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THE  
M<sup>C</sup>MASTER UNIVERSITY  
MONTHLY

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THE  
MCMMASTER UNIVERSITY MONTHLY  
OCTOBER, 1899.

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TRUTH-SPEAKING.\*

Some of you have doubtless heard the anecdote regarding the examination for ordination of Isaac Barrow, already recognized as one of the foremost scholars of England. Several candidates had preceded him in the somewhat perfunctory examination by the aged and indolent bishop. Each was asked in Latin for a definition of faith, hope and love. When Barrow's turn came he was prepared with rhyming Latin answers that were so apposite as to win the admiration of the examiner. *Quid est fides?* asked the bishop. *Quod non vides,* answered Barrow. *Excellent!* exclaimed the bishop. *Quid est spes?* was the next question. *Nondum res,* was the answer. *Bene, bene, excellentius!* cried the delighted bishop. *Quid est caritas?* followed. *Ah, magister, id est caritas,* was the ready answer. *Excellentissime! Aut Erasmus, aut diabolus,* was the enthusiastic response of the bishop. Barrow's answer would have been equally appropriate if the last question had been *Quid est veritas?* Did it ever occur to you that truth-speaking is one of the rarest commodities on earth?

I have long had it in mind to prepare an essay on the history and ethics of truth-speaking; but the essay has not been prepared and this would not be the place for it if it had. If we could contemplate the whole heathen world, actual and historical, we should find an almost complete lack of the require-

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\*Addressed to the Graduating Classes, May 10th, 1899.

ment or practice of truth-speaking. The Persians attached heavy penalties to covenant breaking; but ordinary private lying seems not to have been regarded as inadmissible. The Greeks were very zealous in their search after truth as an abstract thing; but they laid no stress on the ethical importance of truth-telling or the enormity of lying. In fact falsehood that seemed to serve a good purpose was commended rather. The better class of Romans condemned and despised lying of the baser sort; but the practice of deceit seems to have been regarded as admissible. You would be surprised in examining the indices of ancient and modern works on ancient philosophy to find how little attention is given to the exaltation of truth-speaking and the execration of falsehood as such. Truthfulness, especially in dealing with enemies, is not regarded as a virtue by the followers of Mohammed. Even the ancient Jews fell very far short of the New Testament standard regarding absolute veracity, and there are instances recorded of apparent falsehood on the part of the patriarchs themselves.

The Greek Catholic Church and the Armenian Church lay no such stress on truth-speaking as we believe pure Christianity requires, and cases of determined and aggressive truth-speaking would be hard to find in the Oriental Christian world. The Roman Catholic Church has developed an elaborate system of casuistry by which prevarication and even down-right lying are justified, and which strikes at the root of truth-speaking in the New Testament sense of the term. Practically, rigorous truth-speaking is confined to those who have come directly or indirectly under the influence of evangelical Christianity. But even here the sifting process does not end. Is it not true, that even in those Christian denominations in which most stress is laid upon personal piety and strict morality only a very small percentage can be depended upon to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth at all times and under all circumstances? Among Anglo-Saxon peoples a sense of personal dignity has coöperated powerfully with religious sanctions to make ordinary lying disreputable. Many who are notoriously irreligious consider lying despicable and would scorn to speak falsely; but unquestionably modern conceptions of strict veracity

are fundamentally a product of a right understanding of New Testament teaching. Now I do not address you on this subject because I do not regard you as having attained to a very high standard of veracity. It is difficult for me to conceive of any one brought up in the morally invigorating atmosphere of Protestant Canada and receiving such an intellectual, moral, and spiritual training as it has been your privilege to receive, as falling short in this respect. It is because this virtue is so constantly taken for granted in the pulpit and on the academic platform that I think it worth while to exhort each of you to be content with no ordinary standard of truth-speaking; but to become so uncompromisingly and aggressively truth-speaking that even in this truth-speaking land you may be marked men.

What are the conditions of high attainments in truthfulness? I answer: (1) A realizing sense of God's presence and his cognizance of the inmost depths of the heart, and of his utter abhorrence of all untruthfulness. I have no doubt but that most people who speak or act lies, while theoretically they hold to the Divine omnipresence and omniscience and the Divine antagonism to everything false, fail to realize these great facts as personal experience. If we would be true and speak truth at all times and under all circumstances, we must cultivate the habit of realizing the presence of God as a great moral power.

(2) A second condition of truth-speaking is courage as regards men. Fear of man is the most fruitful source of untruthfulness. Most of us realize fully the strong temptation to untruthfulness, especially in the case of young people and dependents, involved in the fear of punishment. The student who seeks to create in the mind of his teacher the impression that he has prepared his work, when he has neglected it, and the one who sinks to the depth of cheating in examinations does so because of failure to realize the presence of God and fear of the consequences of exposed ignorance.

(3) A still greater peril to truthfulness is involved in vanity. A desire to be thought of more highly than our attainments and character justify is responsible for more untruthful speaking and acting than almost any other influence. Most of

the polite lying, that is so common as hardly to be remarked when it is recognized as such, proceeds from this source.

(4) Careful, consistent living and steadfast devotion to the duties of one's calling not only removes much of the temptation to untruthfulness, but creates a habit of mind that is highly conducive to truth-speaking. The conscientious, careful student feels no temptation to deceive his teacher. The teacher who has conscientiously mastered his work does not need to pretend to a knowledge that is not his. The minister who has faithfully prepared himself for his calling does not need to attempt to shine in borrowed feathers.

(5) Another condition of truth-speaking in its higher forms is educated faculties. Much of the failure in truth-speaking that we meet with is due to confusion of memory. We hear or read something and instead of taking the trouble to ascertain its purport and fix it in our memories, we communicate it to another in a distorted form, which often produces an impression the reverse of that intended. It is astonishing how few people there are who can give anything like a straight account of what they have heard or even witnessed. To give a distorted and misleading account may not be technically lying; but if it result from culpable failure to observe carefully and to report accurately, its moral quality is virtually the same. Again, an ill-regulated imagination, which confuses facts with fancy and proclaims fancy as fact, produces the effect of lying and is blameworthy. No one has a right to allow such license to the imagination. In some the propensity to lying inherent in ill-regulated imagination amounts to a mania and cannot perhaps be overcome; but in anything like a normal nature this noble faculty can be so cultivated as to minister in the highest degree to truth-speaking and not to falsehood. Again, the will, if feeble, yields readily to temptation to untruthfulness; if strong but perverse, it often leads to the pertinacious assertion of what is false. A well disciplined will is absolutely essential to truthfulness.

Of equal importance is the right cultivation of the judgment. The judicial mind discerns readily between truth and falsehood and is virtually incapable of the latter. The educa-

tion of your faculties that has resulted from your university course should make each one of you superior to the perils of truthfulness involved in ill regulated faculties.

(6). Knowledge of the Truth, in the highest sense of the term, is a condition of truth-speaking in the highest sense. I believe that it is impossible for a man who has entered into the spirit of the religion of Christ to be false or habitually to speak falsely. If we have the mind of Christ we shall see things in their right relations, we shall desire for ourselves only what is well-pleasing to Him, we shall subordinate the things of time and sense to the things of eternity, we shall be raised above the fear of man, we shall be willing to suffer anything rather than deny Him. To speak falsely or to act falsely is to deny Christ.

(7). I suppose that one of the greatest temptations to untruthfulness for Christian people is that involved in religious partisanship. How rare a thing it is in all Christian history to find a controversialist who is perfectly fair to his opponent. The temptation to caricature the positions of our opponents and to claim that they involve conclusions that those who maintain them would by no means admit has proved irresistible from the early Christian centuries to the present day. Let us cultivate such a spirit of fairmindedness that we shall not be tempted to misrepresent the views of those that are most bitterly opposed to us; thus we may win them, rather than drive them into hopeless antagonism.

I insist that graduates of McMaster University should be distinguished among their fellow-men for their chivalric devotion to truth, for their truthfulness of character, and for their uncompromising and aggressive truth-speaking. With the great Hubmaier let us take as our motto "The Truth is Immortal."

ALBERT HENRY NEWMAN.

## "LAND, LAND!"

But think how Faith with Doubt fought in the soul  
 Of great Columbus, when far out at sea  
     In his frail caravel, storm, mutiny  
     And unbelief menaced him, while still roll  
 Between him and his vague, half-hoped-for goal  
 What seemed Saharas of bleak waves! Yet see!—  
     At the twelfth hour, crowned with victory,  
     He sights the land that makes the known world whole!

And even such adventurers we are  
 Upon this sea of life; the Summerland  
     Of Immortality we seek, and by Hope's star  
     Sail westward ever toward an unknown strand;  
 We shall at last despair and doubt o'er-reach,  
 And chant *Te Deum* on Heaven's golden beach.

*Montreal.*

B. W. N. GRIGG.

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 HISTORY OF CLASS '99, ARTS.

Once more it becomes necessary, in accordance with what is now a fixed custom, to record the "short and simple annals" of another set of students, who having spent four years under the beneficent hand of their Alma Mater, have gone forth to try the stern realities of actual life. The autumn of 1895 saw collected together one of the most important classes—to its own members of course—which had ever adorned College halls. Upwards of thirty in number, including three ladies, we were told that it was the largest class which had as yet ever entered McMaster. As, however, this latter statement is made of each class in turn as it comes in, we have long since ceased to claim any distinction from it. We had the honor, however, of introducing the new Chancellor, who early identified himself with us as a fellow freshman, a fact which we always kept in mind with more or less pride.

Something soon occurred which, to our untutored minds, seemed to call for union into solid phalanx to meet an expected

foe. The announcement was made in the dining room that all the old boys were requested to meet in one of the class rooms to confer on an important matter. The evident intention was to isolate the freshmen, and all were filled with gloomy forebodings, as there came up before our minds all the weird stories we had ever heard of hazing and hustling. But our fears soon proved groundless, and it was an immense relief when we learned that the hazing was to be nothing more formidable than an oyster supper mingled with stale jokes and after-dinner oratory. We were doubly relieved on learning that the forefront of battle was to be taken by J. C. McFarlane, the Samson of Woodstock days. The old boys welcomed us right royally, and made us feel that we were indeed part and parcel of the University life.

