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Any information concerning Graduates or Alumni, or articles on topics of current interest, thankfully received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor; Business Letters to W. G. BROWN, P.O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

IT is the intention of the Alma Mater Society to give several musical and literary entertainments during the balance of the session. They had hoped to open the series by introducing to the Kingston public an elocutionary star of high magnitude—Professor Taverner. That gentleman's engagements, however, unfortunately prevent his acceding to the request of the Society; so that in this connection the public, who favor us, must be content with the lesser stars that may be found among ourselves. We trust that any deficiency in the radiance of these luminaries will be supplemented by our friends and subscribers, kindly lending us the *light* of their countenance. If any attraction be required beyond the *menu* provided at these entertainments, we might mention the object to which it is proposed to apply the proceeds, namely, the equipment and carrying on of the gymnasium.

This very important adjunct to College life is now established on a firm footing, and large classes are daily put through the varied and interesting processes of muscle grinding.

IT was, we think, a step in the right direction when the office of Chancellor of the University was created, with an advisory Board known as the University Council. This latter body and the Chancellor are, it is well known, elected by the graduates and alumni. Thus at once there was admitted into the government of the University a distinctively popular element. The powers of the Council are not, it is true, extensive, but they are at all events pretty clearly defined. It forms an advisory board which may meet and consult together upon matters touching the wellbeing and prosperity of the College and University, and offer the results of their deliberations in the form of suggestions to the Senate and Trustees. It will thus be seen that the Council possesses neither legislative nor executive functions. But its powers, at first sight limited, will be better appreciated when we consider that the Council represents the sentiments of the graduates and alumni of Queen's—her truest friends—and therefore any suggestions coming from such a quarter are sure to receive the utmost consideration. By recent legislation of the University Council undergraduates attending the University are entitled to vote at elections for Chancellor. To this extension of the franchise no one will, we think, object, since the undergraduates are personally most interested in that election. No serious danger need be apprehended from

this accession of democratic opinion to the electorate, as the nominating power remains vested in the University Council. We would like, however, to see the franchise at the election of members of the University Council conferred upon undergraduates. It would, we believe, be inadvisable to render eligible for the Council any but those who are so at present. But now that undergraduates are qualified to vote at elections for Chancellor, it would be but the complement of this franchise if there were conceded to them the power of affecting by their voice the complexion of the University Council. The march of progress is usually slow, but lately there have been unmistakeable movements about Queen's. Let us hope that a change in the direction above indicated will ere long take place.

THERE are some signs that the long vexed question of University Consolidation can now be discussed with a measure of calmness, and with reasonable intelligence, and therefore we are not unwilling to take part in the discussion. Formerly, the question was complicated with other issues, with hopes and fears on this side and on that, and especially with deep-rooted prejudices, local, denominational, and educational, that time has done much to mollify, perhaps to dissipate. Men who write on the subject are now generally able to distinguish between a College and a University, and it appears to be dawning on them that their own ideal of a University may not be the highest. They are even beginning to distinguish between a College that gives a liberal education by developing the mind, that contents itself with teaching those subjects that are universally recognized to be the best mental gymnastics, and those institutions, also called Colleges on this continent, which qualify for a special profession, whether that profession be law, medicine,

divinity, dentistry, engineering, agriculture, mining, or any other. It also seems now to be pretty generally conceded that one College, or Faculty of Arts, is quite insufficient to do the higher educational work of a Province with nearly two millions of intelligent people; and the course of events has decided that these different Colleges shall be, not in one city, but in different centres throughout the Province. What is of still more consequence, the friends of the different Colleges are beginning to be animated with an intelligent sympathy for a worthy common cause, instead of fancying that their own favourite institution can thrive only at the expense of the lives of others. Even the friends and patrons of the most liberally endowed College in the Province confess that it is inadequately equipped; and that by itself it can never do all the work that must be done if Canada is to give her sons the opportunities that other countries count it their true glory and wisdom to provide. When University College needed new Professors to take the place of the old, its governors rejected almost with scorn the proposal to take at least one of its own honoured sons to fill a vacant chair, or to take the position of assistant. While it has thus failed at the end at which a great College should aim, the *Globe* insinuates gently that it has failed also in the elementary work it professes to do. We find in a recent issue the statement that "certainly in some subjects there has been better teaching done in the past at the Collegiate Institutes than at University College." We do not dispute this, while the frankness of the admission is to be commended. Men's minds are getting cleared of cant on the whole subject, and they are beginning to look at facts as they are, instead of falling in love with cloaked figures. Recent University history in Great Britain has not been thrown away; and the *Globe* now frankly acknowledges that "Every

one who has paid any attention to the history of universities knows that there are many problems as yet undecided in relation to them, and above all that it is still a moot question whether a merely examining body like the University of Toronto, or a degree-conferring College like Queen's, Victoria, or Trinity, is most likely to promote higher education." This being the case, is it not a good thing for the country that—thanks to the degree-conferring Colleges named—the experiment is being fairly tried under both conditions, and that in any attempted reorganization of University work, the country may avail itself of the advantages of both systems? The one thing difficult to understand in connection with present positions on the question is an apparent unwillingness to have the subject considered by the Legislature. Mr. Morris' motion, we are told, can do no good, and even if his object is one that ought to succeed, he clearly went about it in a way most likely to cause failure. Why? Because he moved for the appointment of a committee of the House to consider the question, instead of desiring to have it at once relegated to a commission of "experts whose duty would be to visit the different Colleges in the country, and ascertain by means of correspondence what the experience of other countries has to teach, in order to be in a position to make suggestions either in the direction of consolidation, or in any other direction most likely to promote the great object in view, the elevation of the standard of higher education in Ontario." Surely, there is no incompatibility between the two methods of procedure. The one seems to us to be a necessary preparation for the second. Why appoint a Commission of Experts until something is known of the mind of the Legislature? The first step is to ascertain whether in the mind of the leading men on both sides of the House the ob-

ject contemplated is one that ought to succeed, and whether the present is a good time to raise the question. If this is determined satisfactorily one would imagine that any committee might be trusted to have brains enough to recommend the appointment of experts. However, we are quite willing to admit that there is a great difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

What we are most anxious about is to put an end to the aimless, fusionless talk about University Consolidation in which every body seems willing to welter at each recurring "silly season," when the newspapers, having exhausted all other subjects, throw their columns open to builders of castles in the air. It is about time that the Government or the Legislature, or some other responsible authority, should grapple with the whole question, and let us know whether it is possible or not to bring about a better organization of the University work done in Ontario. If it is possible, and we see no difficulties in the way that public spirit should not be able to overcome, great would be the advantage, for it is now a universally recognized maxim that to improve the education of any country you must begin at the top. But we frankly confess that the greatest difficulty in the way is the spirit of localism that a portion of the Toronto press has done much to foster on the subject. No one who has not experienced somewhat of this spirit can properly appreciate its force. And because we have a faint conception of its extraordinary narrowness and animus, we consider that Mr. Morris has done well in calling the attention of the Local Legislature to the subject, since—unfortunately—the Dominion Parliament is precluded from taking any action on education. On a subject that concerns the whole Province the Provincial Legislature should have something to say.

