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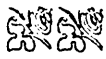
St. Patrick's Day Number

No. 6

March, 1915

Vol. 14

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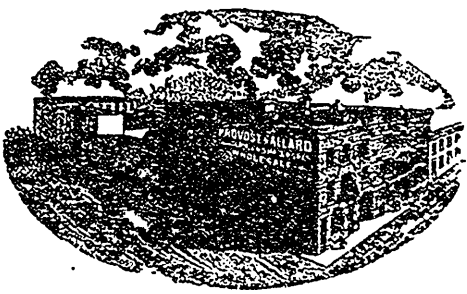
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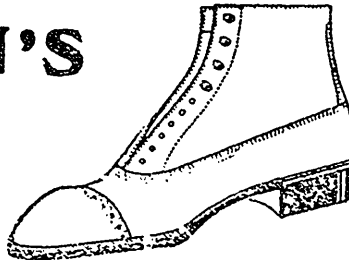
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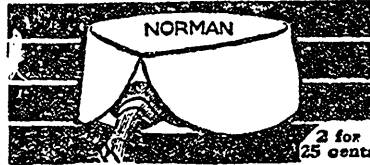
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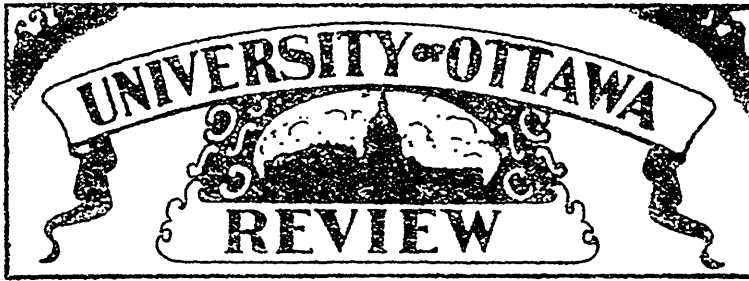
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Vol. XVII.

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH, 1915.

No. 6

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

St. Patrick's Day Banquet

ON Tuesday evening, March 16th, the Irish students of the University took the occasion to once more celebrate, in their customary manner, the annual St. Patrick's Day banquet. This banquet, held in the refectory of the University, was a grand success. The refectory was prettily decorated for this festival occasion with flowing streamers of green and white; while appropriate portraits and flags met our gaze on every side.

An orchestra from the city supplied very entertaining music, the College Quartette rendered a few pleasing selections, and Mr. Kehoe threw all present into fits of laughter with his "Dooley" selection.

Among the guests invited were Rev. Fathers Sherry, M. Murphy, Kelly, S. Murphy and Stanton, Hon. Justice Anglin, Judge Gunn, John S. Ewart, K.C., E. J. Daly, Louis J. Kehoe, Mr. Wm. Foran, Dr. White, Mr. Kearns, and Mr. P. Macdonald. There were numerous other guests present, including representatives from local papers. Great credit is due to the able committee, of which Rev. Stephen Murphy, O.M.I., was honorary president.

Following the satisfaction of the "inner man" with the luxurious spread so excellently and delicately prepared by the Sisters

of the University, our intellectual appetite was not by any means neglected. The latter was indeed "overfed" with the oratorical speeches which flowed fluently from the lips of those called upon to respond to the toasts proposed by the Toastmaster, Mr. Leacy.

"THE APOSTLE OF IRELAND."

"In the heart of every Irishman, that beats with love for 'the little Green Isle of the Sea,' there is stored up a great veneration, a constant affection for St. Patrick. That is why we have assembled around this festive board this evening. We are here to honor Ireland's Patron Saint. We are here to show, that the man who has stirred Irish hearts throughout the centuries, stirs Irish hearts still; that the saint who so gently swayed humble shepherds and haughty kings years, years ago, in Ireland, still holds welcome dominion over millions of Irish hearts in every corner of the globe. In far-away lands and in lands more happily placed, on the war-scourged fields of Europe and surely in the land of all his labours, love, honor and praise are given to him to-night as they were given on Irish hillsides nearly fifteen hundred years ago. That is what we give in this toast we drink, to Ireland's great Apostle, to which Mr. Elwood McNally will respond."

"Mr. Toastmaster:—

"When the sun rises in the East to-morrow morning it will look down upon many millions of a scattered race, celebrating the name of a man who fifteen hundred years ago was sent to Ireland with a double commission; one direct from God, the other from the visible head of His Church on earth.

"But I ask, why should the heart of every Irishman throb so loudly to-day, and why should every true son of Erin pin a sprig of shamrock to the lapel of his coat? Is it to honor the founder of his race? Is it in reverence for some great and powerful ruler, whose wisdom has raised his country high in the rank of nations? Or is it as a tribute to some military genius? No, he whose name the Irish race is honouring to-day was none of these. This man was not of their race. Their country has always remained humble in the rank of nations. And its lot since the time of Henry II. has been that of a conquered province. But nevertheless, in every

country, city, town, village, and hamlet the brave sons of the Emerald Isle are to-day collected to hear words of praise and honor showered upon the man, who called by God and sent by Pope Celestine came to bring the ennobling and elevating beliefs of Christianity to an ardent, faithful, pure and unselfish race. And never was it known that any people accepted the faith of Christ as did those innocent inhabitants of our fatherland. For in the space of a few short years the saintly Apostle had evangelized the whole of the nation, and enrolled it under the banner of the Cross.

“Hand-in-hand with the love of religion came the love of the intellectual; shortly the entire island was dotted with monasteries and schools, the zeal of whose teachers has been unexampled in the annals of Catholic learning. And while other nations in their fight for material advancement seemed to forget their God and their duty towards His Church, the Irish race still held firm to the religious principles preached to them by Patrick. And soon missionaries and laymen went forth from the shores of their native land and carried with them the faith which centuries of the cruellest persecution could not uproot.

“Even to-day, look where you wish you will always see Irishmen leading the march towards success; but they still hold fast to those inborn principles so dear to the heart of every Irishman, and everywhere you will find them willing to fight to the bitter end against the enemies of their Church and their country.

“And this and this only is why we Irishmen deem ourselves wise in being grateful to St. Patrick for what he has done for us, and keeping ever green the memory of his honored name through all the passing centuries of time. And here to-night, in this foreign land, is it not wonderful to see so large a number of the race he loved, congregated before the festive board, to honour his work done for their forefathers in the old, old days, long ago.

“But Ireland has passed through her day of sorrow and suffering, her day of joy and tranquility is come; she is about to reap the reward due her on account of that faith which she has preserved so manfully, and which she still holds up as a beacon-light to the rest of civilization. It is our fond hope to-night that she may continue to keep it,

“ . . . for ever and for ever,
 As long as the river flows,
 As long as the heart has passions,
 As long as life has woes.’ ”

“THE POPE.”

“The world knows of the Irishman’s fidelity to the faith that Patrick brought him, a fidelity that every agent of man, every instrument of the powers of darkness could not shake. The sons of Erin lost their land, their government, their language, their churches, their schools, the very means themselves of keeping body and soul together, but they kept their faith, they persevered in their loyalty to the See of Peter. To the present head of that See, to Pope Benedict XV, I ask you to honor a toast to which Mr. Herbert Fallon will reply.”

“Mr. Toastmaster:—

Most fitting is it that we, as devoted sons of the Emerald Isle, should celebrate to-day the anniversary feast of him who carried the glad tidings of the Gospel to Erin’s shores; appropriate as it is that we should commemorate the glories and recall, with sympathetic remembrance, her sorrows, it is also most appropriate that a toast at this banquet should be given in honor of the Supreme Head of the Church, him who commissioned St. Patrick and his devoted companions to bring our forefathers under the saving and sanctifying influence of Christianity.

“Meet it is that homage be paid to the immortal memory of Pius X, one of the saintliest and most solicitous pontiffs who ever occupied the Chair of Peter. It is owing to him that we see the religious spirit of the clergy everywhere intensified; the piety of the faithful aroused, a disciplined activity promoted in Catholic associations; the sacred hierarchy consolidated or extended, the education of aspirants to the priesthood promoted according to the strict demands of ecclesiastical legislation, and the needs of our own times; the danger of rash innovations removed from the teaching of the sacred sciences: music made to bear a worthy part in the solemn sacrifice of God, and the dignity of the liturgy increased. His was a most glorious reign, but alas! on beholding

the whole civilized world steeped in misery and in blood, he was overwhelmed with grief, and died of a broken heart.

“Making abstraction of the consideration that Benedict XV holds the sceptre of that spiritual empire, founded by Christ, to watch over the souls of men, and viewing his life in all its different phases and varied relations from the tender years of infancy and childhood down to the time of his accession to the pontificate, what a grand and inspiring example is presented to us of filial piety, constant diligence and profound charity. And to-day as we contemplate him gloriously reigning over the Catholic world, lifting his hand in benediction over his faithful subjects, what a magnificent vision of his papal dignity rises before us.

“How befitting it is, therefore, that we, the Irish students of a Catholic University, should in our patriotic celebration, reverently honor that venerable and saintly man, who, pining a prisoner in the Vatican, yet commands the fervent love and unquestioned obedience of millions of the truest hearts that ever beat in the bosoms of men.

“Never did a Pope ascend the Pontifical Throne under such extreme circumstances as did Benedict the Fifteenth. ‘As soon as we had looked from the height of the Apostolic dignity,’ said he, ‘upon the direction in which human affairs were going, and had seen the lamentable state of civil society, we were filled with bitter sorrow. For how could it be that we, the common Father of all, should not be pierced to the heart by the spectacle, perhaps the darkest and saddest in all human history?’ It is the most sanguine hope of the whole Catholic world that, by the excellent qualities of his soul—indefatigable energy, vast learning, quickness of perception, and ability to express his views in clear terms, he shall be instrumental in bringing about a hasty and lasting peace to the nations of the earth.