In due time came the question of organization, and "contrary to all precedent," as the College News of the MONTHLY stated, we set out with a full staff of officers, of which Mr. F. J. Scott was president, and Miss Bush, vice-president. Our first rally was a memorable one to many members of the class, as we struggled with natural diffidence and greenness that we might secure a fair companion for the occasion. The door in front of the ladies' room was the scene of several amusing occurrences which will remain with us as long as we remember our University life. We would advise future freshmen to be acquainted with the young lady before they make the attempt to ask the pleasure of her company to their first rally. The home of Dr. Newman, 116 Yorkville Avenue, was thrown open to us, and on December 15th we assembled there. It passed off most successfully, and a notice which appeared in one of the daily papers next morning to the effect that the McMaster freshmen were evidently losing their freshness made us realize that we were living in the world to some purpose. The one bitter drop in the cup of our happiness was the test examination held next morning, an event mourned by the students until the following spring, and even yet is often mentioned with a sigh of regret—for the results. But more serious things than social functions demanded most attention, and in course of time exams. were reached with all their attendant joys and sorrows. But even these were

gotten through, and '99 had passed the first great landmark in its history.

In the autumn we mourned for "the unreturning braves," but our loss was to some extent compensated by the addition of three who became by no means the least important members of the class. These were Lew. Thomas, formerly of '98, Ed. Reid, whom McMaster's fame had attracted from Queen's, and R. Shaw. We returned minus the meek and respectful demeanor which characterized the freshman class the year before, and soon took upon us all the duties which are supposed to belong to sophomores. We were now prepared to give advice and help to all and sundry from the Chancellor down to the humblest freshman. In fact we did attempt a little in that line in connection with the inter-year foot-ball contests. This was the first year of the famous "Ryrie pin," and "fierce and long the battle raged," '99 being very much in evidence both on the campus and in the corridor. The fates were not propitious and the trophies went to '97. But the fierce struggle closed up our ranks, and we venture to say that never was the class spirit stronger in McMaster than among the sophomores during the foot-ball term of 1896. We finished up with a never-to-be-forgotten "howl" in the "sophomore committee room" as room 31 was called. So long as the remembrance of College days remains with us our thoughts will go back to that season of our "splendid isolation."

This year G. R. Welch was made president, with Miss Dubensky as Vice-President. The hospitable home of Dr. Newman was again thrown open to us, and a rally was held which was even more successful and enjoyable than that of the previous year. The remainder of the year passed off as most years do, and once more we came face to face with exams. These we came through in a fairly creditable shape, and once more were scattered for the summer into all parts of the Dominion.

On our reassembling, some again failed to answer to the roll call, among the number our president of the sophomore year. We particularly regretted the loss of one who had been our ablest fighter and stood in the front ranks in every crisis. But again we had the consolation of welcoming three new faces to

our circle. These were P. C. McGregor, who had gained lasting fame far away in Chiliwhack, J. D. McLaughlin, who had won laurels in '98, and last, but certainly not least, one who shed lustre on the class, Miss E. N. Newman.

Mr. D. Bovington was made president, ably assisted by Miss Newman as second officer. This year we had the high honor of holding our rally at the home of Chancellor Wallace, who was honorary president. It was a function which passed off as its predecessors had done in a very pleasant and happy way.

Once more an earnest effort was made to obtain the much coveted foot ball pins. '99 was again in evidence on campus and in corridor, but the fate of the previous year was our lot this one also. Another season of exams. passed successfully—or otherwise, left us free to pursue what course we wished for four months and a half.

For the fourth time the class assembled in the halls of McMaster, and we had reached that height which seemed so lofty and far away three years before, we were seniors. For the third time we were called to mourn the loss of companions and again had an addition to our number. This time it was Mr. D. B. Harkness, who had been an honored member of '97.

P. C. McGregor was chosen president, while Miss Newman was given a second term of office. This year we were called upon to give leaders both to the student body and to the Lit. The former office was filled by F. J. Scott, in a manner creditable both to himself and his class. The presidency of the Lit. fell on two of the youngest members of the year, Archie McDonald and Roy Simpson, and a more prosperous year the Society never had.

Another trial of foot-ball skill was made but never decided. But if we could not win laurels in sport we did this year in oratory. Harry Proctor upheld the standard, and by his masterly eloquence easily carried off the palm, although pitted against some of the best orators of the college, among them a prize winner of a previous year. Our final rally was held at the home of our fellow classmate, Arthur Thompson, and, as was fitting for the closing year, was the most brilliant and successful of the series.

Little now remains to be told. Exams. differed little from previous years, while closing differed mainly in that we were more active participants in its functions. We had reached the goal towards which we had been striving for four years, and viewed the future with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret, pleasure that we were at last to take up the active duties of life in the vocation for which we had been preparing ourselves, regret that for many of us the happy fellowships of college life were over forever. That the union which had been one of pleasantest features of our course might be perpetuated, we followed the worthy example set by our predecessors and formed a permanent organization. Of this Mr. C. L. Brown is president, and Miss Newman, our solitary lady graduate, vice-president, while Mr. D. B. Harkness is secretary-treasurer.

We have come to the end of one of the pleasantest and most interesting chapters in the life history of each individual, and are now scattered from Vancouver in the west to London, England, in the east. We humbly hope to be able to put into practice those earnest lessons in Christian culture and service which were so faithfully given to us, and to follow out our life's vocation in such a way as to bring credit to our Alma Mater and glory to God.

W. B. T.

## ALMA MATER NOSTRA.

Thy praise is ever in our heart,  
 McMaster! our McMaster!  
 Our thoughts oft wander where thou art,  
 McMaster! our McMaster!

Let others sing of storied halls,  
 Where all their joys are centered!  
 But give to us thine own dear walls,  
 Whose portals we have entered.

Our hearts were stone did they restrain  
 The meed of praise we owe thee.  
 Thy name alone's a sweet refrain  
 To us, and all who know thee.

McMaster!—may thy name e'er be—  
 Though run the sand-grains faster—  
 A bond of love and loyalty,  
 McMaster! our McMaster!

HY. PROCTOR.

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 CLASS "99," THEOLOGY.

I have been requested by the Editorial Staff to furnish a short, racy sketch of "Class '99, Theology." As it is the expressed wish of the class that I deal in glittering generalities rather than in dazzling personalities, the too common biographical sketches of the individual members will be gladly omitted.

While members of other graduating classes have left their Alma Mater determined to hitch their waggons to a star, the members of this particular class glory in the fact that they had no star with which to burden their waggons. They are well content to go the even tenor of their way, preferring rather to do a humble service well than to fail in a greater—to aspire so as to inspire rather than to so aspire as to expire.

It is not necessary to enumerate the personnel of this very ordinary class. Suffice it to say there were two wise men from

the East, and eight, just as wise, from the West ; there were some poor unfortunates who were married and some, still more unfortunate, who weren't ; those who were B.A.'s and those who should have been ; those who finished their course and those who didn't. An antithesis might be introduced by comparing what might have been with what was and what might not have been had only the graduates of '97 Arts gone steadily on to the advanced and all-important work of the Theological Course. The professors will tell you that "there was plenty of the class such as it was," and the class will retort, "that it was very good what there was of it."

The scribe has thought well to divert a little from the ordinary method of class biography, and this time to emphasize the professors' relations to the class, describing their ideal, their method and briefly and much less confidently their success.

#### I. THEIR IDEAL.

In brief it was to give to each man that training and discipline which would best enable him to use his time to the best advantage in the regular work of the ministry ; to give him such a symmetrical and withal such a comprehensive view of Bible truth and doctrine as to spare him the woeful experience arising from inefficient teaching and insufficient learning ; above all to enthuse his heart and mind to such an extent with the life and love, the method and motive of the Christ, as to give him the same burdened longings for the salvation of the lost.

#### II. THEIR METHOD.

In a word, and pardon the classical expression, it might be described as the "hammer and tongs" method, the latter applying more particularly to the departments of Greek and Hebrew the methods pursued by all, however, being a skilful blending of the two. Let me give an illustration : On Wednesday morning, Oct. 5, 8.15 a.m., the Chancellor, addressing the second year class in Homiletics, in his usual frank and open way remarks, "The class will please note the following assignments of work— a week from this morning each member of the class will please hand in carefully prepared sermon-plans on the three texts, 'God

is a Spirit,' 'God is Light,' 'God is Love.' These plans to form a series and to be interrelated and climactic in their development. On each of the three following Wednesdays the class will kindly hand in a *written sermon* on each of these texts *respect-fully*. (italics are my own). The class will please do their best work." As this was only one out of a total of from fifteen to twenty lectures per week, and as each professor was equally conscientious in the assignment of work, the gentle reader will readily perceive what a pleasant time even the most placid member of the class would enjoy.

"Hammered and tongued!" well, believe us and pity us (or else try the above) and then envy us, for the class not only stood it but prospered and thrived, and even like Jeshurun "waxed fat and kicked," but the latter not very often, the class were too well doctored for that. There were Dr. Goodspeed, Dr. Welton, Dr. Newman, Dr. Farmer and Dr. the Chancellor, and five different courses for the one patient and the one ailment, surely ought to kill or cure, sometimes the patient thought it did both.

### III. THEIR SUCCESS.

Considering the material they had to work on it was nothing short of phenomenal. Active service in the ministry only brings glowing and growing appreciation of the true and lasting merit of the work done on our behalf. To-day none are more grateful for the rigorous, vigorous treatment accorded us than the ones who needed it the most and felt it the hardest. Instead of giving us kernels the professors taught us how to crack hard nuts for ourselves. They aimed to set us thinking rather than to think for us, and encouraged us not to be afraid to think.

There are those who purchase a by no means enviable notoriety by depreciating the study of Systematic Theology. It is only too evident they have never studied the subject under an able and wise leader. Others claim that the classes are run through molds and come out machine made, duly labelled and classified. The experience of this class flatly contradicts and invalidates such claims.

The Theological Faculty deserve the fullest confidence and the heartiest thanks of the denomination. Their's is a difficult work, but they do it well. Unswerving allegiance to truth and unceasing unselfishness in service, are the keywords that inspire them in their work.

But I promised to be brief. Suffice it to say they were as delighted to see us go as we were to go. Their delight, however, was only equalled by their sorrow, but their sorrow only faintly approximated ours and ours has been intensifying ever since. One of the class writes saying he wishes he could take three years more, and that's how we all feel.

" Thy praises, McMaster,  
We sing with joyful hearts,  
Thy sons defend thy honored name  
Until we end life's journey,  
And death our friendship parts  
May all our deeds increase thy fame."

THE SCRIBE.

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### THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.\*

On the occasion of each autumn Convocation since it became my duty to speak as the representative of McMaster University, it has been my privilege to say: *The session has opened with a larger enrolment than we had one year ago* That which was true of 1896 as compared with 1895, of 1897 as compared with 1896, and of 1898 as compared with 1897, is true of 1899 as compared with 1898. The enrolment was so large last year that it was not reasonable to expect an increase this year, but the increase has come, and with it a widening horizon of purpose and hope. The steady growth of the University from year to year is significant and assuring.