At this early stage in the discussion it may be premature to assume that any principles would be accepted by all parties. But it is quite clear that unless a measure of common ground be discovered, nothing practical can be attempted. Surely it may now be taken for granted; (1) that "all the teaching cannot be done in one place, though it may be done in connection with one University;" (2) that no one College can excel in all the departments of modern University work; (3) that no College in Ontario is up to the English or German standard; (4) that advantage should be taken of every possible form of local and voluntary effort to raise our Colleges to the required standard of excellence as regards staff, apparatus, and library; (5) that sound policy demands that we should utilize existing institutions instead of improvising new ones; and (6) that the aim of all should be not the exaltation of this or that College, but better teaching, a wider basis, and more facilities, put within the reach of the young men—and we shall add the young women—of Ontario, for the full development of the most valuable and the most potential thing in the universe,—mind.

EXPLANATION.

IN alluding to the rumour that several students intended leaving Divinity Hall for American seminaries, the issue of this paper for March 6th, 1880, mentioned the fact that the only gentleman who had already gone had left owing the JOURNAL the sum of fifty dollars. The money had been owing for two years and any correspondence regarding the matter had been unsatisfactory. The article in question created some comments, both adverse and commendatory, and the matter coming before the Alma Mater Society, the action of the Editors was sustained. The matter then rested till last meeting of the Society when the gentleman who has since returned to the College, appeared at the meeting and paid the money; and the following motion was passed: "That the Society wishes to record its sorrow at the action taken by the JOURNAL last session with regard to a former managing Editor of the JOURNAL, and this Society wishes to record its estimation for that gentleman's character." Without reference to the latter part of the motion which is foreign to the matter in hand, we must say that we unite in expressing sorrow that the article appeared; it was perhaps ill-advised as far as its spirit was

concerned. But in our own behalf we must say that the circumstances were such as would justify us in writing the article considered as a mere matter of facts.

-CONTRIBUTED.

. We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

WE have received a communication from Mr. Allen Pringle, of Selby, Ont., relating to a short article which recently appeared in the JOURNAL concerning a pamphlet written by him, entitled "Ingersoll in Canada," which he distributed most generously among the students of this College and we believe of other Colleges in Canada. The letter is written in reply to "Critic's" letter in the last number *of this paper. Mr. Pringle considers himself ill-used by the reference made to his pamphlet and states that he can show testimonials from Mr. Goldwin Smith, a clergyman on the staff of Knox College, and "some of the ablest writers and best scholars in the Province," acknowledging the high literary merit of his pamphlet. Armed with such expressions of opinion as these he wishes to reply to "Critic's" strictures. Although the letter is rather abusive we would be most happy to give him space to do so if the JOURNAL were a medium in which controversies of this kind might be carried on. But it is not. It is simply a student's paper, in which they can express their opinions and which tries to reflect under-graduate feeling. The Faculty have nothing whatever to do with what may appear in its columns. When an author scatters his writings broadcast over the academical Province he must expect them to be criticised by those who differ from the statements and doctrine set forth. If the book were only to be had for money and students went out of their way to criticise it, we would perhaps be inclined to give the author of the work more latitude. As it is we are sorry that Mr. Pringle is so annoyed, but consider we are treating him perfectly fairly when we merely give the public the gist of the letter in lieu of publishing it in full.—EDS. JOURNAL.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR :

ALTHOUGH I am a student for a very short time, I glory in the thought of being a student at all, having as I have an exalted conception of learning, and the utmost reverence for this University. Its Professors always appear to me like the ancient Greek philosophers, Socrates, Nero, Plato or Julius Caesar. Hearing the Latin Professor conversing in the Latin of the Golden age, one might fancy one's self in the Forum at Rome, listening to the majestic eloquence of Cicero. This Mr. Editor is I trust sufficient to show you my deep love and admiration of learning, and now for my story. A friend of mine, who is a senior, was kind enough to invite me to call on him. So the other evening I dropped into his room, but he was not in. While

waiting for him, I picked up a large note book, marked Ethics, and tried to decipher the hieroglyphics there inscribed. In the 50th lecture, I observed this remarkable passage: "When we consid a cat in se, we fd it is a mere fm of thght, wh cms into operat by mediat of the Schema, the latter implg relat betw the mat of sense on the one hd and the cat. on the other."

Having gone thus far I paused in delighted admiration at my own penetration. Here the learned Professor, no doubt, to illustrate some mighty problem in philosophy had taken a cat in se. But what is se? You can understand a black, white or yellow cat, but not a "cat in se;" perhaps *se* was a learned name for a fit. Well, now we have a cat in a fit. What caused the fit? is evidently the next question. The answer is that it is a mere "fm of thght." I was a long time puzzled over "thght," at last I saw it, "thght" meant tight, an abbreviation for intoxicated. Now the light of philosophy burst upon my mind in a perfect torrent. Ethics is the science of good and evil, right or wrong. (more or less.) If it is wrong for a man to become intoxicated, why not for a cat? Could anything be clearer!!! And further, the moral depravity of the cat is shown in the fact that it feigned sickness, and then the question presents itself, whether the cat learned this deceitful conduct from human nature or whether it originated among the fast youth of the feline family. Many other such salutary lessons, too numerous to mention, did I learn from this wonderful passage, and when my friend returned I poured forth into his amazed ear the fruits of my fertile thought. He gazed out of the window for some few moments with a pensive far-away look in his eyes, and then in an awe-struck tone, he slowly murmured—"of all the chuckle-headed, idiotic sardines I ever saw, you are the— est;" "any man in his senses could lead that passage. "When we consider a category in itself, we find it is a mere form of thought which comes into operation by mediation of the Schema, the latter implying relation between the material of sense on the one hand and the category on the other." I arose slowly and went forth into the clear, cold air, which fanned my heated brow and calmed my fevered pulse. I reached home I know not how, I find myself at present writing for your sympathetic eye, a short account of my troubles. I have an indistinct remembrance of answering when called on by the Greek Professor to derive "Mania," that it was derived from an intoxicated category, at which, I think, the class wondered audibly, but I will not be positive.