“And, gentlemen, it is worthy of remark that Ireland’s loyalty to the successor of Peter is not less profound or less enthusiastic to-day, when she is about to enter upon that period of complete national prosperity and peace for which she has so long and so valiantly fought,—it is worthy of note that that loyalty is as sincere to-day as it ever was. A few years ago His Eminence Cardinal Vannutelli, who had been sent as Papal Legate to Ireland,

thus made acknowledgment of the wonderful reception of which he had everywhere been made the object:

“Ireland has ever been primarily distinguished in its attachment to the Holy See, in its demonstration of fealty to the throne of Peter; and I know,—and have often said it—all the manifestations I have witnessed in my tour through your beautiful country, have been proofs, yes, abundant proofs of your great, grand, holy faith, of your unaltered and unalterable fidelity to our Holy Father, the Pope.’

“May Irishmen the world over, for all time to come, be faithful to the glorious example that has been left to them by their ancestors; may they always find themselves worthy of such a magnificent tribute. It is one of which Irishmen should feel proud, and which future generations of Irishmen may well strive to merit, as a reward for the support and sympathy that they will give to him who guides the destinies of the bark of Peter.’”

“CANADA.”

“None should be more willing to sing the praises of Canada than the descendants of those exiles of the Emerald Isle who found a haven of rest on our shores many years ago. We must be proud of our native land. Canada, with her almost unlimited resources, her vast stretches of forest, plain and river, her boundless prairies and grand mountain chains; Canada, peopled with a strong, industrious and enterprising race; Canada, with her happy history of the past, her glorious loyalty of the present, and brilliant prospects for the future, is a country worthy of any man’s honour and praise. To our native land then I ask you to honor a toast, to which I request Mr. Cornelius Sullivan to reply:

“Mr. Toastmaster:—

“Your hearts have been thrilled to-night at the name of Ireland, but our whole being responds to the chord of patriotism at the name of Canada, our native land. Much as you may love old Ireland, the land of your forefathers, much as you may delight in the portrayal of her beauties or cherish the legends in which the history of that isle abounds, yet it is with a more personal, a more sacred enthusiasm that we drink to Canada.

“When we Canadians look back over her short but illustrious and eventful history, we wonder at the evolution of our country. Three centuries ago Canada was a wilderness, to-day she is the most important dominion included in the British Empire. She holds a prominent position among the nations of the world. The early history of Canada brings before our minds the heroism and burning zeal of the early missionaries. We understand the impelling wanderlust of the first explorers whose rosiest dreams could not have pictured the reality of the future of the lands they were first to tread. From the time that the dauntless explorer, Samuel de Champlain began the task of colonization on the banks of the St. Lawrence, through the period of French rule and the subsequent period until she enjoyed the full fruits of responsible government, Canada has made advances along every progressive line, utterly exceeding the most sanguine hopes of her administrators.

“A few years ago when Canada sent contingents to South Africa, they conducted themselves with great credit, and by their dash and constancy won fame for their native land in the eyes of the world. And the recent reports from the scene of war teem with praises, extolling the bravery of the Canadian troops. This great war has given many a brave Canadian an opportunity of displaying in defence of the Empire, the characteristics of intrepidity and endurance with which a generous nature has endowed them. And hence it is our honor to proclaim the praises of our soldiers at the front. Yes! we can proudly say, when Canadians have been called upon to face the enemy on the field of battle, they have shown themselves possessed of that mettle of which heroes are made. The patriotic activity that is everywhere manifest throughout the Empire, is nowhere more marked than in this great Dominion of ours. Men, money and material have gone from Canada to assist the Mother Country. The first contingent, consisting of 30,000 troops, a complete unit of infantry, cavalry, guns and auxiliary forces all in proper proportion, is now at the fring line, a second contingent has landed in England, while a third is soon to follow.

“When the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during the course of one of his speeches, remarked that ‘the twentieth century belongs to Canada,’ he sounded the keynote of his country’s pro-

gress. No matter where we look we see the fruits of an energetic people. So rapid has been the material progress of Canada that complete and all as were her transportation facilities, they were inadequate. Hence it is that together with the minor network of railways we shall soon have three transcontinental lines stretching across the country from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia, carrying to and fro the minerals from our great silver and gold fields, the lumber from our well nigh inexhaustible forests, the wheat from our vast prairies and the manufactured products from our large and populous cities. Together with the material progress has gone the intellectual, and to-day Canada revels in her children's knowledge of the arts and sciences.

"Canada is to no little degree indebted to Ireland for what her sons have done. In our fair Dominion's rapid progress, no other race has played a more important part than the Irish. We see Irish sons and daughters decorating and elevating every walk of Canadian life. Hence it is, Mr. Toastmaster, that all over Canada to-night men are gathered around the festive board to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland."

"THE IRISH PIONEERS OF CANADA."

"The pioneers of Canada were of different races. The toast is for our Irish ancestors, those men and women who, exiled from the land they so dearly loved, found in this country the peace and freedom so long denied them in their own. Their coming meant much for Canada, and far more for us, their offspring. Who could not feel prouder, who could not find it easier to follow the upward path of duty and right with the noble example of those devoted people before them? Only a perseverance such as they had, only their great courage and staunch fidelity could have carried them through the almost innumerable trials and hardships of pioneer life in Canada. They suffered, and toiled, and prayed for us. Let us drink a toast in their honor. Mr. Leonard Duffy will respond."

"Mr. Toastmaster:—

"No greater honor or pleasure could be conferred upon me. Meet it is that we should raise our glasses in loving memory of those whole-souled, God-fearing, persecuted sons of Ireland who

came to carve a home in the western wilderness for themselves and their posterity, and who brought with them the estimable principle of love of liberty, freedom and justice to all men.

“A great statesman once remarked, ‘If you would learn the greatness of the Irish race and the achievements of its sons in every walk of life, you must look outside of Ireland—look to the history of any civilized nation, where their energizing influence has contributed so much to the development and prosperity of the country.’

“In Canada, as well as in other countries, the influence of the Irish has long been felt. It is as wide as the sphere of our national influence. Forced to leave their beloved native land, with its established associations and hard conditions the poor homeless Irish came hither with strong hands and stout hearts, braving fearlessly the imminent dangers of plague and famine, to become active, vital factors in the erection, upon the western continent, of the most progressive civilization the world has ever known.

“Yes, Gentlemen, we Canadians assembled here tonight feel proud that in our nation’s sturdy frame courses the rich, red blood of those Irish people who left their native land—there where their infant feet had been directed; there where they had been educated in those excellent principles of honesty, sturdy manhood and bravery—and fortunately for us, these worthy pioneers turned their faces towards Canada. It may be truly said, without invidious distinction, that, man for man, the Irish immigrant stood for as much, if indeed not more, in the establishment of our colonial, commercial and social prosperity, as did any of the sons of Canada whether born in our land or in a foreign clime.

The sons of that little Green Isle came to Canada at a time when prospects were not the very brightest. They came here because they loved freedom’s blessed air, because they desired opportunity, because they yearned to possess a home, and to have a voice in the affairs of their country.

“Gentlemen, they have fully realized their desires. From a few groups of pioneer settlers and tradesmen a century ago, they have now grown into great communities possessing churches, schools, property, political power and social consideration. Yes, in every province of our vast Dominion the foremost Irishmen

have been among the first people in the judiciary, in politics, in commerce and in society.

“May we not, therefore, justly esteem it an honour to trace our ancestry to those brave, untiring Irish pioneers of our native land—men who willingly put their hands to the task of converting the wilderness into industrial centres; men who brought to this land the religion of their fathers and their fathers’ fathers; men who, mindful of their precious inheritance, erected in the midst of their tiny scattered hamlets, rude yet respectful temples of God, from whose overtopping belfries flowed forth the soft, sweet tinkle of the little bell, calling the people to adore their Redeemer and their Master.

“We may, indeed, look back with pride to our forefathers—worthy children of dear old Erin, who, when once they had chosen Canada as the land of their adoption, continued to manifest unwavering loyalty and unflinching obedience to her. In Canada, they had acquired prosperity, law, order, peace and unmeasured liberty. With these, they were content to live, and, in defence of these, they were prepared to lay down their lives.

“They were found eager and ready to engage in the work of building up the country, of establishing markets, and of creating great highways of commerce. They performed whatever tasks were honourable, confident that they were laying the sure foundation upon which to rise to influence and power. To-day, the success of their early endeavors is reflected in the brilliant positions which their sons hold in church and state.

“In reviewing the character of these poor exiles, we can only ask, were they honest men, holding fast to those principles which they believed to be right? The answer to this question will not bring the blush of shame upon our cheeks nor the consciousness of regret that their blood is part of ours. If we follow in their footsteps in our dealings with men; if we are as honest and as courageous as they; if we preserve the high moral standard which they have erected for us; if we do an equal share to make this Canada of ours better, more attractive to future generations, when the toil of this life is over, we can rest secure in the conviction that we have fulfilled our duty to those brave, energetic pioneers to whose credit must be attributed the glory of having laid the foundation, amidst the greatest difficulties and hardships, of the pres-

ent and future greatness of Canada, which James David Edgar has so fittingly eulogized as—

“A goodly land and free,
Where Celt and Saxon, hand in hand
Hold sway from sea to sea.”

“THE UNITED STATES.”

