



Vol. XV.

OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE, 1913.

No. 9

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

Evolution of the Cabinet System

THE process by which the modern cabinet was evolved is not likely to be studied in detail by each and every individual; the fact that it exists is sufficient for the satisfying of the great majority without going any farther in order to ascertain its cause. But for the student of Political Science the study of the varied and intricate phases of government which have led to the formation of the modern cabinet, offers a wide field for intelligent consideration.

The cabinet, although it exists in almost every self-governing country and state is essentially of English origin. Consequently, in accordance with that salutary custom which all men pursue when looking for authoritative information concerning anything, viz., that of going back to the source whence it sprung, we shall go back to England and trace the rise and development of the cabinet under the presidency of the Prime Minister.

With regard to the history of the development of government in England preceding the coming of William of Normandy, little may be said other than that it was in a confused and very imperfect state.

The coming of William of Normandy and his conquering army in 1066 marks one of the most important turning-points in English constitutional history. He at once set to work to modify

the existing form of government, taking into full consideration the prejudices and customs that had hitherto prevailed. The result of the changes wrought was the introduction of the "Great Council" which finally became the parliament of the realm; members who were state officers and chief officials of the court became a "Permanent Royal Council" from which sprang the modern "Privy Council" and at length the "Cabinet."

The cabinet system, as is customary with all innovations, was at first looked upon with misgivings, due to the fact that the "Privy Council" which preceded it as an instrument of government, had become slow and unwieldy in the administration of the affairs of the country. Moreover, it was further impeded by the presence of the reigning sovereign at its sittings the result of which was the reflection particularly, of his sentiments. Besides the members of the cabinet were chosen from both parties, thus leaving in it an element of division which is never consistent with sound policy, and moreover these members were not responsible as a cabinet but only as officers of the crown.

From this may be gleaned the essential principles of the modern cabinet, which are as J. A. R. Marriott points out in his work, "English Political Institutions." (a) The exclusion of the sovereign; (b) close correspondence between the cabinet and the parliamentary majority for the time being; (c) political homogeneity of the cabinet; (d) collective responsibility; (e) the ascendancy of the Prime Minister.

This first principle was not practised down to the death of Queen Anne, and how long it would have remained a dead letter is somewhat problematical were it not for the accidental circumstance that George I. could not speak English, so, since his reign no sovereign has attended cabinet meetings. This is due to the force of precedent, another example of which is found in the custom of the American presidents sending written messages to Congress. Washington and John Adams addressed Congress in person but as Jefferson was not a fluent speaker he adopted the method of sending the written message. This practise was faithfully adhered to ever since his time until Woodrow Wilson, who occupies the chair of state at the present time, set aside all custom and appeared in person at the meeting of his cabinet.

Close correspondence between the cabinet and the parliamentary majority was slow in being realized and was not at all possible until the definition of the party system was introduced into parliament. The utter necessity of this principle may be in-

ferred from the state of affairs existing in our own House of Commons during the present session. Had the Cabinet not been in sympathy with the party in power, what confusion there would have been in the views of the Cabinet ministers with regard to the naval question.

The third step, that of political homogeneity of the cabinet, which consists in choosing its members from the predominating party, is one of the most vital, because upon it depends the strength of the cabinet ministers. The King appoints only such ministers as have the confidence of the House of Commons and he does it in the following manner; he summons the leader of the party that has the majority in the House of Commons and requests him to form a Cabinet. After due consultation with the most prominent men of his party, the Prime Minister gives the sovereign a list of men whom he recommends as capable of filling the different offices. These men, who are recognized for business ability and administrative capacity, are appointed and commissioned by the sovereign.

Cabinet responsibility which succeeded ministerial responsibility was slow in evolution although Robert Walpole, the first Prime Minister, and who is considered the father of the cabinet system, favored it very strongly. On it the cabinet as a whole is dependent for its existence; consequently if any one of its members acts in a manner not in accordance with his duties as a minister the life of that Cabinet is endangered. It is also a custom that if the cabinet is defeated on any important measure in the House of Commons, or if a vote of censure is passed on it in that house, the ministers must resign and a new Cabinet is formed in accordance with the views of the new majority. If a defeated or censured Cabinet thinks that the adverse vote does not bespeak the opinion of the country at large, it advises the sovereign to that effect: he dissolves the house and declares a new election in order. The fate of the Cabinet depends on the outcome.

The solidarity of the Cabinet depends largely upon the fifth and last of the essential principles, on which the institution rests—the ascendancy of the Prime Minister. He is to the Cabinet what the keystone is to the arch, in a word he is the pivot upon which the whole mechanism of the Cabinet depends. It is interesting to note however, that this man upon whom rests such grave responsibility, and who is the political ruler of England has no recognized position in the table of social precedence and it is doubtful if there

is an office of Prime Minister; as Mr. Gladstone says, "Nowhere in the wide world does so great a substance cast so great a shadow; nowhere is there a man who has so much power with so little to show for it in the way of formal title or prerogative." Like the Cabinet, the Prime Minister is unknown to the common law. His office has no legal existence but his actual official position is usually that of First Lord of the Treasury.

The duty of the Cabinet is to discuss all questions of public policy, the nature of measures to be introduced into parliament, the relations with foreign countries and the well-nigh innumerable matters that devolve upon the government of the nation. Its deliberations are held in private and the results of these deliberations are made known in its executive, legislative, and administrative actions. In the words of Mr. Gladstone, "The Cabinet is the threefold hinge that connects together for action, the British Constitution of King or Queen, Lords and Commons."

From the English Cabinet system as a base have been evolved the Cabinet systems of Holland, France, Belgium, Roumania, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the British Colonies. At the present time this system of government is recognized as the principal system in the world.

Among the Cabinet systems of the continent, that of Belgium most nearly resembles the British system, differing only in this that the responsibility of the ministers to the King is more real than in England and he may direct and dismiss them with more freedom than the British Sovereign may. In the selection of ministers the same course is followed as in England and also the custom of appointing ministers without portfolio is adhered. This custom in Belgium as well as in England is utilized as a means of introducing into the government eminent persons whose support and experience the government desires to avail itself of, yet who would hesitate to assume the burden of a Cabinet portfolio.