I remain, at present, Mr. Editor,

Yours in sorrow,

JACOBUS, '84.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRIZE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to make a suggestion through the columns of your paper in reference to the Prince of Wales prize, or rather in reference to former winners of that prize. In all the other Universities the prize has taken the form of a gold medal (as it is now in

Queen's); and to be a Prince of Wales gold medallist has come to be a high distinction. Would it not be a good plan for the Senate to offer a gold medal to the prizemen of former years on their paying the value of it? The idea had occurred to me several times, but I was more forcibly struck by it a short time ago on observing how much importance was attached by school trustees to the fact of a candidate's being a gold medallist, and how much their choice was influenced by it. And to the minds of others too the term 'gold medallist' conveys (with whatever justice) an idea of prodigious cleverness. Now we have several teachers on the prize list of Queen's, those for the last three years being all teachers. Why should they, having gained as great distinction as gold medallists of other Universities, be placed at a disadvantage in applying for schools? The other prizemen too would, no doubt, approve of the plan, for a gold medal is a nice thing to have, being an article that one can keep and show to one's children; but the case of the teachers is the principal one. I hope the Senate will at least give the matter their consideration.

Yours &c.,

HERMES.

MORE ENGLISH.

WE have heard through the columns of the JOURNAL the opinion of some persons with regard to the study of the English language. Many of these sentiments we are forced to endorse, and feel that by agitating the subject through this widely circulated periodical, and by hearing the views of different lovers of English the desired change in our curriculum may be brought about. The time allotted to the study of this subject in Queen's, we fear, is rather too limited, and while we hear of individuals wishing to devote more time to the analyzing and criticising of certain standard works, we question whether in the short space of time allowed for these subjects if more attention were devoted to such, our knowledge of the language would be more extended or the time be more beneficially spent. It is a well known fact that in accomplishing any work, an outline of the whole is superior to a knowledge of one-third or one-half, and a total ignorance of the remainder. By having an idea of the frame work, with less difficulty, can the filling in be accomplished, than can two-thirds or one-half of the whole work be ferreted out, and much of the clothing done besides. By getting, therefore, an outline, as it were, of the subject we are thereby enabled to prosecute its study individually without groping in the dark. But while feeling grateful for the time apportioned to the study of the English language we do think, that since it is acquiring such an extensive circulation, and becoming such a subject of care and study, that our noble mother tongue should demand, at least, our attention as much as those languages which have long since ceased to be spoken. The study of the classics is an excellent training for the mind, but is it not possible to receive an equally good training, and at the same time become better acquainted with the construc-

tions, the power, and the beauties of our own language? We are told that the power of the English language lies in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, and yet the subject is only optional while Greek and Latin are compulsory for two years.

ANGLO SAXON.

ASSIDUITY.

IT is sometimes said that anticipation gives more enjoyment than participation, and though not holding this to be absolutely true, still does it not express in few terms the life of many a student while within the College halls? He enters upon his Collegiate course with a mind laden, perhaps, with vast stores of ancient and modern facts, takes his place among his fellow-students with spirits buoyant and ambition mounted high, determined that his career shall be one on which he can look back with pride after he has passed out to take his place in the practical affairs of life. Yes! he anticipates. Now no one, probably, will condemn such reflections. In their place they are good and laudable, but unless that student has in his mind the fundamental principles of a good education, viz. : system and perseverance, then he will realize but few of the desired pleasures which are only consistent with thorough mental culture in the present. If he be content to resemble a mere passing meteor, which disappears as suddenly as it comes to view, in the educational horizon, he will evidently never attain the honestly ambitious position of a genuine scholar. And it is vain for him to delude his mind with the idea that passing an allotted number of examinations, and taking a stated minimum of marks constitutes him an educated man, unless, during his course he has made system part of his own being, brains (not cribs) his motive power, and an indomitable perseverance which never owns defeat, his prompter. Too often the four years of Collegiate training with a degree thrown in, confines the thoughts and aspirations of many a student within its narrow bounds. In fact he imagines this short period the sum total of his existence. Little or no thought is spent in a timely preparation afforded by collateral means such as the use of the library to store the mind with something more than a few detached facts to be used at a coming monthly or final, on the useful self-training given in our Alma Mater Society to those who take advantage of its privileges. In regard to this society many students are apparently not aware of its benefits. Now, in their life work most of them intend to stand before the public more or less, either in the pulpit, at the bar, or other positions of importance, and unless they are orators by "instinct," many an audience will have their patience, if not their mental faculties, well exercised, in the trying ordeal of listening to an incoherent speech. It is too much lost sight of by young men generally that the public is sacrificed less or more to the maiden efforts of young speakers; of course every honest endeavor deserves a fair trial, but too much indulgence becomes a fault, and injures the one who receives it. Now if the advantages of a debating society are fully reaped some of the most common faults may

be overcome; faults which are known to every one who has had the extreme felicity of listening while a crude attempt was made to convince or teach the public something the speaker did not understand very well himself or, at least, failed to place in an intelligible form before his hearers. Hence it is sheer folly to anticipate the pleasures of coming success unless every means within a student's reach is made subordinate and subservient in the acquirement of that knowledge and culture which form the basis and ornament of a genuine scholar.

OBSERVER.

❖ MEETINGS. ❖

A. M. S. ENTERTAINMENT.

ON the occasion of Mrs. E. C. Nobles' Readings, it was announced that the Society was going to give musical and literary entertainments during the remainder of the season, for the funds of the gymnasium. The salary of the instructor being \$100, and the cost of the bare necessities for equipment being over \$50, it may be supposed the members have their hands full when they seek to make the proceeds of ten cent entertainments cover the amount required over and above subscriptions. On Friday, Feb. 12th, the first of these was given. The Glee Club which shows remarkable improvements since its last appearance and sings as one man, furnished two glees, or rather dirges, "Cock Robin," and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot." It certainly is a great pleasure to listen to the Glee Club under its present management and never has it been in a more flourishing and efficient condition. A new feature introduced at this entertainment was the rendition of several solos by the students. Mr. O'Reilly sang a very tasteful song, and Mr. Sherlock's "Mary of Argyle," brought out the capabilities of that gentleman's voice to a great extent. Mr. McAulay's ballad elicited such rapturous applause that he had to respond with another pretty little song. The readings, with the exception of the President's, of Tennyson's story of the "little *Revenge*," and the "fight of the one and the fifty-three," which was the gem of the evening, were all of a humorous character. Mr. D. McTavish read a description of a "Scotch School Board." Mr. W. G. Brown gave Mark Twain's interview with the American girl *table d'hote* in the Swiss Inn. Mr. O'Reilly read inimitably the tale of the child and the bald-headed man in the train, and Mr. Shortt's rendition of that old stand by, "The Orator's first speech in Parliament," was equal to anything we have ever heard. The financial result of the entertainment was encouraging. The announcement that Principal Grant had generously consented to deliver a lecture on "Thomas Carlyle," and that the Glee Club intended to give a large portion of the "Pirates of Penzance," in which some popular lady vocalists would take the female parts, was loudly applauded and bespoke for those entertainments a liberal patronage.

