

The Literary Society, organized last session, has for its object the promotion of culture among its members. But to clearly define "culture" is not easy. One thing is clear, it is different from technical knowledge. Perhaps we may say it is sympathy with the great types of thinking men. If so, it must be marked by breadth of mind and mastery of the means of communication of thought. Specialization now begins so early that such an ideal is in danger of being lost, and men leave college not cultured, but crammed. The man who does not see his favorite subject in perspective, as one aspect of truth, is no scholar. Every student should be familiar with the common grounds of literary and scientific thought.

To obtain this standard the first necessity is a broad curriculum, but for the best results something is needed outside the lecture reality and rigidity of the class room. There the subject of study is clearly defined, but the man of culture must be able to choose his own course and mark his own limitations. In Balliol College, Oxford, perhaps to-day the most famous of Britain's seats of learning, this is recognized by requiring of each undergraduate, during his first two years, a fortnightly essay. For this essay a choice of subject is given covering the whole field of letters. In Queen's, and indeed any Canadian university, such a thing is practically impossible. Though not claiming any such high aim, it is on this untilled ground that the Literary Society modestly stands.

Its programme for the present year cannot, by any stretch of language, be called modest, but it is based on broad lines. The subjects are all interesting to any student who is more than a class grind. Even their magnitude, which makes the stoutest heart quail, has the effect of raising the thoughts from isolated detail to their general interest, and compels clear thought and concise statement. Only so can they be dealt with at all. Nothing is better to clear away misty errors than to embody our thoughts in a clear cut monogram.

Again, clear thought is the secret of luminous style and style is the master's touch. The formal study of models is of little use, but concise and beautiful expression of thought is worthy the effort of every scholar. Chaucer's clerk, whose speech was "in form and reverence, and short and quick and full of high sentence," is the perennial type of the real scholar. Such an end is greatly helped by the mutual inspiration and criticism of a good literary club. Now that we have one we wish it every success.

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With the opening of this session another addition has been made for the advancement of practical

teaching in our medical department. A new laboratory has been thoroughly equipped for work in Pathology and Bacteriology. The teaching of these branches has been placed under the Professorship of Dr. W. T. Connell, whose proficiency in the work is recognized.

A systematic course of lectures, illustrated by gross and microscopic morbid specimens, is given on these subjects, and besides there is a special class for practical microscopic work. The class is taken in sections to the laboratory, where they receive practical instruction under direct supervision in the various methods of preparation and investigation of morbid products.

The vast importance of these subjects is seen in the ever-increasing application of Pathological methods to the diagnosis and therapeutics of disease. Pathology means "The natural science of disease," and a knowledge of its principles must form the indispensable ground-work for a thorough scientific study of Medicine or Surgery. It deals with the causes of disease, their modes of action, and the effects produced by them. In other words it treats of microscopic morbid anatomy, the sequence of events in its production and the nature of the causal agent, whether physical, chemical or micro-organismal. It is the latter causal agent, the micro-organismal or bacterial, which is now being proved to be the prime agent in diseased conditions, chiefly through the media of its chemical products or toxins.

It is, then, to a highly interesting and important subject that increased facilities for study have been given and every student should esteem it his privilege to take full advantage of the opportunity to get a more thorough knowledge of these branches which form so important a factor in the science and practice of medicine.

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By the British North America Act the control of copyright in Canada was relegated to the Canadian Parliament. Till recently, Canada took no active measures in this matter, but allowed herself to be included in the international arrangements made by Great Britain. According to these arrangements foreign authors had the right to control the publication and sale of their own books in the Dominion. Now, however, Canada has taken advantage of her constitutional right and has passed an Act which will allow Canadian printers to manufacture and sell any foreign book without previous arrangement with the author, so long as they deposit with the Canadian Government a royalty of 10% for the benefit of the author.

A writer in the *Canadian Magazine*, defending the Copyright Act, speaks in solicitous tones of the