Two changes have been made in the teaching staff. At the meeting of the Senate last May the Demonstratorship in Science and the Fellowship in Mathematics and Physics were abolished, and there was established instead of these a Lectureship in Biology and Physics. Mr. Wilson R. Smith, B.A., Ph.D, was

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\*At autumn Convocation, Oct. 15th, 1899.

appointed to this Lectureship, and, at the same time, Professor William Dale, M.A., was appointed Special Lecturer in Classical Literature and History. Mrs. Emily Davies whose liberality made it possible for us to establish a Fellowship in Classics last year continues her assistance, which is gratefully appreciated. It is hoped that other friends will become the benefactors of the University, and thereby have a part in this far-reaching, enduring service to this generation and to other generations.

One year ago I spoke of the instant and urgent need of a larger Chapel, a fireproof Library building, and a Campus, and said that a building for a Chapel and a Library should be projected immediately, and completed by the date of the autumn Convocation of 1899. The date of Convocation has come, but the building has not been erected. Still our Chapel, with only about one-half of our students present, is uncomfortably crowded at morning prayers. Still the Library is overcrowded, to the inconvenience of those who use it, and to the possible danger to the floor which is bearing a weight for which it was never intended. Still the opportunities for that joyous and vigorous outdoor exercise, which contributes so much to the physical, mental and moral health of a body of students, are inadequate and unsatisfactory. But though this is all true, conditions have changed since the Convocation one year ago; for steps have been taken to secure the building and the field. Indeed, the field is now in preparation, and will be ready for use next autumn, and the building for a Chapel and Library will be erected as soon as the subscriptions justify the Governors in going forward. It is hoped that within a few months it will be possible to announce that the canvass for funds has been completed, and that building operations will be begun forthwith.

Increase in numbers, though an indication, is not a proof of progress. What is the explanation of our increase in numbers? Have these young men and women come to McMaster because the standard of matriculation was low and admission easy? On the contrary, from the beginning we have given our unwavering allegiance to the highest standard of matriculation which obtained in Canada, and if the standard has been lowered in this province no share of the responsibility for this rests upon us.

Have students been attracted to McMaster by a narrow and easy curriculum? On the contrary, from the beginning it has been our aim to make large demands upon our students, and cases can be cited of young men who, though wishing to come to McMaster, have gone elsewhere rather than face the severe requirements of our curriculum. Have any come to us because our examinations were understood to be easy and the degree certain at the end of the prescribed period, irrespective of the quality of work done? On the contrary, if in a small college, where the professors know and are interested in each student, there is sometimes a temptation to grant academic standing on the basis of affection rather than merit, it is known to both graduates and undergraduates that this temptation has been successfully resisted at McMaster. The terms of the charter under which we work require that we shall have a standard as high as the highest in Ontario. Because of the requirements of the charter, and much more because of our ideal of the scope and character of the teaching which should obtain in such a school as this, we maintain a standard in which our constituency may have confidence, and on account of which every graduate may have an honest pride in confessing that he is an alumnus of McMaster University.

A University, whether supported by public funds, or, as in the case of McMaster, founded and sustained by private gifts, is morally answerable to the people for the quality of its teaching and influence. Since from the University men go forth to be leaders of thought and of affairs, it is reasonable to require the University to be faithful in teaching and in life. Love of learning, love of truth, love of righteousness, love of country and love of God should be fostered in the University. Recognizing this responsibility we welcome the scrutiny of all who desire to see this institution doing work of a high order and sending forth graduates who shall be competent to discharge well the duties for which they sought preparation here.

Though the beginning of our work dates back but a few years, we are not without evidence that our purposes and hopes of usefulness to our students are being realized. In graduate schools, in professional schools, in pastoral service, and in other

places and vocations where tests could be applied, the number of our graduates who have shown efficiency of a high order is so large as to be gratifying to an extraordinary degree.

These things are mentioned to-night for the information of those who are watching with sympathetic interest the career of McMaster University; that they may be confirmed in their conviction that during the period of undergraduate study emphasis should be put upon a broad general course, specialization being arranged, in this period, with a careful regard to the mental development of the student; that they may continue to appreciate the value of that sympathetic relation between teachers and students which is possible in a school of this character; and that they may observe the demonstration of the fact that the scholarship of students is not impaired nor their power diminished by a proper regard, during their University course, to the eternal truth which is expressed in the motto of this institution. In Christ all things,—all worlds, all created intelligences, all systems of human thought, all social duties, all mental and moral powers, all things present and things to come,—in Him all things hold together.

Our aim as a University is very simple and yet very large. We have only one professional school, that of divinity, and this has, I believe, a larger teaching Faculty than any other theological school in this country. Apart from our theological work we put our teaching strength upon undergraduate work in Arts. We do not enter into rivalry with graduate schools. To the great universities, which on account of their enormous revenues are able to provide elaborate equipments and conditions favorable for advanced study and research, we leave the expensive duty and privilege of furnishing to students who desire it an opportunity to pursue extended graduate courses of study. For our work the most important equipment is men, men of sound scholarship, who love to teach and are in sympathy with young life; who love learning much and human beings more; who love God, and have a zeal for faith as well as knowledge, and who in all their learning and teaching aim to crown Jesus Lord of all. Besides these, we need in our classes students of sound mental and moral fibre. Faithfulness and ability in the profes-

sorial chair will avail little if the student is apathetic, or infirm of purpose, or weakened by evil habits. If a young man is bent upon making his university years a period of chambering and wantonness, of rioting and drunkenness, he is neither welcomed nor tolerated by us. Nor are the conditions of our school attractive to persons of this type. But if a young man desires to study, and to grow into a noble manhood, and believes that life is as serious as well as a joyous thing, he will be given the opportunity, under favorable conditions, to realize the best that is in him.

We have had enough of success already to make us hopeful, but not enough to lead us to slacken our diligence. With an increasing Faculty, an increasing body of students and an increasing constituency, we go on our way encouraged in the present and hopeful for the future.

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#### ROME AND ENGLAND.\*

The subject on which I have chosen to address you is not unsuited to such a gathering as the present. The name of Rome and the language of Latium must always be more or less familiar to scholars of the west: the name and fame of England must ever be cherished in every part of the Empire.

The evil which nations do lives after them: the good is buried often with their ashes. It is, in many respects, unfortunate that the cruelties of Nero, and the vices of a Commodus, so often represent the popular knowledge of Roman history; just as it is unfortunate that to so many modern peoples England is a monster of avarice and hypocrisy. But historical enquiry since the time of Niebuhr has at length placed ancient Rome in her true position, and scholars at any rate recognize that Rome was the founder of government and of law, and the organizer of religion for the western nations. At the same time the real influence of Britain is shown by the universal imitation of her free institutions during the last century.

The history of western civilization as a whole is best com-

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\*Address at autumn Convocation.

prehended under the three divisions which regard Rome as the centre and pivot: viz., the history of Europe prior to the domination of Rome, the history of Europe under the domination of Rome, and the history of Europe (including America) since the Teutonic nations broke away from the control of Rome under the influence of those ideas which we sum up under the name of Reformation. Of the twenty-seven centuries during which we can trace with some definiteness the ideas upon which our civilization rests, Rome was the controlling influence—either temporally or spiritually—for seventeen. From 200 B.C. to 1500 A.D. Rome was *Domina rerum*, the mistress of the world.

The entire obedience of the individual, the complete subjection of the will and conscience to the order of the magistrate, was the ideal which Rome inculcated and developed. Under her iron rule and discipline, the ancient state of warfare was beaten down into subjection and the foundations of law and order were securely laid among the barbarians of the west. To what dangerous lengths the Roman ideal may lead a Latin people has been shown in the great trial recently concluded at Rennes. Mankind would not always live under this ideal. And thus during the centuries of Roman influence another ideal was developing: the ideal of freedom. It is under the influence of that ideal that modern nations live. It is the glory of England that she has been the great teacher of that ideal. Security of person and property from arbitrary command freedom of conscience from state interference, it has been the mission of England to work out to practical results. Necessarily the Roman knew not of the most important of these great privileges. For centuries the history of Europe has been the history of the collisions of these two ideals—the ideal of obedience and the ideal of freedom.

The historical explanation of this is not far to seek. Germany was never subdued by the temporal power of Rome. And before Germany fell under the spiritual rule of Rome, the freedom, which first grew up in the German forests, our Anglo-Saxon forefathers carried with them to the shores of Britain, and there in "splendid isolation" it grew against all opposition from Norman and Angevin; endured the tyranny of the Tudors, and

issued triumphant from its struggle with the Stuarts. That is the easy and evident explanation. But there is something more.

Civilization is one thing: Christianity is another. All nations—like all men—that have accomplished anything great for mankind, have done so in virtue of some great moral idea. With the decay of morality comes the decay of a nation, as history appears to teach. The Romans were a moral nation; in many respects like the English. The old Romans, in fact, were Stoics without being philosophers. They were the Puritans of antiquity. But ancient nations possessed no force by which their morality, once gone, could be renewed and restored. Modern nations, which equally with ancient nations undergo periods of moral degradation, possess in Christianity a moral renovating force. The possession of that force constitutes the great difference, though not the only difference, between ancient and modern civilization. The possession of that force goes far to answer the question whether modern civilization will decay as did its predecessor. Hence originates the alarm with which some thoughtful minds view the alienation of whole classes from the Christian faith.

The most interesting, then, of great historical enquiries, as preparations for further research, are two:—By what course of national education and development was Rome enabled to escape the common fate of the states of antiquity, and become the organizer for Europe of government, of law, and of religion: and by what course of national education and development was England enabled to escape the common fate of the nations of modern Europe, and become thereby the expounder of those rights which men everywhere claim as their inalienable possession in proportion as they free themselves from tyrannical rule.

The answers to these two questions will be attempted in some future number of the MONTHLY.

PROF. WM. DALE, M.A.

A SERVICE AT UNION BAPTIST CHAPEL,  
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

While on my recent holiday trip to England, it was my pleasure to hear the Rev. Dr. McLaren preach at Union Baptist Chapel, Manchester. To one, who had long read with the deepest interest his sermons, and admired his inimitable style, the privilege of hearing him was one thoroughly enjoyed. I went early to the service and waited with expectancy the intellectual and spiritual treat which was in store for me.

Union Baptist Chapel is in every way a credit to the wealthy and cultured congregation that worships within it, being in style of architecture not unlike the Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto. But for me the chief interest centred about the remarkable man who has ministered to that people for more than forty years.