GLEE CLUB.

THIS popular Society has had its hands full in the matter of concerts since the holidays. On the 21st of January they gave a concert at Rockwood Asylum by invitation, and received a warm welcome from the authorities of that Institution. A programme consisting of solos, glees, readings and recitations, was rendered to a quiet and apparently appreciative audience. No pains were spared to make the evening a pleasant one to all concerned, and the Club are especially indebted to the Steward, Mr. McLean, for his successful endeavours to minister to their enjoyment. At the close of the entertainment an excellent supper was partaken of by the members of the Club and several officials of the Institution. A hearty invitation was extended for a repetition of the visit of the Glee Club to Rockwood at as early a date as possible, and the boys left for home thoroughly satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

On the 28th January the Club gave a similar programme in the Town Hall at Portsmouth, for the benefit of St. Andrew's Sabbath School of that village, and were enthusiastically received.

On the 1st of the present month, the Club sang by invitation at the concert held in the Masonic Hall, Wolfe Island, in aid of the English Church. A long programme was rendered by Kingstonians and others, the Island furnishing considerable local talent, and the Glee Club doing its part in the way of choruses and readings by the members. At the close a supper was provided for the Club at Hitchcock's Hotel.

At the recent entertainment of the Alma Mater Society in St. Andrew's Hall, the Glee Club was again in requisition, and sang a couple of pieces in a style which evinces careful practice, and is highly creditable to the instructor, Mr. Heath, as well as to those who compose the Club. We are glad to see so well organized a Club, and we have no doubt, that still greater proficiency is the aim of those who manage it, in which case it will be second to no organization of the kind, and a credit alike to the University and the city.

It is the intention of the Glee Club to give a grand concert on or about the 25th inst., when choruses from the "Pirates of Penzance" will be rendered in costume. A capital programme will be given by a full corps of vocalists, including the best talent in the city, Mr. Wm. Tandy, Miss Bates, Miss Bamford, Mr. and Miss Walkem, Mr. Heath and others will take part in the solos, and a rare musical treat may be looked forward to. We hope to see a full house, and we expect to see a gratified audience.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THERE has this year been formed in Kingston and vicinity a most vigorous Medical Association. Dr. Dickson, President of the Royal College, is President, and Dr. Henderson, of '79, Secretary. It is called the Catarauqui Medical Association, and monthly meetings are held at the residences of the members. Matters affecting the profession

are discussed, and papers are read and commented upon. We take the report of the last meeting from the *News*. The Association met last evening at the residence of Dr. Sullivan. The members were Dr. Dickson, President, and Drs. McCammon, Lavell, Kennedy, jr., Kennedy, sr., (both of Bath,) Oliver, Metcalf (of the Asylum) Phelan, Sullivan, Fenwick, Sparks (dentist) and Dupuis.

Dr. Henderson, the Secretary, being absent attending the wedding of Dr. Smith, of St. Thomas, Dr. K. N. Fenwick was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. A short discussion ensued on the propriety of conferring with the Government upon certain changes in the laws respecting medical men, which now seem to be unjust and oppressive, and which, it is thought, might be amended with advantage to some surgeons, and without any disadvantage to the public generally. It was decided that a deputation from the Medical Council should wait upon the Attorney-General and ascertain his views on the subject. On the question of ratifying the tariff in a legal manner, after a short discussion it was decided to appoint a committee, consisting of Drs. Sullivan, Henderson and Dupuis, to go to Belleville and confer with the medical men in the western part of the Dominion and secure their co-operation in this desirable matter.

A report of a case of *Locomotor Ataxia*, which has been in the Kingston Hospital since last June, was then given by Dr. Dupuis, and a long and interesting paper on the nature, symptoms, causes, treatment, etc., of that peculiar disease, which was well received, and drew forth many remarks upon the disease treated of, from most of the members present.

Dr. Sullivan expressed himself highly pleased with the paper, as it brought a very difficult subject before them for consideration. After a few more remarks the members were invited by Dr. Sullivan to pass into the dining room, where a sumptuous spread of good things offered itself for their discussion. In the discussion that followed all the members took part, and were unanimous in the conclusion arrived at. The meeting adjourned in harmony, promising to meet again at the residence of Dr. Dickson, on the first Friday in March, at 8 p.m.

CONCERT AT THE ASYLUM.

THE College Glee Club assembled last night almost to a man, and won honour to themselves by their determination to fulfill their engagement, despite the storm. The boys are always in good spirits and they did not allow the weather to interfere with their enjoyment on the way out. Mr. Pomeroy opened the concert with a piano solo. The following selections were then given in order. Glee, "Jvallera;" reading, Mr. Shanks; solo and chorus, "Swanee River," solo by Mr. Rathbun; reading, Mr. Shaw; solo and chorus, with bell accompaniment, "Jingle Bells," solo by Mr. Snook; song, "The Echo," Mr. Heath. This selection closed the first part of the programme. Mr. Heath

opened the second part of the programme with a piano solo. Then followed "Sucking Cider," solo and chorus, solo by Mr. Bamford; reading, Mr. Cumberland; Glee, with musical parody, "Maid of Athens;" reading, Mr. Anglin; solo and chorus, "Swing low sweet Chariot," solo, Mr. Cameron; reading, Mr. Cumberland; solo and chorus, "Littoria;" solo, Mr. Anglin; glee, "Good night Ladies;" and "God save the Queen," as solos and chorus; solos by Messrs. Pomeroy and McRossie. On her way to her room "Her Majesty" as usual, thanked her young "Emperors" for their music. The supper was a happy affair. A genial spirit diffused itself around the board, and as students always have good appetites, the excellent spread was enjoyed. After singing a song or two, the President in a few words thanked the acting host Mr. McLean for the pleasant hospitality received. Then a few more songs were sung and the company rose and retired to the reception rooms to wait for their sleighs. After bidding their genial host good bye and receiving another invitation to come again this session, the vans were filled and a start made for home.—*News.*

GLEE CLUB.

