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A National Warning.

WHEN Canadians read, with horror, of the fearful devastation wrought recently by floods in Ohio and Indiana, two of the most prosperous states of the great Republic to the south, and our hearts and purses open in response to the wail of suffering thousands; but how many of us realize the original cause of these disasters, and are cognizant of the fact that Canada, because of unsystematic methods, is rapidly approaching an era of floods and destruction, which will, in turn, excite the sympathy and charity of foreigners?

Canadians, unmindful of repeated warnings and unwilling to profit by the mistakes of others, are destroying annually over two thousand square miles of virgin forest and leaving the land a barren waste, which, if utilized properly, would continue producing timber and serve, as a great sponge, to retain the excessive spring floods by absorption, and release them gradually instead of in torrents. However, it is becoming quite evident to many that, unless our governing bodies take some radical step towards forest preservation, thousands of our people cannot rest assured that their fate will not be similar to that of the citizens of Dayton, O., and that our fertile soil will eventually become impoverished.

The effects of forest destruction in decreasing the regular flow of rivers has been demonstrated with lamentable consequences in many parts of Canada and the United States. For instance, the clearing of the forests from the Alleghany Mountains has reduced

these regions to comparative sterility, and was the direct cause of such a fearful calamity as the Johnstown flood of 1889, which swept away almost a whole city and caused the death of 8,000 of its inhabitants. To nothing else than the vandalism of lumbermen, who have destroyed the forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin, can be attributed the recent dreadful inundation of Dayton. From a like source, come the immense floods which cause frequent fatalities and much destruction of property in the village of the Grand River and the Thames River in Ontario, and of the St. Francis and Magog rivers in Quebec. In these and other parts of our fair Dominion there are men still living who remember streams, now completely dry in the summer, which once flowed during the whole year and furnished sufficient power to drive mills. The reason for such a change is that, where the forests surround the sources of a river, the snow and rain pass more gradually into the earth and to the tributary brooks, so that the flow of the river was maintained steadily throughout the year; but now, since the trees are stripped from these hills, the snows and rains are borne down the streams in torrents in the spring, thus leaving them low or completely dry in the summer.

These sweeping freshets not only bring about destruction of property and loss of life, but they have a most deleterious and lasting effect upon the soil as well. In their mad race to the sea, they wash away the richer surface soil, and where this soil is shallow, the land is reduced to such barrenness that it is incapable of either raising grain or again yielding timber. Such desolating changes have been enacted in many parts of Ontario and Quebec within the past hundred years. That region known as central Ontario and which extends from near Toronto to Sudbury is a striking example of the havoc which has been wrought by careless lumbermen and forest fires.

Since such conditions must subsist locally to our detriment, let them subsist generally for our improvement. No matter what the momentary advantage may be to the few whose interests are in favor of the indiscriminate destruction of the forest, we have no right to bring ruin on future generations and desolation to our country, by despoiling it of its God-given heritage.

Thoughtful men are beginning to realize that the foundation of our material wealth is the soil and that the foundation of soil tillage is the forest. The marvellous achievements due to the control of electricity and the relation of water power to electrical energy bring home to those who study cause and effect the truth

that the greatest asset in the material power of a nation in the twentieth century is the forest. Moreover, a survey of history shows that the decline and impoverishment of some of the greatest nations of ancient and modern times can be traced to the destruction of their forests. Mesopotamia among ancient and Spain among modern nations being striking examples. Prof. W. K. Prentice of Princeton University who recently explored a part of Northern Syria says that in the district he traversed, he found the ruins of 150 ancient towns which flourished from the fourth to the sixth century, many of them having from 3,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, and one of them—the famous city of Antioch—having half a million. The hills of this region belong to the chain which produced the celebrated cedars of Lebanon. Many of these towns are now entirely deserted, others occupied by two or three families in squalid dwellings, while Antioch itself has a population of only 30,000 souls. The professor gives the most complete evidence that the ruin of this once wealthy region was brought about by the destruction of its forests, and he points to it as a solemn warning to the people of North America.

The steps best designed to secure to our Dominion the great national inheritances of its forests and fertility are—first, the prohibition of the export of all woods which leave the country in an unmanufactured state; second, the lumbermen must be permitted to cut only trees of certain determined dimensions, and moreover they should be compelled to employ such precautionary methods with the brush which is always strewn over the scene of a winter's operations, that danger from forest fires might be reduced to a minimum; third, stringent laws should be enacted governing the placing of fire in the woods by prospectors and others who have occasion to do so, that they might exercise the greatest caution; and fourth, the creation of forest reserves on lands which form the chief watersheds of the rivers and the gradual re-establishment of forests on those lands which investigation would show to be better suited for growing timber than for agriculture.

In conclusion, I feel justified in asserting that anyone who gives the history of forests in other lands an impartial study cannot but realize that this question is one of life and death to this future Dominion; and moreover, there is not a Canadian worthy of the name who would bequeath a barren waste to his children in order to secure for himself, whilst living out his own little lease of life, a few extra dollars.

J. SULLIVAN, '15.

"Greek to Me."

"Learning by study must be won;
'Twas never entail'd from son to son."



HERE was never perhaps a more truthful remark made, than that contained in the above quotation. To no one is it more apparent than to the Greek neophyte. To be confronted with a medley of mystic signs of every conceivable shape and size, coupled with the thought of what grammatical horrors must follow, is enough to make even the most hardy bookworm turn tail and flee. The Greek grammar gives to the beginner a jargon of meaningless words, so that he is as much enchanted as if he were listening to a "chimaera bombinans in vacuo." When he struggles so far as to be allowed to try to read a piece of Greek prose, he is only like the Marchioness in her experience of beer; she only had a sip of it. Ten lines of Xenophon narrating how he marched so many parasangs and took breakfast do not amount to more than an unrefreshing sip of Greek. Thus, to profit by the study of Greek, to detect its inestimable value, we must imbibe it in large draughts, not in sips. We must not be satisfied with a mere knowledge of mutes, liquids, and sibilants, or with the graceless translation of professor so-and-so and other budding Homers who swarm like pigmies over the giant master-pieces of Greek literature, ruthlessly despoiling them of their sacred charms; but we must read the originals and there ascertain for ourselves the inestimable treasure of the Greek genius.