When the time for beginning the service arrived, the spacious auditorium was filled to the doors. Promptly to the minute Dr. McLaren entered his high pulpit, and, after prayer, gave out the beautiful old hymn,

“O God of Bethel, by whose hand  
Thy people still are fed.”

The Doctor is a man of medium height and weight, possessing typical Scotch features, and a singularly bright eye which at once attracts your attention and well reflects the spirit and fervor of the discourse. Considering his age, his voice is remarkably strong and clear, and throughout the service there was still evidence of that keen intellect and vigorous constitution which has always characterized this prince of preachers. He is an excellent reader of the Scriptures, his enunciation being remarkably distinct and forceful. The morning lesson was found in Genesis, the twenty-eighth chapter, being the account of fugitive Jacob. In his reading of this charming Hebrew story, he impressed you that he had a very profound regard for the Word of God, and a deep appreciation of the grandeur of its style as well as the magnitude of the truths therein taught. He read it as if its familiarity only added to its charm—as one who had thought it over and over, section by section, verse by verse, phrase by

phrase, word by word, until it had become replete with meaning. That morning lesson taught me what an interesting and worshipful part the reading of Scripture can play in a rightly conducted service.

As Dr. McLaren rose to pray, his face lit up, Moses-like, with the light of God. God verily seemed near. He spoke as friend to friend. He was often so filled with emotion that he could hardly give utterance to his petition, while the whole congregation seemed enthused with his spirit and in entire accord with him in humility, supplication and contrition. His prayer was that we might come as empty vessels, believing in God and His love, to draw out of His exhaustless wells of salvation, satisfaction and life—"Help us, oh God, to put away all fear, indifference and coldness and press close up to Thyself. Quicken us, for our souls cleave unto the dust. We need Thee in order to desire Thee: we need Thee in order to possess Thee. Both the preparation of the heart and the answer of the tongue come from Thee, and to Thee we look for all. Hear us, O God, although our confession is as faulty as that which it confesses. Give us a greater consciousness of our defects, our shortcomings, and our responsibilities. May there be no secret sin abiding in our characters or diffused in our lives. May there be nothing in our faith not reflected in our conduct, and nothing in our conduct not regulated by our faith. Now, while in Thy presence, may we be conscious of a great power raising us Godward, where Christ is seated at Thy right hand." So he prayed, as all the congregation united with him.

The sermon may be best described as a sweet idyll—in thought so strong, in style so charming, in spirit so Christlike, and in delivery so free from defect. The text was John one and fifty-one. In his introduction he pointed out that this is the first in a long list of passages, recorded in the gospels, in which our Master makes Old Testament incident replete with New Testament teaching. He pointed to other instances in the brazen serpent, the manna, and the passover lamb. In a very interesting way he pictured the flight of Jacob. How he lay down in the desert wilderness footsore, and lo, as he slept he dreamed, and saw the rocks about him piled into a gigantic

staircase, with angels ascending and descending by his side. Thus was Jacob taught the nearness of God's presence—even by his side,—and that from every portion of this universe there is a straight road to heaven. The three divisions of the sermon were: (1) The ladder; (2) The angels; (3) The eyes that were blessed with the vision.

I. The ladder. We have here what Jesus Christ declares Himself to be. He calls Himself the "Son of man." This title though found in all the four evangelists, comes to us from the lips of Jesus only. Only twice is it found elsewhere (Acts 7: 56 and Rev. 1: 13) and these may almost be called quotations of His words. He uses this title of Himself because He is manhood unique, sovereign and Divine. All that manhood was intended to be was realized in Him; all the possibilities of manhood met in Him. Nathaniel had just declared in rapture, "Thou art the Son of God." Jesus did not refuse this title, but added another—"Son of man,"—thus declaring His sovereign character on the one hand and linking Himself with humanity in all its weakness and limitations on the other. About us to-day voices are asking, "Who is this Son of man?" Blessed is the man who is able to say, not only by the voice of creed, but by the voice of life, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

II. The angels. What Christ claimed to do is here explained in the expression, "Angels ascending and descending upon the Son of man." This does not teach that Christ was the recipient of angelic ministrations from the cradle to the cross, as some have maintained, but rather that He is the medium of communication between heaven and earth—between God and every fugitive Jacob. He is the great staircase, the channel by which Divine benefactions come down to men, and human aspirations go up to God. The angel of Divine forgiveness comes down by this ladder and bears away our sin, and the angel of supplication ascends by this ladder bearing up our petitions, our desires, our thanksgiving, and one day we may hope to ascend it likewise.

III. The eyes which were blessed with the vision. Are your eyes so blest? Do the angel's wings come with blessing into

your life? There is the ladder. Put your foot upon the lowest step, and at the last you will go up into the heavens by the same means that heaven in all its plenitude has come down to you.

In listening to Dr. McLaren, one could not fail to be deeply impressed with his spiritual earnestness, his true eloquence, and his exaltation of Christ, for Christ is the theme of all his ministry. His sermon showed the greatest care in preparation; he evidently writes fully, as occasionally he would repeat a sentence, slightly changing its construction, as if recalling his manuscript. He spoke for almost fifty minutes, during which time the deepest interest was manifested by the congregation. At the conclusion of the sermon, when he was strongest, and reached the climax in thought, eloquence and feeling, many were in tears, while some sobbed with emotion.

I look back upon the service as among the most blessed memories of my life. The spirit of the great man, so humble, so reverent, so consecrated to Christ and his work rise up before me as a constant benediction. Happy is the flock that is favored with such a ministry as that of Dr. McLaren's.

L. BROWN.

Grimsby, Oct. 2, '99.

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#### WHY SEND A BOY TO A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL.

That our Collegiate Institutes and High Schools form an essential factor in the providing for an adequate and widespread education of the youth who to-morrow are to be citizens of our land, few would undertake to controvert. Certainly none of those few will be found among the members of the teaching profession who are engaged in residential schools. There is no inherent antagonism between the public system and its supplements, for such in their function are the residential schools of the province, whether wholly independent or under Government control. These institutions have no tenable *raison d'être*, but the assistance they may afford in the forming of intelligent, manly and efficient members of society. If they are able to accomplish

this end more effectively in some cases than can be done under the public system, there exists sufficient grounds for a continued patronage of them by thoughtful guardians. A moment's consideration should make it clear that there is necessarily a place still for institutions auxiliary to the public system, however complete the latter may appear. Evidently the purpose of any social or governmental function, that of education certainly not excepted, ought to be the securing of the greatest good to the largest possible number. However close an approximation there may be to this unavoidably indefinite ideal, there must remain, in any event, a modicum of society whose best interests can be served only by supplementing the opportunities which are offered through the larger public scheme.

In a new country, such as ours, the more successful of those who constitute the advance guard upon the frontiers of our civilization feel under the necessity of sending their boys away from home for their education. In the majority of such cases the residential school offers a practicable solution to an otherwise trying problem. It should be remembered, too, that even in districts particularly favored educationally there is a large and increasing number of pupils unable to reside at home while attending a High School or Collegiate Institute. Now that High School Entrance and Public School Leaving examinations are passed so generally by lads of twelve or thirteen years it is a question for the careful consideration of rural parents whether it would not be better to place their sons under the careful and educative discipline of a residential school than to allow them the freedom of town streets, when they are every evening free either from a parent's or a master's oversight. The additional expense involved in attending a residential school would be but slight, and not worthy of consideration if any real educational advantage can be secured. In the case, too, of a boy who has lost either mother or father, and whose home life must remain deprived whether of the controlling sympathy of the one, or of the firm guidance of the other, there are strong reasons to be advanced in favor of placing him in some efficiently conducted boarding-school.

Thus far somewhat exceptional circumstances have been

considered. Some reader asks how his (or her) boy with helpful home surroundings and first-class educational advantages would profit by three or four years' residence in a school away from direct parental control. What are the advantages, if any, that the residential school can honestly offer to such? There is in most homes a recognized difficulty in the securing from boys concentrated and systematic effort in study or achievement. There is no doubt that this is due largely to the fact that the day-school and the home have so little in common, and exercise influences so little concerted if not actually opposed to each other. The father with the responsibility of a modern business life devolving upon him, too seldom is able to exercise efficient supervision over the educational progress of his son. The mother, though her sympathy influences much, has other cares more insistent than seeing to it that a boy does not treat carelessly his problems in algebra or his French exercise. Habits of indolence and carelessness, and an unsymmetrical mental growth are the results, too often, of a lack of necessary oversight and direction. Not that the High School teachers of our province, as a class, are at all deficient in the essential qualities of that character and intellect necessary for the controlling influence so much to be desired. But it is impossible for them to exercise it fully, conditioned as they are, meeting, in a more or less informal way, for only a short time each day, groups of pupils often too large for individual personal contact. In the residential school the home or, rather, community life, is an essential part of one unbroken system of training. Athletics, mental recreation, social intercourse and intellectual work are so co-related as to make possible the harmonious adjustment of all to the desired end of symmetrically developed manhood. Usually the teaching staff is large and efficient, and the number of scholars being generally smaller than in city Collegiates, individual attention is given to scholars suited to their particular requirements.

The hard and fast regulations necessary to the successful working of any scheme under government direction can be intelligently modified in an independent institution as occasion may require, without foregoing any of the real advantages

which are to be derived from the accepting of Departmental standards. Studies and work not upon the ordinary High School curriculum, but telling directly toward manly and capable living, find full recognition in residential schools. The refining influences of instruction in music and art, the inestimable practical and educative value of "manual training" in wood and metal work, systematic physical culture, and direct teaching in Christian ethics are some of the distinctive advantages which a well-equipped residential school has to offer to those who come within its walls.

In his remarkable book, "Anglo-Saxon Superiority," Edmond DeLolins credits the English boys' schools with exercising an immense influence in the development of that virile British manhood which has made for progress and power at home and abroad. "Man is not a mere intelligence," he says, "but an intelligence attached to a body. We are, therefore, to train the pupils in energy, will-power, physical strength, manual skill, agility." For such a training he considers the properly conducted residential school (not the huge examination-cramming *internat* of France) beyond question the most efficient means. Nowhere, surely, than in such an institution are boys prepared better for the duties and responsibilities of manhood. In their daily life with one another the principles of true democracy and independence are unconsciously inculcated. Regard for law and system, without which democracy is but anarchy, become as firmly implanted. There is an individual "ascent of man" from the condition of complete dependence upon others to that higher plane of living upon which the distinctive characteristic is "the doing for others." To attain to this final state of independence and altruism it is necessary that there should be a transition stage in which actionless dependence gives place to individual self-reliance. Under no conditions, I believe, can the growth of such self-reliance be more favored than within a residential school.