AT Portsmouth last week the Queen's College Glee Club gave a musical and literary entertainment on behalf of the Presbyterian Sunday School. The same programme was given as at the Asylum on Saturday last. Notably among the choruses were "Swing low, sweet Chariot," and "Maid of Athens," with musical parody. These two showed to a nicety the training of the Club, whose shading in the soft and loud parts elicited an encore each time. Excellent readings and recitations were given by Messrs. Cumberland, Bamford, McLaughlin, Heath and Cameron. Cheers were called for on behalf of the boys by Mr. Thompson and given effectively. The meeting was brought to a close shortly after ten o'clock by the large audience joining the Club in singing the national anthem. We understand that the Glee Club intend to give a concert for the purpose of replenishing their exchequer in three or four weeks. They intend to render selections from the operas of Il Trovatore and the Pirates of Penzance as well as from the best English glees. They should be encouraged with a bumper house.—*Whig.*

SUNDAY SERVICE.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., of Toronto, preached in Convocation Hall, on Sunday, February 6th, speaking from the text, "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."—St. James I, 27. He began by explaining the passage, saying that it would bring out the meaning better if, for the word 'religion,' we were to substitute 'service,' or, 'worship,' then the passage would read "pure worship and undefiled, &c." Here we notice that the Apostle is very practical. There is no discussion about doctrine, as in some of Paul's epistles, but he teaches those addressed

purity of worship, and warns them against the sins of their time, in language full of common sense, and practical counsels concerning the things of life. This definition of worship does not touch upon formalities; neither does it condemn as wrong, or useless, the singing of hymns or psalms, nor interfere with any of the sacraments of the church. It only interferes with forms of worship when too much importance is placed upon them. God is a spirit, and they that would worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth, is the great guide for all public worship, for all time. Whatever is in accordance with this is right, all else is wrong. Men will search the new Testament in vain for any form of worship, this must be settled by the church itself. Religion itself is the love of God in the soul of man, and that love may have different manifestations, worship being one of them. Now what James means in this verse is not that morality is religion, but that it is worship undefiled. There may be a semblance of worship, and a kind of service apart from religion, and there may also be a semblance of morality apart from religion. There are those who say that such a morality is all that is necessary, and they often refer to this text and ask us if there is anything here about doctrine. The very verse answers it. There is in the words, 'before God and the Father,' a recognition of the God-ward side. However, this only shows that morality is worship and not religion. Religion is the root of all morality. It is possible to have a morality of mere words, and, to some degree, apart from religion, yet the only true morality comes from religion. It is impossible to have true love for our neighbour without the love of God. Religion then is the love within; morality the expression of that love. Thus it is impossible to have a healthy morality without a religious principle at the basis of it; ye shall know them by their fruits. Again if we would worship acceptably him who is the father of the fatherless, and a husband to the widow, we must imitate him. A life of purity and deeds of love are true worship, and the keeping of ourselves unspotted from the world. Observe that the statement is 'pure worship,' and not moral or formal worship, which is not religion, and is strongly denounced in Isaiah and Micah, among the prophets of old, who told the people first to obey and then, having done that, to sacrifice. To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keep himself unspotted from the world is worship pure and undefiled. There are two elements in this worship, one positive and the other negative; charity on the one hand, and purity on the other. Charity is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction. Not simply to give them something to relieve their want, but there is a personal relation required, and it is for lack of this personal sympathy that charity so often fails. Of course we are not to limit our worship to one duty, to visiting those in poverty and affliction; this is given to us as only one of the duties which we are to perform, there being many others, such as helping those overtaken by pestilence and famine, trying to reclaim those unfortunates whom society has cast out, and performing such services to humanity, besides visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction. Here is work for every christian, be he minister, philosopher, statesman, or a member of any calling whatsoever; wherever there is want and misery, there is worship to be given to God in visiting these poor creatures and relieving their distress. This, to some extent, christianity has been and is still doing through the many societies and hospitals for the relief of the poor and sick. But even this leads to indolence in good work, for many think that if they give their money that is all that is necessary, instead of assisting personally. The other element in worship is purity. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." With a pure heart, and not with formality, must we worship God. "Keep yourselves unspotted from the world." We all know what it is to be spotted and stained, and have our hearts blackened by con-

tract with the world, with all its sins and evils. It is very difficult, however, to define worldliness, and to lay down rules for unworldliness, for everyone has different temptations which cause him to forget the words of Christ and the voice of God. Therefore each one must watch and guard against the evils of his position in life, and not be influenced entirely by public opinion. Charity and purity therefore, must go together, and they do go together as a matter of fact. If we ask how we are to keep ourselves from the world, one great answer is by entering with all our heart into the service of Christ. How are we to be pure? Not by separating ourselves from the world, and giving up all amusement, for it is perfectly right to use those faculties which God has given us. It may be necessary to cut off the right hand, or pluck out the right eye, but it is only when the life is to be saved for it is more valuable than the eye. Self-denial is often needed but is of no worth without devotion to God. Devote yourselves to God and there will be no time for evil. Would you be free from sensuality and immoderate love of pleasure? Then go into the midst of those whose pleasures are ruining them, and try, in the spirit of Christ, to save them and you will be saved yourself. Visit the poor if you wish to be delivered from avarice. If you are tempted to a life of exclusive study, then let culture be baptized with the spirit of love, and forget not those lost in vice and ignorance whom you are to seek and save. Christian purity is not born of self-culture, but of love. He, whose desire it was to do the will of him who sent him, has enabled men to live for him and not for themselves, and there *have* been men who were noble workers for Christ, who have ascended into the hill of the Lord and become the sons of God. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope purifieth himself even as he is pure."

UNIFORM NON LOCAL, OR UNIVERSAL, TIME.

IN his busy and most useful life the Chancellor of Queen's has taken a prominent part in the construction of the great public works of Canada, being successively Chief Engineer of the Northern, of the Intercolonial, and of the Pacific Railways. He has at the same time always taken an active interest in literary and scientific matters, and was one of the founders of the Canadian Institute. He is the author of various able papers in its Journal, and of a more extensive work, his valuable History of the Intercolonial Railway. To one of the productions of his cultured and instructive pen, published in pamphlet form under the title of "Uniform non Local Time," we have at present more particularly to refer. Though issued in so unpretending a guise, it refers to a subject of great and growing importance, while its suggestions have attracted general attention in consequence of their recent endorsement by Mr. Otto Struve, Director of the Poulkova Observatory, the chief Russian Observatory in Russia, in his report to the Imperial Academy of Science of St. Petersburg, which we gave in full in our last issue. These suggestions are two-fold. The one is, that the day should be reckoned as beginning at mean noon, and be divided into 24 hours, as it is by Astronomers all over the world. It is much to be desired that our day should be so reckoned and divided. Our present beginning of the day at midnight, and ending at the midnight following, with its separation into parts of 12 hours each, is only an ancient and rude reckoning, and an unnatural division of the great natural unit of time. Our local time from day to day is regulated by the passage of the mean sun over the meridian at noon, and the day, therefore, ought manifestly to begin then, and end at the

succeeding noon. There is no reason, moreover, for dividing the day into two parts of 12 hours each, instead of viewing it, as it ought to be, as one whole until it is completed, and counting continuously up to the 24 hours of which it consists. There would, on the other hand, be very considerable advantages secured by the adoption of the latter arrangement. There would, for example, be no need for the constant use of the symbols A.M. and P.M. in business circulars and intimations, in railway tables and the like, and no liability to more or less serious inconvenience arising from mistakes in the proper time which would not have occurred, if there had been one unbroken succession of numbers in the hours of the day.