“It is fitting that on this occasion we honour the great Republic to the south of us. Irishmen the world over owe her a debt of gratitude that will be hard indeed to pay. Columbia extended her arms in welcome to thousands of the poor exiles of Erin that came to her shores. Her hospitality did not go unrewarded. From those refugees and their descendants have come the Republic's best citizens, her greatest churchmen and statesmen. To our great neighbour then, with whom we have been one hundred years at peace, I propose a toast. With this toast is coupled the name of Mr. Gerald De Grandpre, one of the many students of our Alma Mater who hail from the land across the Border.”

“Mr. Toastmaster:—

“It is always an honour to speak in behalf of one's native land. To respond to the toast of one's country on an occasion such as this is a double honour, being as it is the great religious and national feast day of Ireland.

“The birth of America dates back less than a century and a half; yet, in this comparatively short space of time, her name has become a synonym of human progress in the history of nations. From a country of a few eastern colonies struggling to keep united, within the limits of two centuries she has built herself up into a great nation extending from the Atlantic westward across the mighty Father of Waters to the Pacific. In an incredibly short time all the natural barriers have been overcome by the artifices of her people, and to join all sections of the country for the facility of industry and social intercourse a network of railroads and canals has been established. She has forced nature to yield up her hidden treasures and the fertility of her soil has been utilized to the fullest extent by scientific farming. Columbia's latest achievement, the construction of the great Panama Canal,

in addition to being the admiration of the world, has been the latest criterion that whatever sphere of activity America enters she never leaves unfinished or unperfected.

“But if America is great, if she entertains a just pride in her industries, in her great wealth, in her name, symbolic of liberty and opportunity, to whom does she owe her elements of greatness? Is it alone to the Pilgrim, Puritan and Knickerbocker? I grant that their achievements have not been trivial, but the Irish can point with at least equal pride to their glorious chapter in shaping the destinies of the Republic. To begin with, the sons of Erin have always entertained a great love of liberty, for their fight for self-government would have long since been abandoned in despair had they been content to play the part of Cinderella in the household of the British Empire. It is under such fosterage then that the Irish-American has become such a leading factor in every walk of life.

“Many times since has the English government learned the value of George II's imprecation on the Penal Code, which deprived him of such soldiers as were victorious at Fontenoy. Certainly one of the members of Parliament did when in moving for the repeal of the penal laws he exclaimed that ‘England lost America by Ireland.’ This may, or may not, be an exaggeration but at any rate, Washington placed great weight on the active aid of the gallant Pennsylvania, Maryland and Southern Irish troops and the sturdy Scotch-Irish of New Hampshire.

“In the immediate cause of the second war between the United States and Great Britain this people were peculiarly interested. If the doctrines of ‘the right of search’ and ‘once a subject always a subject’ were to prevail, no Irish emigrant could ever hope to become,—or having become, could hope to enjoy the protection of—an American citizen. It would seem more than a fortuitous circumstance that such men as Brady, Mullany, McComb, Croghan and Reilly were placed in posts of prominence; note on Lake Champlain, Commodore McDonough, and on the ocean, Commodores Shaw and Stewart, all Irish. Jackson, the son of Irish emigrants, brought the war to a close by the brilliant defense of New Orleans.

“When the smoke of battle had cleared and the victories of war were forgotten in the victories of peace, the Irish-American

demonstrated that his fighting qualities were not alone confined to war. His duty did not stop there, but rather it has reasserted itself so often that his loyalty is unquestioned.

“No words could better portray the loyalty of the Irish-American than this magnificent tribute by Gov. Major of Missouri: ‘In the veins of all the races that make up the manhood of America there flows no drop of blood more loyal to our country than pulses through the heart of a son of Erin. From the moment he beholds the burning light upon the Goddess of Liberty until he sleeps in an American grave he is for America against the world, and from the fires kindled upon his hearthstone burn the purest and sweetest incense of Liberty.’ ”

“IRELAND’S SAINTS AND SCHOLARS.”

“There was a time in Ireland’s history when the world spoke of her as the ‘Isle of Saints and Scholars.’ That was Ireland’s Golden Age, when her missionaries laboured among all the peoples of Europe and her sons at home gained fame for their scholarly attainments. Since that time the sanctity of the Irish people has not lessened. Willing hands have kept alive, through all the stormy years, the precious flame of ‘the Lamp of the North.’ It gives me great pleasure to propose the toast to the Saints and Scholars of Ireland. Mr. Joseph Gravelle will respond.”

“Mr. Toastmaster:—

“We are assembled to-night in this large and beautiful banquet hall to honour the memory of the great St. Patrick, the father of Ireland’s faith and learning. To-night we honour this Saint who was indeed a father to us all for he brought to the little Emerald Isle the precious gifts intended for the chosen people of God, and he placed in our hand the spark from which was to spring the civilization and conversion of all the world. By his untiring efforts he raised us from the state of paganism to the highest stage of Christian civilization. He imprinted in the heart of the Celt the inheritance of his God, and this every true Irishman holds dear to this day.

“To-night we celebrate Ireland’s victory over paganism and her attainment of freedom; to-night we salute old Ireland, our home across the seas; to-night we wander on her shores with our

forefathers to visit the place of their birth; to-night we pluck the shamrock which recalls our faith, our hope and our love, and with the ancient harp we fill our halls with Irish melody; tonight we honour the warriors who alone could stay the Roman eagle in its westward flight; to-night with Saint Patrick we plant the cross of faith where he has extinguished the Druid fire; to-night we kneel while that holy saint lights the lamp of truth and unfurls to the breeze the green flag of liberty, and here we humbly pray that one day this flag may wave in the parliament of men, the federation of the world.

“The Irish nation has a glorious ancestry, for it is an ancestry which has been true to its faith, faithful to its traditions and which can ever be proud of having peopled heaven with its saints and martyrs. Saint Patrick brought it Christianity with its ennobling and elevating beliefs and he raised on the velvety plains and emerald hillsides innumerable churches and monasteries. Hand in hand with religion came the love of learning and soon from her schools there spread the fruits of knowledge.

“But it was not on the shores of Ireland alone that this progress was to be felt, but the grand and glorious mission of our race was the influence it exerted throughout the world. When the tide of northern invasion in the early Middle Ages had somewhat abated, these monks and scholars crossed to Europe to spread faith and truth in France, in Germany, in Scandinavia and in Italy. Even to-day we find Irishmen in every part of the world building up nations and holding up for them the beacon-lights of learning and religion—and this is why these great fathers of our race have won for old Erin the proudest of her titles—The Isle of Saints and Scholars.’

“And now I am asked to respond to the toast of Irish Saints and Scholars; to joyfully adorn the remembrance of those thousands of church fathers who willingly devoted their lives and all earthly treasures that they might one day see this little green isle the possessor and true defender of the Catholic faith; to St. Patrick, above all, whose name and remembrance will never fade from the true Irish heart.

“I am asked again to commemorate the memory of our Irish scholars, of those men who in all time have gladly devoted their

learning to further the interests of their country and of all mankind.

“It matters little to the true Irishman where he spends his labours, whether it be with Burke ruling the senate with his eloquence, with O’Connell introducing the Relief Bill of 1829 and who with Parnell advocated Home Rule for his country, with Robert Emmett dying for freedom’s cause on the scaffold, with Barry enriching the arts with his pencil, with Swift adorning literature with his genius, with Goldsmith or Moore softening the heart with their melody, or with Wellington chaining victory at his car on the continent of Europe, for as we proudly say, ‘It matters not for Erin dear we die.’

“Though the land of Erin has been oppressed, her influence as a race has been extended. Her sons each day lay at her feet their noble deeds of conquest in religion, arts, literature, invention and all other pursuits in even the most distant countries of the earth, and thus they assure by these fruits of Irish faith and genius a true claim to their title of Irish Saints and Scholars.”

“ALMA MATER.”

“It is with pleasure that we take advantage of this opportunity to honour our Alma Mater. We are proud of all that she has accomplished in the past, and hope that the future holds far greater prosperity in store for her. What we owe our ‘Intellectual Mother’ for all she has done for us, we would if we were able, repay, but that is impossible. We will, however, in this toast which we drink to Alma Mater, assure her of our hearty support and constant loyalty in the years to come. With this toast is coupled the name of Mr. John Grace.”

“Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:—

“It gives me great pleasure to have the honour of responding to a toast to Alma Mater, for whom we all hold so much affection and to whom we are so deeply indebted. It is most fitting that this toast should occupy a prominent place at a students’ banquet, and especially when the occasion is the festal day of the Patron Saint of a race that has been famed through long ages for its love of learning.

“The necessity of education, so acute in these times of great mental activity and material progress, is so generally recognized that there exists abroad among all classes a firm belief in the power of education and a conviction that it is able to bring about both individual and national happiness, efficiency, and even virtue. The cultured college man because of his superior ability is constantly sought out for positions of responsibility in all spheres of human activity.

“The university occupies a high and an important place in our national life, for it is the training-school of those men who are in future to shape public opinion and to fill the highest positions in society. The true purpose of a university is the developing in her students of a love of truth and righteousness, an ability and a power to form wise judgments and correct opinions, and capacity for dealing with the problems of life, whether religious, social, political, or commercial. It should strive to raise man with all his talents and working powers to the highest degree of efficiency, so that he may elevate himself and the world around him to a higher and a better life.

“This ideal is met with in our Alma Mater, which, unlike many other institutions of learning, has not fallen under the irreligious tendency of the modern world and its literature permeated with false doctrines and immorality. Here in our Alma Mater are instilled in our minds those principles of true wisdom which will enable us in future to combat such rising menaces as those of materialism and socialism, evils which strike at the roots of social happiness and stability. Believing that religion is a most necessary part of education, we bear intense affection for our Alma Mater, consecrated, as she is, to the sacred cause of a learning which proclaims that the education of the heart must be carried on simultaneously with that of the mind. We, the students of Ottawa University, realize our good fortune in being so intrusted not only to Catholic parents in the home, but also to Catholic teachers at college, who impart to us a well-balanced education based upon sound scientific and religious principles.