STANBURY R. TARR, '95.

Woodstock, Ont.

## THE DUNMOW FLITCH.

“Whatever married couple will go to the priory and kneeling on two sharp pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day of its celebration, shall receive a flitch of bacon.”

Such was the stipulation made in 1244 by Robert de Fitzwalter with the town authorities of Dunmow, in the county of Essex, England. No couples appeared to claim the prize until the year 1445, either the painful ordeal or the insignificant value of the bacon, or perhaps both, having discouraged any aspirants to the honor, if the winning of such a prize could be so called. Up to 1751 only five couples had appeared as claimants, and between that year and 1855 there were none. But during the last few years the antique ceremony has been revived, until now it has become an annual fixture for the August Bank Holiday. It is one of the many means of amusement galore on that holiday. To witness it people flock to the quaint little town of Dunmow, from every part of England.

This year, in the centre of an extensive field, in which a variety of entertainments was going on, stood the court-house, being a large marquee fitted up for the purpose. Around it a hundred hawkers were noisily advertising their wares—fruits, drinks, and gaudy toy balloons,—and were creating a perfect pandemonium as each one blew on the particular kind of whistle he was selling, and each man sold a different kind. Gaudily dressed clowns, with their whitened faces and besmirched cheeks and eyebrows, were keeping the crowds in a good humor by their ridiculously silly tricks and sayings. A merry-go-round was mechanically grinding out its monotonous—I cannot say music. Besides, a military tournament provided by the Herts Yeomanry was in full swing. Yet these numerous and varied attractions were poorly patronized as compared with the court room.

So plain was this court room, or to be exact, court tent, that no decoration was apparent except two fitches of bacon tied together with colored ribbons hanging in the centre of the tent. The judge wearing the conventional wig and scarlet robes

looked the personification of dignity, as he sat in the antique leather chair provided for him. Undoubtedly he realized the gravity of the case soon to be opened before him. The jury were twelve in number to be sure, but composed of six bachelors and six spinsters according to Robert de Fitzwalter's provision. As they were solemnly ushered in by the marshal of the court they rivalled even the judge in point of dignity.

An ex-sergeant and his wife thirty years his junior, were the couple who came forward this year to claim the prize. Their counsel, a most astute and mendacious lawyer, described the sergeant's adventures on sea and land, praised his patriotism and heroism in the most glowing terms, graphically narrated his gallant rescue of a boy from drowning, for which heroic act the Humane Society presented him with a medal, and concluded his eulogy by producing before the court innumerable testimonials to the effect that his clients' wedded life had been unmarred by even the slightest disagreement and had been, truly, an unbroken chain of happiness.

The counsel for the respondents, *i.e.* the donors of the flicht, then subjected the sergeant to a searching and rigid cross-examination, during which he laid much stress on the fact (he called it a fact) that a six months old baby, which was the exact age of the claimants' youngest child, was not at all conducive to peace at home. So firmly did he believe this, that he made it the major premise of his argument against the claimants, and, taking for the minor premise the fact that the claimants had a six months old baby, most dogmatically concluded that, under such conditions, the aforesaid claimants could not possibly have lived together without one disagreement for a year and a day. But his nicely laid syllogism was crushed utterly when the sergeant swore that their baby was not like the ordinary run of babies; it was, in fact, the best baby that ever lived.

The sergeant's wife, the mother of this extraordinary baby, deposed on oath that she had never been treated harshly by her husband; that he had never called her to "attention," but had always let her "stand at ease."

A witness testified that such was the mutual happiness of the claimants that they deserved not merely a flicht, but a whole hog.

After all evidence "pro" and "con" had been taken, the two counsels in their proper turn addressed the jury in most eloquent and elaborate discourses. The main argument of the counsel for the respondents was, that the couple were not really trying to prove that their married life had been happy, but that they had a sinister design on the bacon. The claimants' counsel confined himself to eulogizing his clients.

The learned judge gravely summed up the evidence and delivered a most pathetic charge to the jury, who, after a retirement of five minutes' duration, through their foreman announced a verdict in favor of the claimants, a decision which was most vociferously applauded. The successful couple were then chaired and carried around the field at the head of a long procession of people of every class.

W. S. Fox, '00.

## Editorial Notes.

THE increasing numbers of students which are thronging to the halls of McMaster are making more prominent the needs for greater and better accommodation. References are made elsewhere to the Forward Movement in our educational work and to the steps already taken by various interested bodies. There is, however, one body—a body which perhaps embraces all the others—to which this work and University very definitely belong. The Baptist denomination is not only the constituency upon which this college must draw most largely for its students, it is also *the possessor* of the institution itself. The interests of the college are directly and changelessly bound up with those of the denomination at large, and we are glad to believe that this conviction is becoming ever more widely rooted.

It is a recognition of this fact by the Board of Governors that is leading Chancellor Wallace to devote the coming weeks to an effort among the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec. The task that has been set him is that of bringing more prominently before the denomination the needs of the University, and also of granting to them the opportunity of saying what this educational work means to them.

Of the character of the response we need make no conjecture whatever. The Forward Movement in our educational work is an assured fact because we are confident that the Christian manhood and womanhood of Baptist people must be always responsive to appeals based upon the principles of righteous progress.

BEFORE this number of THE MONTHLY reaches its readers, they will have learned that in all its departments the University has opened under the most encouraging circumstances and with the brightest prospects of success. Moulton College is full to overflowing, a condition of affairs somewhat unique in its later history, to be sure, and therefore the more to be rejoiced at. Woodstock College has its usual large attendance and is prepared to do its usual good work. In the University proper there have been a strengthening of the staff and an increase in the number of students. With respect to the latter we refer our readers to the Chancellor's address, which we print in another quarter of this issue, and commend to their notice in particular the portions in which he discusses possible unsympathetic explanations of our continued increase in numbers. In time it will no longer be necessary for the Chancellor to pay attention to such insinuations as there indicated,

but for the present the University may expect to endure them. From time to time in these columns we shall endeavor to silence them by the hard logic of facts.

Apart, however, from the mere question of increase in numerical strength, we may surely say that McMaster University begins this year under more hopeful conditions than it has entered on any preceding year. Our Forward Movement is well under way and bids fair to be brought to a speedy and successful issue. This has been made possible by the growing sympathy with the work of the University in the heart of the denomination at large, as witness the unanimous willingness of the Convention to authorize our appeal for \$35,000 in aid of the work here. It is in this practical demonstration of positive interest that we find the largest grounds for satisfaction and hope. We are well aware that, in the face of pressing calls for all sorts of worthy objects, many may be unable to contribute much, if anything at all, to our expansion fund, but notwithstanding this we feel certain that the hearts of the people are more and more with us. This is largely due, we believe, to the presence of our graduates in their midst, and we may expect it to be increasingly so as the number of graduates grows. By their character as men and women of Christian culture our graduates are commending McMaster to the sympathy of the denomination, and sometimes silently but always effectively promoting her best interests. In this growing sympathy, then, and its source we find just reason for heartfelt gratification and sanguine hope.

Further, we must not overlook the undergraduates in any survey of present conditions. Their enthusiastic loyalty is very grateful to the Chancellor and members of the Faculty, and, along with that of the graduates, has been exceedingly influential in producing the present encouraging state of affairs. We lately heard of a remark made by a professor in the University of Toronto to the effect that he did not know any body of undergraduates so imbued with a proper *esprit de corps* and so loyal to their Alma Mater as he had observed McMaster students to be. Knowing them as we do, we heartily subscribe to the statement. Every day we see evidence of their devotion, but the crowning evidence came last year in the shape of a subscription of \$1100 towards a Building Fund. This spontaneous action did more, we believe, to strengthen the hands of the Chancellor and convince the Board of Governors of the necessity for action than anything else. On behalf of the Chancellor and Faculty we thank the undergraduates for their splendid piece of initiative in that regard, and for their con-

tinued devotion to McMaster. On our part we promise to spare no expenditure of labor or sympathy to make their Alma Mater worthy of their love.

To sum up, we look forward to a successful year because our numbers are growing and our staff has been strengthened; because our undergraduates are intensely enthusiastic in their devotion; because our graduates are quitting themselves like men; and, finally, because our University is winning a larger place in the affections of the people.

THE MONTHLY is glad to welcome Professor Dale and Dr. Smith to the Faculty of McMaster. Their accession to the staff will be a source of strength and reputation to the University. Professor Dale's fame as a brilliant scholar and able lecturer is well-known, and his appointment to the position of Special Lecturer will prove a popular one, not only with those who listen to his lectures, but also with all friends of higher education in Canada. The former will find in him an inspiring teacher, and the latter will rejoice that his invaluable services are not to be lost to Canadian academic life. The present writer was a student under Professor Dale, and knows whereof he speaks when he says that the Professor not only is a master of his subject, but also knows well how to impart his knowledge to those under him. Of Dr. Smith much the same may be said. Some of our graduates will remember how excellent a teacher he was at Woodstock College, and we all have heard of his recent graduation from Chicago as doctor of philosophy *magna cum laude*. No better evidence of his fitness as a scholar is required. The members of the Faculty rejoice at the presence of Professor Dale and Dr. Smith, and hereby extend to them the heartiest welcome. We expect them to enrich not only the scholastic but also the spiritual life of the University, and we assure them of our readiness to accept their co-operation to that end.

WE have spoken above of the bright outlook of the University for a prosperous year. THE MONTHLY hopes to share in the general prosperity. Certain changes have been made looking towards greater efficiency in the management. For one thing, the students have accepted larger responsibility in connection with the finances. Hereafter the Business Manager will be expected to make an annual report to the Literary and Scientific Society, and that body will appoint auditors to examine the books. Further, it has been thought well to appoint an Assistant Managing Editor from the students, who will relieve the Managing Editor from much of the minor details of man-

agement, and who will also be responsible for the quality of at least one-half of the magazine. This will engage a larger interest from the students and will make *THE MONTHLY* even more a student publication than it has hitherto been. The editor will not relax in his attention to the work of making our college paper a worthy publication, one appealing to every thoughtful Canadian Baptist, while the student editor and his assistants will spare no efforts in the same direction. Any suggestions as to helpful lines of advancement will be gladly received. We trust that our graduates will take a personal interest in the welfare of *THE MONTHLY*, and by sending or suggesting articles endeavor to promote its interest. We hope, too, that many who have unpaid subscriptions of long standing may remit the amounts due, and thereby relieve our financial stress.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome Brandon College to the noble sisterhood of Christian schools of learning, and especially to the smaller circle of our Canadian Baptist schools. Most cordially do we extend to Principal McDiarmid and his colleagues the right hand of fellowship. We join with him and all Canadian Baptists in expressing our hearty appreciation of the great service that Prof. McKee has rendered in holding the fort so manfully for so many years, and making possible the remarkably propitious opening of the school under Baptist auspices. It is a great satisfaction to us that a man of such natural ability, scholarly attainment, executive strength, force of character, theological soundness, missionary zeal, and Christian manhood, should be its head. We are glad and thankful that a few friends in the East here have felt it their privilege to give generously and make the new College possible. May their numbers be increased! We hope soon to see Quebec and the Maritime Provinces also claiming a share with Ontario in caring for this child of the West.