If we will, we can know these books nearly as well as any Greek could. Only we must first learn the language, for translations are but poor copies. In school and college the Greek language must be the key which unlocks for us the sanctuary of Hellenic intellectual wealth. But unfortunately, Greek is a difficult language. Its perplexities may be considered in four groups which present themselves to students in the following order. First, an alphabet differing in part from our own. This is the least difficulty, but is serious during the first weeks. Second, a large vocabulary, far less represented in everyday English than is the Latin or French. Third, a rich inflectional system especially for

the verb. Fourth, a wide divergence due chiefly to the third group of differences, the copious inflections.

Well may the student pause and consider the reasons for studying a presumably "dead" language so beset with difficulties. This fact in itself constitutes a splendid argument in favor of Greek study. The study is so severe that it needs the earnest application of the mind. The study is averse to indolent intellectual ways; and what employer is there, be he magnate or village store-keeper, who would not engage the man taught not to shirk work? And that man is to be found in colleges, where Greek is still a compulsory subject.

Anyone with any knowledge of history will admit that the children of Ion were a progressive people with a peculiar adaption, inherent in the race, for all things beautiful; and with a natural aversion to the unsymmetrical. As a result, wherever Hellenic influence was planted, there sprung up a study plant, fragrant with ideas and shedding a purifying influence among native conceptions. The prime object of Greek study therefore is to gain an intimate knowledge of Hellenism, as a great force in civilization. The first aim in teaching Greek is to lead pupils to a personal acquaintance with that force. That Hellenic force has been profound, lasting, persuasive. It has come down to us from remote ages. It is the one binding link in the chain of the mysterious past forged by the Hellenes. And if we would become acquainted with those secrets, we must study Greek. Any language that has withstood the ravages of time and possessing such connections is surely worth our consideration.

Some people, especially the "you've got to show me" American, think Greek study decidedly inferior to scientific and commercial education. But why is our interest in the beginning of Hellenic history so intense? Why do American scientists and others unearth the relics of Ionia's glorious ruins? Simply this: these men believe most sincerely in the great power and educational force of ancient Hellas, yet these men would prevent the younger generation from communicating with this hidden past, by making Greek an optional study in our centres of learning. This step, after all, is but a rung in the ladder of elimination. The situation is best expressed in the words of Sir William Osler, himself a noted scientist: "The tap-root of modern science sinks deep in Greek soil, the astounding fertility of which is one of the outstanding facts of history. Though not always recognized the con-

trolling principles of our art, literature, and philosophy, as well as those of science are essentially Hellenic." What a predicament the exterminator of Greek study would be in when, while enlightening his pupils on cotyledons or collenterats, he would be confronted with the delightful task of explaining to his pupils (If indeed he had studied Greek himself) what these words mean and why they are employed—or perhaps he would unbend so far as to mention that it really does not matter what the words mean or how they are spelt; that they are borrowed from a language spoken long ago by a people who had no Stock Exchange, and whose ideas therefore are of no use at the present time.

Indeed it is hard to bring home to the utilitarian that such is not the case, and the number of Greek students has diminished accordingly. For, about twenty years ago the high honor in which Greek studies were long held, had been exchanged for indifference, or even contempt, especially in America, where a hurried education planned for "practical life" was said to be taking the place of the old liberal education intended to breed gentlemen. Our best institutions, including Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Columbia, and Stanford, grant the Arts degree to persons who do not know the Greek alphabet. In 1895 Columbia had only 38 per cent. in classical courses; while in Cornell, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Minnesota the number ranged between 13 and 15 per cent. in the same year. As regards the University of Pennsylvania, it graduated but 34 per cent. in Arts in 1897. On English soil the study of Greek was tottering. At a conference held at Oxford December 23rd, 1890, by the Headmasters of the public schools, the resolution of the Headmaster of Harrow—"That in the opinion of this conference it would be a gain to education if Greek were not a compulsory subject in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge," was rejected only by a majority of two (thirty-one noes against twenty-nine ayes). Of course these learned gentlemen in their endeavour to satisfy public opinion had no intention of eliminating Greek from the curriculum. But it is easily seen that in time, with optional Greek, the students would avoid so hard a study, and choose an easier substitute.

But the decline has ceased and now Greek is once more returning to its old place of pre-eminence in educational circles. In Uncle Sam's domain Greek stock has risen from 33.62% in classical education for the year 1890, to 49.59% in 1910. The outlook is promising and with careful handling by our university brokers,

Greek study will undoubtedly prove a profitable investment. In Europe one would not be very much surprised at an increase in classical education, since this continent is the home of the classics. However, France despite her internal strife has nobly responded to the call, and her classics have risen from 48% in 1901 to 55.85% in 1911 and advancing to 75.16% in 1912, with brilliant prospects for the future.

Therefore let us live in hopes for what the future contains. There always has been a great power of recovery in our race at large, and periods of decay have been followed by periods of renaissance. Although it is impossible to foretell the future there is every reason to believe that Greek will once again return from exile; then may it live happily evermore in the hearts and minds of future generations.

D. H. O'BRIEN, '17.

The Manufacture of Cement.

HALF a century ago, when the Canadian Houses of Parliament were being constructed it was necessary to import cement from Europe—to-day, this well nigh indispensable article of construction is manufactured within a mile of Parliament Hill. The Canada Cement Plant is situated on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river, east of the city of Hull, and while not the largest of its kind in Canada, capacity, 70,000 bbls. per month, still it lays claim to the honor of producing the best quality of cement in the Dominion. A few years ago, the "combine" posted a prize of five-hundred dollars to be competed for by the managers of its different manufacturies, and Mr. O'Neil, manager of the Hull concern, was awarded the laurels. It was through the kindness of this same Mr. O'Neil, that Pat and I, were afforded the opportunity of witnessing the interior workings of the big mill, and of learning how Portland cement is made from blue clay, limestone rock, and gypsum.

