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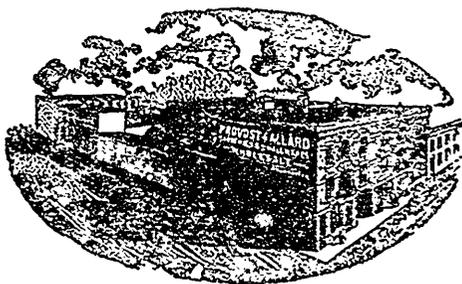
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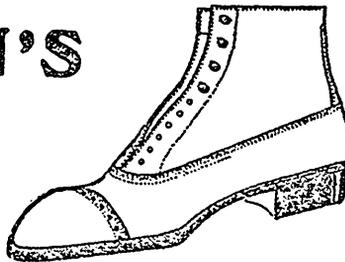
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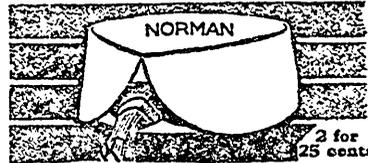
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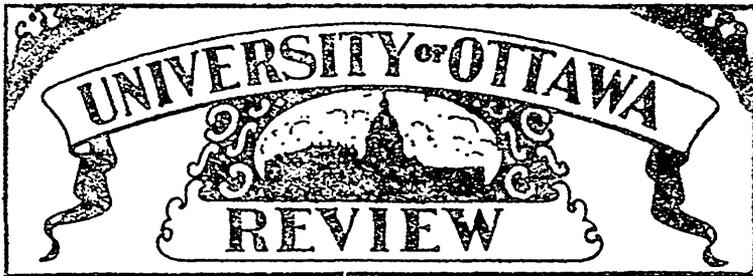
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Vol. XVII.

OTTAWA, ONT., JANUARY, 1915.

No. 4

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## Benedict the Fifteenth

**W**HEN Arianism got a foothold in Northern Italy, some sixteen hundred years ago, St. Ambrose found it necessary to institute certain heads, or captains, to defend the Church against those heretics, who denied the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father in the Trinity. Those illustrious defenders of the faith were called champions of the Church—"*campioni della chiesa*"—and it was thus the family of the present Pontiff originated.

Giacomo della Chiesa was born in Genoa, November 21, 1854. Like many of his predecessors in the Chair of St. Peter, the blood of nobility flows in his veins. The Holy Father is of a very small stature, and, although of a frail nature, he has never felt the pang of ill-health. From his childhood, Giacomo was quiet, reticent, pious, serious and extremely fond of books, so fond, as one writer informs us, that he was in danger of ruining his health from study. But, although young, Giacomo was, by disposition and habit, peculiarly adapted to the mission of Christ; yet not even for one day did his parents entertain the idea of having their son a priest. In truth, his father's one ambition was to see his son, not wearing pontifical robes, but the gown of the judiciary, and so far did the parents persevere in their wishes that, one day, when their son expressed his desire to become an ecclesiastic, the father said: "I

wish, first of all, to see you a lawyer." As a good, dutiful child, Giacomo never murmured, but set himself to studying law, yet unwavering in his determination to carry out his own desire after accomplishing that of his father. After the regular course in the science of jurisprudence, Giacomo received his diploma, and on the same day approached his father, saying: "Father, I am now a lawyer. Now I ask that I may fulfill my wish."

He then entered the Capranica College in Rome, and followed the theological lectures at the Gregorian University. On December 21, 1878, he was ordained priest. After receiving the degree of Doctor of Theology, he was admitted to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics in Rome. There he made a special course in preparation for a diplomatic career in the Church. A little later Dr. Giacomo della Chiesa was filling a position in the Secretariate of State, as an apprentice in the section for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. By 1884 Mgr. della Chiesa was Professor of Ecclesiastical Diplomacy, and in the following year he acted as secretary to Cardinal Rampolla, when that eminent Churchman journeyed to Madrid—the special envoy of Leo XIII., who had been chosen arbiter by Spain and Germany when a dispute broke out between those two nations regarding the Caroline Islands. In 1887, when Cardinal Rampolla was made Secretary of State to Leo XIII., della Chiesa was appointed as substitute of the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Cipher Code, and in December, 1907, after a brilliant career in his different offices, Mgr. della Chiesa was consecrated Bishop by the Holy Pius X.

After Archbishop della Chiesa was sent to Bologna the qualities of his soul—undefatigable energy, vast learning, quickness of perception, competency in theology and canon law, ability to express his views in clear terms, were daily becoming more evident. His attention to the wants of the poor was particularly striking, going to such lengths that he sacrificed all he was worth in the world to allay the sufferings of those around him. No pastor was ever more devoted to the young, organizing societies and doing everything at his command to stimulate and encourage them along the paths of virtue and truth. One of his life-long desires has been to see the Church possessed of a learned clergy on the principle "that a learned clergy is the best and most edifying." When the modern immoral dances, those shameful and disreputable freaks

of nature that have caused the world to blush, were introduced into society, Archbishop della Chiesa was the first prelate in Europe to express his detestation, and his merciless invectives had a crushing effect throughout his diocese.

When the Archbishop of Bologna was created a Cardinal last May, little he thought he would be wearing the tiara within six months, and much less did it strike his devoted flock that he would soon leave them to take charge of the greater flock, the faithful of the world. But the Hand of the Most High had come on him, and when the balloting announced his return he immediately accepted the responsibility of Supreme Pontiff, choosing Benedict XV. as title.

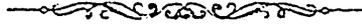
Never did a Pope ascend the Pontifical Throne under such extreme circumstances. The sad sigh<sup>t</sup> before his eyes must weigh heavily on his loving heart. Pius X. was overcome with grief, and will Benedict XV. be able to bear the burden of sorrow? Surveying the world as it stands, what does he see? "The saddest and most mournful spectacle of which there is any on record." The civilized world is shaken to its nethermost foundations. The human race is literally drenched with blood. Millions of Catholics are being daily hurled against one another, and even the priest of God does not escape the horror of horrors, for thousands of them have been called to bear the armour and the rifle in the satanic desire of their rulers for world-domain. And as Christ came on earth to redeem all mankind, the millions outside the fold are just as dear to the Holy Pontiff—the children of every nation, colour and climate who look to Christendom for light and leading in the march of progress, the rule of justice, and the light of freedom.

But, even though Benedict came to the throne under such tragical circumstances, already events portend a glorious reign. Nations that for centuries have trod in darkness are again beginning to look to the Holy See for light and peace. England, that for four hundred years despised the Vatican, has despatched her ambassador to Rome; and Japan, that never knew the voice of Peter, has also sent her representative. And even though the belligerents did not accept Benedict's proposal for a truce at Christmas, cordiality and good will towards the Vicar of Christ was everywhere displayed. His proposal to exchange prisoners incapacitated for further fighting has already been agreed to by Germany and

Great Britain, and no doubt many other suggestions will come from the Pontifical Throne, which will at least mitigate the sufferings of the combatants, should they not effect a lasting peace.

The Holy Father's encyclical letter, "Ad Beatissimi," is a brilliant manifestation of his prudence, tact, and thorough knowledge of the Church's organization. There are no sudden changes, no hasty measures, no steps without mature deliberation, but the right thing done in the right way. And as time goes on let us hope and pray that his every act may be seen in the light of faith by humanity. Let us hope that the rulers of the world, when they fully recognize how far they have parted from the path of Christ, will themselves and their subjects turn once more to Rome, the shrine of all truth, and make Benedict's reign one of the most glorious of all the Pontiffs that have borne the sceptre of Christ.