The Cabinet system in France differs widely from that of England owing no doubt to the fact that the form of government is different. In France neither law nor custom requires a member of parliament appointed to the Cabinet to resign his seat and seek reelection. The custom in vogue in England and Belgium of appointing members without portfolio is not followed and ministers are regarded as being responsible to the Chamber of Deputies only. According to law, the ministers should be appointed by the President but owing to the circumstances that exist in this country

he is very seldom able to exercise this legal right. These circumstances arise from the fact that there exist a great many groups and very seldom does any of these possess a majority in the popular chamber the result of which is, there is no recognized leader to whom the president may turn and entrust the task of choosing a Cabinet. Under such conditions, the Premier of the old Cabinet is entrusted with the task, and as might naturally be expected his choice often falls on several of the members of the old Cabinet. Moreover, when a Cabinet is formed, no matter how representative it may be, it is evident that it will not have political homogeneity as all groups must be represented in it. Thus the Cabinet is weak and unstable and as a result ministries are short-lived. In France, Cabinet governments have for this reason not proven wholly satisfactory.

In Italy, the conditions are somewhat similar to those that prevail in France, that is in having a number of groups or factions. These groups being more sharply defined than in France make the task of choosing a Cabinet more difficult even than in the French Republic and also leaves it more liable to dissension and division when formed. Consequently, it necessarily follows that the system as carried on in Italy is not satisfactory.

In Germany, Cabinet ministers are chosen by the executive irrespective of party politics and those of long experience in the service are preferred to parliamentary leaders or political chiefs. Legally and theoretically these ministers owe no responsibility to parliament but are responsible for their acts only to the King or Prince who appointed them. However recent events in Germany show a tendency towards responsibility of the legislature, an example of which, was Chancellor Von Bulow's virtual admission on the occasion of the publication of the Emperor's interview with an Englishman in 1908. "That the defeat of the government by the Reichstag would make his resignation a practical necessity." The Ministers' term of office depends on the royal favor and their duty while in office consists in carrying out the policies of the state as determined by the Emperor. Prussia is an exception to Cabinet governments in general in this that the relation between King and ministers, between the ministers themselves, their control over administration, etc., are all specifically stated in the royal ordinances.

In the United States, Cabinet ministers are chosen by the president without regard to the political complexion of the legislature

or the wishes of the majority in control of either chamber. They are subject to the president's will, by whom they may be dismissed, but they owe no responsibility to parliament. They neither prepare, introduce nor advocate before the chambers the adoption of legislative measures except in a limited way. Votes of censure or want of confidence do not affect them, they being independent of the legislative body. In a word Cabinet ministers in the United States are ministers of the President not of the Legislature, they are administrative chiefs rather than parliamentary leaders. From this will be seen the distinguishing features between the presidential and parliamentary or Cabinet systems. It is, the almost complete isolation of the executive branch from the legislature and the independence of the former with respect to its tenure and powers. This according to Montesquieu is what constitutes the doctrine of liberty.

Our Canadian Cabinet which bears a striking similarity to the British Cabinet is selected from the members of the Privy Council for Canada and forms the responsible advisory council of the sovereign's representative. Our Cabinet is responsible to the Lower House, or House of Commons, as is evident from the fact that it remains in power only while it holds a majority in this House. The Senate is entitled to, from two to four members and as a result we might say that the Cabinet is practically a committee of the two Houses. The Premier holds no portfolio being only the Chairman at the meetings of the Cabinet. He it is that informs the Governor-General of important matters of public policy, though every member has a right to communicate with the Governor-General on departmental matters. If the Premier resigns or dies, Cabinet ministers hold office until a new Premier is called.

From the foregoing may be seen in a general way the rise of the Cabinet system in England, the Mother of Parliaments, its spread to some of the European countries and finally its adoption by the United States and our own fair Dominion in which the system of government is inferior to none, reared as it is on the experience of other nations.

J. HARRINGTON, '13.

A Farewell

Farewell! dear college walls, farewell!
Farewell dear classrooms too,
Farewell, old walks, farewell old halls,
I bid goodbye to you.

Farewell dear campus with your sports.
Old football braves farewell.
The stories of your valiant deeds,
In after years we'll tell.

The study halls—the tennis court—
The baseball diamond too—
The annexes "just down the street"
I bid you all adieu.

Goodbye professors, prefects, all;
You strove to make us men.
May all rich blessings on you fall
And many more again.

And you, the last but not the least,
Who made this school a home,
I want you to remember me
However far you roam.

To you, companions 'tis I give
My hand in fond farewell;
Pray let us keep our friendship still,
Wherever we may dwell.

THEODORE J. KELLY, '14.

The Conversion of Bill Stafford

“When will women learn that there are some things they can't do.” Such was the idea that Bill Stafford or Big Bill as he was generally called, expressed to his gang of followers, as they lounged on a certain afternoon, in front of the only hotel, the little village among the mountains could boast of.

The incident which provoked this expression, was, the arrival, a few days before, of Miss Marion Lockwood, in the capacity of doctor. This young lady, had been educated in one of the Universities of the East, and after her mother died, decided in spite of the protestations of her friends, to make her living in this new country she had heard so much about. She thought that the novelty of a “lady doctor” in the village would create quite a sensation, that patients would pour in thick and fast, and she would make a fortune in a short time.

Bill was a confirmed woman-hater, and the thought of a woman's coming into the town to act as a doctor, was not likely to alter his opinion. The man was a bully, and generally got what he wanted, he finally succeeded in getting the men to swear, that neither they nor their relatives, would ever have anything to do with this woman. After this agreement had been signed, he regarded himself as a hero, and said in a sneering manner, that she would be sorry she ever struck that town with her new-fangled notions, and that if he couldn't do anything else, he would starve her, and then she would have to go back from whence she came.

Poor Marion had been in the town for about two months, and had not attended one case yet. She was not even treated as a respectable citizen, but bore up bravely, and said that her time had not yet come, and that some day, she would show them what she could do.

Bill was not satisfied that she should be denied a chance to practise, but he insisted upon her being treated as an intruder. She was subjected to insults of every description, and having no friend to whom she could turn, she was forced to endure all, patiently.

She had now been in the village for about three months, and

as yet had no patients. By this time, her dreams of a fortune had vanished, and in their place, came the thought of how she could eke out her existence. Her small allowance had dwindled away, she had tried many times to get a position of some description, to keep her from starvation, but had been unsuccessful. Many times she had seen the men of the village, sick and wounded, mount their horses, and ride fifteen miles, rather than solicit her services, and in her agony of mind, she prayed that God would soften their hearts. Her prayer was answered sooner than she dared hope, and in an altogether unexpected manner.

In the mine where Bill and his gang worked, there was a large vein of rock, obstructing their progress, which they determined to blast away. In a few days all was in readiness, even to the fuse, that when lighted would ignite the dynamite. Bill and a few of his men were down in the mine, putting a few finishing touches, before lighting the fuse, when a little fellow straying into the time-keeper's office, seeing the battery on the table, and not knowing its use or the harm it might do, set it off, and—the result was an explosion.