In locating for the manufacture of cement, the company must make sure that an abundant supply of clay and rock is near at

hand, and easy of access. "Joe" was delegated by the manager to show us everything, and Joe started from the very first. Having donned dusters, we followed the leader to the east end of the mill, where the blue clay is brought to the driers, by means of scoops. These scoops move along cables and are propelled by a 75 h. p. motor. In passing, I may say, that the rock is conveyed to the mill in the same manner, from the west end. The clay is carried into two immense two-hundred foot driers by means of a belt—it enters soft and moist—and drops into a screw conveyer in the form of balls, almost as hard as marbles. The screw conveyer leads to a sixty-foot drier where the clay again is subject to great heat—so great in fact is the heat that the small balls explode with the same sound as that of popping corn. It is now ready to be ground in the ball-mills. These mills are immense revolving cylinders containing steel balls of varying weight—for they are continually wearing away—and in order to pass out of the mills, the clay must pass through screens so fine that the openings are invisible to the naked eye. The noise is deafening—and the air "saturated" with dust—but Joe moved on before we experienced any ill effects.

We will now leave the clay, and consider the rock, for a moment. It goes through almost the same process as its fellow. After the crusher has finished its work, the rock is dried, and ground to fine powder. Eight tube mills requiring the work of a 100 h. p. motor do the grinding. The powdered clay and rock are now thoroughly mixed and the chemist makes his first test. If lime is lacking, sufficient gypsum is added to make up the required percentage.

To an "outsider" the cement is ready for bagging. Such was our thought and we commenced to express our thanks to "Joe," but he immediately informed us that the process was just commencing. The mixture of rock and clay is transferred into blast furnaces. It must be burned, otherwise cement would not set. These furnaces burn pulverized coal and the temperature is so high, 2,800° F. that no ash is left. We were given a pair of spectacles with which to gaze into the furnaces—the specs were similar to Sully's gold-rimmed ones—with the exception that the lenses were blue—and for the first time a faint idea of Hades was formed in our minds. Assuredly it would not be a very comfortable place in which to reside.

The clinkers must undergo the same treatment that the rock and clay were submitted to. When they have again been reduced to powder, the chemist makes another test—in fact fourteen tests

in all are made before the finished article is allowed to leave the mill. The process is now complete and the cement is stored in immense bins of 2,000 bbls. capacity. Chutes lead from these bins into the bagging room. Bates bagging machines are exclusively used. Each bag holds eighty-seven pounds, and when the required amount is secured, the machine closes the bag automatically.

We had seen all—the last thing was to rid our clothes of dust—for notwithstanding the dusters, we were “gray” from head to foot. “Joe” took hold of a hose and pointed it at Pat. He was in the act of opening the valve, when we both remembered the admonition of the manager to our guide “to give it to them straight.” Thinking we were in for a shower-bath Pat hollered, “Howly Saint Pathrick” and both of us ducked behind a barrel. However, our fears were without foundation for the hose contained compressed air and “Joe” just wanted to brush us off.

Our afternoon was well spent indeed, for nothing is more interesting than to witness the manufacture of modern commodities, and to see the workings of intricate and ponderous machinery. Before closing, we must thank the affable manager for the consideration shown us, also “Joe” for the clear and concise and “straight” manner in which he explained the different steps in the making of Portland cement.

J. A. TALLON, '14.



Royal Victoria Memorial Museum.

IN accord with the custom of all enlightened countries, Canada has established a National Museum. For the need of some institution where data relating to the history and development of our country could be collected and distributed was keenly felt. The educational value of such an establishment is obvious. Undoubtedly there existed many good museums in Canada before the erection of this one, but the most of them did not exist for the pleasure and education of the masses. A university museum supplied illustration for class work. An art museum confined itself to aesthetic endeavor. They were special museums and their work was confined to the specialties for which

they were founded. They had not, and were not expected to have, any interest for the common people. But a central museum, where material regarding the country itself may be collected and classified and the resultant facts and discoveries published among the people; where lectures and special exhibitions may be held and works of a similar educational value may be carried on, is a necessity to every country with the least claim to culture.

Such is the Royal Victoria Memorial Museum in Ottawa under the control of the Geological Survey of Canada. The members of this branch of the public service are all lovers of their particular branch of work and their ardor tends to make a success of any work which they undertake. Certainly if unremitting toil and enthusiastic labour can build up a national museum of which Canada may be proud these men will do it. Their work is in two main groups. The first consists in activities for the diffusion of knowledge by means of exhibits, lectures and publications. This work will be done by the museum itself, a large well-lighted sandstone building. Carven moose heads over the entrance testify its character. On entering the timid visitor is apt to be startled by the grotesque appearances of two totem poles whose weird images stare at each other across the rotunda. There is a large lecture hall and plenty of floor space for exhibits.

The second group includes activities for obtaining and increasing such knowledge, by exploration research and systematization. This work is done by what are termed field-parties. These are men who by their survey, of some part of the country to which they are sent in the interests of some science increase the museum's supply of material to work upon, or specimens to exhibit. Thus Mr. V. Stefansson who is much in the public eye at present will carry on field work in the north for the next three years.

For convenience in working the museum staff is in four divisions. The first division takes up geology, and mineralogy, the second, paleontology, the third anthropology, and the fourth Biology.

The work of the geological division consists in studying the geological formations and mineral deposits in Canada. They have a large collection of scientifically arranged Canadian minerals. About fifty collections of minerals are presented each year to High Schools and Colleges throughout the country. This work entails the gathering and crushing of fourteen or fifteen tons of ore.

The second division, paleontology has a great field to work on in Canada. They are especially interested in the fossils of this country although the collection contains a few foreign specimens.