JEREMIAH J. FOGARTY, '16.



## Canada and the War

**A**LTHOUGH our fair Dominion is at a considerable distance from the war, there is no one among us who has not a sense of nearness to the fray just as strong as the English. Each and every one of us realize that our country is at war, and are striving to show our loyalty to the British flag, which has so well protected us in the past, and will, we hope, continue to do so in the future.

At the outbreak of the war the Minister of Militia, then Col. Hughes, but now Major General Hughes, sent out a call for volunteers, and thirty thousand of the best men the country could offer answered his call. These men gathered at different points, from where they went to Valcartier, a very level and suitable stretch of territory a short distance east of the city of Quebec. Here the men spent about a month's time in preparation, and then set sail for England, making camp at Salisbury Plains. The latest news

of these men is that they are at the front and in the thickest of the fighting.

The call for a second contingent has been sounded, and large numbers of men have gathered at certain military camps, where they are waiting for the notification to leave for the front.

But that is not all. Canada has sent to England large amounts of money and supplies. And those who could not take up arms have shown their loyalty by subscribing generously to the different funds which have been collected. Many of the large manufacturers, especially the milling companies, have sent thousands of bushels of grain and flour to England for the up-keep of the army. These private gifts have been greatly appreciated by the English, because of the scarcity of such supplies.

Too much praise cannot be given the Canadian women who have taken upon themselves the task of comforting the soldiers with knitted mittens, caps, scarfs, wristlets and other requirements for the cold weather. Another work the Canadian women are continuing eagerly is the collection for the Belgian relief supplies. They are shipping money, clothing, food, in fact everything that will carry. The sympathy of Canadians for Belgium is very strong. They realize, almost as though they had seen it, the desperate case of thousands of men, women and children stripped of their homes and their harvests; their towns and cities, as well as their homes, destroyed; the very face of their familiar landscape changed, with no possessions but the clothes they wear; suffering from the loss of their husbands, fathers, brothers, mothers and sisters, without a country and without food. Love and gratitude for the little country makes Canadians want to share with her. Already the Government has appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars, and more will be forthcoming from that source, while private contributions are multiplying.

While the war will be of great loss to Belgium, whether victor or vanquished, Canada may prosper by it. In the western part of Canada there are millions of acres of idle land, which will receive a great many of those who have been left homeless in Europe.

R. J. O'REILLY, '16.

## European Progress in the Middle Age



WE frequently hear that in the Middle Age the laity were kept in the grossest ignorance by the clergy, that even the nobility were so uncultivated that many of them were unable to sign their own names. In the early period of the Middle Age ignorance was undoubtedly the lot of the warriors, who became the progenitors of most of the European nobles, but when these men became Christians and members of civilized society they did not long remain in that ignorance.

History shows that in nearly all the monasteries there were two kinds of schools,—the internal, for those who wished to become religious, and the external, for those who showed no such inclination. While the nobles are said to have despised learning, we know that they were very zealous in founding schools and colleges. Thus in Paris, between the years 1313 and 1369, six colleges were established by noble laymen.

Even in the early Middle Age every cathedral, and nearly every monastery, had its school and library in accordance with canonical enactments. Hallam admits that the praise of having originally established schools belongs to some bishops of the sixth century; but at least so far as Ireland is concerned, it is known that her schools were celebrated throughout Europe in the fifth century.

As to higher education, not only was it not neglected, but the most celebrated universities were founded and perfected in the so-called "Dark Age." Most renowned was the Irish school of Bangor, with its thousands of students, and other Irish establishments at Lindesfarne, in England; at Bobbio, in Italy; at Verdun, in France, and at Ratisbon, Cologne, and Vienna, in Austria. The University of Padua frequently numbered eighteen thousand students. Famous, also, were the universities of Bologna, Rome, Naples and Perugia, of Paris, of Salamanca and Valladolid, of Oxford and Cambridge, of Heidelberg and Leipsic.

It is true that in this so badly understood epoch the hunting and soldiering barbarians at first disdained the peaceful triumphs

of letters, and regarded the fine arts as a disgraceful inheritance of the people they had conquered; that for a time even the conquered peoples of Rome lost taste for the sublime and the beautiful. But then science found friends in the sanctuary and in the cloister, and the clergy preserved the tradition of literature and art. As for practical science and the arts, are we much more advanced than our medieval ancestors? I will here mention a few of the improvements and inventions which we owe to these compassionate men.

The linen paper on which we write is, according to historians, an invention of the year 1100, and cotton paper was used in Italy in the tenth century. The art of printing, or, rather, the press, was invented in 1436, but printing was done by hand in the tenth century. That music may now be called a science is due to an Italian monk, Guido, who determined the scale, hitherto uncertain, in 1124. In the twelfth century the mariners of Amalfi first applied the knowledge of the loadstone to navigation, thus enabling the subsequent Italian navigators to prosecute geographical discovery. In those days of alleged ignorance, and hence of presumed neglect of study, spectacles, one of the most powerful aids to study, were invented by a monk of Pisa, in 1285. Other notable inventions were: Gunpowder, in 1278; engraving, in 1410, and oil painting, in 1415.

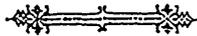
By a people's language we can surely judge of their refinement and intellectual development. Gramatical forms are the results of the manner in which a nation considers and treats its language. Hence it is hard to believe that ignorance was the portion of those times which produced the sweet and philosophic Italian, the majestic Spanish, the graceful French, and the forcible English and German tongues. When the decay of the Roman Empire had entailed that of the Latin language the succeeding jargons could not be called languages, but Christianity took hold of the raw material and moulded it into new organizations. Thus dialects were transformed into illustrious languages fit to be introduced into the temple, the school, and the conversation of the learned.

Have modern times rivalled the Middle Age in architectural skill and taste? All the real triumphs of European architecture are of medieval conception and execution.

In those days, so generally supposed to have been a period of prostration before royal caprice, the science of government was fairly well developed. In England, then Catholic, parliamentary government was developed, at least in its essentials. Italy was the most favourable ground for republican institutions. The glories of the medieval republics of Genoa, Pisa, Florence and Venice need no description. Montalenbert announces his conviction that representative government was born in the Middle Age.

Thus we see that the Medieval Age was not the dark period that it has been painted by so many historians, but an age of advancement and learning resplendent with erudite minds.

J. C. O'KEEFE, '16.



## A Legend of College Sport.

*Apologies to R. K.*

This is the sorrowful story  
 Told when the twilight falls  
 And the undergrads walk together  
 Under the College walls.

Our fathers lived in the College,  
 Foolish people were they;  
 They went down to the campus  
 To watch the athletes play.

Our fathers plugged at their Latin,  
 Our fathers wallowed in Greek,  
 Our fathers crammed their physics  
 And found mathematics a treat.

Then came the terrible coaches,  
Nothing of study they knew;  
Only . . . . . they caught our fathers  
And gave them more play to do.

Set them to play at athletics  
And all that athletics entailed  
Took up so much of their leisure  
That in June our fathers all failed.

Now we can watch our fathers  
Earning their bread in sport,  
Raking in thousands of shekels  
For an hour or two's effort,

Playing professional baseball,  
Or running to breast a tape,  
Toiling away in a prize-ring,  
Or at hockey if they can skate.