We extend congratulations to our churches in the West on the prospect of a home-grown and home-trained ministry. No other can be quite equal to it. And we would also congratulate Manitoba and the West at large. For we believe that no greater boon could come to that promising country than a Baptist school of learning, for true Baptist schools always stand for sound scholarship, noble character, and Christian life. Such a school in the West will be a force for all-round culture of the individual, and the cultivation of that general intelligence which befits a self-governing community. It will make for soul-liberty, and befriend all that contributes to the highest well-being of the individual, the family, the churches, and the state.

## Book Reviews.

### 'POSTLE FARM.\*

The scene of this story lies chiefly where the Devonshire rains beat against the grey walls, where the rich grass is sweet for the sheep, and where the air is thick with Devonshire superstitions and Devonshire dialect. 'Postle Farm took its name from a row of twelve elm trees that grew upon it, and between it and Upcott Hall across the river, the meshes of the story run. Cathie is brought up on the Farm, but she ultimately becomes mistress of the Hall, and in her development the graces of Heredity, fortified by a strong Personality, struggle with Environment, and, with one pathetic exception, conquer. Her mind is hungry and it awakens to an intense craving for knowledge; her affections are strong and she finds a lover; her will is like steel and keeps her on the right way; her conscience is sound and she does not sear it. She conquers her ignorance and becomes an educated woman; she conquers her dialect and is at last able, even when excited, to speak pure English; she conquers temptation and holds to the right path. But in the struggle of the soul upwards her affections burn so fiercely and are treated so roughly by the man who gave her the first helping hand, that before the end they are burnt out and her eyes become the tomb of a love that had meant almost everything and is now gone forever. The tone of the book is good and its spirit is robust. The chief lesson is that there is a direct connection between sowing and reaping. The style is in some ways like Blackmore, but the chapters are literary etchings rather than detailed drawings. There are many strong passages and the book will probably compel its readers to cut out unimportant things from the program of the day in order to find time to follow the course of the story.

J. L. G.

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### THE KINGDOM (BASILEIA).†

This book is attractive externally. The publishers have done their work well. The large clear print is a joy to the eyes.

And the book itself is an attractive one. Dr. Boardman has put into it the natural results of a life-time's study of the Scripture's central

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\* 'Postle Farm, by George Ford. Toronto: The W. J. Gage Co.

† The Kingdom (Basileia): An Exegetical Study. By George Dana Boardman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899.

theme, if, indeed, we remember (what we should never forget) that the descriptions of the perfected Kingdom are essentially descriptions of the King.

The book is called an exegetical study. It is that, but not exactly in the class-room sense of the term. The author has done but little original work. Neither theologian nor exegete would get much that is new here. Other men have labored and Dr. Boardman has entered into their labors. But this he has done with intelligence and discrimination. In most cases he has adopted the view that is supported by the majority of the leading scholars; the exceptions are those in which his Baptist teaching and insight have made clear to him what to Pedobaptist scholars is obscure. The book in this last respect will join with other influences of our idea to emancipate men from the trammels of denominational prejudice and condition them to examine in an un-biassed way the actual teaching of the New Testament.

The great service the author has rendered, however, is in taking the most assured results of scholarly study, organizing them and laying them before the world in a popular way. And this he has done beautifully and inspiringly. The work forms a capital object lesson for preachers who would learn how to take the raw materials furnished by scholars and present them clearly, forcibly and impressively to the people. We read it with great pleasure and closed it with a heightened appreciation of the glory and splendor of God's Kingdom and of the wisdom and honor of following the Lord's footsteps alike through the valleys and up the heights.

There are of course some flaws. There is a flavor of pedantry—especially noticeable in the opening chapter—which might well be eliminated. The term "Holy Communion" is a little too churchy for our taste. By the baptism in fire John surely means not the fire of purification but of destruction, as the context shows. The author does not seem to us to have caught the main outline of the Sermon on the Mount, though in numerous details his insight has served him well.

But, speaking generally, the book is safe in scholarship, and sound in doctrine; orderly in arrangement and clear in discussion; frank in statement and kindly in spirit; elegant in diction and splendid with eloquence. 'Tis a Kingly book on a Kingly theme.

We hope it will be widely read. If another word would induce any to read it, we should gladly add it in a general reference to the contents. Here are O. T. foregleams of the Kingdom; misconceptions and rectifications; definition and constituents of the Kingdom; a

luminous exposition of the Sermon on the Mount, which occupies half the volume; the methods of the Kingdom, in which the parable of the leaven is discussed; the Kingdom's symbols (baptism and the Lord's Supper); the church of the Kingdom; the growth and consummation of the Kingdom. Extremely interesting to very many should be his discussion of the Second Coming. Read it and see if the author is far astray.

J. H. F.

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SAMUEL BOYD OF CATCHPOLE SQUARE.\*

Outside, the book is of Gold and Red; inside, it is about Money bought with Blood. The story of a murder tangled in mystery is artfully unravelled. Lights and shadows quickly succeed each other. It is an elaborate illustration of the pregnant words: "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light. . . . but he that doeth truth cometh to the light."

A young man and a little twelve year old girl, out of love and devotion for the innocents upon whom suspicion rests, work and suffer together and almost unaided run to earth the guilty.

In reading this book one seems to have gotten back into the company and life of Hugo's "Misérables"; only that these unfortunates live in London.

The plot is intricate, but moves naturally. Every detail is handled with a cocksureness that is gratifying to a critical reader. Add to these qualities, the fact that intense interest is engaged from first to last, and we have proof that the author is a masterhand at this sort of story telling.

Some people fret for excitement; to such this book should serve as a homœopathic remedy and teach them to be content with the peace of home, friends, work, nature and God.

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\*Samuel Boyd of Catchpole Square. By B. L. Farjeon. Toronto: W. J. Gage Co.

## College News.

EDITORS { MISS McLAY, '00, A. C. WATSON, '01.  
C. C. SINCLAIR, '02.

PROFESSOR in Church History (at the close of a lecture on the persecutions of the early Church)—“We will continue these persecutions next day.”

MAGNANIMOUS Sophomore (to lately returned Graduate, whom he does not know)—“Freshman, eh? Well, we're glad to see you. You'll find it rather strange at first, I guess, but you'll soon get used to it.”

OLD Boy (returned after several years' absence)—graciously to stranger—“How do you do? This your first year, is it? Glad to —.”

Senior (at his full height)—“No, sir, I belong to the graduating class.”

THE first meeting of the Ladies' Literary League was called Friday, October 13th, for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1899-1900. The following were elected to office: President, Miss Dryden, '00; Vice-President, Miss Saunders, '01; Secretary, Miss Seldon, '02; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Wallace, '03; Pianist, Miss Cohoon, '00.

THE re-organization of the senior year in Arts took place Oct. 10th. “Century's” officers for the ensuing term are these:—Hon. Pres., Professor Willmott; Pres., D. W. Gunn; Vice-Pres., Miss McLay; Sec.-Treas., Mr. Smith; Cor. Sec., Mr. Welch; Bard, Mr. Baker; Historian, Miss Gile; Orator, Mr. Cornish; Football Captain, Mr. Fox.

A BIG Freshman Class met for organization on Oct. 10th. The officers elected to guard the interests of the “year '03” are the following: Hon. Pres., Dr. Smith; Pres., F. F. McEwen; Vice-Pres., Miss Wallace; Sec.-Treas., Mr. BenGough; Cor. Sec., Miss Annable; Orator, J. N. McLean; Bard, H. Norman; Football Captain, Mr. Humley; Musician, E. Farmer; Historian, Miss Parlin.

THE Sophomores met on Monday, Oct. 9th, for class re-organization, and elected the following officers: Hon. Pres., Professor McKay; Pres., J. A. McLean; Vice-Pres., Miss Grace Wallace; Sec.-Treas., H. S. Arkell; Cor. Sec., R. D. McLaurin; Bard, W. P. McDonald; Historian, Miss Blackadar; Orator, W. Bowyer; Minstrel, C. C. Sinclair; Captain, G. C. Lamont; Councillors, Miss Seldon and T. Meldrum.

MR. EDGAR A. BROWNLEE, '00, has been removed from our midst to the Toronto Western Hospital, where he is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. We sincerely trust that his illness will be of short duration, and that his cheerful countenance will soon be seen in our halls again.

**THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—At a well attended meeting of the Theological Society, the following officers were elected for the year :—Hon. Pres., Dr. Farmer; Pres., A. B. Cohoe; Vice-Pres., O. C. Elliott, Sec.-Treas., J. S. La Flair; Councillors, D. Alexander, A. G. Baker. On account of the large class in 1st year Theology, the Society has greatly increased in numbers, and the meetings during the year promise to be both interesting and instructive to those who attend.

"YEAR noughty one" has again re-organized, being yet "one in name and one in purpose." The old feeling of loyalty to the "Pink and Green" is as strong as ever, and the boys can yell "Hulla-ba-loo-ya" as vigorously as in their sophomore or freshman days. The elections held Friday afternoon, Oct. 13th, were attended with no little enthusiasm, and resulted thus :—Hon. Pres., Dr. Farmer; Pres., A. T. McNeil; Vice-Pres., Miss O. M. Clemens; Sec.-Treas., Alex. Torrie; Cor. Sec., Miss E. E. Delmage; Orator, A. C. Watson; Bard, J. Hobson; Historian, R. E. Sayles; Football Captain, R. E. Guyatt.

**TENNYSONIAN SOCIETY.**—The Tennysonian met for organization in the chapel on the 18th of October. There was a fair attendance, the majority being Freshmen. In the absence of the former officers of the Society, Mr. Huddleston took the chair and proceeded with the elections, with the following results: President, T. E. Meldrum; Vice-President, Miss Norton; Sec.-Treas., T. H. Norman; Councillors, Miss N. Wallace, Miss Parlin; Editors of "Argosy," R. N. Wilson, B. R. Allen. Many of McMaster's most famous orators received their first lessons in the Tennysonian, and the value of this Society cannot be over-estimated.