This department has placed on exhibition a very interesting and instructive series of fossils showing the development of the vertebratae. The material received from the field-parties to a layman's eye seem like bits of stone and earth roughly wrapped up; but the work room men are seen carefully choosing and matching these small pieces of stone until by painstaking labour they evolve the skeleton of some bygone creature.

The anthropological division does very important work in the fields of archeology and ethnology; for the most part among the Indians and Eskimos of Canada. to obtain reliable information on their ethnology and linguistics. The ethnological field work consists in collecting data on various topics of importance such as family privileges and personal names; witnessing native ceremonials such as rituals for the attainment of power in hunting or fishing, or for health; and collecting museum specimens, such as weapons of war and the chase, and clothes and ornaments. For the study of the linguistics of the different tribes, different types of songs, including gambling songs, doctoring songs and lullabies are taken down on the phonograph. By this means many of the rites will be preserved which would otherwise be lost as in many of the tribes the younger generation do not continue in the tribal customs of their forefathers. The chiefs of the various reservations do a great deal to assist the field-parties. The museum collection is especially rich in west coast material.

In archeology, as well, British Columbian material predominates. This department has received gifts from private citizens in all parts of the Dominion. Sir William McKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway gave orders to all the engineers on the construction of the road, to secure and ship to the museum all information regarding archeological discoveries made in their work. This shows that the people of Canada are interested in the work of the National Museum and that public men see and appreciate its possibilities.

The work of the Biological division is well known to those who have seen its extensive collection of the flora and fauna of Canada. The zoological exhibition in which visitors are most interested, contains specimens of practically every Canadian animal from musk-oxen to field-mice and from eagles to sparrows.

The efforts of these men of science are surely worthy of recognition for their greatest reward is the knowledge that the public is becoming more interested in the work which they so zealously perform.

DORNEY ADAMS, '15.

Colonies: Ancient and Modern.

[The following essay obtained third prize in the competition held under the auspices of the Empire Club of London, open to students in the British Empire. The writer is Miss Loretta McManus, of New Castle, N.B. The first and second prizes were won by students in India.—Editor.]



We, British students of this twentieth century, which we consider the "golden age" of the world's history, looking back on past ages learn from the civilization and the progress in colonization of those ancient times to regard with pride our own loved Empire, the grandest and most glorious that has existed since the world's creation.

Following back through the corridors of time we view: first, the great nations of the early centuries, those of the "Middle Ages," and finally the modern colonial empires. The search-light of history shows that the skill, labor, and enterprise displayed by great nations in the establishment of their colonies resulted in a rapid spread of the civilization, arts, and sciences of these nations. Our very alphabet comes to us as a result of Phoenician colonization.

The ancient nations, though not guided in their destiny by the light of Christianity, claim our admiration and gratitude. Many centuries have passed since they flourished. To-day, as we gaze on their ruins, we are reminded that, to their achievements, is due much of what we now enjoy of education, power, and thought, for as the poet says:

"Heirs we are of all the ages,
The foremost in the files of time."

The word colony originally designated a body of people established in a foreign country, whether remaining subject to the mother country or having an independent government of their own. It now applies to the territory inhabited by such people, while the people themselves are known as colonists.

The Phoenicians, the earliest and most enterprising navigators of the ancient world, first set the example of colonization in the interests of their commerce.

Phoenicia was but a strip of land on the Eastern Mediterranean, lying between the Mountains of Lebanon and the sea. The inhabitants, debarred as they were from extending their empire on land, pursued the only course left them and took to the sea.

Sidon and Tyre, the most important colonial cities of Phoenicia, vied with each other in sending out bold and daring sailors who established trading-posts on the Island of Cyprus, Rhodes, and many others in the Aegean Sea, on the northern coast of Africa and even in Greece. They invariably chose the most advantageous sites for such settlements. Thus as early as the year 1500 B.C. they had complete control in the Aegean Sea. This centre of colonization, the jealousy of the Greeks forced them to abandon in later centuries. They were thus driven to pursue their course westward, and pushing past the "Pillars of Hercules," they advanced north as far as Great Britain. It was at this time that Cadiz in Spain was colonized.

Foremost among the Tyrian colonies was Carthage, whose government though democratic in theory was oligarchic in fact. This powerful city swept the Western Mediterranean with her war-galleys and dotted its shores with her colonies and fortresses to such an extent that the Carthaginians boasted, no one dared wash his hands in it without their permission. This glory was short-lived. The Island of Sicily became the bone of contention between Carthage and the growing power of Rome. This gave rise to the famous Punic wars which, despite the military genius and bravery of the dauntless Hannibal, resulted, after a death struggle of over a century, in the annihilation of Carthage by her powerful Roman rival in 146 B. C.

Carthage and her mother country Phoenicia, though outwardly possessing great power, were in truth very weak empires. No real union or patriotic feeling existed among their several states and colonies. They had not, as yet, learned that "union is strength," and thus when other powerful nations came upon the scene, their apparent strength gave way. Phoenicia acknowledged in turn the supremacy of several kingdoms before she finally became a Roman province. The once renowned city of Tyre at the present day is but a "place for fishermen to dry their nets."

We have with interest traced the various fortunes of the ancient Phoenicians, and though feeling regret for the sad fate of the once glorious Carthage, we gratefully consider the important benefits those "missionaries of material civilization" have bequeathed the entire world in letters, arts, and sciences.

We have already seen how the Phoenicians, coming in contact with the Greeks, were compelled to give up their commercial pursuits in the Aegean Sea. It will now be of interest to trace the colonial progress of this nation, the history "of the glory that was Greece." The country itself is but a small peninsula jutting out into the Mediterranean; its chief interest lies in the part it has played in the history of the world. We know little of Greece in the "Heroic Age." Its real history begins with the migration of the Greeks to the shores of Asia Minor and the adjoining lands.

As was the case with Carthage, political unrest and oligarchies in the country forced the people to leave their native land. The Greek love of adventure also contributed to swell the number of emigrants.