A few minutes later, the mangled forms of Bill and his two comrades were carried out. It was soon learned that Bill was still living, but that the other two were dead. The whole town including Marion were on the scene, and none of them but she knew what to do. This was the time for Marion to belittle herself and "pay back in the same coin," and for a moment she wavered, but a look at the mangled form of her persecutor, turned the tide in his favor, and stepping up to the men who were carrying him, she requested them to bring him to her house, saying, she would nurse him.

They acceded to her request, and for days she watched over him, tending him night and day, and had the reward of seeing him, two weeks after the explosion, return to consciousness. At first he was inclined to resent his position, but when he had been told all that had happened, his better nature came to the rescue, and he was not above saying he was sorry, and showing it also.

Years have passed since the day of the tragedy and Marion is now quite a flourishing physician. She has completely won the hearts of all the townspeople, and her staunchest supporter is Bill, her one time persecutor. His opinion of womankind has changed, and instead of "there are *some* things a woman can't do" he often says "there are *not many things* a woman can't do." There is nothing like a bitter hard experience to drive facts home.

A. BROOKS.

The Mica Industry.



EXT to oxygen, silicon is the most abundant element in the minerals which constitute the crust of the earth. In combination with oxygen it forms the very common mineral, quartz; and it is the characteristic non-metallic element in the silicates. Silica appears in a great variety of natural forms, generally in well-formed crystals. If these crystals are colorless and transparent, they are called rock-crystal, which is the purest form of silica. Rock crystals colored with organic matter gives a brown or greyish colored mineral known as cairngorm. The same mineral colored lilac-red or pink by manganese or iron oxides is known as amethyst, which, when fully colored, is a precious stone. Sand is generally nothing more nor less than pure quartz, which being washed by water, does not dissolve like the other silicious minerals, but remains untouched in the form of grains. But the chief element to which silicon lends itself is mica.

Mica is a mineral characterized by highly perfect cleavage, so that it separates into thin sheets, more or less elastic. The name itself is derived from the latin verb (*micare*) to shine, and is so called because of the shiny appearance of the mineral.

The natives of India and other countries where mica is found were accustomed to regard the mineral as endowed with the most marvellous properties. Its dissimilarity to any other known mineral substance and the peculiar mode of occurrence have given rise to the most peculiar ideas concerning its origin. Hindu writers imagined the crystals to be the remains of lightning flashes, from which sparks had emanated and become preserved in the ground. Even now the miners in the Indian mica districts regard the "books" as allied to a kind of fungus growth, a belief which is fostered by the discovery of surface crystals in ground eroded by the heavy rains. Quantities of the mineral have from the earliest times been employed for medicinal purposes, and even the most deadly diseases are supposed to yield to its healing powers.

Mica receives different names according as silicon enters into combination with different substances. A combination of potassium and silicon is known as muscovite; a combination of sodium and

silicon, paragonite; lithium and silicon; lepidolite; magnesium iron and silicon biotite, and iron and silicon lepidomelaxe. These six minerals are known as the micas proper.

To ascertain what element has combined with silicon; that is, to determine what sort of mica, a given substance is, this special treatment is found to be simple and inexpensive. This treatment is only for the detection of the common elements, aluminum, iron, calcium and magnesium, for to devise a scheme applicable to all possible cases would require a very elaborate method of qualitative chemical analysis.

Make two or three beads by fusing the silicate with sodium carbonate. Pulverize the beads and treat with a little water and a like amount of nitric acid. Cool the solution; add HCl; boil for a few seconds; add a few cc. of water; heat to boiling and remove the insoluble silica by filtering. To test this silica wash it well with water, but do not add the washing to the first filtrate. Then wash the silica into a test-tube, add potassium hydroxide and boil when the silica if pure will go into solution. Heat the filtrate to boiling and add ammonia in excess to precipitate aluminum and ferric hydroxides which are collected on a filter and washed with water. If the precipitation is light colored, iron is absent or present only in small quantities; if reddish-brown, indicating iron, aluminum may be also present, and must be specially tested for, as follows: Transfer the precipitate to a test-tube containing 5 cc. of water, add a small stick of potassium hydroxide and boil. Aluminum hydroxide is dissolved and may be detected by filtering. To the filtrate add HCl, boil and add ammonia in excess, when aluminum if present will be precipitated. Determine whether ferric or ferrous iron is present by a special test. The filtrate may contain calcium and magnesium. Heat to boiling, add a little ammonium oxalate, and calcium will be precipitated in a finely divided condition, and it may require numerous filterings to collect the precipitate. Make sure of the complete precipitation of calcium by the addition of more ammonium oxalate, and if no precipitate forms add sodium phosphate and strong ammonia to precipitate the magnesium. This test is a very simple and practical one for the determination of the common elements in silicates.

The nature and general occurrence of mica deposits present features so widely different from those of any other well-known minerals that its exploitation requires methods of mining in a great

many respects dissimilar to those usually employed in the mining of mineral bodies.

The impossibility of correctly or even approximately gauging the persistency of mica veins, and, what is still more important, the quality of the mica they may carry, has proved a great obstacle in the successful mining of mica. It is in its nature and occurrence very different from other minerals, and, therefore, the methods of extraction show few points of resemblance.

The impersistency of metal-bearing seams renders it almost impossible to gauge the amount and value of the mica which will be found in a seam. In the case of ore-bodies, mineral substance of definite chemical composition always possess a certain value as such, although perhaps not occurring in sufficient amount to be profitably worked, yet in the case of mica deposits, great quantities of the mineral may be present, but in such a crushed and twisted condition as to be almost totally valueless for the general purposes to which mica is applied. Veins carrying mica are often of such a pockety nature, widening and pinching in a manner which is impossible to foresee, and that which seems one day an apparently promising deposit, appears the next directly the reverse. This is of course a condition of affairs commonly to be met with in mineral occurrences, but the mica deposits exhibit this disconcerting peculiarity in such a high degree as to render all the general rules applicable to mining methods entirely useless. As an example of this, it is well to know that the large deposits of mica, which have been met with at the Lacey mine, belonging to the General Electric Company, were only struck after several attempts had been made by various parties to conduct profitable operations. The last of such operators ceased work when within a few feet of an almost solid mass of mica.