Its adoption further derives special importance from its intimate connection with the adoption to which the Chancellor's suggestions ultimately point, of one common and standard time throughout the civilized world, either that of Greenwich, or such other universal time as the several countries of Europe and America may agree upon. The inconveniences and dangers in this era of rapid locomotion, in which one may traverse by rail and steamer thousands of miles in a few days, have rendered it very desirable, and are likely to render it more so every year, that there should be one uniform and common time throughout, instead of half a dozen or more different local times. Already trains are run over the whole of Great Britain by Greenwich time alone, and the evils of constant changes and uncertainties in the local reckonings have been felt so strongly on this side of the Atlantic, that something of the same kind has been done, though as yet only to a limited extent. What Mr. Fleming suggests is, that the time at one meridian to be chosen by general consent of the governments chiefly interested should be the standard by which railways and steamers should be run, and by which business arrangements connected with hours of arrival and departure should be made. Mr. Fleming's proposals with regard to the alterations in clocks and watches so as to show at once the universal or standard time and the local time, are exceedingly ingenious, yet capable of being carried out at very little expense. Only a slight alteration of the interior of the timekeeper will be necessary. On an inner circle on the dial the standard time up to 24 hours will be indicated by the letters of the alphabet, while on an outer and moveable circle which can be shifted so as to suit different meridians, or on the back of a watch, the local time will be given in the corresponding Roman numerals. If one standard meridian time as for example that of Greenwich were fixed upon by consent of nations for regulating their several internal communications, and their mutual intercourse, we should be disposed to prefer the Arabic numerals instead of letters, and distinguish between the universal, and the local times, by adding to them when necessary the letters G and L respectively. We trust that Mr. Fleming's suggestions when more fully considered by the different countries of Europe and America may be universally adopted. Perhaps, as has been proposed, the selection of the meridian of 180° W of Greenwich as the standard, thus giving a time differing exactly 12 hours from the time at Greenwich, might meet with general acceptance.

In our last issue we published in connection with this subject the communication lately received by the Governor-General, and the report of M. Struve.

WORD IN SEASON.—Our young men will have to rise in their might and unitedly object to our graduates from Queen's University and the Medical College carrying *off to distant parts of the country the choice of our fair sex. "Kingston for the Kingstonsians" should be the battle cry. —*Whig*.

COLLEGE WORLD.

CORNELL has declined our challenge, stating, as a reason, that "there are strong probabilities that the Cornell crew will be sent to England, and, at the present embryonic stage of the arrangements, the Board of Directors cannot accept any challenge which, as they think, might seriously interfere with the success of the proposed visit."—*Columbia Spectator*.

THE average age at which English students matriculate at Oxford, is nineteen.

EXAMINATIONS were introduced first into Cambridge in the last century. Written papers were required from those seeking honours in mathematics.

DALHOUSIE has published a book containing its songs. Price five cents.

VICTORIA COLLEGE is agitating for a gymnasium.

THE Chinese professor at Harvard has three pupils. Gin Sling is the euphonious name of a Chinese Freshman at Yale.

What light could not possibly be seen in the dark?—Answer—an Israelite.

ONCE matriculated, the student in a German University has no further examination to pass until he goes up for his degree. There is no fixed time within which he must take his degree, and no fixed course of lectures for that purpose. As long as he attends one single course of lectures a term of three years, he is satisfying the only requirement of the University. For his degree, he is required to produce (in Natural Science) an original research, with evidence that it is his own, and to pass an oral examination in the science to which his research belongs, and in some cognate science. Thus, for instance, if his research be Chemistry, he would be examined in Chemistry and Physics, or in Chemistry and Mineralogy. The research must be printed, and the University requires him to produce two hundred copies, which it distributes to all the principal libraries of Germany. Some of the Universities insist, moreover, that the research shall have been published in one of the scientific periodicals or in the journal of some scientific society. Of course, the difficulty of obtaining a degree, diminishes the number of graduating students far below the proportion who obtain degrees in an English University. But there are, in spite of this, enough to produce a very respectable amount of scientific research. This system accounts, to a large extent, for the number of researches published annually in Germany. The very fact of publication constitutes a very important inducement to continued efforts. The facts contained in the research are disputed, or the inferences are held by them to be based on insufficient evidence. At once, further investigation is necessary, the research must be cleared from suspicion in the eyes of his fellow-workers in the subject; and, moreover, there is a peculiar and special feeling of proud proprietorship in the subject of a scientific man's research which leads him to further effort. An additional charm in publication is the knowledge that the important German periodicals and journals are read by scientific men over the whole world. Another very important cause of German excellence lies in the very high social position which is secured by successful research. So strong an inducement does this constitute, that men of world-wide reputation were formerly content to work for their whole lives at a remuneration which an English bank clerk would scorn, though this is, fortunately, no longer necessary. A successful series of researches constitute by far the best testimonials in seeking any University appointment in Germany.

->PERSONAL.<-

REV. JAMES CUMBERLAND, M.A., '80, was ordained and inducted in the charge of Amherst Island on Feb. 3rd. On the following evening a tea-meeting was held to which a party of students with ladies went out in a van. Several students made speeches and gave readings and kept the audience in good humor by singing glees, while the meeting waited for a church choir to come from Kingston to furnish music—the choir having lost their way, were delayed.

REV. T. F. FOTHERINGHAM, M.A., who is to officiate next Sunday afternoon in Convocation Hall, arrived in Kingston to-day to give a course of lectures on Apologetics to the Divinity students of Queen's College. Mr. Fotheringham is one of the rising young men of the Church. His career as a student was very brilliant, first at Upper Canada College; then at University College, where he was the gold medallist of his year; and then at Knox College where he studied divinity. After graduating in Toronto he prosecuted his studies in Edinburgh and Germany, invariably distinguishing himself as an earnest and thorough-going student. He is at present minister of Norwood and Hastings.—*Whig*.

TO LEAVE KINGSTON.—MR. S. Woods, who has been temporarily filling the position of teacher of Greek at Queen's College, has been appointed Classical Master of Stratford High School, for which place he will leave on Monday. It is with regret we witness Mr. Woods' departure, not only from the fact that we lose an excellent classical scholar but because he has earned our respect and esteem as a writer, and always found ready to assist in the advancement of education. He was for many years head master of the Collegiate Institute in this city, which position he vacated voluntarily to go into business. We wish him success.—*News*.