We may not play with our fathers,  
For if the faculty knew,  
Down they'd come to the campus  
And make us professional too!

This is the horrible story  
Told as the twilight falls  
And the undergrads walk together  
Under the College walls.

J. DORNEY ADAMS. '15.



## Fire.



WHAT is the right thing to do at the right time to prevent heavy losses by fire? The putting out of a fire depends upon bringing into operation either of two conditions: All air should be excluded, and the fire will die out for want of oxygen, or the burning materials should be cooled below the point of ignition.

Air may be excluded by wrapping a blanket tightly around the burning object, or by placing a lid on a pot of flaming grease, or by covering the burning object with a fine non-combustible powder, such as washing soda, fine sand, or clay.

Some people have the false idea that kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and benzol are in themselves explosive, and will burn in the absence of air. This idea is erroneous, as the liquids cease to burn when the air is cut off. To demonstrate this one has only to fill a small vessel with gasoline, or any one of the other liquids above mentioned, and set fire to the liquid in the vessel. Then slide a cover horizontally over the vessel, and we will see that the flame is severed from the gasoline as if it were cut off by a knife.

Burning materials may be chilled to a temperature below the point of ignition by throwing cold sand, clay, snow or water over the burning surface, or when a rapid current of air removes the heat more rapidly than combustion can produce the heat. Every substance may be chilled below a temperature, when it will not burn.

Everyone is familiar with the blowing out of a match by the wind, which cools the match below the point of ignition. Grass fires are put out by beating the burning grass into the colder earth, and thus chilling the stubble below the burning point.

Everything burns, that is, oxidizes, at almost any temperature. Wood withers and decays at ordinary temperatures, and iron rusts and oxidizes in the cold air of winter. We do not think of it as burning, because it burns, or oxidizes, so very slowly. The word burning, or combustion, is used here in the popular sense of being oxidized so quickly that the chemical reaction is accompanied by a flame, or a visible glowing surface.

In most fire extinguishers either or both of these principles are involved. When water is thrown upon a fire to put it out the result is plainly to cool the burning materials below the point of ignition, although when the material is flooded with water the air is also excluded. When a fire extinguisher, like soda, is thrown upon a burning surface the result is more or less twofold. The cold powder helps to chill the flaming material below the point of ignition, and at the same time excludes the air by two means: first, by giving off carbon dioxide, and, second, by covering the burning surface with a non-inflammable material.

It has not occurred to the reader, perhaps, that sometimes it may be very dangerous to throw water on a flaming material. Yet such is the actual condition. For example, if liquid paraffin be on fire the addition of water may cause an explosion. The hot paraffin floats upon the water, and in this way prevents the steam escaping, until suddenly the steam escapes with an explosive rush, carrying with it the flaming paraffin in a burst of blaze, which almost fills the room, and then the burning proceeds more violently than before. The same thing happens with all burning oils and easily combustible liquid organic substances, which float on water. Burning benzol, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene and acetone all burn in the same way, so that for these fires water should not be used, but sand is the best known extinguisher.

A barrel of fine sand, standing in a readily accessible place, is a most valuable fire extinguisher to possess. When the sand is fine and clean it is easily scattered over the burning surface, and chills the surface below the point of ignition as well as excluding the air. The sand is easily swept up and removed after the fire has been put out, and everything that has been damaged by the fire remains in perfect condition.

J. ROBILLARD, '16.

## Francis Thompson.

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**N**OW often is brought to our attention a youth, who, gifted with sufficient talent to carry him to the pinnacle of his most ambitious dreams, has become a victim to some overpowering passion, which has conquered his will, deadened his initiative, and made of him a wreck, physically and morally. Perhaps Bacchus has bloated his cheek and staggered his footstep, or he has bowed before the unholly shrine of a false Venus, and there given himself up to the gratification of every sensual pleasure. But what more pitiful picture can be drawn of the youth whose life-blood is slowly sapped away by the irresistible craving for some deadly drug that makes of his imagination a kaleidoscope of strange, fantastic images that please the mind, but stealthily drags his body down

“To the vile dust from whence it sprung,  
Unwept, unhonour'd and unsung?”

How many of these degenerates, when once in the grip of their ruling passion, are able to conquer their longing and make use of their talent?

We have, in the life of Francis Thompson, a striking example of a youth whose early days had been spent in weakly submitting to an insatiable desire for what De Quincey terms “the assuaging balm—eloquent opium, but from physical degradation was able, by conquest, to tower in moral and mental glory.”

Francis, the second son of Charles Thompson, was born on the eleventh of December, in the year 1859, at Preston, in Lancashire. His father was a devout convert to the Catholic Church, and is remembered only by the many good opinions of those who knew him. He was moderately well off, his charity alone, not his ability, keeping him from a better financial standing in the community.

Mrs. Everard Meynell, in describing Thompson, says: “The word ‘reserve’ is written large across the history of the school-boy and the man; that he laid it aside in his poetry, and with the rare friend only, made its habitual observance the more marked.”

At seven years Francis was reading poetry, and had found his way to the heart of Shakespeare and Coleridge. There was no discontent, so apparent in his later years, manifested in his childhood days, for he writes: "There is a sense in which I have always been and even now remain a child. But in another sense I never was a child, never shared children's thoughts, ways, tastes, manner of life, and outlook of life. I played, but my sport was solitary sport, even when I played with my sisters. From the time I began to read (about my sixth year) the game often (I think) meant one thing to me and another (quite another) to them—my side of the game was part of a dream—scheme invisible to them. And from boys, with their hard, practical objectivity of play, I was tenfold wider apart than from girls, with their partial capacity and habit of make-believe."

In 1870 Francis was sent to Ushaw College. The melancholy spirit which seemed to take hold of him for the rest of his life was partly due to the persecution he suffered at the hands of his fellow-students. Recalling, in later years, his treatment, he says: "The malignity of my tormentors was more heart-lacerating than the pain itself. It seemed to me—virginal to the world's ferocity—a hideous thing that strangers should dislike me, should delight and triumph in pain to me, though I had done them no ill and bore them no malice, that malice should be without provocative malice—hate for hate's sake, cruelty for cruelty's sake. And as such they live in my memory, testimonies to the murky aboriginal demon in man."

His boyish invocation for the spirit of the muse is found in the following extract from one of his poems:—

"And thou, O Pain, whose dwelling must be sought  
Deep in some vast grown forest, where the trees  
Are wet with cold large dew drops in the breeze,  
Where hangs dark moss in rain-steeped tresses long,  
Aid me, O aid, to body forth in song  
A scene as fair as thou in all thy days  
Hast gazed upon. or ever yet wilt gaze "

It was at this time that his mind was bent on the seminary, although he betrayed no singular piety, yet we know how devout was his young heart. But his ghostly advisers held his absent-mindedness to be too grave a disability, and in his nineteenth

year he was advised to relinquish all idea of the priesthood. He, however, learned the hymns of the Church, and became her hymn writer. He learned his way in the missal, and came to write his meditations on "The Hound of Heaven," on which, together with "The Daisy," his fame rests. He was priestly, nevertheless, in that he preached the Church's faith and practised her austerities, and was priestly audible at his prayers—or poetry.

In 1878 he commenced the study of medicine in Manchester. He hated his scientific and medical studies, and learned them badly. His medical course was a complete failure. His temperament was little adapted to the career of a doctor and surgeon, but to this profession he was destined by a careful and practical father.