“Alma Mater has accomplished much for religion and society in the past, although beset by many obstacles and handicapped by a lack of earthly means which would have enabled her

to extend her beneficent influence to greater circles. Her graduates, respected everywhere for their services to society and the rectitude of their life, reflect honour upon their intellectual mother. Within her walls some of our most noted ecclesiastics and public men have received their education and the present generation in this country look to her for many of the future leaders of Catholic life and thought. Our loyal devotion to our Alma Mater makes us solicitous for her future welfare and gives rise to a sincere wish that the future holds for her a successful continuation of her noble mission."

"IRISHMEN IN THE PRESENT WAR."

"Irishmen are always eager for a fight. They glory in a battle against injustice and oppression. In the great cataclysm that is now scourging Europe we find them fighting on the side of right; we find them battling against a foe that has ruthlessly thrust aside the rights of weaker states, to gain its end. Since the world war began Irishmen have been in the thick of the fray on sea and land. They have proven that the spirit which made heroes of their forefathers at Clontarf, at Fontenoy, and on Vinegar Hill, is still with the Irish soldiers. To those men of Erin who have fallen in battle, to those who have lived to continue the fight, we will drink a toast, to which I will ask Mr. James O Keefe to reply."

"Mr. Toastmaster:—

"There are issues raised by this war which appeal in a very special way to the sentiments of Irishmen, issues which touch a vibrating chord in the imagination and conscience of every true son of Erin. For Irishmen know that this conflict has been undertaken in the cause of small nationalities and suppressed peoples—in the cause of martyred Belgium; in the cause too of Alsace, that she might throw off the Teuton yoke which she has borne for forty years; in the cause of Poland, on whose side the sympathy of Ireland has been not to-day and yesterday but for many a long generation.

"From the days of the Peninsula War, right down to the present war, Ireland has furnished a larger quota of men to the British army, in proportion to her population, than any other

part of the United Kingdom. For hundreds of years Irishmen have crossed the Channel and enlisted in the armies of Europe, always willing to give their life's blood in the cause of liberty and justice. On the battlefields of Belgium and France, the Irish Brigades are displaying to-day the historic valor of their race, and every dispatch from the front brings tidings of some brave deed. We are told how the Munster Fusiliers stood by their guns all day in the face of fearful odds and then dragged them back to the lines with their own hands; how the Irish Guards charged with the bayonet three regiments of German infantry; how Michael O'Leary received the Victoria Cross and was made a sergeant on the field of battle. And there are other deeds as brave as these which would well-nigh fill the pages of a book.

"For Irishmen to stand side by side with England in this war needed on their part an act of generous recognition of changed conditions. But Ireland to-day, and above all the men who in the old days fought English policy, are heart and soul with the Allies in the battle for justice and civilization. It has become the aim of every member of the Nationalist party in Ireland to cultivate the spirit of conciliation, to suppress the voice of faction, and to unite all the sons of Erin in the great task which the war imposes on the nation. John Redmond saw the psychological moment to place Ireland by the side of England in the war and offered to her not merely Ireland's sympathy but a pledge to secure Ireland's shores from the foreign invader by Irish volunteers alone.

"In no quarter of the world, I say, has the heroism of the Belgian people been received with more genuine enthusiasm and admiration than within the shores of Ireland, and there is no sacrifice which the Irish people would not willingly make to come to their assistance. For by the light of burning Louvain and in the blood of innocent civilians, Ireland has read the gospel of Prussia. In the past Ireland has been unjustly called 'the broken arm of England,' but with Irish sentiment and Irish loyalty flowing in a strong, a continuous and ever increasing stream into the great reservoir of Imperial resources, she has become the strongest bulwark of the Empire. When the history of this war is written, its pages will be illumined with Irish names and the deeds of Irishmen by land and sea. Let us hope that their

efforts to preserve the independence of small states and the sanctity of international covenants, shall not have been in vain."

"IRELAND'S FUTURE."

"The Irishmen of the years past looked anxiously forward to a time when their native land would take her rightful place among the nations of the world. Their dreams of yesterday are realized to-day. That our dreams for a golden to-morrow for Ireland will also become clothed with reality seems just as certain. To that greater Ireland than has been, the happy Erin of to-morrow, I ask you to raise your glasses and also request Mr. George Brennan to respond to the toast."

"Mr. Toastmaster:—

"In other years, when the sons of Erin assembled to commemorate the glories of Ireland, the one hope, the earnest prayer of every speaker was that Ireland would soon receive Home Rule. But, at to-night's banquet it is different; for the Irish Home Rule Bill has passed the House of Commons, it has been signed by the King, and after the present war it will become law. So now it may well be said that the horizon of Ireland's future is in sight; for when parliament shall meet on College Green a regenerated Ireland shall rise from the ashes of the old. With Irish politicians and business men guiding the political and the industrial affairs of the country, and with the peasantry settled down assured of the fact that England will do them no harm, certainly there is a bright era in store for Ireland, an era which promises to rival the palmy days of the old.

"Probably no bill ever had such a stormy passage through the Imperial Parliament as this same Irish Home Rule Bill. Ever since Premier Asquith first gave notice that Ireland was soon to receive her rights, the Unionists put up a bitter fight against it. Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues claimed that the Nationalists were not loyal, and that Home Rule was only a step towards independence. Little did they think that in the near future Irishmen would have a chance to show their loyalty; for as you all know they have rallied around the old flag in a remarkable manner, and I do not think that there is a man here who doubts the

fact that when the last blow has been struck at Prussian militarism Irishmen will be found in the front trenches.

"It has always been the honest conviction of the leading men in the Irish Parliamentary party that the affairs of Ireland could never be capably administered from Westminster. They have always argued, and soon they will prove that under self-government the people would be more contented, that emigration would practically cease, and that commerce, industry and agriculture would receive a decided impetus. Ever since 1800, when Grattan's Parliament was taken away, the Irish people have kept up an incessant fight for Home Rule. This goes to prove that the people would be contented only under this form of government, and contentment is the first essential for a prosperous future. It is also gratifying to know that from now on the strength of Irish manhood will be conserved for the Old Country; within the last few years emigration has taken a noticeable decrease with the result that last year the population increased for the first time since the dreadful famine of 1846-7. With a parliament sitting in Dublin, the peasant will be better looked after and all his needs will be attended to; while commerce and manufacturing ought to increase very rapidly especially after the war.

"But Ireland's regeneration will be more than industrial; the awakened conscience of Irishmen will demand the rebuilding of schools, colleges and universities. In the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries Ireland held the lamp of learning; to her universities came men from all over Europe, and from her shores left hundreds of missionaries to disseminate religion and learning among the different nations of the world. Unfortunately the country was soon drenched in blood; the savage Danes coming down from the North, tried their best to destroy every vestige of Christianity, and it was not until the eleventh century that Brian Boru drove these fierce Northmen from the battlefield of Clontarf into the Irish Sea. For a while Ireland enjoyed peace, but other alien enemies came in and conquered the country and until the nineteenth century the people were thrown into an abyss of darkness. However, from 1829 on Irish statesmen have gradually won back for their fellow-countrymen all their former liberties. Now that Ireland feels the heat of freedom's rays, it is only natural to suppose that her sons will be as great

as ever. When that dormant fire of intellectual greatness will break forth anew, her sons will dazzle the world with their splendor, and in a few generations they will be seen bearing aloft the banner of liberty and learning, of morality and virtue, and leading the nations of the world to the highest civilization yet known."

"SOGGARTH AROON."

"The devotion of the Irish priest has been commemorated in song and story. He has been the Irishman's most faithful friend through all his hours of happiness, and darker days of woe. No wonder he should receive from the Irish people a sincere affection, an undying devotedness and attachment. No wonder they have given him that Celtic title, so charming in its wonderful expressiveness, 'Soggarth Aroon'—dear friend of the soul'. I ask you to join me in a toast to the Irish Soggarth, to which is coupled the name of Rev. Father Cornell."

Father Cornell having been unexpectedly called away by parish duties, Father Stephen Murphy, in a few well-chosen words, gave a delightful response to the toast.

"OUR GUESTS."

"It is a very great honour to have so many distinguished guests with us this evening. I take this opportunity to thank them on behalf of the student body for their kindness in accepting our invitation to be present. We wish them long life and every happiness in this toast we drink in their honor.

"I am sure that the festivities of the evening would not be brought to a fitting close, did we not hear from our distinguished guests."

Justice Anglin, one of the guests who favoured us with his presence, was the first to respond to the toast proposed to the guests by the Toastmaster. He stated that all the speakers, by their well-prepared and well-delivered speeches, had showered praises upon themselves and they had, likewise, demonstrated the efficient training which they were receiving from the professors of the University. Justice Anglin also declared that dif-

ferent conditions than was customary prevailed at this banquet because of the fact that a desperate and bloody conflict was raging in Europe, and because of the deaths of Father Murphy and Father Collins. In referring to the fact that Ireland's opportunity was presented to her in this war whereby she could prove her loyalty, Justice Anglin said: "It must have been a proud moment for John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the British House, to announce at the beginning of the war that there were one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers out of a male population of 400,000 ready for active service, a greater percentage in proportion than any other nation in the war."

Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., who spoke next, uttered sentiments similar to those of Justice Anglin. He, also, referred to Canada's position in the present war, declaring emphatically that following the completion of the war, our fair Dominion would be entirely changed, not only socially and financially but also politically. Discussing Canada's relation to the Motherland, Mr. Ewart stated that "it has been said that Canada owes a great debt to the Motherland for what she has done for us in the past. Well, let us pay now. We have the opportunity, and at the close of this war we shall have balanced the scale, I hope. There are those who say Canada will no longer be a colony. I have tried to tell Canadians that Canada has been a colony too long. This great question is going to monopolize the thought and study of those who are to determine what Canada's future is to be. We are in the very truth at the parting of the ways; now is the time during this war to ascertain what our position will be in the future."

Mr. Macdonald, Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus, followed Mr. Ewart. He paid high tributes to the speakers of the evening, declaring that their labour wrought for the intellectual pleasure of those present, was productive of good fruit. "I must, however, thank the executive for inviting me to attend this banquet. It is, indeed, a pleasure," said Mr. Macdonald. "I might also state," remarked Mr. Macdonald, "that if the Knights of Columbus were seeking recruits, at any time, they could do no better than call upon the Ottawa University students who should desire to join their ranks."

Dr. White, president of the Normal School, then responded.

He, like the other guests who had spoken before him, bestowed bouquets of congratulations upon the speakers for the able manner in which they had acquitted themselves. Then, taking the speech of each toast-responder he reviewed the chief points contained therein, showing as he proceeded that an Irishman is an Irishman no matter in what land he is found. He also showed that both in the state and in the church, Irishmen held the responsible positions. Not only were they qualified in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, but in literature, sciences and arts they, as well, proved their worth. "What is good, true and noble in English literature has been gained largely through the associations of Irish poets and writers," remarked Dr. White.

Mr. E. J. Daly arose after Dr. White's short but pointed remarks. Bestowing, as was the evening custom, his floral decorations in the form of verbal congratulations upon the speakers, he turned to glance over Alma Mater's athletic successes. In every line of sport, he said that the University students had shown their straightforwardness, never permitting any unfair dealing to prevent them from doing their duty, first to their professors, then to their University.

Mr. Wm. Foran likewise gave honour where honour was due, and like his immediate predecessor turned to the discussion of athletics. He made flattering allusions to the University Athletic Association and its directors past and present.

The function in honor of the Saint was brought to a close by Justice Anglin who suggested that three cheers be given for the Toastmaster. This being done, without a second asking, all joined in, both guests and students singing "God Save Ireland," followed by "God Save the King."

The Irish Pioneers in Canada

THE Irishman has played a prominent part in the building up of many colonies of the Empire; of an adventurous turn of mind, he has ever been one of the first to brave the unknown dangers of the new country. In the colonizing of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, he has more than done his share; but nowhere has he played a more prominent part than in Canada.

Strangely enough (and yet not so out of place as would seem, when we consider the condition of affairs at the time) the first occasion that Irishmen figured conspicuously in Canadian affairs was when the Fontenoy Brigade, in 1757, came out and assisted Montcalm in his defence of Quebec against the English. Little did they dream that it would be countrymen of theirs that would, less than a hundred years later, settle in this new land and help make her an integral part of the British Empire.

An Irishman it was also who, after the surrender of Quebec and the change which then occurred, accomplished the stupendous task of reconciling the old French settlers and the new English; who in fact really kept them from flying at each other's throats when things looked blackest for the peace, even the existence of the Colony. For Sir Guy Carleton, born in Strabane, County Tyrone, in 1767 became Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Perhaps it was his own inherent fairness and tactfulness, possibly he foresaw what was about to occur in 1783; at any rate he set to work to secure a law that would satisfy the English and appeal to the French. The Quebec Act, which was something of a triumph for the French inhabitants, was the fruit of his labours; for this, and for distinguished services performed in 1783 he was made Lord Dorchester and appointed Governor-General of Canada. He is one of the most conspicuous and powerful figures in Canadian history.

Shortly after Carleton, the name of Talbot crops up—Col. the Hon. Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement. Born at Malahide, in the County of Dublin, he forsook opportunities for advancement in the Old Country to occupy a sphere of useful ac-

tivity in the New; in 1790, he joined a regiment at Quebec as lieutenant, and after some wandering around, finally retired and settled around where the flourishing land known as the townships of Middlesex and Elgin now thrives. He founded an Irish settlement, to which he was father, priest and governor at the same time; and to this day his memory is revered by the descendants of these settlers.

It was about 1837 that the first real flood of Irish immigration really came; it continued during the following turbulent forty years, and particularly during the lean times of famine which racked Ireland. The Irish were well adapted for settlers; they not only had that stern perseverance which is required of the first comers, but they had the happy gift of cheerfulness under the most trying circumstances—a most necessary asset for the conditions under which they worked. Bonnycastle speaks of the large proportion of Irish among the settlers and with keen insight he remarks on their “being easily led but difficult to drive.” And apparently they were led, for they have thriven; in 1877, for instance, almost forty per cent of the English-speaking inhabitants of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were of Irish descent.

Nicholas Flood Davin in his book “The Irishman in Canada” mentions prominent Irishmen of that time (1877) in Ottawa, and most of the names are quite familiar to us. “In Ottawa,” he says, “we have John Heney, who came in 1842 from Cavan, and who has long been a consistent temperance advocate; Mr. William Davis, who left Tipperary in 1842, who has completed some important works in Ottawa; Mr. Martin O’Gara, from Galway, the first and only Stipendiary Magistrate Ottawa has had; the Friels, who have been prominent in politics and journalism; Mr. Richard Nagle, who came to Canada in 1840, and became a prominent lumberman; Mr. Christopher O’Keefe, from Dublin, also a prominent lumberman; Mr. W. H. Waller, who came hither from Tipperary in 1853, who after serving six years in the *Globe* office (Toronto), removed to Ottawa, occupied a position on the *Union* newspaper, and ultimately became President of St. Patrick’s Society and Mayor of the Capital of the Dominion; the Baskervilles; Mr. Thos. Langrell, a successful contractor; Mr. Edward Allen Meredith, of Trinity College, Dublin, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who came from County Tyrone; Mr. Daniel John O’Donoghue, M.P.P., a descendant of the O’Donoghues of “The Glen.” who came here with his

father in 1852; Mr. James Goodwin, who arrived here in 1844 and has succeeded as a contractor; ; Captain Stewart, one of the most prominent citizens in Ottawa; Mr. James Keays, a native of Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, arrived 1842, and became the leading spirit of a settlement near Ottawa."

REDMOND T. QUAIN, '16.

St. Patrick's Birthplace

WHERE was St. Patrick born? That is a question that has attracted wide attention during the last few years. Many students of Irish history have attempted to solve it and although the great majority say France, yet eminent men as the Archbishop of Tuam, Most Rev. Dr. Healy, boldly assert it was Scotland. In order to get at the facts of the Saint's nativity let us glance over the many Lives of St. Patrick that have appeared in modern times.

In treating the subject Dr. Healy bases his argument on an expression found in the metrical life of St. Patrick, known as "Fiace's Hymn," a document which until recently was supposed to have been written during the lifetime of the Saint but a critical analysis of which has proven that it was written long after his death. It tells us St. Patrick was born at Nern Tor. This is a Celtic word meaning "Holy Tower" and an unknown writer in the seventh century interpreting the expression tells us it "meant the rock of the Clyde, near Dumbarton, in Scotland." It was thus originated the keystone of Dr. Healy's whole contention.

St. Patrick himself in his confession which is found in the book of Armagh tells us he was captured in Bonaven Tabernia, and in all likelihood he was born where he was captured. He also informs us that "his father had a villa there" and leads us to the conclusion that it was a Roman municipium and that the church was established there; that his father was a city senator; that in being brought to Ireland he was taken "to the end of the earth"; that he

found great difficulty in mastering the Gaelic language; that after six years herding swine on the mountain side an angel told him he would soon go "to his native land"; that he traveled two hundred miles from Slievemish in Antrim to take the boat for his home.

The word Bonaven is Celtic and means "river's mouth", and Tabernia means the "field of tents".

Professor Bury, who made a thorough examination of the documents concerning St. Patrick's life does not for a moment entertain the idea that he was of Scottish nationality. He has no credence in the eleventh century scribe. He says: "We are ignorant of his authority for this statement (that Fiace's Hymn identified Nemthur with All Clude, the Rock of the Clyde at Dumbar-ton), which does not appear in any earlier source." There is not a trace of evidence in history to indicate Roman towns with municipal constitutions existed in Strathelyde.

In their histories of Ireland both Lanigan and Keating hold that St. Patrick was born in France. Canon Fleming, Rector of St. Mary's, Moorefield, London, whose work appeared in the same year as Dr. Healy's, strongly confirms the views of Lanigan and Keating. He states St. Patrick was born in Brittany, France, and plainly shows that Boulogne-sur-Mer has the right and title to his birthplace.

St. Patrick's statement of having traversed two hundred miles from the North of Ireland to take shipping, of having spent three days of a prosperous voyage at sea before landing in his native country could not be inferred in any way to mean Scotland, and furthermore, as Scotland is only seventeen miles from the Irish coast it seems absurd that St. Patrick should assert he was taken "to the ends of the earth". And again, St. Patrick says in describing the country where he landed that he traveled an "arid desert" for twenty-eight days, which surely no person will imply to be the Highlands of Scotland.

In all Scotch history there is no record of a Bonaven Tabernia nor a Nern Tor in Scotland. On the contrary, Bonaven was the old name for Boulogne in France and near it stood a city Tarabana. We also collect from the Roman history that Caligula had a tower or lighthouse erected at the entrance to the harbor of Boulogne. This tower stood till 1644 on the top of which burned a

great fire to direct ships at sea, and as the ancient Celts held fire to be sacred hence the name "Nern Tor", meaning "Holy Tower".

