

after; there was a naval engagement near Chemulpo and the Japanese were successful in both.

China poured her troops in at the north, and soon the city of Pyong Yang, which we had so recently left, was occupied by them. The Japanese next sent large forces north, and on Sept. 14th the two armies met at Pyong Yang. A heavy battle ensued, and on the 16th the Japanese were victorious, and entered the city. A naval battle was fought near Pyong Yang in which the Japanese were also successful.

Dr. Scranton and I have been very busy in the hospital since the war commenced. Precious lives have been saved, and all have heard the glad tidings of the gospel. Several have professed saving faith in Christ, and many others have bought our christian books and have gone away feeling they wanted to know more about the "Jesus doctrine." The seeds of truth are daily being scattered, and we know they will be cared for by the Holy Spirit and bring forth a rich harvest.

On Sept. 26th we received a letter from Pyong Yang, written by our faithful helper, Kim Chang Sikey, which stated that our christians were all safe and well, that the Chinese had been defeated and the Japanese now occupied the city. He was very grateful to God for keeping them through such danger. He remained at his post, holding our little christian flock together, and caring for our property. Chang Sikey was led to Christ through Brother Ohlinger, and was in his employ until he went to America; since then he has been my helper. He has proved himself a true christian hero. Last spring he was imprisoned and had his feet wedged in stocks for two days and nights, was stoned and almost beaten to death, but would not give up Christ. I believe there will be many such jewels found in Korea.

Revs. Moffatt and Lee and myself start for Pyong Yang, overland, Oct. 1st.

I have received hundreds of packages of cards and letters in response to my appeal. Many have asked for replies, but as the work here makes such pressing demands upon my time, will friends please accept this as my reply. Let me thank you in behalf of the Korean children.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. HALL.

The delegates sent to the Inter-collegiate Missionary Alliance, which met in Belleville last week, have returned. They report a good time and ample bottling-up of missionary zeal.

Where did the glee club get all the gowns on the evening of the lecture. We have it on good authority that an innocent-faced divinity made a raid on the ladies' room in the still hours of the night.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR,—A few of us have been pondering over a problem, and being unable to solve it, would like to present it for discussion. "Is mental training a sufficient ideal of education."

The aim of the majority of students is to achieve success in certain courses of study. They lay stress on the amount of information they accumulate, rather than on the development of their faculties. Intellectual discipline, moral character and bodily vigor, united, form the ideal of the Queen's student, but our character and learning are of poor service to us, in the world, without a pleasing personality. The beautiful is a fit comrade for the good and the true; the good deed is better for being graciously done; the right word is more powerful for being fitly spoken; the strong man morally and intellectually wields a wider influence, when he has the chivalry and courtesy of a true gentleman. The ideal education is the pursuit of perfection which Matthew Arnold has defined as the harmonious expansion of all the powers which make the beauty and worth of human nature. True culture must seek to foster the desire for "a sound body, a well balanced mind, a strong moral purpose, strength of character, trained emotions," a love of the beautiful in life and action, as well as in art and thought, and "above all, the ability to control and use these powers."

We do not think that courtesy and chivalry have sufficient place in the ideals of the students. A man should be chivalrous to a woman, not because of her beauty, youth or attractiveness, but because chivalry is the essential of the gentleman. The homage man pays to woman when he rises on her entrance into the Drawing Room, and the protection he extends to her in escorting her when necessary, should be rendered, not because she is a woman, but as the natural expression of manhood. We learn by doing. If the desire for chivalry and courtesy were once implanted in the minds of the students, the opportunities for their cultivation would soon arise and each act of courtesy would strengthen the ideal and give added ease and grace. The ability to conduct ourselves graciously in society, to be gentlemen under every circumstance, would increase our self-respect and double our efficiency in the world. We should not allow society men and women to excel us in attractiveness. Students having strong mental and moral attainments, ought to seek to develop an attractive personality, which they can do most efficiently by cultivating the virtues of chivalry and

COURTESY.