CLASSICAL WORKS.—A publishing firm in Toronto have arranged for the issue of a series of classical manuals for High Schools, and the editors selected for the works are, Rev. C. P. Mulvaney (formerly incumbent of All Saints' Church in this city) and Mr. Hutton, the new Professor of Classics in University College, for the Latin; and Mr. S. Woods, (now Principal of the Stratford High School) has had entrusted to him Xenophon's Anabasis, book ii-v, and Homer's Iliad, books iv-vi, or all the Greek books in the series. Mr. Woods was passing through Toronto, en route to his new appointment when the firm had under consideration the selection of their literary assistants, and his reputation as a classical scholar was such that his services were promptly secured. The work which Mr. Woods thus undertakes will be a serious tax upon the time at his disposal after discharging his High School duties; but he is remarkable for his industry, which, combined with his undoubted ability, will enable him to fulfil an engagement which will be both remunerative and a lasting credit to him.—*Whig*.

NATIVE TALENT.—In mentioning lately the names of some of our citizens who had distinguished themselves in the paths of literature, it was by no means our intention to exhaust the list but only to speak of those who first occurred to us as being most generally known. We might have included in our observations Principal Grant, author of "Ocean to Ocean," and a prolific contributor to such standard magazines as *Good Words*, *Scribner's*, *The Canadian Monthly*, &c.; Prof. Watson, whose philosophical articles have attracted wide attention in England and the United States, and others almost equally well known. Mr. R. V. Rogers achieved success in an entirely novel

direction by the publication of "The Wrongs and Rights of a Traveller." In this work a great deal of entertainment is embodied in an exhaustive legal monograph. Evan McColl, the Bard of Loch Pinn, has gained a reputation which is not confined to this continent but has extended to the heather and granite of auld Scotia. His daughter Miss McColl, lately gave to the world a small volume of poems possessing a high degree of merit. Mr. R. T. Walkem's treatise on Wills obtained sufficient favor in the eyes of the benchers of Osgoode Hall to be placed on the list of text books prescribed for candidates desiring to be called to the bar. Prof. Dupuis has written a number of sterling scientific essays, more remarkable for their quality than their quantity. His treatise on Optics is a text book in several Colleges.—*News.*

RODERICK MCPHADEN, M.D., '80, is again taking a course of lectures at the Medical College. Roderick thinks he cannot get enough of a good thing.—*Whig.*

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—We are pleased to learn from the last report of the Minister of Education that the Kingston Collegiate Institute prepared a larger number of pupils for university matriculation than any school in the Province except the Hamilton one. The latter sent up 29; Kingston, 17; then followed Cobourg with 15; Brantford, 13; Toronto, 10; St. Catharines, 6; Ottawa, 4, and Sydenham, 2.

IT IS understood that as a consequence of its re-organization, the Minister of Education has offered a seat at the Central Committee Board to Professor Watson, of Queen's University, of which Principal Grant is the energetic and accomplished head. The wisdom of the selection will be unquestioned. Professor Watson, who fills the Chair of Philosophy, was described by Professor Caird, of Glasgow, as the most brilliant student he ever had under him, and his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the distinction of the doctorate at an unprecedentedly early age. He is well known among the philosophical set as a speculative writer, and his work on "Kant and his English Critics," now going through the old country press, is highly spoken of by those who have read the advance sheets.—*Telegram.*

DR. NEISH, late Professor in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, but now Health Officer at Port Royal, Jamaica, has been appointed translator to His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica.

A POPULAR PREACHER.—The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, who preached in Queen's College yesterday, is one of the most popular preachers in the Province. His sermons are thoughtful, closely reasoned and logical, and do not depend for their charm upon the warm colourings of fancy. His style is impetuous and abrupt; his principles are broad and courteous. He is a graduate of Queen's College and a brother of Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, of the firm of Macdonnell & Mudie.—*News.*

NOTABLE EVENT.—Yesterday Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, of Sparta, formerly of this city, was wedded to Miss McLachlan, daughter of the Registrar of the county of Elgin. Dr. Smith is a graduate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and while in Kingston made many friends, who heartily congratulate him upon his position in this last eventful incident. That the future of our young friend may be happy is the wish of hosts.—*Whig.*

THE Ottawa Press says: "Prof. N. F. Dupuis, M.A., of Queen's College, Kingston, delivered a highly interesting lecture on Friday evening to an appreciative and one of the best audiences that have attended any of the lectures of the Society so far this season, his subject, 'The Glacial Epoch,' being ably handled. Space will not permit of us making further notice of his admirable effort

other than the learned speaker came, he said to popularize the theory of the 'Glacial Epoch,' as worked out by Dr. Croft, which he certainly succeeded in doing, as well as giving a vast amount of useful and instructive information. The lecture was illustrated by charts and blackboard drawings.

PROF. NICHOLSON will take the Greek classes for the remainder of the session in Mr. Woods' place; and Prof. Ferguson will take his old chair of French in Prof. Nicholson's place.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

LATIN CLASS:—Prof.—Mr. W——, translate "Nultae Romanos, conjuges accendunt." Mr. W——, (forgetting how his pony ran) "The Romans have no wives."

PROF.—(Giving a sentence to render into Latin,) "Why did he go out in the evening?" Mr. S—(innocently) "I do not know." Prof.—"There is more truth than poetry in that answer."

A DIMINUTIVE paper called *Glad Tidings* is being issued by some students of Queen's College. It is in manuscript and contains some very funny pen and ink sketches of professors, etc. The work is well done.—*News.*

PROF. asks Soph. to explain some rather difficult questions. Soph. perplexed and troubled, but his face suddenly lights. He looks at his watch, "Professor, the hour is just on the point of striking. I'm afraid that if I should begin I would be interrupted." (Sensation.)

FOUR Seniors ambled slowly out King street, one of them accompanied by a thorough-bred spaniel. He dilates on the excellent training he has given the dog. One senior is induced to throw his hat into the snow for the dog to pick up. The pup springs eagerly after the hat, but with a sly twinkle in his eye, as much as to say: "Well if any man is fool enough to throw his new 'Christie' for me to play with, why I'm his man." So he proceeds to have a good time generally with the hat, worrying it furiously in a deep puddle of slush, and quite regardless of the anathemas of one bare headed collegian.

COLLISION.—Never was a junior more surprised than on returning from church the other evening, accompanied *not* by a fellow-student, and finding a brother junior already at the gate—awaiting. Student No. 1, feeling his cause weak, remembered another engagement.