Although the Greek city-states each possessed many colonies, these did not at any time acknowledge the sovereignty of the Parent City, for the spirit of the freedom-loving Hellenes could not bear subjugation to any power. Still there were certain bonds of union, kinship, culture, and filial piety, which united the daughter colony with its Mother State.

The islands about Greece and the Macedonian coast became an early colonizing ground, the rich mineral deposits and the excellent timber being the chief attraction here. Thus as early as 700 B. C. Chalcis of Euboea was the mother city of about thirty-two colonies. The regions about the Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean were also planted with extensive colonies. In Magna Graecia,—Southern—were the historic cities of Sybaris and Cumae. Sicily, the "Wild West" of the Grecian world drew to itself the most daring and untamed spirits among the Greeks. This colony, as we have noted, brought about the destruction of Carthage, so also in later times it played an important part in the downfall of Athens.

Glancing at the northern coast of Africa we find here many settlements, chief among which was the prosperous city of Cyrene. All these colonies rapidly growing in culture and civilization were regarded as part of Greece itself, and, in truth, were the homes of many of the great Grecian characters.

From the history of those numerous Grecian colonies we can easily understand the colonial power and commercial greatness and activity of Greece. It was, too, greatly through the influence of the colonies that the material and intellectual elements of civilization were imparted to the rest of the world, for in Greece litera-

ture and art had been carried to the utmost perfection of human genius.

But this great colonial empire had its weak side. It was not a nation in the truest sense of the word, for jealousy and strife among the city-states, especially between Ionian Athens and Dorian Sparta, destroyed all loyalty and union. Truly, this great empire rested on a foundation of sand. Too late had the mighty Greeks learned the meaning of the truism: "United we stand, divided we fall." The proud imperial power of Greece after centuries of almost unlimited sway was finally crippled and enslaved by Rome. Past is all the glory of Hellas, yet well is she deserving of our earnest consideration and interest. The words of our fiery Byron bespeak the student's regard for that glorious empire which from its mountain fastnesses ruled the world for many centuries:

"Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth!
Immortal, though no more; though fallen, great."

L. McMANUS.

(To be continued.)

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No. 7

MAJORITIES VERSUS MINORITIES.

"The majority must rule" is a cry that is often heard in these days of strenuous politics. Without discussing the right or the wrong of the principle, we will note the simple fact that the power of numbers does not always prevail. The band led by the Machabees were but a handful amid the teeming population of Palestine; yet they successfully defied the strength of the reigning sovereigns of Syria. The Frankish confederation and the Saracenic tribes, in their early days, were but weak in numbers in comparison with the cities and provinces wherein they later became the predominating influence. Note some present instances of the effect exercised by minorities upon the destinies of nations. One arm of the dual monarchy is controlled by a Magyar minority. The powerful German empire is obliged to shape its policy in view of the deciding vote of the Centre party. Lord John Morley has stated that the National party at Westminster effected a revolution in the British House of Commons. Nay, their

support of the Veto Bill ruined the House of Lords. Majorities, therefore, cannot escape the power of determined minorities. It is because minorities can be more easily organized for some dearly wished for end. They are more alert in the midst of enemies and answer more readily to the hand of a clever leader than does the unyielding mass of inert majorities. In any case the very effort the majorities must put forth to assimilate or overcome the strength of minorities is bound profoundly to modify their action and policy.



A DEFENSE OF THE CLASSICS.

At a recent banquet of the Rutgers Club of the University of Pennsylvania, Provost Smith made a strong plea for old-time college and university training, with more attention to Latin and Greek classics. Dr. Smith, he it remarked, is professor of chemistry and chemical engineering. He says: "In this age of specialization we are prone to lose sight of the vital importance of a broad education. Breadth! that is what a young man should get at college."

He then goes on to say that he cannot help feeling that it is wrong to continue the present system of science courses. Boys learn chemistry, for instance. When they get their degrees they are qualified to practise as professional chemists. But they have missed a great deal. Of history, art, music, they know nothing. They are fitted to earn money, but not to enjoy the best things in life. After reaching middle life, they cannot possibly have the broader interests of the man who took the regular classical course.

He is also strenuously opposed to the elective system, and contends that the man who is working for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, should be made to earn it. No substitution of French for Calculus, for instance, merely because the student is not proficient in Mathematics. He should follow the entire curriculum.

He also declares that before a man specializes, say in Medicine or Law, he should first have a classical education along broad lines.

Dr. Smith seems to us to have hit the nail on the head. Today, there is too much specialization and not enough all-round education and culture among our professional men who, by reason of their position, are the natural leaders of the community in which they live.



We were correct in surmizing that *St. Joseph's Lilies* would soon appear upon our table. It deserves sincere and unstinted praise. The articles are of a distinctly literary character, and we have read nothing more beautiful, than the short commentaries on the Litany of St. Joseph. "Easter Lilies" is a touching storiette of a kind-hearted doctor and an orphan child. We extend a hearty welcome to our new friend. We did not receive the first three numbers—without them our volume will be incomplete. May we expect to have them forwarded?

Niagara Rainbow contains a lengthy description of Niagara Falls. In reading it, fond memories of a few years ago floated back. The number is very creditable indeed.

We find a vivid description of the burning of St. Dunstan's Cathedral in Charlottetown last March, in *St. Dunstan's Red and White*. The loss is great—but we feel assured that the Cathedral will rise from its ashes more beautiful and majestic than before.

"Dictionary Reading" in *King's College Record* is an essay containing advice which anyone may profit by. It is surprising how few words are commonly used. The English language is mainly derived from the Anglo-Saxon, the French and the Latin, and there are about 250,000 words in the dictionary. Of this number, but 2,000 words are employed in every day conversation and oratory. Dictionary study is indeed profitable, for the greater the vocabulary, the greater the persuasive force of the speaker or writer. It may not be generally known that the favorite pastime of the ex-prime-minister of Canada during the lengthy and tedious debates in the House of Commons is reading the dictionary. "The Choice and Practice of a Profession" proved interesting and we found it replete with truth and common-sense.