What has been said regarding the mining of mica bodies generally applies equally to estimates of their extent and value. Any attempt to give an approximate valuation of a mica deposit is attended by such difficulties as to render any estimate extremely uncertain. In the case of an ore seam which crops out at the surface and contains certain minerals, the finding of another seam composed of similar mineral substance at a depth of say 500 ft. immediately below the outcrop may lead to the reasonably safe assumption of the existence between the surface seam and the one at the depth of 500 ft. of a continuous body of ore. In the case of a mica deposit, however, such an assumption would be entirely

hazardous. The body of mica exposed at the surface might become exhausted at the depth of fifty or one hundred feet, or for that matter of ten feet, and sinking might proceed through many feet of barren rock or rock carrying crushed or valueless mineral before another deposit was struck. The tendency of mica bodies to occur in pockety fashion must render any estimate of their extent entirely hazardous, and the actual value of any deposit is only to be arrived at from results.

The uncertainty regarding the true nature and extent of mica bodies has led to wide spread practise among operators of working deposits, either under royalty or on option. In the first named case a certain percentage on the sale of the mica raised is paid to the owner, with or without a sum of money for the lease of the property, while in the second instance the operator works the deposit under lease in the ordinary way, for a definite period retaining the option of taking over the property at the end of the time on certain specified conditions.

The terms of these agreements are generally highly unsatisfactory, especially to the owner of the mine. The latter has often to witness the clearing out of rich surface shows, upon which he receives a small royalty, being ultimately left with one or more openings on his property, none of which exhibit much signs of mica. In such cases the operator seldom takes much regard for the future of the deposit, generally extracting all the mica in sight and often leaving the working in a highly dangerous condition.

The uses of mica are many and varied. A quantity of large clear sheets of muscovite is still consumed in the stove industry, being used to form the fronts of oil and other stoves. Sheet mica is further used in spectacles, phonograph and gramophone diaphragms, fuse plugs and electric light globes. Large sheets are also used, instead of glass in workshops, where glass would speedily be broken. The principal use of mica at the present day, however is in the manufacture of dynamo-electric machinery. The enormous increase in the manufacture of such machinery has led to a world-wide exploitation of mica. All the large electric companies, besides buying mica, own and operate mines of their own. Nothing has yet been invented which will effectively take the place of mica, though many attempts have been made.

The ever-increasing output of electrical appliances calls for a proportionate increase in the supply of mica, and this has been partly met by the manufacture of micranite. This discovery enables

large quantities of what was hitherto discarded as waste and valueless mica to be built up into an article which is found to perfectly answer the purpose which formerly demanded the utilization of large and expensive sheets, with the additional advantage over the natural mineral that it can be moulded and planed into any shape or form desired. Thin pieces and irregular films are split very thin, and then placed on a steam-table and painted over with a preparation of shellac. Other layers are added and painted until a plate is formed of the desired thickness, usually from one-tenth to one-half of an inch. This plate is then submitted to hydraulic pressure varying from one to two hundred tons. The press-plates are heated by steam to keep the mica warm throughout the operation. The plates are then ground to a uniform thickness, and the finished article is a very good substitute for the natural mica.

The mica taken from the mines differs very little from the mica which is put on the market. The large crystals of mica are brought into the mill on a two-mesh screen which removes all dirt and pieces too small to be handled.

The large pieces are placed upon the cobbing benches at which sit the cobblers, who clean away the waste material. The cleaned sheets are then broken by means of a hammer into sheets one-quarter of an inch thick and are then sent in to be culled or split. This splitting is done by hand, although many attempts have been made to make machinery for this purpose. The mica is then made up into mica-board and put on the market. The tools used in the preparation of mica are few and simple, consisting of a hammer, splitting-knives, scissors and a guillotine machine.

The chief countries where mica is found are India, the United States, and our own country, Canada, and we can point with pride to the fact that Canada produces the most sought mica of all, known as "silver-amber" mica. In Canada, mica is most widely found in the Ottawa valley, the principal mica-trimming factories being located in Ottawa and the adjoining city of Hull, which are centrally situated between the Quebec and Ontario mica fields, and provide an adequate supply of labour. About 95% of the employees in the factories are girls, the work being light and the necessary skill readily acquired. In Ottawa alone, about 500 girls are continually employed for mica-splitting purposes. The largest of these Ottawa factories is the General Electric Company, which employs an average of 200 girls in their factory.

It must be admitted by all that mica holds a rather secondary

position in Canada to-day. This is on account of the discovery, somewhat recently, of "micanite." By this process mica which heretofore on account of its size, was useless, is now just as good as the large pieces for the manipulation of this substitute. Therefore, mine owners, instead of digging out new mineral, are bringing to the surface the pieces which they had thrown aside in years gone by. But the supply of mineral already mined, will not last forever, and it may be safely assumed that owing to the increase in the manufacture of electrical appliances, the mining of mica will eventually prove to be one of Canada's most widespread and profitable industries.

JOHN A. GRACE, '16.

Four T's.

Here are four T's too apt to run,
'Tis best to set a watch upon:

Our Tongue.

Know when to speak, yet be content
When silence is most eloquent.

Our Time.

Once lost, ne'er found; yet who can say
He's overtaken yesterday?

Our Thoughts.

Oft when alone they take them wings
And light upon forbidden things.

Our Temper.

Who in the family guards it best
Soon has control of all the rest.

—Ex.

Nunc Dimittis

'Twas only a maid with a tender grace
 'Twas only a child with a starlit face,
 But the angels in Heaven knelt low,
 As they entered the gate of the Temple grim
 And lost themselves in its shadows dim,
 With a step that was weary and slow.

No pageant of princes with trappings rare—
 No worshippers offered them homage there—
 In the hush of the temple drear,
 But the Mother saw 'neath the halo's gleam
 First, a crown of thorns, then, the red blood stream
 From the wound of a cruel spear.

And aloft on the crest of Mount Calvary, loom
 Like a flickering shadow—a cross, in the gloom,
 And it held in its arms—her *Child!*
 O Queen of all martyrs and mothers of men,
 What an agony tore at your heart strings—then
 And swayed o'er your spirit mild.

E'en the dovelets that lay on your lily-white breast,
 Seemed to flutter with pain and a timid unrest,
 When the Patriarch Simeon came
 And lifting his hands—with a tremulous voice
 Cried aloud: Let the nations of earth rejoice
 Let them praise the Messiah's name.

But a sword, O Maid-mother, will pierce through thy heart
 And will shatter thy life with its merciless dart
 For Thy son will be crucified
 And the vision of horror will surge like a flood
 'Till it break through His veins and dye red with His Blood.
 All the sin-stricken earth by His side.

I thank Thee, Jehovah, I've lived not in vain,
 For what is earth's sorrow, its heartache, its pain,

When one bears on His Bosom, a God!
 Let Thy servant, O Savior, depart hence in peace
 Let him read in Thine eyes, the glad sign of release
 From the duress of time and the clod.