STUDENT—Was our present marriage license included among the revenues of the Incidents? Prof.—Yes, as some of you will likely know more about it before long. (Senior, with a delicate smile). They are greatly reduced now, Professor, only two dollars. We bespeak a speedy addition to the revenue.

AND now the Professor and his students dispute about the sun being nearer the earth in winter than in summer.

SOME of the valentines received at the College are pieces of superior art. The artist, however, is given to drawing in water colors, on a square yard of canvass some horrible representatives of the omnivorous animal.

AN innocent member of the senior Latin Class, who evidently places too much confidence in his fellow-students—took off his shoes in the Class, for some reason, and placed them under the seat. As a natural consequence he was soon wandering around and peeping under the benches in quest of them, causing a diversion in the Class, enjoyed by all save the Professor.

BEQUESTS.—We have seen in several newspapers that the late Rev. James Hume, of Kennebec Road, Que., devised \$1,000 to Queen's College, and \$1,500 to both Knox and Montreal Presbyterian Colleges.

BETTER is it to study Watson and consult Schwegler in the realm of philosophy than to do the reverse—at least, while you are about Queen's. This little bit of advice we proffer to all who are or ever purpose tackling the profound subject. We know one youth who has lately proved the validity of the maxim we lay down and to him we refer the incredulous.

IN proof that something can be made out of nothing we here insert this paragraph, which just fills out this column.

ANOTHER happy event among the graduate circle next week. More anon.

NOTHING is seen on the notice-board now-a-days but accounts of articles strayed or stolen. There seems to be some mean sneak-thief about who ought to be tarred and feathered.

IT has just leaked out that a certain soph being desirous of varying his sterner students with a little light reading, observed in the catalogue the name of a book entitled "The Secret of Hegel," which he immediately secured and carried home, supposing it to be a novel full of thrilling adventures and dark mysteries. The book was returned next day and it was thought for some time afterwards that a few of the man's relatives had suddenly died.

ENQUIRER:—What shall we have for the closing event of the College session?

Who is the prophet of the 19th century? We would like to know *weather* it be Vennor or a more venerable man.

Who is there at Queen's sufficiently charged with poetic frenzy to start off on a prize poem?

Has Polly got the cows out of the corn yet?

Is there no holiday for our own reporter?

Why is there no more fun at College and much paleness and secret dread of something yet to follow?

Is the University corps so transcendental in its drill that it seeks the seclusion of a lofty garret to learn the savage thrusts of murderous war?

Are we to have any more Elocution this winter—any more petitions—any more promises—any oys—? Ahem.

❖ EXCHANGES. ❖

THE only illustrated paper on the roll of College journalism is the *Columbia Spectator*. *Student Life* is expected to skip this paragraph. The cartoons are artistically and tastefully drawn by F.B.H., of the editorial staff, and are a credit both to his pencil and ingenuity. Reading the *Spectator* has not the soporific effect on us which it seems to have had on the man in the issue of January 27th, who has gone to sleep while reading it. The article advocating "some desirable changes in the marking system," seems to have coincided so completely with his own ideas that he dreams that he already has obtained his parchment, which is depicted towering around his head and within easy reach. The poetry in the *Spectator* is as a rule "Prime Sir, Prime." The *College World* is so fresh that we find it convenient to borrow many an item for our own columns. The *Spectator* and *Acta* stand at the top of our exchange list as far as purely College journalism is concerned.

THE *University Herald* issued monthly from Syracuse University, puts in a regular appearance. We are glad to receive it because we consider it a good type of an American College paper. Syracuse appears to be thoroughly coo-

ed, but its lady students are apparently denied a representation in the editorial chair. It appears that Mr. Taverner's advice caused a great excitement in Syracuse, and the *Herald* pats him on the back as a token of congratulation for the order he kept in his class. We wish we could do the same. We know several students from Syracuse. One of them is Taft. Everyone must remember Taft. Well here is the joke—that is, here is what the *Herald* says: "79—J. N. Taft has been recently, taking some examinations in a post-graduate course. He intends to study here next year for the degree of Ph. D." We still remember the mistake last session. The *Herald* deprecates the habit of College editors in clipping articles which have become so stale that they are useless, and also of publishing statements which have been repeatedly shown to be erroneous. We agree with the *Herald*. That bit of news (!) about Japanese ladies at Vasser, and the chair of journalism at Michigan makes us gnash our teeth. But the *Herald* is too particular, e.g., one editor says that there are thirteen Brazilians at Syracuse University, and the *Herald* tells him he lies—under a mistake and then says that Messrs. Gregorio de Miranda Pinto, Francisco Gomez d'Oliveira and Tancredo Nery Ribeiro are the sole representatives of that district there at present. The *Herald* is strong in locals, personals and College news and on the whole a decidedly good paper. One feature of the *Herald* is that it is conducted alternately by three separate boards during the session. Another paper published by the same method is the *Richmond College Messenger*, which appears to be edited by fresh men every month. While it is undoubtedly a good thing to let as many as possible have a finger in the journalistic pie, while attending College, we don't think this plan would work in most Colleges. In our own, for instance, so little interest is taken in this paper that not more than a dozen men, out of 225, ever furnish us with an article of any kind. Our wonder is that the *Messenger* always appears so well. The number for January contains a rather extravagant exaltation of George Peabody. The author's admiration of Mr. Peabody often leads him to make statements which will not generally be accepted. For instance that:—"Westminster Abbey, a burial within whose sacred wall ensures immortality, proudly opened wide her sacred doors to receive his remains as the most precious treasure ever entrusted to her charge." He also thinks it suitable by way of illustration to compare Peabody to Julius Caesar, and closes his impassioned article thus: "Let us not do in this instance as is too often done—let us not, whilst we recognize the transcendent claims that the name of George Peabody has to immortality, let us not in our blind admiration place him so far above us that we shall lose the power of the beneficent rays shed by his example; let us not, like Liliputians around a captive Gulliver, gaze upon his majestic proportions, and awe-stricken, speculate as to his greatness, but let us bring his life, his character home to ourselves, place his example uppermost in our minds, profit by every ray of good influence it may shed, and actuated with the same purposes, armed with the same resolution, guided by the same fearless principles of unswerving rectitude, as he was, let each and every one of us resolve to be Peabody of the sphere in which he moves.

GAGE's *School Examiner and Monthly Review* is the title of a new and interesting little publication in the interests of Canadian education, the first number of which is before us. It is different from the ordinary run of educational papers in not having a purely technical and professional tone. It contains a serial story, some fair poetry and comments on topics of the month, while its 'Bric-a-brac' is highly entertaining. But such excerable wood cuts as those in the first number should be omitted in future. The fact that the Rev. C. P. Mulvaney has charge of the Magazine is sufficient to insure it a successful career.