It was here, too, that Thompson became addicted to the use of opium. It was in the air of Manchester, the cotton-spinners being much addicted to its use. Constitutionally, he was a target for the temptation of the drug, and doubly a target when set up in the misfitting guise of a medical student of the city of Manchester, long, according to De Quincey, a dingy den of opium.

Having failed miserably in his examinations, Frances decided to go to London. He had already sold the majority of his books to buy his drug, but he clung to Blake and Aescylus with a persistence that defied even the terrific imp of the laudanum bottle.

Then came the long ten-year fight against starvation in the streets of London. While he devoured poetic mental food and cultivated his imagination by his favourite dissipation, his body was gradually succumbing to the effect of the laudanum poison. It was in later years that he wrote concerning his life on the streets of London: "The very streets weigh upon me, those horrible streets with their gangrenous multitude, blackening ever into lower mortifications of humanity; these lads who have almost lost the faculty of human speech, these girls whose very utterance is a hideous blasphemy against the sacrosanctity of lover's language."

At this time he was befriended by a girl of the streets. His only reference to her is found in an address to a child, in which he remembers this outcast's childishness:

Forlorn, and faint and stark  
I had endured through watches of the dark  
    The abashless inquisition of each star,  
Yea was the outcast mark  
    Of all those heavenly passers' scrutiny;  
    Stood bound and helplessly  
For Time to shoot his barbéd minutes at me,  
Suffered the trampling hoof of every hour  
    In night's slow-wheeléd car,  
Until the tardy dawn dragged me at length  
From under those dread wheels, and, bled of strength  
    I waited the inevitable last  
    Then there came past  
A child; like thee, a spring flower; but a flower  
Fallen from the budded coronal of Spring  
And through the city—streets blown withering  
She passed—O brave, sad, loveliest tender thing!  
And of her own scant pittance did she give,  
    That I might eat and live.

Therefore I kissed in thee  
Her, child! and innocency.

It was in 1887 that the rally came, and Thompson seemed to receive his second breath. He was befriended by the editor of *Merry England*, who took him under his wing and undertook to have his talent recognized. Mr. Meynell encouraged him both in his literary works and in his renunciation of opium. The result was a new Thompson was born, and from that time the young poet worked with unceasing energy as a contributor to Mr. Meynell's magazine.

In 1893 a book of Thompson's poems were published, and was met by some of the greatest critics with exclamations of delight. Canon Sheehan, in the *American Ecclesiastical Review*, sums up the attitude of the literary world towards the Catholic poet in the following manner: "Francis Thompson, who, with all his incongruities, ranks in English poetry with Shelley, and only beneath Shakespeare, has hardly any recognition in Catholic circles. If Francis had been an Anglican, or a Unitarian, his praises would have been sung unto the ends of the earth. He would have been

the creator of a new school of poetry. Disciples would have knelt at his feet. But, being only a Catholic, he is allowed to retire, and bury in silence one of the noblest imaginations that has ever been given to nature's select ones—her poets. Only two Catholics—literary Catholics—have noticed this surprising genius—Coventry Patmore and Wilfred Meynell. The vast bulk of our co-religionists have not even heard his name, although it is already bruited amongst the immortals, and the great Catholic poet, for whose advent we have been straining our vision, has passed beneath our eyes, sung his immortal songs, and vanished.”

Much of Francis Thompson's verse remind the present-day critics of Crashaw, but the beauty and splendid, though often strange, inventiveness of his diction were immediately recognized as giving him a place by himself among contemporary poets, recalling Keats and Shelley. Nothing can be purer or more simply beautiful than “The Daisy,” nothing more intimate and reverent than his poems about children, or magnificent than “The Hound of Heaven.”

Thompson's earnings seemed never at best to leave him a margin for incidental expenses. He became despondent over the ill-success of some of his prose, and his later years were spent in a desperate attempt to stave off the effects of consumption. He finally succumbed to the great white plague in the year 1907.

V. J. O'NEILL, '16.

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## Progress of Fur Farming in Canada.



**I**N Canada, as in those countries in which Dame Winter holds undisputed sway for more than three months of the year, the skins of fur-bearing animals have been made into garments to serve as a protection against the cold, biting winds of this season. In former years furs were worn solely because of the warmth they brought to the wearer, but recently they are worn very much because of the desire of people to conform to the requirements of style.

Thus the demand for furs has increased rapidly during the past few years, and, for this reason, the fur trade in skins of wild animals killed in the hunt has been succeeded by a new invention—fur-farming—which gives promise of attaining a degree of perfection never yet attained by the industry which has preceded it.

At the present time, among Canadian fur-bearers which might be farmed profitably, since they are greatly in demand, are the silver fox and varieties of the red fox; the marten, which is likely to supplant the fox in value; the otter, the mink, and the black skunk. Of foreign fur-bearers, there are the Alaska seal, the Russian sable, and the Bolivian chinchilla, all of which might be farmed.

The silver fox, in which more interest has been taken than in any other species of animal being farmed, on account of its rarity, has been found a profitable fur-bearer. Already fur-farms have been established in all the provinces of Canada, but especially in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where the raising of foxes has been commenced upon a large scale. Large sums of money have been spent in the importation of these animals, and, from present indications, Canada bids fair to become the greatest fur-farming country in the world.

The credit for the inception of this industry must be given to Messrs. Dalton and Fulton, the former in Prince Edward Island and the latter in New Brunswick. The pioneers of the industry in Ontario and Quebec were Messrs. Beetz and Burrowman, both of whom did a great deal in its early development. The industry, however, is centred in Prince Edward Island, and, for many years to come, those desirous of obtaining high grade breeding animals must come to that province for them.

On account of the rapid increase of silver foxes in captivity, we have every reason to believe that the fox-farming industry will long continue to be a successful and profitable one. Mr. Hutchinson Harris, London, broker of the Hudson's Bay Co., has said that he does not think silver fox skins would ever sell for less than one hundred dollars each. Such being the case, the breeders of this species will be amply rewarded for their labours in this direction. On account of people's prejudice for the colour of the silver fox, breeders of red foxes have found them very unprofitable.

The development of this industry depends upon a continuance of the demand for furs. A period of financial depression, such as that through which we are now passing, proves a very trying one for those engaged in selling costly furs. The stock of furs which floods the markets today comprises chiefly cheap skins, dressed and dyed. A few staples, such as silver fox, chinchilla, Russian sable, and broadtail may still be had. Mink skins, which a decade ago were worth fifty cents each, are now selling for six dollars each. In general, we may say that the price of furs has advanced three hundred per cent. in the last twenty years.

From the statistics of reliable men, it is estimated that the total production of the world reaches \$100,000,000. In Australia the value of pelts is about \$6,000,000, while Africa and South America produce pelts worth about \$2,000,000 a year. In America the pelts amounted to \$24,000,000 a year, while Asia and Europe each pay a similar amount.

Although the karakul sheep industry of Canada is still in its infancy, today we have, in this country, almost all the sheep available outside of Russia. Persian lamb skins are the product of the young of the karakul sheep, which are natives of Bokhara, in Russian Turkestan. Owing to the urgent demand for these skins, and to the adaptability of the sheep to our climate, the industry has been established in America—in Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Maryland and Prince Edward Island. A great many precautions have to be taken in breeding karakul sheep, for the presence of fine wool in rams or ewes will produce undesirable results. In order that the skin of the lamb be taken at its best, it should be killed when not older than ten days.