**FOOTBALL.**—Although the football team misses several of its players of last year the prospects of a successful season are very bright. The game is enthusiastically supported by the students, and large numbers turn out to practise every evening, so that Mr. Zavitz, the popular captain, will have no difficulty in filling the vacancies with able men. A practice match with Victoria resulted in a score of 2 to 0 in favor of McMaster, and one with Osgoode also gave McMaster the victory by 3 goals to 1. The result of the latter game is especially gratifying, as Osgoode is known to have one of the strongest teams in the league. But sweet is mixed with bitter, and on Monday afternoon, Oct. 16th, the McMaster team suffered a reverse at the hands of the Dentals, score 3—0. In reality, however, the teams were much more evenly matched than the score would indicate. Football scores are sometimes like exam. reports.

ON THANKSGIVING DAY afternoon, the McMaster team played a friendly but hotly contested game of football with Woodstock College, in the campus at Woodstock. The score was 3—2 in McMaster's favor, but they had to work for it, hard too. About a dozen McMaster boys accompanied the team to Woodstock, and did their part on the "rooting line," making up for fewness of numbers by enthusiasm and a splendid exhibition of lung-power. The McMaster contingent are loud in their praises of the right royal reception and the good time the Woodstock boys gave them. Perhaps some are indebted to more than the Woodstock *boys*.

ONCE again the *Student Body* has gotten under way, all sail set, with Mr. S. E. Grigg, High Kakiak, at the helm of State; Mr. E. E. Wood, 1st Vice-Kakiak, and Mr. S. T. Foster, 2nd Vice Kakiak, stand by at the wheel; while Mr. J. E. Pengelly, Sec.-Treas., looks after all signal messages and keeps the log-book. The worthy staff is completed by Messrs. Lauchland and Cohoe, who keep watch on the top deck, Messrs. McDonald and Goble on the second deck, and Mr. Hobson on the first deck. The election of the officers, held on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 10th, was attended with considerable interest, but after the usual difficulties were overcome, all was put ship-shape and the noble bark started on her voyage of 1899-1900.

THE autumn Convocation was held in Bloor Street Church, Friday evening, Oct. 13th. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Welton; Chancellor Wallace, in a short address, stated the conditions of McMaster University, at this the beginning of a new year's work, which are indeed indicative of progress and give reason for large hopes for the future. Still the cry is, "We are growing; give us room." Dr. W. R. Smith, who is entering on work in McMaster as Lecturer in Physics and Biology, gave a brief address, dealing with his reasons for hopefulness for doing effective work in his own branch of instruction. Then came the principal address of the evening, "Rome and England," by Professor Wm. Dale, which was both interesting and instructive in a high degree, and quite fulfilled the high expectations the author's name warranted.

THE FYFE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The opening meetings of the Fyfe Society were held on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day and the morning of Friday, October 20th. In the first session, after devotional exercises, led by Dr. Rand, Mr. Elliott gave an account of the work in Peterboro', and Mr. Anger spoke of the work in Grande Ligne. At the Friday morning session, the voluntary work in the city was reviewed, and addresses were given by Mr. Archie Baker and Mr. J. McIntosh, on the work done at Abbot's Corners and Mulgrave, respectively. Business was then proceeded with, and, after the reading and adoption of the Treasurer's Report, the election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: President, Dr. Rand; Vice-President, Mr. A. Baker; Recording Secretary, Mr. A. J. Saunders; Corresponding Sec-

retary, Mr. G. R. Welch ; Treasurer, Dr. Welton ; Members of the Executive from the Faculty, Dr. Goodspeed and Dr. Farmer ; Members of Executive from Students, Miss Armstrong, Messrs. Thomas, Grigg, Coutts, Jordan ; Committee of Voluntary Work, Dr. Goodspeed, Superintendent, Dr. Farmer and Mr. S. E. Grigg

TUESDAY, October 3rd, was a happy day for the ladies of McMaster. How glad we all were to see the vine-clad walls of our dear old Alma Mater, and to again meet with professors and students, just as if such a thing as a summer vacation had never existed ! The return was touched with a little sadness, however, for some of us who had been promoted to the dignity of lordly seniors. For perhaps the last time in our lives we have met in Chapel on the opening day of the College year.

We were all, Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores alike, glad to welcome to our numbers the large class of Freshman Ladies, and half envy them, remembering the days when we were freshettes, and had to be initiated into all the mysteries of College life, football matches and rallies. We were much delighted with the improvements in our Ladies' Room. The minute we stepped into the room, in the midst of handshakes and greetings of all kinds, we noticed the changes that had taken place in our absence. Now we have a pretty new carpet, and all the chairs and couches have been newly upholstered. The room looks very bright and comfortable, and we are all very much pleased.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Thursday evening, Oct. 12th, was especially suitable for the election of officers for that most important of McMaster societies, the "Lit." Nearly all the students had assembled in the dining-room to witness and take part in the novel mode of "hustling" the Freshman which McMaster has adopted, and after the usual speech making they repaired to the chapel to cast their ballots. The elections of that evening will long be remembered as the most enthusiastic and best contested in the history of the society. Vice-President Lauchland called on the presidential candidates to state their platform on the burning questions of the day and the first ballots were distributed. The result of the vote was received with applause, when Mr. T. M. Cornish was declared elected to the presidency. On his taking the chair the elections were proceeded with and the following officers elected: 1st Vice-Pres., J. M. McDonald ; 2nd Vice-Pres., Miss Saunders ; Sec.-Treas., P. C. McLaurin ; Cor. Sec., P. E. Baker ; Councillors, J. A. Faulkener, Miss Blackadar, A. C. Newcombe ; Editor of the "Student," J. T. Jones ; Assistant Editors, E. E. Wood, A. J. Saunders ; Auditors, F. N. Goble, H. E. Jordan ; Auditor for MONTHLY, J. M. Cornwall ; Reading Room Committee, J. M. Cornwall, G. H. Grant, J. A. McLean, S. J. Foster, R. Smith. With this efficient staff of officers and the interest evidently taken in the Society by the students, the "Lit" for the ensuing term will certainly flourish.

FRESHMEN'S RECEPTION.—The reception to the Freshmen this year was of a higher temperature than usual. For several days before the great event, groups of anxious Freshmen might have been seen in the halls, eagerly discussing the possibility of carrying a few concealed weapons, to be used in self-defence. Those in the secret, however, only took an extra run around the Athletic Field and kicked the football a little more vigorously to whet their appetites for the repast provided by our kind matron. When the Freshmen entered the dining-room, blank astonishment reigned on every face as they saw the tables loaded with the delicacies of the season. Their hair, which had assumed a perpendicular position as they filed down the dismal stairway, now resumed its normal condition, and they were soon as busily engaged as their supposed persecutors. After the supper, the old students, led by the quartette, sang a ballad which, though somewhat personal, was taken in good part by the Freshmen. Mr. A. B. Cohoe then welcomed the incoming Class in Theology in a neat speech, in which he tendered some good advice, illustrating his remarks with many a good story. D. Alexander replied for his Class, expressing his gratitude for the reception and the advice so kindly offered. Then in a brilliant and polished address, Mr. J. M. Cornwall spoke words of welcome to the 1st Year Arts, on whose behalf Mr. McIntosh responded. The chairman then proposed a toast to our Matron, being frequently interrupted in his remarks by bursts of applause, which reached their climax when Mrs. Pritchard was brought in. The proceedings were closed by singing, "Thy Praises, McMaster," and the Freshmen were duly incorporated into the Student Body of McMaster University.

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#### MOULTON COLLEGE.

EDITORS { MISS LILLIAN BAIRD.  
MISS SARAH HOWARD.

THE Y. W. C. A. meetings on Tuesday evenings have been especially bright and interesting. We have been favored with addresses from Mrs. Knight of the C. I. M., and Mrs. DePrazer, medical missionary from India.

THE Moulton Lecture Course for this year was very happily opened on Saturday evening, October the fourteenth, by Professor Clark, of Trinity University, the subject being "The Ancient Mariner." This is the third time that we have been privileged to hear Dr. Clark, and his interpretations of "The Water Babies" and "The Ancient Mariner," have opened up new avenues of thought, and aroused deeper interest in the study of literature. To express our appreciation of Dr. Clark's kindness to us, a bouquet of roses was presented on behalf of the school, by Miss Gertrude Macgregor.

THE convenience and beauty of the new stairway leading to the dining-room, contrasted with the old mode of access, has called forth enthusiastic admiration from all the old students. Those who interested themselves in securing the means for its erection feel more than repaid for their trouble.

SINCE the re-opening of the College, many friends, new and old, have been with us at chapel to give helpful thoughts that have remained with us throughout many a busy day. Chancellor Wallace, Rev. Chas. Eaton, Mr. McMaster and Rev. James Grant, of Ingersoll, were welcomed again by us.

IT has for some time been a fond dream with the students of Moulton that her accommodation for resident students should be taxed to the full. This dream has become a delightful reality this year. We are glad to welcome so many new girls, not only for what their presence means to the College, but for what their life in the College may mean to them.

THE first social event this year was the "At Home" given by the old girls to welcome the new girls and the new teacher, Miss Iler. A very happy time was spent and the effort that was put forth to make the "new" girls feel "old" was very successful. We hope that this is but the earnest of many pleasant social gatherings throughout the coming year.

OUR bright Thanksgiving Day was gladly welcomed by Moulton. The freedom and relaxation from the ordinary routine of school life which it brought for all; the intercourse with friends and relatives, for many; and the opportunity for enjoyment in various ways, for others, made it indeed a day of pleasure.

THE first regular meeting of the Heliconian Society was held on Friday evening, October the twentieth, when a bright, interesting programme was given. The following officers have been appointed for the ensuing Term: President, Miss Bessie Clarkson; Vice-President, Miss Florence Brown; Secretary, Miss Lillian Baird; Treasurer, Miss Edith Oliver; Executive Committee, Misses Bessie McLaurin, Elsie Dryden, Lynn Speller, Leila Logan. Games Committee, Misses Ada Fyfe and Sarah Howard; Editors Heliconian Paper, Misses Gertrude McGregor, Maggie McDonald, Stella Jackson and Jessie Grobb; Editors MCMASTER MONTHLY NOTES, Misses Lillian Baird and Sarah Howard.

## WOODSTOCK COLLEGE.

EDITORS { S. R. TARR, M.A.  
FRANK BEDDOW.

THE College roll shows a larger registration than has been made for several years during the first term. As with the rest of Canada this is our "growing time."

CRICKET is booming in our midst, the enthusiasts having F. Beddow, of the Chicago Cricket Club, as coach. No outside match has been played, the town players having defaulted in the one engagement arranged for.