It goes against the plain facts of Irish history to claim the Irish were taking captives in Scotland during any part of the fourth or fifth century. Both peoples were on friendly terms and to imagine King Niall with his band of raiders could ravage Scotland—taking away thousands of captives as historians tell us—and still retain the good graces of its people is contrary to common sense.

If St. Patrick was born and lived in Dumbarton it is strange he should be so ignorant of the Gaelic language. And even though of Roman origin, since he would have resided sixteen years at Dumbarton, he could not help becoming familiar with the tongue of the Irish colony so long established there, or of their allies the Picts. But St. Patrick confesses he found the language of the Irish "a strange language".

From the "Confession" of St. Patrick it is evident the Church was well established in his native town, because he tells us "he and his people were careless of the admonitions of their clergy (before his capture)," but on no side can we draw the slightest evidence that the Church held any sway in Dumbarton at that time or that there were any Christians there. Bury in his analysis of the times comes to the conclusion that Christianity was first established in Scotland after St. Patrick's time by the Irish missionary St. Columba, or Columkille, about 563.

It is universally admitted St. Martin of Tours was St. Patrick's uncle—a brother to St. Patrick's mother Conchessa, and St. Patrick himself tells us the object of his "Confession" was for the edification of "his brethren in Gaul".

We see, therefore, Scotland's claim to St. Patrick is based on the word of an anonymous writer with practically no arguments to substantiate it, while France has behind it the weight of ancient Irish tradition and almost universal belief, together with an abundance of good sound logical arguments.

JEREMIAH J. FOGARTY, '16.

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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OTTAWA, ONT., March, 1915.

No. 6

THE IRISH SITUATION.

To-day Ireland stands in a position such as she has not occupied for more than a century. On the British Statute Book there stands a Bill giving her the inestimable blessing of Home Rule. True, the measure is not as complete as some of us would wish to see, but we must remember that geographical and other considerations render Ireland's position in the Empire peculiar; and as time goes on, modifications may be made granting such larger measure of autonomy as may seem necessary and desirable. True it is, also, that the Irish Parliament is not yet sitting in College Green, but the Welsh Disestablishment Act has also been delayed in operation, owing to the tremendous crisis through which the Empire is passing. However, Ireland puts her faith in the fairness of the British democracy, and calmly awaits the moment when victory in the great world-war shall enable the Government to redeem its

promise and fulfill its obligations. But Ireland has made a promise also. Through her great leader, John Redmond, and his party, she had pledged herself to forget past wrongs, to hold out the hand of friendship to the rest of the British Isles, and to bear her honourable share of Empire duties and responsibilities. The opportunity to prove her word was not long delayed. The Empire found itself fighting for its very existence, in the most gigantic conflict the world has ever known. Did Ireland flinch? Let the bloody fields of France and Flanders answer! In the gallant rear-guard actions of Mous and Charleroi, where they were outnumbered eight to one. in the fierce fights at the Marne, Dixmude, Ypres, La Bassee and Nieuwe Chapelle, Irish blood has flowed freely in defence of a just cause. Whole regiments have well nigh been wiped out, widows' weeds are thick in many an Irish town, and still they come. these Irish sons and fathers, rallying in their thousands to the British flag, till now the great fighting race can claim a quarter of a million men in arms! Right nobly has Ireland played her part and kept her plighted word. Let Britain keep hers!





The contributor to our college journals has of late devoted much of his efforts to the one great subject of the day—the war. Poetry, letters from the front, accounts of great battles, real or imaginary, historical and political essays, have all had their turn in supplying the desirous reader. But of all that has been written since the outbreak of war, nothing can equal the high interest taken from the romantic point of view. The *Argosy*, in the January number, has a contribution of this nature that deserves special mention, "The Romance of a Wristlet". The writer has here a work which will please his reader and no doubt do much in helping on the donations to the different relief funds. The fact that the events begin and end at Mount Allison College lends a particular interest to this already pleasing romance.

"The Story of a Rose" tells of the days of early Rome and pictures before us a day's events in the amphitheatre. Here we witness the combats among gladiators and a horrible massacre of Christian martyrs, ending up by a young noble saving the life of a young girl at whose feet his lady had carelessly thrown a rose. The story is well written and gives us a true idea of the cruelty of those days.

Christian Education is the topic of a comprehensive essay appearing in the January issue of *The Patrician*. It shows a study of considerable extent and an appreciation of our noted Catholic essayist, Brother Azarias. From the early pre-Christian era to the present day, the Church, with her sisterhoods and monasteries, has ever tended to uplift the soul and elevate the mind. The schools of Edessa, of Alexandria and of Arles in France are among the many splendid proofs of the Church's protectorate of learning. Farther on in this issue we find a good historical review of "Louvain and its University," with several large cuts, illustrating views of that city before and after the German bombardment.

“The Spectre” makes a first class detective story but whose plot is of that common stamp, beginning with a murder and ending with a death. The appreciation of “Dion and the Sibyls,” however, shows us that there are also other styles of English literature which are equally if not more attractive.

Among the Magazines.

In many of the leading magazines appear a great number of interesting articles concerning the war.

The Leader still continues to give a brief but good summary of the principal events of the war up to the present time.

In the January edition of the *Scientific American* one may see an article which gives us a progressive series of standardized tests used by the public health service, to measure human intelligence.

In the *Scientific American* Supplement, we find that it is now possible to go to Cuba by rail. The dream so cherished by Henry M. Flagler, the founder of the Florida East Coast Railway system, has found its ultimate realization in a wonderful car-ferry steamer, stated to be the largest and most capacious of her type in the world. This powerful craft, designed specially for the 100-mile run between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, will complete the final link in the passage of freight, without trans-shipment, between the cities of the United States and Havana, Santiago and interior points on the island of Cuba.

In the same magazine, we see the picture of the largest centrifugal pump in the world. It is used for drainage purposes at New Orleans, and can pump 168,000 gallons a minute.

In the February number of the *Ave Maria*, there is an article entitled “The Simple Life a Long One”. It speaks of the lives of our missionaries.

In a later number of the *Ave Maria* appears a good story headed “A Celebrated Escape”. It gives us a striking instance of wifely love.

Warfare is still rife in Mexico; as usual, battles are fought, men are slaughtered, cities are taken and then deserted, apparently for little or no reason.

In *America* we see an article entitled "The Theater, the Press, the Devil". It says that the stage leads in the revelry; the press, especially the "uplift" section of it, stands by to applaud and to tell the people how delightfully "sweet and innocent and uplifting" harlotry is; that the devil hurries the souls of our boys and girls off to hell; and that coarse, raucous, half-clad mesdames, wives and mistresses of "producers" adopt lofty airs, purse-proud through money coined from animal passions. It says that sisters are pictured things of shame before the footlights; that Christianity is satirized; that womanly modesty is outraged, just as it was in pagan days. It also says that the theaters are thronged; that the papers are enthusiastic; that the devils are jumping with joy and that the State refuses to protect itself from the creature gnawing at its vitals. Someone has said that Flaubert had the soul of an angel and an appetite of a hog. There is nothing angelic in the boon companions.

Monday, Jan. 25th. was a day to be remembered in the history of the telephone. For the first time New York talked direct with San Francisco, a distance of three thousand miles, when Mayor Mitchell exchanged greetings with Mayor Rolph of that city.

"Health, Wealth, and Happiness" is a good story which one may read in the *Leader*. By this story, we see that, whether rich or poor, we should be contented. It shows us that a rich person is not necessarily happy.

In the *Missionary* magazine appears a very interesting article concerning the war. Its author is the well known preacher, Father Vaughan.

In the same magazine are seen two very good stories, "Sister Lucy's Medal" and "The Sign". These two stories tell of conversions, and are either true or founded on facts.

In the *Rosary* magazine one may read another short story written by Helen Moriarty. The title of it is "The Man Who Came Back." Other stories and articles worth reading may be found in the same magazine.

In the *Extension* appears "The History of the Passion of Christ," as told by St. Mark. There would be no time wasted if one should read this story. It should be read by everyone.

Obituary.

REV. WILLIAM J. COLLINS, O.M.I.

Death, like a thief in the night, has again entered the ranks of the Oblate Order, and has deprived it of one of its young, most untiring and energetic sons, in the person of Rev. Father Wm. J. Collins, who was called away very suddenly on Sunday, March the 7th inst.

The demise of the late beloved priest, who for the past seven years had been curate of St. Joseph's Church, was brought on by an attack of heart disease to which he quickly succumbed. Father Collins was apparently in perfect health until late Sunday morning, having conducted the seven o'clock mass. Upon the approach of noon, he complained of chills and Dr. J. W. O'Brien, who was called in, ordered him to bed.

Rev. Father Cornell, rector of St. Joseph's, visited him in his room at two o'clock, and, being able to remain only a few minutes, promised to return as quickly as possible. It was during his absence of three-quarters of an hour that his beloved curate passed away.

The late Father Collins was born in Toronto in 1873, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. H. Collins, the latter of whom, with two daughters, the Misses Christina and Josephine, remains to mourn his early death. He received his early education at the University of Ottawa and here completed his classical course. He was received formally into the Oblate Order in 1905, ordained priest in 1908 and was immediately appointed curate of St. Joseph's Church, which important office he had competently filled until the time of his death.