While the domestication of the silver fox has proved a success, breeders of fur-bearing animals should diversify the races of animals, which will greatly increase the value of the fur-farming industry in Canada. Marten, mink, and the otter would prove valuable assets to the industry, and, along with a few foreign species of animals, would increase the interest in the industry, and would add to the wonderful progress which fur-farming has made in Canada.

J. LEONARD DUFFY, '15.

## Origin of "The Idylls of the Ring."



HE origin of the Arthur story is lost in the mists of Celtic tradition. There are traces of a hero named Arthur even before the time in which we hear of him, as a king who lived and reigned in the sixth century, and of whom the tale was told that he united all the petty principalities under his sovereign rule, and as the champion of his people and of the Christian faith long resisted the invading bands of the Saxon heathen. But the earliest references to Arthur in the lays of the Welsh bards celebrate him as a valiant hero only, and it is not until we come to the accounts of Nennius (a writer probably of either the seventh or twelfth centuries), and especially to those of Geoffrey of Monmouth (Bishop of St. Asaph, 1152) that the romantic and marvellous elements enter, that we hear of him as "*rex quondam rexque futurus*," and that the legends begin to take the shape and display the character with which we are now familiar.

To the influence of Geoffrey of Monmouth's version, compiled according to his own words from "a certain very ancient book in the British tongue," may be traced the inexhaustible harvest of chivalric romances which grew up around the person of the mythic British prince. How far Geoffrey may have been the conduit pipe through which real historical facts were conveyed is, indeed, difficult to determine, but that the greater part of his work is fiction, partly, perhaps, even fiction of his own invention, is more than probable. With him the legends entered upon the period of Christian and chivalric treatment in the metrical romances of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, both in French and (later) in English.

In these romances Arthur becomes the ideal knight, the founder of the noble brotherhood of the Round Table. A king of mysterious lineage, and endowed with supernatural gifts, he keeps his court at Caerleon, or Camelot, and from thence his knights go forth on knightly quests to succour the distressed and helpless, to protect women, and do service in their honor, and to venture themselves in every heroic contest which may issue in glory and the triumph of justice and virtue. The whole atmosphere of

these romances is charged with enchantment and mysticism, the imagination ranges freely, and the bare outlines of the original history are by this time completely lost in the color and variety of the new poetic setting. It will be seen then that the Arthurian cycle had its origin in remote antiquity, its germ in ancient Celtic tradition; that, after it had already undergone many and important variations, and received accretions from various sources, it passed, mainly through the version of Geoffrey of Monmouth, into the hands of the French trouvères, and German minnesingers, and returned again to England, to find its way into ballad literature, and eventually into the "Morte d'Arthur" of Mallory, Tennyson's main source for the Idylls.

There is yet another source to which Tennyson is indebted. In 1849 Lady Charlotte Guest translated into English a Welsh collection, entitled the "*Mabinogion*," containing tales not to be found in Mallory, but of about the same date, the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Although these stories were in all probability also originally translated from the French, they display a character of their own, which distinguishes them from the stories of the "Morte d'Arthur." Matthew Arnold and other critics have found in these chivalric versions of the Arthurian legend traces of a greater antiquity. "These are no mediaeval personages," Arnold writes in his "Celtic Literature," "they belong to an older pagan mythological world. The first thing that strikes one in reading the "*Mabinogion*" is how evidently the mediaeval storyteller is pillaging an antiquity of which he does not fully possess the secret; he is like a peasant building his hut on the site of Hali-carnassus or Ephesus: he builds, but what he builds is full of materials, of which he knows not the history, or knows by glimmering tradition, merely; stories 'not of this building,' but of an older architecture, greater, cunninger, more majestical."

The English literary history of the Arthurian legends from Mallory to Tennyson is rather a curious history of projects than of achievements.

A sketch of the evolution of the Arthurian legends might run thus:—

Sixth to eighth century, growth of myth about an Arthur, real, or supposed to be real.

Tenth century, the duchies of Normandy and Brittany are in close relations; by the eleventh century Normans knew Celtic Arthurian stories

After 1066, Normans in contact with the Celtic peoples of this island are in touch with the Arthur's tales.

1130-1145, works on Arthurian matter by Geoffrey of Monmouth.

1155, Wace's French translation of Geoffrey.

1150-1182, Crétien de Troyes writes poems on Arthurian topics.

French prose romances on Arthur from, say, 1180 to 1250. These romances reach Wales, and modify, in translations, the original Welsh legends, or, in part, supplant them. Amplifications and recastings are numerous.

In 1485 Caxton publishes Mallory's selections from French and English sources, the whole being Tennyson's main source, "The Morte d'Arthur."

Thus the Arthur stories, originally Celtic, originally a mass of semi-pagan legend, myth, and "marchen," have been retold and rehandled by Norman, Englishman and Frenchman, taking on new hues, expressing new ideals—religious, chivalrous and moral. Any poet may work his will on them, but Tennyson's will was to retain the chivalrous courtesy, generosity, love and asceticism, while dimly or brightly veiling or illuminating them with his own ideals.

After so many processes, from folk-lore to modern idyll, the Arthurian world could not be real, and real it is not.

Camelot lies "out of space, out of time," though the coloring is mainly that of the later chivalry and the "gleam" on the hues is partly derived from Celtic fancy of various dates, and is partly Tennysonian. Steeped in the golden splendors of an heroic past, the legends keep their intrinsic power to charm, while in their modern form the magic, and melody, and mystery, in which they seem to float diffused, the mediaeval glamor of a world of old romance that pervades the whole. the deep spiritual significance of the allegory—with these the poet weaves for every reader the spells of an enchanted land. Let us not, therefore, speak of the grandeur of the Idylls of the King; let us rather speak of their splendor,

their luxuriance of color, their exquisite grace of word and phrase, their pictorial magnificence, the undying charm of their high and truthful eloquence.

L. R., '14.



## Canadian Ode

---

O Canada, my peerless native land  
 Dowered art thou by nature's lavish hand.  
 With majestic stream and lofty hill,  
     With forest lake and plain,  
 With productive soil that freemen till,  
     And treasure of the main.  
 O land beloved, whate'er betide,  
 For home and Empire stand with God thy guide.

O Canada, no sordid dream beguiled  
 Thy pioneers to seek the forest wild.  
 With devoted hearts and purpose pure  
     Their lives they gave to thee,  
 That thy vast domain, from foes secure,  
     Should Freedom's dwelling be.  
 O land beloved, whate'er betide,  
 For home and Empire stand with God thy guide.

O Canada, with boundless faith in thee  
 Thy people hail thy glorious destiny.  
 May the circling years thy power expand.  
     Thy sway and fame increase;  
 May thy loyal sons united stand  
     For brotherhood and peace.  
 O land beloved, whate'er betide  
 For home and Empire stand with God thy guide.

