships at O.A.A.C. Sports, Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 18th. Time for 220 yds.: 22 secs. flat.
- Won 100 yds. dash at O.C.J. Sports for ex-pupils.

Baseball.

O. U. (3) — Columbias (6).

The "Columbia Blues" opened up the baseball season Saturday, April 23, with an easy victory over the "O. U." ball tossers. Perhaps it was the great crowd that caused the students to perform erratically, and make some glaring miscues; however, the damage was done in the first few innings when Tony Muzanti was banged for a single, double and triple, which gave Columbias two runs. A dismal procession of moist errors, after two were down, gave the Blues three more, and it was good-bye to the game for O. U. The students succeeded in annexing scores in the first, third and seventh innings, tallying 3 in all against Columbias' 6. For the "O. U." Capt. Mac C'Neill, Killian, Lamoureux and Ch. O'Neill played the steadiest and most effective ball. Mr. A. M. Payne umpired.

Of Local Interest.

Stop gazing into pure extension, Tr-e-y.

Prof.: Loqui Latine.

Student: I can't.

A Voice: Then make signs.

You naughty, bumptious ones!

Hig-r-ty (going up town): Talk about the sun's rays, but look at our Rea's.

HINTS.

Sapolio is good for cleaning desks.

Don't forget to include your glossaries as usual in your philosophy essays.

Keep one eye on the comet and the other on the Prof.

Some class to O'R-l-ey's twirling!

"Natura non facit saltus."

One nag's transl.—Nature does not make salt.

(Better consider it privately.)

Example of absolute right—To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.

Watch Mr. Br-n-an's classy puns since he has joined the Study Hall Knights.

Prof. of Physics: In the vibrating spiral how would the swimmer be?

Ha-r-s: He would be crooked.

Fourth Form hits are all copyrighted and are not for sale.

A LA TENNYSON.

The student hath a merry life.

" 'Twas better to have loved and lost."

He says when they pull out the knife

"Even at a little cost."

Q-l-ty: It looks like rain.

W-h-bs: I guess I'll get my tent up.

Bu-ke: What is admittance?

H-i-g-ty: Twenty-five cents.

H-a-k-t must have a high temperature.

Junior Department

Baseball is booming in Small Yard this year, the First Team being in the Junior City League with Collegiate, Sandy Hills, Stratheonas, St. Patrick's II and Pastimes II, whereas the Second Team is in the Hurd League for players under 18 yrs. of age. The Third and Fourth teams also promise by their showing of late that they will win all the exhibition games they play. The

players who have participated in the First team games so far are:—Milot, Deschamps, McClosky, Renaud, Brady, Tobin, Harris, Richardson, Nagle, Poulin, Batterton, Doran. The following are the teams whom Small Yard have played:

Diamonds vs. Small Yard, 6 to 12—Won.

Diamonds vs. Small Yard, 7 to 20—Won.

(Big Yard) Nationals vs. Small Yard, 2 to 8—Won.

Juniorates vs. Small Yard, 11 to 1—Lost.

Collegiates vs. Small Yard, 4 to 8—Won.

Fourth Form vs. Small Yard, 2 to 8—Won.

Thus it is seen that Small Yarders have won 5 and lost 1 game.

But we must not forget the Third or Fourth teams. The Third team defeated Juniorates 13 to 11, and were defeated by the same club, 14 to 11. They expected to play Kent School, but the latter failed to appear on the scene. The following are Third team's players:—Sullivan, Lamonde, Madden, Dozois, Quain, Marier, Braithwaite, Belliveau, Guertin, Richardson.

The Fourth team, alias The Midgets, defeated the Juniorates, 10 to 8.

Bank St., about 3 p.m. of a recent afternoon: "Hurry up, M—" "Ah, we're too late."

Will T-n-y catch first team?

An echo of the Prize Debate: "Look out for the janitor."

McK-y is always in a hurry for fear he might miss his place near the Prefect's table in the refectory.

Say, M-l-t, who swiped the butter?

Reminds us of an old story, "Hunted Down" on some of our Junior's faces.

Why is it that on a rainy holiday a number of the members of the department come down all togged out for a pleasant afternoon? Ask M-l-t.

A little more playing about the yard might make ball-players of some of our stars.

"I can hit any old pitcher." Eh, B-y, and a few others.

Tag, you're it.

SUMMER RESORTS

Experience, the testimony of thousands and the popularity of the several fishing, hunting and tourist districts located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System, is conclusive proof that they are the Elysium of the sportsman, and the Mecca par excellence of the tourist.

The "Highlands of Ontario" is a land dotted with Lakes and Rivers, rivers that have their source in the northern forests and flow until they join the vast inland seas, Superior, Huron, Erie or Ontario, whose waters are in turn, borne by the broad St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean. This great Tourist Railway reaches all the principal resorts in this vast territory, including Lakes Orillia and Couchiching, the Muskoka Lakes, a popular resort 1,000 feet above sea level, where thousands of people annually make their summer homes for rest and recuperation. The Lake of Bays district, where some of the finest hotels in Canada are to be found, and a locality replete with natural beauty and loveliness, with splendid fishing - Maganetawan River, the very heart and centre for sport, for rod and gun: Lake Nipissing and the French River, where wild and rugged scenery is to be found, and the atmosphere filled with health-giving properties: the Temagami region, a forest reserve containing 3,750,000 acres of lakes, rivers and wilderness, the scenic grandeur of which is incomparable. Magnificent fishing and hunting in season - The 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay is another most delightful and beautiful territory, where the most interesting trips may be taken. The steady increase of travellers to this locality is alone proof that it is becoming the most popular resort on the inland lakes. The Algonquin National Park of Ontario, a comparatively new and attractive region, little known to the lover of Rod and Gun and the tourist, has all the summer attractions that appeal to the denizen of the city. This territory has been set aside by the Provincial Government of Ontario solely for the delectation of mankind. The gamiest of black bass, speckled trout and salmon trout are found here in goodly numbers. Hunting is not allowed. The Algonquin Park covers an area of 2,000,000 acres, there being no less than 1,200 lakes and rivers within its boundaries.

Good hotel accomodation is found in all the districts mentioned, and a postal card addressed to the General Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, will receive prompt attention, and illustrated publications of any of the districts will be quickly sent to all inquirers.

The Kawartha Lakes.

When Samuel de Champlain was leading the Hurons through the beautiful Kawartha Lakes he fancied the butternuts and other low trees were orchards set out by the hand of man, so picturesque and charming were the shore-trees faced and laden with running grapevines. And to this day, though the farmer has made his home in the "Highlands" and the picturesque war canoe of the Indian is gone from these waters, the shadowy shores of Kawartha Lakes are still beautiful to behold.

Owing to the high altitude of these lakes, nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level, the air is pure, and laden with health-giving and soothing balsamic odors from the pine and spruce-clad hill—it renews physical vigor, restores the nervous system, invigorates the mental faculties, and gives a new lease of life. To those who suffer from hay fever, the Kawartha Lakes are a haven of heaven given relief and security.

Easy of access (three hours from Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway) profuse in its gifts, and diverse in its attractions, having its fashionable resorts, and its delightful facilities for "roughing it." Why not throw business to the janitor for a month, cast care to the dogs? and when you return from the "Bright Waters and Happy Lands" (the English rendering of the Indian word "Kawartha") you will be a new creature, fortified for another year's trials.