One of the best exchanges we receive is *St. Johns University Record*. It is a neat booklet of small dimensions, but what it lacks

in quantity is more than made up for by quality. "The Double Yaeman" is an entertaining piece of mystery fiction. The treatise on "Transubstantiation" is instructive and cleverly written.

Another stranger to welcome in our midst, *The Patrician*. We have seen large trees—at least what we considered large—but they were mere pigmies in comparison with the "California Giants." These few words enable the reader to form a mental picture of a "Giant." "One of these monarchs, known as the Big Tree, was ninety-five feet in circumference and its top was three hundred feet nearer the sky than the earth to which it clung so tenaciously. It took five men twenty-five days to fell it." "Training and Over-training" is instructive both for athletes and for those in search of robust constitutions. *The Patrician* is of high literary merit, and we will look forward to its reception monthly.

The Notre Dame Scholastic continues to maintain its exalted position in our estimation. The issue of February 15th contains an interesting essay on, "The Value of Greek in a Classical Training." The average student is ignorant of the manifold benefits to be derived from the study of this ancient language but assuredly he would be considerably enlightened were he to read the above article.

We gratefully acknowledge the following:—*Western University Gazette, Niagara Index, The Loyola University Magazine, The D'Youville Magazine, The Patrician, Queen's Journal, The Weekly Exponent, Vox Wesleyana, The Gateway, The Mitre, Georgetown College Journal, Acta Victoriana, The University Monthly, The Viatorian, The Notre Dame Scholastic, The Columbiad, The Laurel, McMaster University Monthly, O. A. C. Review, McGill Daily, The Collegian, St. Mary's Chimes, The Nazarene, The Trinity University Review, The Spokesman, The Schoolman, Abbey Student, The Gateway, Echoes from the Pines, The Young Eagle, McGill Daily, Niagara Index, Queen's Journal, Trinity University Review, Fordham Monthly, Vox Wesleyana, Argosy, Geneva Cabinet, O. A. C. Review, Clark College Monthly, Xaverian, Stanstead College Magazine, St. Hilda's Chronicle, The Viatorian, Exponent.*



“Canadian Expansion.”—*North American*, Edward Porritt.

This article should be well received by Canadian readers. It gives a very good idea of Canada's youthful prosperity since Confederation and especially since 1906. The average Canadian knows that Canada is a flourishing country—in a most gratifying state of prosperity. But his knowledge ends there. He has not studied the immigration and finances of the country; what he knows is just what chaff has been dropped in his way. Mr. Porritt sets down all his knowledge plainly and concisely, using such diction as will never cause any reader to hesitate that he may grasp the author's meaning. This is one of the secrets of successful essay writing today. After reading the article one is pleased to be a Canadian—to be able to claim protection from the heritage of our fathers.

Beyond two or three points which are open to discussion, the reader finds that his time has not been used to a disadvantage, and Mr. Porritt deserves all the credit that a patriotic people can bestow on him.

“The Mighty Friend.”—Pierre L'Ermite.

When the exponents of Commercialism and those of simple country life, meet in open conflict—the opportunity for a good novel presents itself, and Pierre L'Ermite was not long in taking advantage of the opportunity. It is a story of love and war, each sufficient in itself for a novel. When the Harminsters, a large manufacturing firm from Paris, invade the almost sacred rural simplicity of the Vale of Api with the muddy contagion of the spirit of trade, Jacques de la Ferlandière, the sturdy champion of

agrarian rights, is far seeing enough to understand the inevitable result of such an invasion. With the progress of his almost single-handed fight against these enemies of his peace and prosperity, the tale runs on to a startling and dramatic climax. The characters are skillfully drawn and more skillfully handled, and the bits of description of country life—its joys and sorrows are specimens of the author's best work.

Whether or not the reader agrees with commercialism as embodied in the firm of N. and V. Harmmster of Paris, or the peaceful solitude of the Vale of Api, he will find much in the book to attract his interest. There is strife and disorder, love and hate.

The "Mighty Friend" is a strong and gripping drama, set off to better advantage by lighter touches of sardonic humor. It is a novel which will interest the individual, the family and the nation.

Benziger Bros., New York, etc., publish this book in a very neat and durable binding, the price being \$1.50 net.

"Why France Lost in 1870."—H. W. Wilson, *The National Review*.

The "why" is simply this: first, a rotten commissariat; second, faulty mobilization; third, a bad management.

A rotten commissariat because the fortresses were badly provisioned, equipped and armed, due in part to the wholesale graft of the army contractors who supplied such valuable commodities as paper soled boots.

Faulty mobilization because of the too frequent assumption that France could put more men on the field than, it developed, she really could. While the French soldiers were being hustled hither and yon like so many sheep, the Germans were ready for action at the front. This demoralized the army before it came in contact with the enemy. Just as a horse knows when it has a nervous and uncertain rider, so an army knows when it is weakly led.

Bad management, because the men in command were incapable, disobedient and disliked by their men. They were undecided and decidedly unfit for the positions they held. The telegrams sent from Metz to Nancy illustrate the hopeless indecision which prevailed:

"Keep all the supplies at Nancy that you have."

"Send to Metz all the supplies you have."

"Send nothing to Metz."

"Consider the last telegram as null; send to Metz all you have."

Among the Magazines.

The March number of *The Rosary Magazine* contains, under the heading "The Fall of Goliath," a timely and concise review of the Balkan War. Even after we had resurrected dusty geographies and well-thumbed atlases, we at times found it difficult to follow the newspaper accounts of operations in the Balkans. As presented in *The Rosary* we have little difficulty in following the general movements of the troops of the different countries engaged. The writer lays particular and, I might add, deserved stress upon the duplicity of the Turk and upon the unchristian, but diplomatic, intrigues of European powers in the Eastern question. These powers, which, for the most part, are called Christian, have time and again betrayed Christian interests, shut their eyes to the massacres of thousands of Christians, that they might maintain their prestige at Constantinople. In the Balkan allies, however,

Turkey has an enemy who has tired of European diplomacy and in whom hatred of the Turk has been instilled by centuries of oppression and outrage at the hands of Mahomet's fanatic followers, an enemy whom recent events have shown to be capable of great and heroic deeds in the cause of freedom.