And the twin-turtle doves on the altar were laid
 'Twas all that she had—but no gift ever made
 With the love of that Mother could vie!
 For her soul was as pure as the whitest of snows.
 And a perfume celestial of charity rose
 Like a cloud of pure incense on high.

PERCY VERNON.

The Preternatural in "Hamlet."

IN Hamlet as in Shakespeare's other plays, Julius Caesar and Macbeth, we find that the ghost contributes a large part to the plot of the play. The ghost of Caesar appearing to Brutus smites him with remorse, the ghost at the banquet table in Macbeth has its influence, and it is the ghost in Hamlet who really is the cause for the events following later.

In Hamlet the influence of the preternatural or the "supernatural" so called by Verity is felt in three different ways as affecting the plot, the character-interest, and the atmosphere.

As regards the plot the ghost is the most essential part; without him Hamlet would never have known the manner of his father's death, because the "damned incestuous Dane" who took his father's throne would surely have never mentioned the matter to him. The death of the elder Hamlet was accepted by almost all as the result of being bit by a serpent while sleeping in his garden. No one besides Claudius knew of the manner in which Hamlet had been despatched. The ghost alone could inform the younger Hamlet. The second visit of the elder Hamlet's spirit has its proper effect in hastening the action of the play. Hamlet is

well purposed but very slow to act. All the while resolving to slay the murderer of his father, he keeps putting it off until the ghost appears to him a second time.

In the instance where the ghost while visible to Hamlet is invisible to the Queen, we find a deep moral meaning, hidden and somewhat obscure. The affinity or tie of relationship between father and son is shown, while the breach of faith of a wife toward her husband is also brought forth. The Queen's eyes sealed by her own wickedness do not enable her to see the King's ghost. Her hardened nature has even affected her sense of the spiritual. The fact that Hamlet is able to converse with his father and that the Queen is not is an indication of the distance between mother and son.

By the addition of the preternatural the tragedy seems to become more impressive. An atmosphere of awe and mystery hangs over the scenes. It shows again that man in this life has to contend not only against material difficulties but must fight with powers which are unseen by us.

In Hamlet the ghost as seen by Marcellus and Bernardo is something objective, while in Julius Caesar it is merely subjective, as soon as Brutus takes up courage the ghost vanishes, an indication of its mere subjectivity, which is also the case in the banquet scene of "Macbeth."

R. LAHAIE, '14.

Henry Gordon



SOME months ago I had occasion to visit the Lady Grey Hospital for consumptives and while passing through the building I noticed a man of about 75 sitting on one of the balconies enjoying sunshine and fresh air. The nurse told me his was a hopeless case and he looked it. His eyes were sunken, his cheeks hollow and his skin was like a piece of dirty parchment. Impelled by fascination rather than by curiosity I stepped forward to look at him more closely, and in a second recognized him. His name was Henry Gordon. He was an Imperial time-expired man who had served in the Indian Mutiny and who, after his twenty-one years' of service to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, finding himself thrown upon the world without a trade or profession, had come to Canada to better his fortunes.

As I write it escapes me just where I met him, but the freemasonry which binds comrades in arms together, prompted me to speak to him. He was genuinely glad to see me and when I reminded him of my name and a few other things, he brightened and invited me to draw up a chair and chat for a few moments. I glanced towards the nurse and she, understanding, nodded.

If there is anything an old soldier likes to talk about it is the campaigns he has been through; not so much because he has the opportunity to mention his own name, but because he is able to speak of his officers and comrades, and in this way pleasing and sometimes sad scenes are brought out of oblivion and set before him. We started on common-place topics and I gradually engineered the discussion till the subject of the Indian Mutiny was brought around, knowing that he would be only too glad to tell me what he could. I asked several questions and as Gordon answered, I was thrilled. My brain whirled with the pictures he had drawn for me and in the glow and inspiration of his talk, with the courage of a boy, I told him so.

At this he lapsed into silence and as I watched, his eyes became moist and the hard features that never quailed before the foe were now almost shaken with the convulsive spasm of agony. I reached forward and gripped his hand and a stern determination to seem calm spread over his face.

"What is it? I whispered.

"I am going to tell you a story," he said. "You know that I am a wanderer and perhaps have wondered why. What I am going to tell you is the cause of all my sorrows. You are young and I know you will respect my wish to tell no one till after I go to answer the last roll call."

I nodded assent and he began his story.

"I was born in Sussex, England, and was left an orphan when very young. My father belonged to a high family but incurred the wrath of my grandfather when he married out of his station, so that I was left to the mercies of kindhearted neighbors. As I grew up with the family I became one of them. I was treated well and did the best I could to repay what they had done for me. There was a son about two years younger than I and we became fast friends. He was a good deal of a child and I fought his battles both in school and out of school. Then came the trouble. We both fell in love with a pretty maid who lived near and although Tommy Barrington was of a good sort, he let me know that I had better retire:

I was getting older and decided to enter the army. Tommy's love affair fell through and he joined about a year after I did. We saw a good deal of each other and our friendship grew, and after a year we were sent to India in 1856, where the mutiny soon broke out. Tommy's dad and mother came down to Portsmouth to see us off. We were camped just outside the city and the shining tents, soldierly men in gay and gaudy uniforms, fluttering girdons, blue ammunition boxes and smart sentries pacing their posts and a headquarter's tent, where officers bent over plans and papers, formed a picture never to be forgotten. We said goodbye to the old people. Mr. Barrington took it well enough but the old lady burst into tears. Turning she embraced me saying:

"Henry Gordon, promise me you will take care of Tommy," and as I promised the bugles sounded. We had no time for sentimentalities now. Our duty lay before us, our country called us and other considerations were automatically dropped for as our captain said, "The flag is a jealous mistress." Each man looked to his equipment and the old folks were forgotten. Within an hour we were on board the troopship and soon were going out with the tide. Goodbye old England! farewell loved ones. We were going to fight for our Queen and country.

As near as I can judge it was fifteen months after our de-

parture from England that the affair occurred. Tommy and I had been in some hot corners but had not suffered any serious injury. We had both received our baptism of the clash of arms and the smell of smoke and now found ourselves in the 84th Foot under Sir Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpore. How we got into that devilish hole would take too long to tell. We had fought and repulsed the well disciplined native troops and hordes of retainers whom the Nana had been able to gather. The Nana, you know was the powerful native chief in whom Sir Hugh had confided with a soldier's trust. He believed in the Nana's ability to defend him till succor should arrive and had consequently neglected taking the precaution of fortifying two exposed barracks. The Nana betrayed the trust reposed in him and on the 4th of June surrounded the barracks. Just think of it son, twenty one days of intense suffering under the terrible rays of the June sun and under the storm of shot, shell and bullets which never ceased to pour into the hastily constructed defences around the barracks. When our 465 men had dwindled to so few as to render further defence almost impossible and with starvation staring us in the face, General Wheeler accepted the Nana's suggestion to capitulate, for the Nana, despairing of being able to capture the position had opened negotiations. Wheeler accepted and the men were allowed to keep their arms and fifty rounds of ammunition, and the Nana was to supply boats and flour at the landing place to take us down to Allahabad. Things looked better and with the wounded, the women and children we embarked in forty boats."