For a long time the late priest was the only curate assisting the late Father William Murphy, so that his energies were taxed to the utmost to perform the many important and weighty duties which the care of so large a parish as St. Joseph's imposed upon its reverend director, and which the continued illness of its pastor threw upon the shoulders of its very capable curate. In all his

undertakings, Father Collins, himself active and hard-working, was ever solicitous for the welfare of the parishioners, in whose hearts he early won a warm place by his genial and affable temperament. The sudden death of so warm-hearted and loving a friend of the rich and poor alike deprives the pastor and parishioners of St. Joseph's Church of a valuable assistant and curate. He is especially missed at the University where he had always resided and where he had long been held by the students in love and reverence.

The remains of the late priest were laid in state in the University parlors until Tuesday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, when they were escorted by the Fathers and students of the University to the sanctuary of that church wherein he had so long and frequently ministered to the needs of the now-sorrowing parishioners. The office for the dead was said by the priests and throughout the night the Fathers of the Order and parishioners kept watch over him whom in life they had so dearly loved.

Just before the ceremony, the grief-stricken but valiant mother and sisters entered the sanctuary to take a last farewell of the dead son and brother who lay clad in his priestly vestments, a biretta on his head and a crucifix in his hands.

The Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, assisted by Rev. Father J. H. Sherry, D.D., as deacon of office and Rev. Father Stephen Murphy as subdeacon. The sacred edifice was filled to the doors, many being obliged to remain outside.

Rev. Father M. F. Fitzpatrick, of Ennismore, a life-long friend of Father Collins and family, pronounced a fitting eulogy in which he conveyed his sincere sympathy to the sorrowing members of the deceased one's family, who had lost a beloved son and brother; to the parishioners, who had lost a very able and energetic curate; to the members of the Oblate Order, who had lost a dear brother; and to the Archbishop and clergy of Ottawa, who had lost a valuable priest and benefactor of the poor.

Occupying prominent positions in the sanctuary and body of the church were: Rev. Wm. Charlebois, Provincial of the Oblate Order; Rev. A. E. Burke, D.D., LL.D., *Editor of the Catholic Register and Canadian Extension*, and Rev. Father Dollard, both of Toronto; Rev. Father J. P. Kehoe, Gananoque; Rev. Father

John Meagher, Kemptville; Rev. Father J. J. Hanley, Toledo; Rev. Father R. Carey, Lanark; Rev. Father J. Keeley, South Mountain; Rev. Father Jos. McDonald, Enterprise; Rev. Fathers D. McDonald, R. A. McDonald, C. Gauthier, of the diocese of Alexandria; Rev. Father John O'Goiman, Blessed Sacrament Church; Rev. Fathers Fay and F. Corkery, of St. Bridget's Church; Father John Burke, of St. Patrick's Church; Father Fitzgerald, of Bayswater; Father Brownrigg, of Osgoode; Father McCauley, Fallowfield; Father M. O'Neill, Richmond; Father P. C. Harris, Almonte; Fathers Jeanotte and Dubois, Sacred Heart Church; Fathers Pallier, Bouvert, Larniel, Guinard, of the Juniorate; Father Wm. Breen, of Pembroke; Father Cavanagh, of Almonte; Father Casey, of Kingston; representatives of the Dominicans, Marists and Capuchins; the Rev. Fathers of the University, numbering more than thirty.

Following the funeral oration, the Libera was sung. The body was then lifted by the pall-bearers—Rev. Fathers Stephen Murphy, William Kelly, Bartholomew Kennedy, Michael Murphy, James McGuire and James Healy—and was borne out of the church. Soon the lengthy cortege, composed of the Fathers and students of the University, members of the different fraternities of the city and many hundreds of sorrowing parishioners, formed and the funeral proceeded along Cumberland street to Rideau, thence by way of Sussex street to the Hull cemetery, where the body was placed in the vault beside that of Rev. Father Murphy, whose death took place on Feb. 3rd inst.

The great numbers of men—both of our faith and of others—who attended the funeral, paid a striking tribute to the memory of him who in life had held such widespread popularity and affection among all classes of men.

J. L. D., '15.

MR. JOS. H. LANTHIER.

The death occurred at his residence, 649 Cumberland street, on Sunday, the 15th inst., of Mr. Jos. H. Lanthier, beloved parent of Jos. Lanthier of Form IV of the University. The sympathy of the *Review* and of the students is extended to the members of the bereaved family.



The new Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Edmund J. Cornell, O.M.I., graduated from Ottawa University in 1895. Afterwards, as an Oblate priest he filled with distinction the professorships of History and English at the University, but failing health obliged him to give up teaching as a life work. Since then he has had experience in parish work in Ottawa East, Buffalo, N.Y., Seattle, Wash., and Lowell, Mass. In all these places he has left behind him a host of friends. Father Cornell is a native of Carleton Place, Ont. We hope that he will meet with every success in his new parish.

Rev. Father Fay, '97, has been appointed pastor of St. Bridget's. Father Cunningham (Theology, '13) succeeds the former at South March.

Gordon P. O'Reilly, who has enlisted with the Royal Canadian Engineers, in training at Lansdowne Park, called on friends at his Alma Mater a few days ago.

Father Stanton was away for a few days, preaching a retreat at Ogdensburg, N.Y. Soon after his return, he and Father Finnegan gave a mission at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Billings' Bridge.

Thomas O'Neill, B.A., a graduate of 1911, who spent two years in the Diocesan Seminary here, but had to leave off study on account of ill-health, was at the University for a few days.

John McDonald, enlisted with the Royal Canadian Engineers, and Stanley Guertin, of the Army Service Corps, Toronto, both students of a couple of years ago, called on friends at the University.

We are pleased to have as visitor, Rev. Bernard McKenna, O.M.I., who was in the past, student and professor at the Univer-

sity. Father McKenna is now Superior of the Oblate Scholasticate, Tewksbury, Mass.

Thomas Shields, who was summoned to the bedside of his father, who lay seriously ill in Cornwall, has returned to the College.

Rev. Father Harris will assist Father Cavanagh in his parochial duties at Almonte.

Father Veronneau, we are glad to announce, is on the way to recovery from a rather serious operation he was forced to undergo at Water Street Hospital.

Congratulations are due our Astronomy professor, Mr. Bernard Gavin, for the success of a lecture given by him at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in the Carnegie Library lecture hall. The subject of the lecture was "The Principles of the Telescope."

Rev. M. F. Fitzpatrick, who delivered the eloquent and touching funeral oration at the obsequies of the late Rev. Wm. Collins, O.M.I., was a student and professor at Ottawa University in the days gone by. He renewed old acquaintances at his Alma Mater, before returning to Ennismore.

We are glad to have John Ward in our midst again, and glad also to know that his father is on the road to complete recovery.

Father S. Murphy, O.M.I., visited friends in Alexandria in the early part of March.

Other visitors during the month were: Father R. Carey, Lanark; Father M. O'Neill, Richmond; Mr. Thos. Costello, Renfrew; Richard Renaud, Laval; Geo. Braithwaite, Crysler; Bert Tate, McGill; Father C. Lanthier, Cornwall, and Father McDonald, Alexandria.

Archbishop Gauthier assisted at High Mass at St. Joseph's on St. Patrick's Day. Father Cornell was celebrant. Father Jones of the Pembroke Diocese preached the sermon.



The first annual University "Old Boys" hockey match was a howling success from every point of view. Chaperoned by such venerable old relics as "Silver" Quilty, Ossie Kennedy and Alan Fleming, they struck the town about twenty-five strong, complaining of creaking joints and impaired digestions, and loudly proclaiming that this was "the first time they had been on skates for three, four or five years," as the case might be—and was not. For shortly before play started, startling rumors began to circulate among the spectators—it was whispered that a certain well-known Toronto Old Boy, under pretext of preparing for the Intercollegiate Boxing Championships, had taken off seventeen pounds in seven days on order to qualify for the goal position; that certain medical Old Boys from McGill and Laval had been conducting secret experiments in their laboratories and had triumphantly announced to their team-mates that they had solved the secret of the scientific body-check; furthermore, that not only had the sly old lads been holding practices in the dead of night, but that they had braved the amateur rules so far as to take upon themselves other names than their own in order to keep secret the fact that they were participating in inter-class hockey games at their respective halls of learning. Consternation was rife when the Old Boys trotted out Mr. Lage Durocher, the "Old Bird," as goal-keeper, Mr. Sheehy being undecided whether to go in the nets or to accept a job as "coon" in a "hit-the-coon-you-get-a-cigar" contest.

The grads put up a stubborn battle in the first period—the defence was almost impregnable and the forwards were in surprisingly good shape; however, the former finally weakened and Nagle slipped one through. Six-man hockey was played in the second period for about five minutes, after which Capt. Quilty called a halt and, ably backed up by his team-mates, demanded a return to the seven-man game; the reverend coach acceded to this request, evidently considering that since, owing to confusion in substituting, the Old Boys usually had eight or nine men on the ice, one more or less would not matter. The Present Team scored two more via Quain and Burnett; then Mr. Murtagh, ably assisted by Messrs. Brennan and Poulin, tallied for the Old Boys amidst a thunder of applause. Doran claims the puck curved eighteen inches. Attention was diverted from this occurrence by the debut of Mr. Landriau, clad in what appeared to be kilts; the crowd, however, was pacified when it was explained that the garments, notwithstanding appearances, were really pants and stockings and belonging to Mr. Robillard, the startling effect already mentioned being the result of a considerable difference of stature between the two gentlemen. During the second intermission, Mr. Richard Sheehy finally had been persuaded to don the pads in place of Mr. Durocher, who after a marvelous exhibition for two periods had requested that some of the younger blood be given a chance. The new net guardian proved himself a worthy successor, and allowed only two shots to escape his eagle eye, Behan and Sullivan each netting one. Mr. Sheehy's work in fact was one of the features of the game, and while some of the stops he made looked surprisingly like sheer self-defence, such a circumstance cannot mar the excellence of his work. The game ended 6-1 for the 1915 team. The line-up:

“Old Boys.”	“1915.”
	Goal.
Durocher and Sheehy (Toronto).....	Doran
	Point.
Quilty (McGill).....	Madden
	Cover.
Renaud (Laval).....	Heney
	Centre.
Kelly (Toronto).....	Nagle

Rover.