A LECTURE by Rev. Chas. Eaton on "Success" is promised for Oct. 27th. An interesting evening is, of course, assured, and a large audience expected. Pleasant memories are had of Mr. Eaton's previous visits.

"CANES" form the order of the day for the Fourth Year, which this term numbers about forty members. The class sticks which, unlike the boys themselves, are "crooks," are of Congo oak with handsomely engraved silver mountings.

AN interesting debate in the Philomathic Society upon England's attitude towards the Transvaal resulted in a decision that Great Britain was justified in the steps she has taken. Topics of the hour are not neglected in the Society, the next debate being one concerning "Trusts."

THE Excelsior Society has formed successfully. Several pleasant evenings have been spent. The officers elected are:—President, Kenneth Clarke; Vice-President, W. J. Grigg; Secretary, L. Jefferson Marshall, W. H. Ellis; Critic, W. B. Teakles, B.A. The editor of the Society's paper, "The Maple Leaf," is Leo Buchanan, who is assisted by W. H. Davies.

THE Philomathic Society is in full swing, having settled down to sober life after the wild hilarity of "maiden speeches" night. Meetings have been well attended and have held the interest of those present. The officers for the term are the following:—President, S. McKechnie; Vice-President, W. E. Matthews; Secretary, L. A. Vail; Marshall, F. Fyle; Critic, S. R. Tarr, M.A.; Editor of the "Oracle," H. H. Bingham.

THE Woodstock Collegiate Institute Field Day of Sports was held on Friday, Oct. 13th, and proved an occasion of interest to a number of competitors from the College. In the half mile race (open to other schools) the first three places were won by the following College boys :—Jas. MacArthur, McGillivray, L. Reade. As the 1st prize is a rocking-chair this makes only the third of that article of furniture which "James" has won during the past two years. In the College games of a fortnight before, one of the Collegiate boys successfully competed in our open event.

THE Judson Missionary Society has again formed, and looks forward to a term of usefulness in its work of keeping before the School the claims of Christ's work, so easily forgotten in the rush of college life. The Society has begun well by voting a distribution of some \$20.00 between Home and Foreign missions. Those holding office are as follows :—President, Principal A. L. McCrimmon, M.A. ; Vice-President, W. E. Matthews ; Recording Secretary, D. J. Bagshaw ; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Bingham ; and Treasurer, D. K. Clarke, B.A.

ANNUAL COLLEGE SPORTS.—Yesterday the minds of the students of the Woodstock College were taken off their books and centred on the campus, where all was activity. The crowd of spectators was rather small, no doubt owing to the cold wind which blew across the grounds, but a portion of those present were ladies, young ladies too, who did not fail to applaud whenever any particular friend of theirs did the brave act at the tape.

*Events and their Winners.*—Standing broad jump—Cunningham, Vail. Standing broad jump (junior)—R. Reade, Anderson. Standing hop, step and jump—Cunningham, Vail. Standing hop, step and jump (junior)—Hunter, Peine. Running broad jump—R. Dier, Cunningham. Running broad jump (junior)—R. Reade, Proctor. Running hop, step and jump—R. Dier, Cunningham. Running hop, step and jump (junior)—R. Reade, Proctor. Throwing the baseball—R. Dier, Jas. MacArthur. Throwing the baseball (junior)—Peine, Hunter. Kicking the football—Vail, R. Dier. Kicking the football (junior)—G. de C. O'Grady, Peine. Throwing the lacrosse ball—J. B. MacArthur, Jas. MacArthur. Putting the shot—Vail, R. Dier. 1.30 p.m.—Hurdle race—Jas. MacArthur, R. Dier. Hurdle race (junior)—G. de C. O'Grady, Anderson. Pole vault—Poapst, Davies. 100 yard dash—Jas. MacArthur, Vail. 100 yard dash (junior)—Hunter, R. Reade. Obstacle race—Jas. MacArthur, R. Dier. Running high jump—R. Dier, Davis. Half-mile race—Re-lay, fourth year, third year. Running high jump (junior)—Anderson, G. de C. O'Grady. 440 yard race—Jas. MacArthur, R. Dier. Eighth mile, ex-pupils' race—Huggart, Wilson. Boot race—Davis, R. Dier. 440 yard race (junior)—Kitchen, Hunter. Three-legged race—Jas. MacArthur, R. Dier ; McGillivray, L. Reade. Three-legged race (junior)—Peine.

Dexter ; R. Reade, Hunter. 220 yard race (teachers and ex-teachers)—Jas. Wier, S. R. Tarr. 220 yard race (junior)—Proctor, R. Reade. 220 yard race (open to all schools)—Brink, Morrison. Tug-of-war—fourth year, third year.

Mr. Dier was declared champion of athletics of the College and holder of the beautiful cup of the College for the period of one year, when he will again have to fight for possession of it. He was also awarded the medal by Chancellor Wallace. R. Reade was awarded a medal as junior champion. He is quite a young boy, but is extremely well built.

The presentation of prizes was directed by Chancellor Wallace, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. D. K. Clarke attending to the pinning on of winners' badges.—Condensed from Woodstock *Express*, Sept. 30.

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### Here and There.

FRED EBY, '95, is studying in Clark University, where he has a fellowship in Pedagogics.

E. J. REID, '99, and B. R. Simpson, '99, are at the Normal College in Hamilton this year to uphold the honor of McMaster.

THE REV. A. S. SOWERBY, late of Boston and formerly of Aylmer, has accepted the pastorate of the Talbot St. Baptist Church, London.

A. W. VINING, '98, last year fellow in mathematics, is this year engaged in the educational work of Brandon College.

ARTHUR THOMPSON, '99, is spending the year in Harvard in post-graduate work in the modern languages.

WALLACE P. COHOE, '96, continues his studies in Harvard, this year however occupying the position of assistant in one of the laboratories.

It is with pleasure that we note the settlement of the Rev. John F. Vichert, as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, in Victoria, B.C. Being a canny son of McMaster, Mr. Vichert deemed it wise to double his forces by taking to himself a wife before entering upon his duties in the West. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, the Plattsville Baptist Church was the scene of a very happy event in the marriage of Mr. Vichert to Miss Nettie Douglas Wallace, eldest daughter of Mrs. John Wallace of that village. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. S. McAlpine, of Georgetown, in the presence of a number of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Mamie Wallace, while the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Gordon Vichert. After a short trip on the upper lakes, Mr. and Mrs. Vichert left for their future home in the Island City of the West.

The following National Song was composed by a student of McMaster, Rev. J. Harvey King. It is of interest to note that this was one from a large number in the recent *Witness* contest, to receive special mention.

HAIL, CANADA !

I.

Hail, Canada ! beloved land,  
 Pride of Imperial Crown,  
 Rich heritage 'neath Heaven's hand,  
 We sing thy wide renown.  
 Land of the peaceful hearth and home,  
 Of destiny sublime ;  
 Honoured and cherished, though we roam,  
 Or dwell in distant clime.

II.

This realm of fast and rock ribbed shores,  
 Where breaks the mighty sea ;  
 Land which the richest fruitage bears,  
 Home of the glad and free ;  
 Thy noble sires and sons inflame,  
 The Nation's hope and pride,  
 Thy daughters of ennobled name,  
 In happy homes abide.

III.

Hail, Canada ! my native land,  
 'Neath Britain's Flag unfurled ;  
 Thy sceptre shall in honour stand,  
 And sway with her's the world :  
 May Heaven's favour crown thy way,  
 Thy glory spread afar,  
 Till brotherhood the nations sway,  
 And ends the bane of war.

CHORUS.

Hail ! all hail ! to the Banner of the free ;  
 For liberty and right, it floats on land and sea ;  
 Beneath Imperial Crown and the Flag of world renown,  
 Our loved domain shall glory gain, and ever loyal be.

C. L. BROWN, '99, is teaching in New Westminster, B.C. Mr. Brown also fills the position of managing editor of the Baptist paper of British Columbia.

A YOUNG woman, Fraulein Goldman, has passed the examination for the degree of Ph.D. in history, political economy, and history of philosophy *magna cum laude*, at the University of Zurich.—*Ex.*

"THESE dialect stories make me tired," remarked Noorich. "What's the matter now?" asked his wife. "Why, when a man writes 'sich' or 'sech' for 'such' that's all right, but I draw the line at 'Psyche.'"—*Ex.*

McMASTER is represented in Chicago University by three able and worthy sons: R. D. George, '97, has a fellowship in Geology, H. H. Newman, '96, a fellowship in Biology, while W. Findlay, '96, has a fellowship in Mathematics.

FROM year to year McMaster graduates have found their way to the Normal College in Hamilton. Though as yet their numbers have not been large, yet their ability has been unquestioned. Last year we were represented by four. N. Overholt, '97, and W. W. Charters, '98, qualified as specialists in mathematics, Miss Whiteside, '98, in moderns, while Miss Iler, '98, obtained specialist standing in classics, English and history. Miss Iler's work is of especial note since she succeeded in being one of two, out of a class of one hundred and eighty to graduate with honors.

ON the thirteenth of June during the past summer, Mr. Walter S. W. McLay was married to Miss Margaret Boyd, eldest daughter of Sir John and Lady Boyd.

The wedding took place in Bloor St. Baptist Church in the presence of many guests and interested onlookers. The church was transformed by beautiful decorations of field daisies banked upon the platform and twined about the chair railing. Rev. Charles Eaton, assisted by Rev. Elmore Harris, conducted the marriage service.

At twelve o'clock the bridal party entered the church. The bridesmaids, Miss Bertha McLay and Miss Lina Boyd, came first, followed by Miss Elizabeth Boyd as maid of honor, who preceded the bride, supported by her father, Sir John Boyd. The groom was supported by Mr. Bert H. Wilson, of Woodstock.

After a very impressive service the guests followed Mr. and Mrs. McLay to the home of the latter's parents where an hour or two of pleasant intercourse was spent together until the departure of the bride and groom.

Mr. and Mrs. McLay left for their wedding journey amid hosts of congratulations and good wishes expressed in various ways, the customary fun not being lacking.

THE famous class of '94 are one by one renouncing the rights and privileges which pertain to a bachelor's state, if not to a Bachelor degree. During the summer months, Harry L. McNeil, B.A., formerly of the Woodstock College staff, but now of Topeka, Kansas, was married to Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. John Hatch, of Woodstock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. McKinnon, amid the artistic surroundings the Hatch home rendered still more beautiful for the occasion. The bride was assisted by Miss Baskerville, of India, while the groom was supported by Mr. A. B. Cooper, of Hampdon. Mr. and Mrs. McNeil will reside in Topeka, Kansas.