Here the old man began to tremble and was greatly affected.

"Then the Nana perpetrated the basest of all his acts of treachery. He never intended to let us leave Cawnpore alive, and arranged with one of his retainers to have native soldiers and cannon concealed along both banks of the Ganges, for it is narrow at this point, and to open fire on the garrison as soon as it had embarked and were therefore helpless. The boats had been drawn up high and dry on the shore and when the last man had stepped aboard, the signal was given. We all tried to shove off the boats but they stuck. Shells were bursting among the boats and doing terrible damage, while the natives were coolly picking us off one by one. The devils had us at their mercy and they knew it. Out of forty boats only three were floated. In the others every soul was killed. Tommy and I were in one of the three which floated. We thought we had escaped the fiendish claws of the Nana and God pity the souls of those who had been killed. Yes, we could well

afford to say a prayer for them for we were free.—But were we? Oh God! no. Our boat and another were floating straight across the river into the waiting arms of the Nana's men. There were crazed with the misery and anxiety of the three weeks' seige, turned sell their lives as dearly as possible. Some, frantic with fear and crazed with the misery and anxiety of the three weeks' siege, turned their rifles on themselves and on their comrades. The men in the third boat had managed to keep clear and were now floating down stream drawing volleys from both banks. I looked and found Tommy in the bow with his right arm in a sling, for a bullet had broken it five days before. His skin showed white through the tan and made him look ghastly. He was mumbling in an absent-minded manner but all I could make out was "Mother." Then all the scene at Portsmouth came back to me and the resolve was made. Our only chance was to swim to the other boat. Tommy was helpless but after an awful struggle I made it and as I turned, I saw the other two boats strike shore and the fanatical natives rushing on board.

"The boat was loaded but one chap offered to hold one arm while I held Tommy with the other. We thought it was only a matter of time till we would be safe. But again fate shook her head. We were passing through swift rough water about a mile below Cawnpore where the Nana had placed Sarel Khan with a select body of sharpshooters to effectually dispose of any who got that far. They opened fire and one of the first shots hit my arm. As it relaxed involuntarily I let go of Tommy. He sank and that was the last I saw of him."

By this time tears were in the old man's eyes and I myself felt affected. I could see it had been a hard story for him to tell.

"You can well imagine," Gordon contnued, "how I never dared set foot in England again. Barrington's was the only home I had and what would be the use of going to England without seeing them? I could have been invalided home but I stayed away.

He paused, brushed his eyes with his hand and continued: "Sonny, you are the first one I have ever told this story to and I feel better now that I have someone to understand an old man's feelings. I want you to respect my only wish, and that is to keep this a secret till after Henry Gordon, a worthless old man, answers the last roll call.

FRANK A. LANDRIAUX, '15.

Our Graduates

FATE decrees that the best of friends must part—and what better friends can be found, than graduates and their Alma Mater. For seven long years the student labors and fits himself for the serious battle of life. He has had moments of discouragement and of ennui during which he sometimes feels that his lot is a hard one. But, happily, such temptations are short lived, as and a rule, contentment, thankfulness and a desire to employ time to the best advantage fills his heart. Then comes the parting—the goal for which he has been striving so long, is at last gained—but there lingers the sentiment of love for Alma Mater, and the graduate experiences a reluctance to leave when he realizes that golden ties of friendship and of association must be severed.

Seven years ago, forty-five students were enrolled in the register of Form I.—today but six remain and to these six will the premier honors of the University of Ottawa be awarded on June 18th. The number is few—but the quality—could it be anything else than superb after completing a classical, arts, and philosophy course in a Catholic Institution of learning. Phil. Corneiller was always popular with his fellow students. He was a genial companion, and his frankness and open-heartedness won for him the esteem of all. His course was brilliant—from the first years of his sojourn in U. of O., Phil has led his class. Many claim that athletics interfere with studies, but Phil has figured on the senior football team during two consecutive seasons. In the fall of 1911, after the memorable gridiron battle in which the Garnet and Grey vanquished the Toronto University fourteen, the Duchess of Connaught personally tendered their dark-haired friend, her sincere congratulations for the strong and manly game he played. Still to look at him, one would think Phillip was too frail to engage in such a strenuous sport.

There is a western boy among the graduates, named George Coupal. George comes from Saskatchewan. He has made a complete course in U. of O., and leaves his Alma Mater with an enviable record. Athletics were not forgotten and many a game of football and hockey “has been pulled out of the fire” by the daring and science of George.

“Jerry” Harrington is a Kildare boy, one of the “up the creekers.” He is known as one of the best football players in Canada, but among the family of U. of O., Jerry is known to be a great student. On his arrival, seven years ago, Jerry intended taking up a business course, but, some good influence must have been working, for he entered the classical course, and as a result will graduate with all honors within the next week.

Albert Harris commenced his student’s career in the Sacred Heart Juniorat, but for the past four years, he has followed the course of the University. Albert is a well known figure about the yards. He has taken a deep interest in the French Debating society, of which he was last year, president.

Joseph Labelle has grown up from a little boy up to a big man, within the walls of the University. “Joe” as he is familiarly known, formerly was on the Lay professional staff but, of late, he has devoted most of his time to study. Like many others, “Joe” took an active part in athletics and has often helped to bring the flag of victory to his Alma Mater.

George McHugh is a native of Ottawa. He received his early education in St. Joseph’s school, and won a scholarship, which entitled him to follow the courses of the University. George has always been well up near the top of his class. He has been president of the English Debating Society and twice represented the University, in Intercollegiate debates. In a few years, George will be making a name for himself, as a lawyer, for it is his intention to attend Osgoode Hall next September.

To our graduates, *The Review* in the name of the reverend professors and of the student body, extends sincere congratulations, and it is the wish of every one that success may follow their footsteps through life; that they may be a credit, not only to themselves and to their parents, but also to their church and to their Alma Mater.

J. A. TALLON, '14.



R. Lahaie, '14. A. G. McHugh, '13. L. W. Kelley, '14. J. Harrington, '13. M. A. Gilligan, '14. J. Tallon, '14.
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Editor-in-Chief.

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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Vol. XV.

