

assume those responsibilities alone or in partnership with the great firm of John Bull & Co. Again, their opponents took up a weak because a merely negative position. One of them, according to *The World*, described "the sentiment as an outcome of dreamers"—such dreamers, for instance, as almost every practical statesman in Britain and Canada; and the other was satisfied with things as they are, because "by the terms of treaty Britain was bound to protect Canada!" Poor little baby Canada! quite unable to lift a hand to protect herself! How Cannon, a Canadian soldier, sent to London in 1897 to salute the Queen, must have felt! How the sturdy yeomen and millionaires of Canada must feel when assured that "the pauper labour of Britain," against which they protect themselves, is "bound to protect Canada." We do not wonder that the laurel was again awarded to Queen's, for what could Demosthenes and Cicero do, if they undertook to defend such a position?

According to the *Mail and Empire*, "Mr. Cannon closed the debate, but very little of what he said could be heard by those in the hall on account of the many interruptions he was subjected to." This must be put down as a second illustration of newspaper inaccuracy. Otherwise, seeing that Cannon had only five minutes in which to answer Laidlaw's treaty, it was—we shall not use the word, for it might not be understood in a parliamentary sense. When the Toronto men visit us next year, nothing of the kind need be looked for from us or the friends of Queen's, though possibly we, too, may be misrepresented by the reporter.

We hope that the arrangements for the debate next year will be made along the lines of 1887, and not along the lines adopted in Toronto in 1888 and in 1899. With us the Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick was to have occupied the chair, but a terrible snow-storm delayed the train, and the debate was postponed till Saturday evening, when, in the unavoidable absence of the then Speaker of the House of Commons, Judge Price occupied the chair. Mr. John McIntyre, M.A., acted as judge for Queen's, and a Toronto graduate—Mr. Balmer, B.A., for Toronto; and these chose ex-Mayor Whiting, B.A., of Victoria University, as referee. The three decided in favour of Queen's. The year following, Dr. G. Smith was appointed sole judge, the subject being the respective merits of the constitutions of Britain and the States, and he declined to give any decision, on the ground that the two things could not be compared! He forgot that he was asked to decide not on the merits of the subject, but on the merits of the speakers. On that point

there was no doubt in the minds of the audience. Horsey, in particular, covered himself with glory.

We do not advocate following the precedent of asking professors to act as judges. In appointing judges and referees there are certain well-understood, if unwritten, rules, to which it is just as well to adhere.

VERB. SAP. SAT.

Within the last month the Principal has received two letters from graduates of Queen's, living far apart, and neither of them in Canada. In substance the letters were very much alike. The writers stated their obligations to Queen's; not so much for having enabled them to fill honourable positions, but for having taught them the highest meaning of life. They also said that the gift of a nomination, in one case from Sir Oliver Mowat, in another from the Principal himself, had been of such great assistance that without it a University calling would have been almost out of the question; and each of them remitted \$100, to be applied "where it would do most good," as immediate payment, with the promise that "when the ship came home," it might be soon, or late, or never, they would do something much bigger. May their ships get into port!

There is no need to point the moral. But, it might be asked, if this is the feeling of men who came from outside Kingston, how should Kingstonians feel? A University education is within the reach of the poorest to whom God has given brains and a healthy ambition. Yet, so far, we have not heard of a single response to the Rev. Mr. Cumberland's letter, which was sent to the three newspapers and appeared in the *News*, calling attention to the fact that unless larger class-rooms were provided, the steady annual increase in the number of students attending must cease! Of course, this is not of the slightest consequence to the city. Queen's, as it is, will do. It does not need to grow. It is quite good enough for us.

Contributions.

LUCAN.

(Continued.)

LUCAN failed no less in reverence for man. It is curious to see how little feeling there is in the 8,000 lines of the *Pharsalia*. The keynote of Virgil's music is the thought of human sorrow and human sympathy. I have looked for something in Lucan to match Virgil's *Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt*, something of that fellow-feeling Virgil can