It is with interest and pleasure that we read in America of the conversion to Catholicity of the Anglican "Benedictines" of the Isle of Caldey, South Wales. The community was founded in 1895 by a Mr. Carlyle, an ardent young ritualist, who sought to revive within the Anglican Church the old monastic life of England. With the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he became "Dom Aelred Carlyle," Superior of a community of Anglican "Benedictines." Having ample means at his disposal he purchased the Isle of Caldey and built there a church and chapter house. A flourishing community soon grew up and materially Mr. Carlyle's plan was a success. As to the spiritual side, the monks lived a holy life following the regulations of the Catholic Benedictine order. But deep study of Benedictine works showed the monks the incongruity of their position. Their abbot was independent of Anglican authority. A Catholic abbot depends on the Pope. This incongruity they pointed out to the Archbishop of Canterbury. To remedy this Dr. Gore, Bishop of Oxford, was appointed as "visitor" to the monastery. But the Bishop laid down a number of conditions which demanded radical changes in the doctrines professed by the monks and to which they could not conscientiously consent. It soon became evident to them that peace

could be found only in union with Rome. They had the courage of their convictions and, accordingly, asked Bishop Hedley of Menevia and Newport (himself a Benedictine prelate) to arrange for their reception into the Catholic Church and, if possible, for the continuance of their Benedictine life in union with the Order.

The erection of the tallest office building in the world, the Woolworth Building, New York City, is described in a recent issue of *Scientific American*. This building is remarkable in many ways. It rises 785 feet above the sidewalk, being the tallest building in the world, excepting of course, the Eiffel Tower. Below the sidewalk the basements of the building descend an additional 120 feet. The structure was completed within a year's time. It is a striking example of the adaptability of Gothic architecture to that type of building commonly called the "sky-scraper." The extraordinary dimensions of the Woolworth building lead us to wonder what will be the limit of New York's "upward growth." The answer is found in a certain restriction laid down by the building code of New York City, which states that on a rock foundation the load may reach but not exceed 15 tons to the square foot. It will surprise some to learn that on this basis, it would be possible to erect on a plot of ground 220 feet square, a building 2,000 feet in height.

The last March number of *The Civilian* came to us under a green cover quite appropriate to the time. *The Civilian* has discovered, in one of the departments of the service, "a neglected flower blushing unseen" to wit, a poet and, at the same time, another regular contributor to the paper. The poet signs himself "Low-Rate." His "Lines to an Improvident Man" are not without merit and *The Civilian* is to be congratulated upon its lucky find.

Priorum Temporum Flores.

Mr. W. P. Derham, '06, electrical engineer, occupies a lucrative position in the testing laboratories of the Ottawa Electric Company of this city.

Rev. J. Burke, '05, is, we are pleased to note, occupying the position of Superior of the Paulist Community at Chicago.

Rev. R. Lapointe, '05, is exercising the sacred functions of the priesthood at the Basilica in this city.

Mr. J. Walsh, '05, fills a position as principal of the school at Plantagenet.

Rev. A. Macdonald, '05, is, at the present time, parish priest of Alexandria, Ont.

Mr. J. Freeland, '05, holds a responsible position in the Civil Service.

Mr. R. Burns, '05, is a successful lawyer in the prosperous western town of Port William.

Dr. J. M. Lajoie, '07, has received a new appointment which comes into effect August 1st. It is assistant in medicine in the University of Minnesota. Congratulations.

Mr. Geo. Beauregard, of the Commercial Class of 1910, has been appointed head accountant in the Market Branch of the Union Bank.

The Review has learned with pleasure of the appointment of Rev. Dr. McNally, of Almonte, as Bishop of Calgary. Father McNally's appointment only adds another to the long list of illustrious graduates of "Old Varsity," who have been chosen to labour in this higher calling. *Ad multos annos.*

On Wednesday, April 9th, Mr. H. Lambert, matric, '08, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Mae Murphy, of Ottawa. Mr. Lambert is a successful machinist of St. Catharines. The Review wishes a full measure of conjugal felicity.

During the month two other former students, viz., Mr. John McCarten, of Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. James Ginna, of New York, have joined the ranks of the benedicts. *Congratulations.*

The Review wishes to extend its sincerest sympathy to Rev. Father Browne on the death of his esteemed father.

We have learned with pleasure of the appointment of Rev. Mac O'Neill, '07, to the parish of Richmond, in succession to Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, who is to take charge of the newly established parish in the southwest end of Ottawa. We wish Father O'Neill every success in his new and important charge.

During the month we were favored with a call from the following Alumni:

- Rev. F. L. French, Brudenell.
- Rev. A. Reynolds, Renfrew.
- Rev. J. J. Quilty, Douglas.
- Rev. Dr. McNally, Almonte.
- Rev. T. J. Sloan, Whitney.
- Rev. J. McDonald, Kingston.
- Rev. J. R. O'Gorman, Cobalt.

Obituary.

On Saturday, March 28th, Mr. Patrick Brennan, 491 Cooper street, breathed his last, consoled by the rites of holy mother church, and surrounded by all the members of his family. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Brennan acted in the capacity of head porter at the Russell House, and during that time, by his straightforward and honest demeanor, endeared himself both to employer and the travelling public. His death was due to an abscess on the brain.

By his passing away, two of our students, John and George Brennan, have been deprived of the cares of an affectionate and loving parent.

To these and also the other members of the family, The Review extends its sincerest sympathy. R.I.P.



The taking down of the baseball uniforms to make room for the putting away of the hockey outfits, reminds us that the "season of the mit" is here. College as usual will place a nine in the City league, which will be completely reorganized and which should have about the biggest year on record. Nationals, Y. M. C. A., St. Pats, College, a Civil Service team and probably Pastimes will be ready to take the field when Umpire Payne shouts "Batter up," and with these teams going under full steam and all games being played on the Lansdowne Park field, it is hard to see why this shouldn't prove a banner year.