OTTAWA, ONT., MAY, 1913.

No. 8

VALETE.

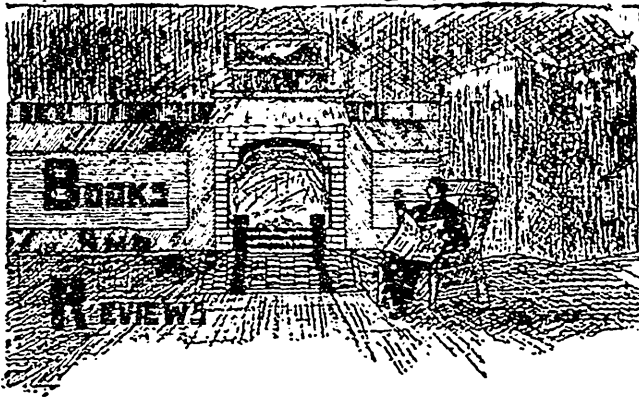
With this issue *The Review* Editors of 1912-1913 bring their labours to a close. They wish to thank the students for their generous co-operation, their kind appreciation and encouragement. *The Review* has endeavoured to reflect as faithfully as possible, the various phases of the college year, to record the activities of the student body in class-room, hall and campus. Its task has been a pleasant one, for "success" has been written large upon the pages of the term, and never was a more vigorous and loyal college spirit manifest. A word of thanks is also due our advertisers, alumni and other friends for their support. It is our fond hope that *The Review* may continue to forge still stronger the golden links which unite Alma Mater with her students and well-wishes. To the class of 1913 we wish a full measure of prosperity in the careers which are now opening up before them, and which we shall follow with affectionate interest. To our other comrades we say "au revoir" with best wishes for a happy vacation.



Many colleges and universities are now deserted, and the students are scattered all over America. Several May exchanges bade us farewell—or perhaps we should write—*au revoir*—because *Septembre* next will see them once again, we sincerely hope, regular visitors to our table. The scholastic year now closing has been a very pleasant one for the 'change editor. His duties, while not onerous, demand that he should give careful attention to his work. He has criticized—rather severely sometimes, but justly. The diamond is polished and made sparkling by much rubbing. so also is literary work improved by the criticism of the reviewer. Now *critic* does not necessarily imply *criticism*—for a critic should not only point out the demerits of a work, but he must clearly bring out its merits—and on several occasions we gave unstinted praise to writings which really deserved good words.

Yet, a few more days, and the students of the University of Ottawa, will join the students of fellow institutions in search of pleasure, repose and profitable labor. Playgrounds, corridors, and rooms will be silent until the month of gold and yellow comes once more — and until then, we will say — *Au revoir et bonnes vacances*.

We gratefully acknowledge the following exchanges:—*King's College Record*, *The University Symposium*, *Academic Herald*, *Notre Dame Scholastic*, *The Viatorian*, *The College Spokesman*, *The Comet*, *McMaster University Monthly*, *Geneva Cabinet*, *McDonald College Magazine*, *Niagara Rainbow*, *Fordham Monthly*, *The Nazarene*, *Standstead College Magazine*, *De Paul Murcra*, *Georgetown College Journal*, *The Laurel*, *Niagara Index*, *The Columbia*, *University Monthly*, *The Intermountain Catholic*, *The Columbiad*.



Since we must go to press earlier than usual this month, we have not yet received the June numbers of *The Reviews* which usually grace our tables. To date the *National Review* is the only arrival. It contains besides several other articles on live topics, a very straight-forward, matter-of-fact article entitled, "The End of the Asquith Legend," by L. J. Maxse. It is a sequel to "The Great Marconi Mystery," also written by Mr. Maxse and published in the May number, and which, by the way, took up the whole space which this magazine usually devotes to articles of general interest—namely p.p. 405-596. Mr. Maxse in his earlier article disclosed to the waiting public practically the whole of the negotiations between the Marconi people and the ministry. Mr. Asquith, it seems, played the leading rôle for the ministry and judging from Mr. Maxse's words, the rôle could hardly be called a truly noble one, for the author states in no uncertain terms that Mr. Asquith was particeps criminis.

The whole article displayed the touch of a masterhand, and measures well up to the article in the May number which has proved so popular that the fifth edition is nearly exhausted.

Among the Magazines.

The Ave Maria tells us of the success of the Eucharistic Congress held this year at Malta. Large crowds have assisted at other

Congresses, but the throngs at Malta, were "Catholic to a man." Communion were never more numerous. On one day 12,000 children received Holy Communion. On another it took seven priests two hours and a half to give Holy Communion to Children of Mary. Among unique features, the blessing of the sea was by far the most picturesque. From an eminence overlooking the great bay the monstrance was lifted in blessing over that congregation afloat in all manner of craft.

An article in *America* says, "It is a recognized and encouraging fact that a change has come over the spirit of the young men of France. "Human respect" is a thing of the past. The young Catholics of the present day are not only willing and even proud to acknowledge their religious convictions, they are eager to honor the faith that they profess and their mental activity is unbounded." Authority for these statements is derived mainly from a book which has been published recently at Paris under the title "Les Jeunes Gens d'Anjourd'hui." The writer, or rather, one of the writers, for the book is the work of two young men, assumes the nom de plume "Agathon." The young Frenchmen of to-day are pictured as endowed with great vitality, active, optimistic, patriotic and somewhat self-confident. Scepticism finds no favor with them. They carry their vitality into the sphere of religion. Here they are attracted to the Catholic Church, as one young student explains, "by the absolutism of Catholic dogma." The young Catholic gentlemen are above all practical. "Agathon's book brings to its readers a message of hope in the regeneration of France"

Scientific American mentions a new theory of sleep which is formulated by a Geneva physiologist, Claparède. According to the new theory we sleep, "not because we are exhausted, but in order to avoid being exhausted." The theory is quite at variance with popular conception. But the discrepancy arises, I believe, from the sense in which Claparède uses the term "exhausted." By him it is taken in its literal and extreme sense and means the reduction of the subject to a state of inability to act by means of over-work. But popularly exhaustion signifies that keen sense of fatigue which counsels us to bed. It is the natural consequence of our labors. To avoid it, it would be necessary to avoid work.

The Leader has an interesting sketch of the martyrdom of Fr. Anthony Daniel, the intrepid Jesuit missionary who, in the first half of the seventeenth century, brought the Gospel to the Huron tribes of the Muskoka district. It is a coincidence that the number of *The Canadian Messenger* at hand mentions Fr. Daniel's two

brother-martyrs, Frs. Brebeuf and Lalemant. A shrine has been built on "Martyr's Hill," near Waubauskene, the site of their early mission to which missions are frequently made. Extraordinary favors have been obtained and attributed to the powerful intercession of the two martyrs. The new line of the C. P. R. between Peterborough and Port McNicoll passes within a mile of the shrine, thus placing it within easy reach by rail.