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**THE ALLIES' FORMIDABLE TASK.**

The great European war seems for the present to have reached a deadlock—neither side is now able to make any appreciable progress, and each appears to be gathering forces for a supreme effort in the spring. The German *Kerntruppe*, viz., the Active Army and its youngest reserves, on whom they had set their highest hopes, failed in its mission. The remainder of the trained troops came up in the form of drafts, and of Reserve, Landwehr, and Landsturm formations, and still the allies are unbeaten, though, on the other hand, Germany remains uninvaded. The spring, then, will see the advent of Germany's untrained battalions. She began the war with about 4,900,000 fully trained men. She has about 2,000,000 men in line in the West, and 1,000,000 in the East, exclusive of communication troops. She must have lost at least 1,000,000 in the field, and a great many more are on the sick list;

the rest of her trained men are all required for etappen duties and garrisons. What are her resources in untrained men? From reliable statistics we learn that she has at her disposal, first, the 1914 contingent and recruiting reserve, 1,000,000; secondly, the Ersatz and first Ban Landsturm, 3,000,000; thirdly, the youths under twenty, say 1,000,000. However, as many of these are already in the field, or are abroad and cannot return, we may estimate her last and final resources at four millions of men. all untrained, many married and without taste or talent for soldiering, many more mere youths, and many of inferior physique. During this year, therefore, the quality of her troops is bound to deteriorate, though her wonderful military spirit will supply many deficiencies, and she has apparently a large supply of small arms, since she recently furnished Austria with 1,000,000 rifles for the Landsturm. No doubt many of these men will be used as drafts, but it is also probable that they will be used to form new Army Corps, similar to Corps 22 to 28, which are now at the front, in order to inflict a crushing blow in the spring. What lesson for the allies is in these facts? "Men, more men." Our population is double that of the enemy; our resources much greater; our spirit at least equal. But we need concerted, far-sighted and unwavering measures, both political and military, to give us that crushing superiority, which alone can bring our troops deep into German territory, and thereby hasten the day of peace.

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#### AMERICAN SHIPPING AND THE BRITISH RIGHT OF SEARCH.

In a great world-war like this, neutral nations must, to a certain extent, suffer in one way or another from the restrictions and regulations legitimately imposed and enforced by the belligerents. There is no doubt that a nation is justified in preventing, if it can, anything from reaching the enemy which will be of assistance to him in prosecuting the war. Hence the British navy is quite within its rights in stopping ships bound for German ports, to ascertain if they carry contraband of war. Even in the case of ships bound for neutral ports, this right of search is fair and legitimate for it is clearly our right to make sure that cargoes and manifests

correspond, that goods nominally consigned to neutral countries are not really destined for the enemy, and that contraband is not being smuggled in by concealment or disguise. This we say is a recognized right, as witness the setting up, by British agents, of special X-Ray apparatus in the ports of New York, Boston and elsewhere to examine every bale of cotton, before it is shipped. But the stopping of vessels is troublesome and disagreeable work for the navy, and still more so for the consigner, even when necessary compensation is made for injury and delay; hence many complaints, especially from American shippers. As a measure of relief, the British Government has agreed to forego the right of search when the vessel's cargo has been inspected, before leaving port, by British Consular officials. If it were in the power of Washington to order its officials at American ports to issue certificates, guaranteeing the character of a ship's cargo and the trustworthiness of its manifest, and if joint inspection by representatives of both countries were enforced, the problem would be practically solved. However, the British authorities are disposed to give the present plan, inadequate though it be, a fair trial, and to render the burden necessarily imposed on shippers as light as possible. The boarding, searching, and, if necessary, detention of American and other neutral vessels is something which has to be, and will continue to be done. What will count with American opinion (outside of professional trouble-makers) is the manner of doing it.





A very interesting task it is for the editor this month to glance over the numerous monthlies and reviews which have reached our Exchange table. We have here the December and Christmas numbers coming from sister colleges and universities on all sides of us to announce the joyous feast we have just celebrated. Covers, delineated with touches of holly and mistletoe, beautiful tokens of Christmas, fail to conceal the abundance of good literature they contain. Long listed "contents" assure us days of pleasure among these many collections of well-worked Christmas essays and equally successful attempts at Christmas poems.

From among the number we pick out *The St. John's University Record*. The bright and beautifully designed garb in which it appears this month is certainly praiseworthy. Nor are the contents at all lacking of good taste. The opening story "A Belated Santa Claus," although pertaining to the young boy's style of Christmas story, is nevertheless highly interesting and leaves the reader with a strong desire of giving charity that others might join in the happiness of Christmas time. "Failure and Success," "Loss and Gain" and "The Prodigal's Return" are all of them good. "From the European Battlefield," an interesting letter from Father Ulric Beste, O.S.B., relates the many adventures of this clergyman in Belgium on the outbreak of the war. From it we can understand the general feeling existing among the Belgians at Louvain at the time of the bombardment of that city, and the attitude of the German soldiery towards the peasants.

*The Amherst Monthly*, coming from Massachusetts, is one of the neatest of our college exchanges. Both the cover and interior are attractive, the one for its plainness of design, the other for its choice of paper, type, and the good arrangement of its many articles. All these reflect great credit upon the editors of the monthly.

In *The Niagara Index* for December appears a well-written essay, "The Test of Time," which is indeed deserving of special mention. The writer seems to have a strong appreciation of Macaulay's essay on "Ranke's History of the Popes." With a choice of words and phrases he dwells on the different events in the life of that long-lasting institution, the Roman Catholic church, and he shows how, in the face of the troubles she has had to meet, this "church and her subordinate institutions are the same as ever, her doctrine never changes, and her children serve her the better." "We cannot, as some would wish to do, get away from the idea that there is a God. That we can is the teaching of agnosticism. That we cannot is the teaching of the One True Church, the doctrine of the divine institution founded by Christ and able to prove its divine origin; the institution that protects the home, fosters the child, educates the ignorant, aids the poor, consoles the working man, uplifts the sinner and leads all over the path of life to everlasting bliss." Though some parts of his essay have a semblance to pulpit oratory, nevertheless, the writer is to be complimented for his clearness and choice of expression.

*The McMaster University Monthly* for November arrived too late to receive mention in our last issue. This, the second number from the pens of the new staff, is small, but what there is of it is good. The different departments included under the headings "College News" and "Here and There" are well looked after by the associate editors, but this issue unhappily shows a falling off in all that is of interest to those not attending that university. A short story seems wanting, and a few interesting essays, while the Editorial Notes are indeed too few to be praised. Brush up, fellow editors, this is an age of activity.

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## Among the Magazines.

The brutal and brutalizing war still rages fiercely in Europe. Tales of misery and stories of horrors, all heart-rending in the extreme, are flashed across the ocean to fill the pages of our papers with accounts that bewilder the judgment and sicken the soul.

In *The Leader* the principal events of the war during the last month are very well summarized.

In the same magazine appears some striking poetry, entitled "The Poor Millionaire." It is, indeed, very true. It tells of all the joys which the millionaire does not know.

In the *Scientific American* we are told that one of the oddest homes in this country, if not in the world, is to be found in Lucas, Kansas. The old gentleman who owns this home has aimed to reproduce the original Garden of Eden in cement. The house is of the log cabin style, and is built of stone legs, some of which are twenty feet long. The porches, walks, fence and trees are all made of cement, no wood whatever being used. Near the cabin the owner has built a cement mound for a strawberry bed. The plants grow from holes in the sides. Forty-two tons of cement were used in the construction of this "Garden of Eden."

An item of news which should cause a number of querulous Catholics to blush for their lack of self-sacrifice is given in the *Catholic Register*, of Denver. It says that one month ago last Sunday, in a little Northern Colorado Mission Church, it was Communion Day for the children of the parish. Two little girls drove twenty-seven miles to receive their Saviour in the Sacrament of the Altar. The Mass did not begin until 12.30. These girls and their parents had to rise at three o'clock in the morning and start their long drive, in order that the youngsters could be in time. The girls, therefore, had been fasting almost thirteen hours before they received the Blessed Eucharist, and they had been awake ten hours out of those thirteen. Yet some town and city Catholics think it an exceptionally virtuous act on their part to get up at six or seven o'clock in order to attend Mass!