Brennan (Toronto).....Burnett

Right Wing.

Poulin (McGill).....Quain

Left Wing.

Kennedy (Queens).....Behan

Also—Fleming, Landriau (Toronto), Sullivan, Robillard, (McGill), Bonhomme (Laval), McDougall (Troy Polytechnic). "1915"—Grimes, Shields, Moran, Ouelette, Cully, McNally, Sullivan.

Where the Old Boys shone was at the banquet which was tendered them after the game, in the University Building. Vanquished at hockey they more than held their own at the table, and easily upheld the reputations in that line which most of them had established while students here. Father Stanton then spoke, thanking the Old Boys for entering so whole-heartedly into the scheme, and recalling various humorous incidents in connection with their days at O. U. Father Lajunesse, as acting rector, extended a hearty welcome to the Old Boys, expressed his approval of sport as an aid to the formation of character and hoped that the affair would be an annual occurrence. Mr. Lee Kelley showed that he had not lost that oratorical skill which helped to bring us an Intercollegiate Debating Championship in 1913-14; he replied for the Old Boys, thanking the faculty and the present students for their kind reception. Mr. William Foran upheld his reputation as a speaker and a friend of the University, and spoke a few words to the visitors. Valentine's Orchestra provided music and was much appreciated.

Taken all round the Re-union was a huge success; it passed off without a hitch and will be a yearly affair. Father Stanton is to be congratulated on the success which attended the whole proceedings.

The thirty-odd supporters who accompanied the hockey team to Pembroke on Feb. 15th, spent a nerve-racking forty minutes in the rink of that town while our valiant and usually reliable seven struggled feebly and ineffectually for two periods to overcome a two-goal lead which the local youths had secured on them. At the end of the second period Father Stanton gave a "chalk-talk"

in the dressing room and what the team had neglected to do previously, they now did with a vengeance, rolling up eight goals in about ten minutes, the final score being 9-3 for College. College had their regular line-up, except that Lally played goal the first period, Doran succeeding him; Moran and Grimes also figured in the line-up. The goals were scored by Durack (Pembroke), Landriault (Pembroke), Burnett, Burnett, Burnett, Quain, Behan, Madden, Behan, Nagle, Bourdon (Pembroke), Grimes. We departed in our private car the same night without mishap although considerable difficulty was experienced in tearing Messrs. Behan and Cully away from their adoring fellow-townsmen.

On Feb. 17th we encountered the Royal Canadien hockey team, who are leading the Lower Ottawa Valley League. As we had defeated Aberdeens twice and both Aberdeens and Royal Canadiens had easily disposed of Hull, it only remained for College to defeat Canadiens in order to have a clear claim to the title of City Champions. For a time the game was close but the Canadien defense finally crumpled up and about the middle of the third period it was eight to two for College. Practically a new team then replaced the regulars and the game ended 8-5 in our favor. Both teams had their regular line-ups. The summary: 1st period—Quain, Nagle, Lepine (Canadiens), Madden. 2nd period—Burnett, Brenot (Canadiens), Behan, Madden, Heney. 3rd period—Burnett, Brenot (Canadiens), Erskine (Canadiens), Guivrement (Canadiens).

An elimination series decided the championship of the Inter-Mural Hockey League in favor of Behan's team. Sullivan's team defeated Madden's squad, and then played Behan who had drawn a bye. The first game was a scoreless tie; the second was won by Behan's team in overtime, 5-3. The champions are: Behan, Quain, Robert, Dwyer, Moran, Doyle, Carey, McIntosh.

The hockey team will likely close its season with a couple of games near the end of the month; it has enjoyed remarkable success, having lost only one game out of eleven. This is particularly good in view of the high calibre of the teams encountered by them. The following is a list of the scores:

Dec. 18—	Ottawa University	3,	Aberdeens (Ottawa)	2.
.. 25—	“	“	3, Dartmouth University	2.
.. 26—	“	“	8, Boston A. A.	2.
.. 28—	“	“	7, Crescent A. C. (N.Y.)	3.
.. 31—	“	“	1, Cleveland A. C.	2.
Jan. 1—	“	“	3, Cleveland A. C.	3.
.. 2—	“	“	?, Cleveland A. C.	?.
.. 4—	“	“	5, St. Michael's (Toronto)	1.
.. 13—	“	“	3, Aberdeens (Ottawa)	2.
Feb. 15—	“	“	9, Pembroke	3.
.. 17—	“	“	8, Royal Canadiens	5.

Also—Present Team 6, Old Boys 1.



DEBATES.

Feb. 8th.—Resolved, that after the present war the public safety of Europe requires the integrity of Germany and Austria. Mr. W. J. O'Neill occupied the chair. The speakers for the negative were Messrs. Robillard, Quinlan and Brown; for the affirmative, Messrs. Quain, Shields and Doyle. The decision was awarded to the affirmative.

In the final contest for the Intercollegiate championship on Friday evening, Feb. 19th, our representatives were defeated by the Toronto team, Messrs. Clarke and Line. Although Messrs. Adams and Grace lost the decision by a very slight margin, they made a splendid showing. The Assembly Hall of the Normal School was filled to overflowing. Vocal selections were contributed by the University Quartette and by Mr. C. T. Fink, and a piano solo by Mr. De Gruchy.

Feb. 22nd.—Resolved, that the ballot should be granted to women on the same basis as to men. Mr. R. J. O'Reilly was in the chair. The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. Unger, O'Meara and Lanthier; the negative by Messrs. Foley, O'Reilly and Lee. The judges were: J. T. Robert, J. Feeney, F. Madden, L. McCaffery and W. F. Tierney.

March 1st.—Resolved, that Rome has contributed more to civilization than Greece. Mr. Quain was in the chair. The affirmative was championed by Messrs. Dewan, Myres and Moran; the negative by Messrs. Poupore, Grace and Draper. The judges were: Messrs. Robillard, McDougall, O'Reilly, Giroux and Goggins. The decision was awarded to the negative.

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20th, many of our graduates returned for a short sojourn in our midst. The Old Boys hockey team crossed sticks with the present septet at the Rideau rink in the afternoon and were defeated by a score of 6 to 1. A banquet was tendered to the Old Boys at the University in the evening and all did ample justice to the "eats". The refectory was tastefully decorated for the occasion. At one guests' table were Rev. Fathers Lajeunesse, Normandin, Veronneau, Cornell, Finnegan, Stanton, McGowan, and Killian and Mr. W. Foran. At the other guests' table were "the Old Boys," Messrs. Derocher, Sheehy, Kelley, Laundricau, Fleming and Brennan, from Toronto; Quilty, Robillard, Sullivan, Poulin and O'Brien, from McGill; Renaud, from Laval; Kennedy, Queens; McDougal, Troy Polytechnic; J. Kennedy, Gilligan and Lahae, Ottawa. The press representatives present were: T. Gorman, *The Citizen*, and B. O'Meara, *The Free Press*.

Rev. Fathers Stanton and Lajeunesse in short speeches welcomed back the old students and Mr. Lee Kelley replied on their behalf. Mr. Foran also contributed some pleasing remarks to the occasion. In the course of the evening the winners of the Inter-Mural Football League were presented with silver watch fobs. Rev. Father Normandin was made the recipient of a purse of gold for his very valuable services in preparing the play which was presented by the students last fall. After the banquet the Old Boys and the members of the present team attended the Wanderer-Ottawa game in a body.

Junior Department.

The weather has been very soft and disagreeable during the last few weeks so that we could not complete our hockey schedule, but we are having a cold spell now and should it last for a week or two we will have ample time to finish the league and determine the championship. At present the standing of the leagues is as follows:

SENIORS.

Capt.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
	Berthiaume, Canadiens.....	7	1	1
	White, Crescents.....	5	3	0
	Shaw, Sterlings.....	4	4	1
	Boucher, Rabbits....	3	4	1
	Mulvihill, Allies.....	3	5	1
	Desrosiers, Stars.....	0	7	2

JUNIORS.

Laviolette, Ottawas.....	5	2	2
Gaboury, Canadiens.....	3	2	4
Menard, College.....	2	3	4
Calahan, Wanderers.....	1	5	3

MIDGETS.

Keegan, Cubs....	6	0	1
Morgan, Sorelois....	3	2	1
Larose, Laval....	0	7	0

A number of hockey stars have been uncovered in Small Yard this year, such as Coupal, Proulx, Brown, and Donlin.

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In the Senior Hockey League, Berthiaume heads the scoring list with 22 goals to his credit. Quenneville is in the lead in the Juniors, having scored 8, while Thompson leads the Midgets with 14.

A few of the boys have laid their pipes aside during Lent.

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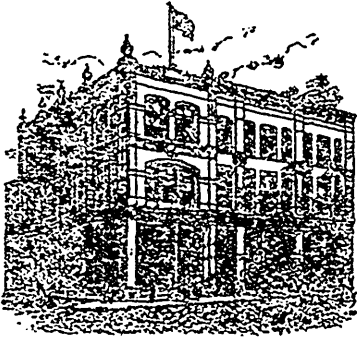
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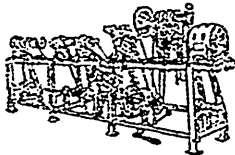
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