College will be in charge of Father Stanton, who has succeeded during the last two seasons to drill a bunch of raw recruits and land them in second place. This year he will have quite a crowd of last season's "hardy scuts" to work with since, Killian, Higgins, Doran, Sheehy, Lacey, Poulin, Corneller, Morisseau, and Quilty are all back while to fill the vacant shoes are, "Spike" Landriau, Dore, Martin, O'Neil, Quain, Duffy, McHugh and the usual reef of youngsters. We will expect to report the first victories of the garnet and gray in next month's issue.

NOTES.

We wish to intimate to Jim Kennedy that his past associations with the U. of O., will not be a means of his obtaining any quarter when the season opens. Jim is manager of St. Pats this year, and is working in conjunction with the editor of the Quyon Blade, so we may expect to see a few new wrinkles introduced in the City League.

Of Local Interest

The presentation of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in the Russell Theatre on April 1, by the French students, was an unqualified success, and was only equalled by that of "Julius Caesar" presented by the English students last January.

The comedy which is one of Moliere's best, depicted, with humorous precisions and detail, the efforts of a member of the bourgeois class to adopt the customs of the nobility. The part of Gourdain, the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," was played by Mr. Philip Cornellier, who did full justice to Moliere's leading character. And the other principal roles included Mr. P. Dubois as "Gerante," Mr. H. Menard as "Cleonte," a suitor for the hand of Gourdain's daughter, and Mr. A. Dupont, as "Dorante," the Marquis. The other members of the caste were: Messrs. E. Bontet, Ph. Charron, J. Perron, J. Plouffe, H. Gauthier, J. Bourbonnais, J. Brisson, H. Desjardins, P. de la Durantaye, J. de la Durantaye, R. Parent, and L. Couture.

Previous to the major production, Messrs. G. Coupal, P. Cornellier, and P. Charron, appeared in a skit entitled "Quand On Conspire." This number was a tale of police tyranny in Russia.

The production was under the direct supervision of Rev. Father Normandy, moderator of the French Debating Society, and much of its success was due to the untiring efforts of the Rev. Father.

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On Sunday evening, April 6, the Athletic Association tendered a banquet to the members of the caste of "Julius Caesar," which was presented in the Russell last January.

After the banquet Rev. Father Lajeunesse lectured on "The Ottawa College of the Past." Father Lajeunesse had a large collection of plates of views of the old college, and many taken on the occasion of the disastrous fire of 1903. These were exhibited on the screen, and rendered the evening's entertainment a thoroughly enjoyable one. Mr. J. MacCormac Clarke also delighted the boys with several splendid songs and a speech. We wish we could have him oftener.

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"That Canada Should Adopt a System of Old Age Pensions" was the interesting question of debate before the members of the English Debating Society on Monday evening, March 10. The speakers of the affirmative were Messrs. J. Power, M. Killian, and S. Ryan, whilst the representatives of the negative were Messrs. C. Mulvihill, M. Quilty and F. Shields.

Mr. J. Tallon presided over the meeting. The debate was awarded to the affirmative, the judges being Messrs. J. O'Toole, J. Minnock, W. Bedard, G. Coupal and J. Grace.

* * *

"Public Libraries are Productive of Greater Evil Than Good" was the question of debate on Monday evening, March 31st. The three speakers of the affirmative were Messrs. A. Martin, J. P. Robert and A. B. Freeland. The negative contention was sustained by Messrs. A. T. Maher, S. W. Chartrand, and W. J. Menale. Mr. Leonard Kelly occupied the chair, and the following were the judges: E. McNally, T. Hunt, W. Sullivan, W. Foley and H. Fortune. The decision was in favour of the negative.

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A very lively and interesting debate took place on Monday evening, April 7, when M. A. Gilligan, W. Unger, and W. Sulli-

van, of the affirmative, supported the following subject: "There Should be Compulsory Military Training in Canadian Schools and Colleges," which was warmly contested by J. S. Cross, J. Bonfield and Jos. O'Leary of the negative. The debate was awarded to the affirmative, the judges being Messrs. J. Gilhooly, C. Kehoe, R. O'Reilly, G. Rock and G. O'Reilly.

* * *

The class of Form V at a recent meeting made arrangements for the annual intermediate class picture. The executive in charge of the arrangements for the convention which will be drawn up by the class of '15 was elected as follows: Hon. president, Rev. Father P. Hammersley; president, J. Sullivan, '15; vice-president, J. Cusack, '15; treasurer, G. Rock, '15; secretary, F. Landrian, '15.

The first convention of the students of this class will take place ten years after graduation.

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A very interesting debate took place on Thursday evening, March 20. The subject of discussion read: "The Monarchical is Preferable to the Republican Form of Government." The speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. G. F. Coupal, F. B. Robert, and J. T. Whelan. The negative debaters were Messrs. J. J. McNally, W. F. Tierney and S. J. Sullivan. The affirmative was awarded the decision. Mr. A. A. Unger assumed the duties of chairman, and the judges were Messrs. J. Gravelle, P. Harrington, H. Burns, H. Carleton and W. Hayden. Those representing views on the question from the floor of the house included Messrs. Hackett, Cusack, McHugh and Lahaie.

* * *

Something wrong! Mr. G. McHugh, one of our philosophers, made known to us an interesting episode, which is worthy of repetition. During a philosophical lecture, Mr. McHugh was communing with Morpheus, and while in this state, dreamt that Aristotle and Plato were about to run a race in which Mr. McHugh was to act as "starter." Plato, thinking that Aristotle would have a little the better of the race, made a sudden dash—past Mr. McHugh's nose, and with this the gentleman awakened. We can but sympathize with Mr. McHugh, and comment that philosophy must be having an awful effect upon his imaginative faculty.