It is a curious fact that George Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the week, in the last month of the year, dying on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, December 14, 1799.

If the men and women of Canada would buy Canadian-made goods exclusively all Canadian workmen would be back at work. Charity begins at home, and this is both charity and good business.

The leading article in the *Aur Maria* explains a devotion which can not be too highly recommended. It is, indeed, the best of all devotions,—the most solid, the most practical, and the most fruitful. It is not less encouraging than meritorious. Nothing could be simpler than the obligations it imposes, while its immense advan-

tages will be apparent to everyone. This devotion, as will be seen, is for all sorts and conditions of Christians, and equally appropriate to all times and seasons. The continuous practice of it is the surest way of sanctifying one's duties and trials, even one's pleasures, of atoning for past sins, and of securing a holy death and a happy eternity. What more could be said to recommend it?

In *The Extension* appears a long, but good, story, entitled "The Man Who Found His Christmas." It tells us of the different actions of a millionaire in order that he might spend a happy Christmas Day.

In *Conservation*, a monthly bulletin published by the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, we see that a decision was handed down recently by Justice Middleton to the effect that drivers of police patrols and fire fighting apparatus have no legal right to exceed the limit of speed allowed other vehicles on city streets. This decision may handicap fire departments, as minutes of delay may have serious consequences.





Bishop McNally, of Calgary, a graduate of the University, paid us a short visit in the latter part of December.

Rev. Father F. Corkery, of Pakenham, Ont., who was ordained to the priesthood at Almonte on the 22nd of December, has been appointed rector of St. Bridget's Church, city. His many friends of the University wish him every success in his new field of work.

Some of our many Christmas visitors: Father J. Burke, of St. Patrick's, city; Father A. Stanton, of Corkery, Ont.; Silver Quilty, of McGill; John Cross, of McGill; John McNally, of Bryson, Que.; Patrick A. Leacy, of Queen's; Theo. J. Kelly, of McGill; Stanley Guertin, of Bryson; George McHugh, of Osgoode Hall.

We were very glad to hear that Canon Sloan, of St. Bridget's parish, has recovered sufficiently from injuries sustained last fall to be able to again take up some of his parochial duties.

Rev. Father Stanton and his badly battered hockey team arrived home at the beginning of the New Year from their trip through the Eastern States. They had the very great pleasure of meeting, on the way, many old friends and graduates of College, who very materially helped to make their trip an enjoyable one.

Rev. Dr. Sherry, O.M.I., celebrated the Christmas Midnight Mass at St. Joseph's. Father Wm. Murphy, O.M.I., preached the sermon.

Mr. R. C. Lahaie, who was called home in the latter part of December, owing to the serious illness of his brother, has returned to take up again his work as Professor. His brother, we gladly note, is on the road to recovery.

The majority of the members of the Faculty spent the Christmas holidays at their homes, or with friends in the neighbouring towns and cities.



Our hockey representatives defeated Aberdeens, a team composed of the pick of the city stars, in a hard-fought game at the Arena Dec. 18th. The score was 3-2, the final goal being scored with four minutes of play remaining, and after the score had been tied twice. There were no penalties, the game being clean throughout.

The team was: Goal, Lally; point, Hency; cover, Fournier; rover, Nagle; centre, Burnett; left wing, Behan; right wing, Quain.

Our goals were scored by Burnett, Burnett, Nagle. The team lined up in the above manner for most of our games while away.

After the most successful tour they have ever had, our hockey team returned home January 6th, having visited Lowell, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland and Toronto. During their jaunt of more than two weeks they played seven games, of which they won four, lost one, tied one and one was unfinished, a record which has seldom been equalled by any hockey team on such a tour.

Old students, whom, by the way, the team encountered everywhere they went, were unanimous in saying that this was the fastest team the University had ever turned out, and unstinted praise was meted out to them by the newspapers, not only for their ability to play the game well, but also for their gentlemanly behaviour, both on and off the ice. This latter was particularly gratifying, coming, as it did, from New York and Boston papers before, and from Toronto and Ottawa papers after the unfortunate experience in Cleveland.

With regard to the Cleveland trouble, little need be said. The team requires no defence for its part in the affair; it conducted itself as we only hope every team we send out will, when similar circumstances require. The Cleveland team has been notorious for its roughness throughout Ontario and in New York and Boston. Not even the Cleveland papers ventured to place responsibility for the riot elsewhere than where it belonged, the C. A. C. team, and, as our director stated after the first game of the series, no team representing Ottawa University will again play in Cleveland while the rink is under the present management.

The following clipping from a Cleveland despatch contains an interesting admission:—

“Irving and two other members of the C. A. C. team, who were the centre of the Ottawa attack and battle, may not be allowed to play again by Manager Shannon” (of the C. A. C. team.)

Our first game at Boston with Dartmouth University was one of the best exhibitions of the trip. After securing a lead of two goals in the first half, our players became careless, and Dartmouth tied the score, forcing us into an overtime period, in which, with but a short time left to play, Behan scored the deciding goal. The Dartmouth team was one of the very best we encountered. They fought a plucky battle, and took their defeat in a sportsmanlike manner, and, besides, aided us materially in our preparations for the game with B. A. A.

The game with B. A. A. on the same rink had promised to be a severe struggle, as the home team claimed to have their best team in years—a very strong recommendation. The game proved, however, exceptionally easy, and we beat them 8-2, their goal-keeper having 44 stops and ours 10.

We then went to New York, where we were to play the Crescent A. C. team. Our boys were at home on the small St. Nicholas rink, and, after having scored five goals in four minutes in the first half, we won out 7-3.

Our next games were in Cleveland, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 31st, Jan. 1st and 2nd. The C. A. C. team, notwithstanding “rough-house” propensities, certainly can play hockey, and, as we had expected, we had our hardest and roughest games here. In the first game our lighter players suffered considerably from bodying and collisions; they took the punishment, however,

and, with a few minutes to play, the score was 1-1. Then two of our men were forced to retire through injuries, and with 30 seconds to play C. A. C. scored, winning the game.

The second game was hard fought, but there were no penalties, although there should have been. The final score was 3-3, and it was a close score for us, as there were only a few minutes remaining when Grimes came on and scored the tying goal.

The final game was very close, C. A. C. having the score 1-0 till near the end of the second half, when the riot occurred. A goal we scored in the first half was not allowed, although spectators were unanimous in admitting that the puck had entered the net. Our players had been sent onto the ice with instructions to play clean hockey, regardless of our opponents' behaviour, but as the game progressed the roughness of some of the C. A. C. players became exasperating beyond endurance, and when their captain, while about to serve a penalty, became offensive in his language, it was "the last straw."

On Monday, Jan. 4th, the team went from Cleveland to Toronto, where they played St. Michael's, one of the best amateur teams in Canada. They were without the services of Doran and Quain, who had been advised to remain in Cleveland till Monday morning, when Quain, in case of any trouble, was to prefer a charge of assault against the C. A. C. trainer, who had struck him with a bottle on the head. Nevertheless, College beat St. Mike's 5-1. The game was very clean, only one penalty being inflicted. Mr. Lou Marsh handled the game, and his capable and impartial work was appreciated by both sides. The team was intact, however, for a banquet tendered them at the King Edward Hotel after the game by the home team. We wish to thank St. Mike's for their kindness to use, not only at the banquet, but also throughout our stay in Toronto. The team itself and the Athletic Association appreciate this very much, and hope to be able to return the compliment in the near future, when our opponents, being in better condition, will undoubtedly be able to give a better account of themselves. Messrs. Bawlf, Sheehy, Heffernan and Mulvihill were guests at the banquet.