Priorum Temporum Flores.

Messrs. M. J. Smith, C. D. O'Gorman, M. O'Gara, and C. E. Gauthier of the class of 1910 are pursuing their theological studies in the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

Mr. B. G. Dubois '10 is taking a course in science in Harvard University.

Mr. J. J. Burke '10 is pursuing his theological studies in the local seminary.

Mr. L. Côté '10 has just returned to his home in this city after successfully completing his third year at Osgoode Hall.

Mr. A. Courtois '10 is pursuing his studies in law at Laval University, Montreal.

Messrs. Wilfred Grace '11 and O. Sauve '11 have returned after completing a successful second year at Osgoode Hall.

The Review wishes to extend to Rev. P. J. McGuire, its sincerest sympathy on the death of his mother. The earnest prayer of each and every student is that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of his bereavement and leave him only the cherished memory of the loved and lost.

Among those who paid us a visit during the past month were Rev. F. L. French, P.P., Brudenell, Ont., and Rev. M. T. O'Neil, P.P., Richmond, Ont.

Obituary.

SIR R. W. SCOTT, LL.D. '89.

After an unblemished life of 88 years Sir Richard H. Scott, legislator, a member of the Canadian Senate, and during his lifetime, member of more Federal and Provincial Governments than any other living Canadian statesman, died at his late residence in this city after a brief illness.

Of unsullied private life and spotless political reputation, the years had dealt lightly with the deceased statesman, as one to whom their recurrence could add only additional honors. A remarkable example of physical soundness, with faculties practically unimpaired, and intellect keen, if somewhat tempered by the judgment of experience, Sir Richard had moved reminiscently through the last few years of his life, a venerable figure, who commanded the respect of all men.

Of his legislative enactments those with which his name is most intimately connected, are the Canadian Temperance Act of 1875, better known as the Scott Act, and the Separate School Act, prepared and carried through Parliament by him as a private member in 1863.

In all the offices which he filled he did his duty as he saw it with great ability and an unswerving integrity which made his name synonymous with all that is best in statesmanship. He deserved well of his country, and was indeed a shining light and faithful member of the Catholic faith all through his long and honored career and a striking example for other public men to follow. May his soul rest in peace.



Review of the Year.

Once again it gives us great pleasure to be able to record a most successful year in the sporting circles of the University. Next in importance to a student's intellectual welfare is his physical training, for it is of little benefit for a man to have a full measure of brain power if he has not the physical strength to enable him to stand the strain, which he encounters while putting his accumulated knowledge into actual practice. It is for the purpose of developing both brain and brawn that the University encourages the different branches of sports among the students.

The College football season this term was cut rather short on account of our withdrawal from the Intercollegiate Union, it being then too late to enter another league. However in the games which were played while College was in the league, the team showed that it would have made a most creditable showing. Several out-of-town games were played and here again the garnet and gray showed that the football brains which seem to be our inseparable asset were this term very much in evidence.

Hardly had the football suits been stored away, when the call went out for the first hockey practice, which had to be held early in order to prepare the team for their annual jaunt through the hockey-hungry towns of the United States. It was some trip, the boys taking in Peterborough, Cleveland, Syracuse, Detroit,

New York and Boston. The team was pretty well tired out for the first few Interprovincial League games but they came back strong and fought it out for the championship with the famous New Edinburgh septet. They lost in the play-off. The Inter-mural league afforded great sport to the "boarders" who thoroughly enjoy this "bush league" stuff. The two immense rinks on the College grounds were kept in excellent shape.

The baseball season has now progressed far enough to enable us to say that our team has circled the championship of the City League. They may even go right through the schedule without dropping a game. We wish to congratulate the members of the team. Also the "Yard League" of which we spoke last month has been concluded and Father Fimmigan's proteges have been awarded the gold watch fobs. It was the best season of baseball that we have yet experienced.

Lacrosse has made its appearance again this year and two games are played weekly and at the time of writing the championship had not yet been decided. It is encouraging to see College fostering the national game of Canada at this time when it is fighting for its very existence.

The tennis courts have been kept in excellent shape and very probably next year College will call a meeting of the different city teams and attempt to form a league. It is a great game and should be encouraged.

A few more instruments of torture have been added to the gymnasium this year but there is still a great deal of room for improvement and perhaps by next year the physical culturists will rejoice in a thoroughly equipped "gym."

For several years this Association has been without a working constitution, but this year the executive got busy and drew up the one, which we show on another page, so that in future years a great deal of trouble will be avoided.

Taken all around it has been a great year for "sports" and we must thank the Rev. Father Stanton for this, because he has taken the different teams in football, hockey and baseball and has drilled them with great care and interest.

We also wish to thank the faculty for whatever help and encouragement they have given the different teams and we hope that they will be amply rewarded by the glory which those teams reflect upon the University of Ottawa.

College (4) Pastimes (2).

College came across with the fourth consecutive win of the season by defeating Pastimes 4—2, in a game which proved a sizzler. McCart was on the mound for the University speed boys and lasted throughout the game. His curves broke with blinding speed over the plate and he had the Pastime sluggers nailed to the mizzen top. The latter managed to gather five hits, several of them of the scratch variety. The whole College team was full of life and pepper and being always on the alert, they took advantage of every break. They showed daring abandon on the bases and outwitted the man with the mask for a total of ten pilfered bases. McCart kept up his batting average by cutting the air for two singles in three times at bat, but Mike Killian fell down and dodged the ball on three occasions. The whole College machine was working very smoothly and it is now generally conceded that the "men of learning" will march through the schedule without a defeat.

By Innings—

College	0 1 0 2 0 1 0—4
Pastimes	0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2

College (11) Nationals (7).

College are now champion of the City Ball League and have gone through the season without having one defeat registered

against them. On account of such an excellent showing it is probable that the team will tour the Northern States when the holiday season begins about the middle of June. There is no doubt but that they will make a most creditable showing.

It was too bad that Killian didn't celebrate the wind up of the season by pitching a no-hit game for up till the sixth inning the Frenchmen couldn't connect with his offerings, but after that they touched him up for three safeties. It was peculiar that both Cornellier and Hayes should steal home in this game—a thing that hadn't been done all season. Bill McCarré walloped out a three bagger and the second baseman of the Nationals executed a clever double play, which was well received.

By Innings—

College	2 0 0 1 8 0 0—11
Nationals	1 0 0 2 0 1 3— 7



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