Newspaper reports inform us that consideration of our application for admission to the Intercollegiate Union has been "postponed." While we, in common with the hockey followers of Otta-

wa, regret this action of the Intercollegiate, we must admit that we have not worried very much either pending their decision or following it. However, we do feel somewhat put out over the fact that Mr. McLeod, Secretary of the Union, had not sufficient courtesy to reply to our communication of December 22nd.

The following extract from the *Toronto News* (remarked by Mr. Good) may throw some light on the real reason of our rejection:—

“It must not be overlooked that Ottawa College has a fast team. It is one of the best amateur teams that has played here in a long while, and on the form displayed last night would be sure favourites for the Intercollegiate championship, if the students’ union, in its wisdom, had not barred them from the competition this year.”

Fr. Stanton presented every member of the team with a fine coat-sweater for winning the two games in Boston. The boys were very grateful, and his kindness undoubtedly had considerable to do with their good work on the trip. He says that he never had so little trouble with a team, and was particularly pleased with the fact that they went around together all the time, retired without any difficulty at reasonable hours, etc.

In Boston on Christmas Day the team presented Father Stanton with a travelling clock, as a token of their appreciation of the trouble he had had and the time he had expended in arranging the trip, and the able manner in which he had coached them. Most of their success was due to the drilling the reverend coach had given them in playing together, and particularly in checking back, and none realized it better than the players themselves.

We are to play Aberdeens on Wednesday, January 13th, at the Arena, and expect a very hard game.

The Intermural League will get under way about the 14th, with five teams competing.



## DEBATES.

Dec. 7th.—Resolved that the Belgians should not have opposed the passage of the German army. A. L. McLaughlin, T. Robert, W. Burns spoke for the affirmative. L. Goulet, C. DeGrandpre and McDonald upheld the negative. The judges were Mangan, McAuliffe. Behan and Brown. J. O'Brien occupied the chair.

Dec. 14th.—Resolved that Russia rather than Germany is a menace to the British Empire. Messrs. E. McNally, J. Ward and J. Burke upheld the affirmative, whilst C. Sullivan, E. Crough and H. Sloan spoke for the negative. The judges were Moher, Gilhooly, Chisholm and Doucet. The decision was awarded to the negative. Mr. J. L. Duffy, the President of the Debating Society, moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Leacy and Guillet for their victory over the Queen's representatives. The motion was seconded by V. J. O'Neill.

Dec. 22nd.—Resolved that Canadian development will be promoted more by scientific farming than by the protection of manufactures. Messrs. O'Reilly, Crough and Battle upheld the affirmative. The speakers for the negative were V. O'Neill, J. Cunningham and C. Blanchet. The judges were M. Fogarty, McLaughlin, Kelly, Fitzpatrick and Perdue. Mr. L. Lally occupied the chair. The decision was awarded to the affirmative. The Rev. Moderator of the Society announced that the final debate for the Intercollegiate championship will take place here on the 29th of January, when our representatives, Messrs. Duffy and Adams will meet the Toronto Varsity representatives.

Classes were resumed on Friday, 8th of January, after the Christmas vacation. The members of the Senior Department are

now occupying the spacious new recreation hall in addition to the one formerly used by the Juniors. By alterations the refectory has been made much larger. A number of the students are now occupying the rooms in the main building, recently vacated by the Fathers. The lay members of the professorial staff have taken up their abode on Wilbrod street, with Fr. Murphy in charge.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we record the victory of our debaters, Messrs. J. C. Leacy and L. J. Guillet, in Kingston. The subject was, Resolved that in the municipalities of Ontario improvements should be exempt from taxation. Our representatives upheld the negative, while Mr. J. A. McInnes and Mr. H. L. Spankie of Queen's argued in favor of tax reform. The judges were Robt. Meek, President of the Board of Trade; Judge Lavelle, and Mr. L. J. Rigney, barrister. We desire to extend to Messrs. Leacy and Guillet our heartiest congratulations, and feel sure that our representatives in the final debate with Toronto will maintain the high standard of oratory set by these two gentlemen in Kingston.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 14th, an amateur theatrical was staged in the rotunda of the Arts Building. A number of the students, under the direction of Fr. Normandin, presented Moliere's "Upstart." Lack of a proper stage, scenery and lighting effects placed the actors at a disadvantage; nevertheless, the production was highly successful and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Too much credit cannot be given to Fr. Normandin for his untiring efforts to make the play a success. Mr. J. Ward played the title role. The other parts were taken by Messrs. Duffy, Fink, Spinelli, Murphy, Quain, Nagle, O'Keefe, Fallon, Dewar, Madden, McCann, Leacy, Moher, McNally, Sauv e and Lally.

Mr. de Gruchy favored the audience with several selections on the piano.

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## Junior Department.

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Rev. Father Pelletier, our first prefect of last year, has resigned and we have Rev. Father Turcotte, our former prefect, in our midst again.

The hockey team have been picked, but on account of the disagreeable weather we could not get good ice, and as a result no games have been played to date.

There are six teams in the seniors, four in the juniors, and four in the midgets, making fourteen teams in all. There are nine men on each team. The names of the teams and captains are as follows:—

Seniors:—

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Allies .....    | Capt. Mulvihill.  |
| Canadiens ..... | Capt. Berthiaume. |
| Rabbits .....   | Capt. Boucher.    |
| Sterlings ..... | Capt. Shaw.       |
| Pelicans .....  | Capt. White.      |
| .....           | Capt. Desrosiers. |

Juniors:—

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Wanderers ..... | Capt. Calahan.    |
| Quebec .....    | Capt. Menard.     |
| Ottawas .....   | Capt. Laviolette. |
| Canadiens ..... | Capt. Poupart.    |

Midgets:—

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Maniwaki ..... | Capt. Keegan.    |
| Laval .....    | Capt. Larose.    |
| Sorelois ..... | Capt. Morgan.    |
| Varsity .....  | Capt. Terangeau. |

As there is only one rink this year the seniors and juniors will play alternately at night, while the midgets will play on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

The pool and billiard leagues, which were begun before Christmas, have not been completed yet. Everybody forgets pool and billiards in their lust for hockey.

Most of the boys came back this year with the intention of plugging, and, as study and sports go hand in hand, 1915 should be a successful year in athletics for the Junior Department.

The Joe Hall of last year did not come back, but he is represented by another from the same burg.

Roy Proulx says he is going to play centre scrimmage in hockey this winter.

About seven fellows from Small Yard graduated into Big Yard last week.

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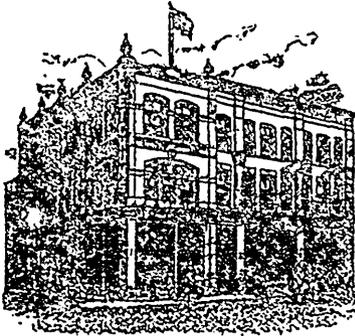
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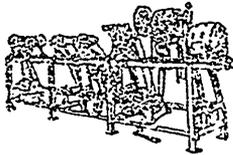
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