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IN a university city like ours where the
citizens, as a rule, take such a live inter-
est in the university and its work, it seems
but right and just that it should afford to
those citizens interested in the acquisition
of knowledge some opportunity to take ad-
vantage of the instruction which it provides.
In the university towns and cities of Britain
such provision has of late been made in the
shape of special lectures on topics of general
interest coming within the scope of univer-
sity work. These have been steadily grow-
ing in popularity with the most beneficial
results. Last session Prof. Watson under-
took to provide the intellectually athirst of
Kingston with opportunities to learn some-

thing of the Ethics of Hedonism, and though
those who attended that course of lectures
were very much pleased with the result, yet
many abstained from attending through a
vague fear that the subject was one beyond
the scope of their understandings. Certain-
ly knowledge worth having can not be
absorbed with as little effort on the part of
the recipient as the entertainment of a comic
opera or ordinary concert; but if those who
were not afraid to do a little thinking had
overcome their fears as to the unfathomable
depths of the subject they would no doubt
have found the lectures much more interest-
ing than they had anticipated. However it
seemed that for the present the demand for
philosophy, in however mild a form, was not
very pressing, hence no attempt was made
to follow up the departure during the present
session. Still, as it was thought that there
might be a demand for something which
had not such a profound aspect on first
sight, and which might appeal to a larger
fraction of the citizens, it has been decided
to open the summer Botany class to all who
wish to attend it. It is almost universally
admitted that there is no more interesting
field of study as an introduction to the
science of nature than that of Botany. How
few Canadians there are who know any-
thing, even so much as the ordinary names,
of our common wild flowers; and yet there
can be few more interesting studies for the
average person who aspires to know a little
of nature than that of the flowers of field
and forest which deck his or her native land.
There is certainly no study which can be
prosecuted with less inconvenience and ex-

pense, and none where the material for study is so plentiful and easy of access. Then, too, Botany is primarily a summer study; to be worth anything to most persons it must be studied more or less practically. In the summer class at the university the lectures will be illustrated as far as possible by means of actual specimens of Canadian wild flowers. Botanical excursions will also be arranged for the purpose of making the members of the class familiar with the ordinary wild flowers, &c., and the manner of identifying them. The class opens on May 2nd, and, in order to meet the convenience of as many as possible, it will be held in the morning from eight to nine. Further information can be obtained from the Registrar.

THE *Canada Educational Monthly* and the *Canada School Journal* are old and well established organs of the teaching profession in Ontario. Recently, however, a third known as the *Educational Weekly* stepped into the field as a competitor. One would have supposed that a journal originated in such circumstances would be an opponent of all monopoly and in favour of free and fair development of our educational institutions. But the men who control it seem unable to rise above localism of the paltriest kind. There is one university and its name is Toronto. There is in Ontario, they say, "a centralizing tendency and there is also a disintegrating tendency." That is, unless you centralize everything in Toronto, you are in favour of disintegration. This is a terrible dilemma to those who know that centralization is bad, but it would appear that there is no escape. The dilemma applies not only to Universities but to Colleges and Science Schools. A whole section of the Province, consisting of twelve counties, has asked for a School of Applied Science in Kingston. Cities and towns as far apart as Trenton and Cornwall, Belleville, Almonte and Ren-

frew have united in saying that Kingston is the right place. But the gentleman who writes for the *Weekly* waves this united testimony aside with a serene air. "Coboconk or Bondhead—Parkdale could probably advance most valid arguments" for the same thing, and snobbery which is worse than Philistinism, can no further go.

But, what giants we have in Toronto! Formerly, the superiority of the School of Science in Queen's Park to everything else of the kind was among the credenda. Now when it is desired to shut off an application from the educational centre of Eastern Ontario, we are told that the staff "may, without any exaggeration, be said to consist of one professor and one assistant." As the salaries of these two amount to \$1,700, may we ask what becomes of the little balance of more than \$5,000? The Government certainly votes six or seven thousand annually for the school? This one professor, too, does "the work of half-a-dozen men." It used to be a cockney article of faith that one Englishman could lick three Frenchmen. We do better than that. We raise professors that do the work of half-a-dozen. Mark Tapley came across nothing like that in his experiences out west. Mr. Chollop should take lessons from the Editor of the *Weekly*, and in the meantime take a back seat.

THOSE who have read Mr. Walter Besant's vigorous and thoughtful novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," will no doubt be pleased to know that the idea therein suggested, in connection with the establishment of some general institution devoted to the recreation and instruction of the labouring and poorer classes, is actually finding an amplified and concrete realization in the east end of London, chiefly through the exertions of Sir Edmund Currie. This institution is to be known as "The People's Palace," and, in order to give those for

whose use it is intended a stronger interest in it and to avoid the appearance of mere patronage of the poor by the rich, the management of the Palace is to be under the control of a board selected from those for whose benefit it is to be established. This feature, together with the introduction of amusement and recreation as important elements, will constitute the experiment a novel and very interesting one. The issue will be awaited with no small anxiety by those who are interested in the important problem as to how the leisure hours of the great mass of the labouring community shall be spent. We firmly believe that the future of the working man depends more on how he spends his leisure than on how he spends his working hours. Hitherto there seems to have been a want of true sympathy on the part of philanthropically inclined persons with the social position and consequent mental attitude of the poor. They are so accustomed to regard them in the light of the social ideal to which they would have them attain that they forget their ignorance of that ideal or of the advantages to be obtained from its realization. These benevolent persons, with the very best of intentions, establish night schools or similar institutions for the intellectual and moral improvement of the poor. They endeavour to reform their habits, to make them sober, economic, and industrious through the agency of lectures. Then they are usually very much surprised and indignant at the ungrateful wretches who decline to take advantage of these opportunities so generously provided for them, forgetting that they may not be able to recognize them as such, since if they did and were anxious to improve their condition the majority would not have remained objects of benevolent assistance. The melancholy fact must be faced that the majority of the needy poor, whether their need be physical or mental or both, in virtue of the

external circumstances and inherent qualities, or lack of qualities, which have rendered them such, are precisely the most difficult class of persons to assist. Real assistance can only consist in helping persons to help themselves, and this will demand effort on the part of the assisted as well as on the part of those assisting. The persons to be aided must give up part of their idle freedom and apply themselves, not to amusement, but to hard work, the beneficial results of which they may not recognize, or but very partially; besides they are of all men the least inclined to undergo such discipline and the last to be grateful for it until they have reached a much higher level. The encouragement to undertake such a course requires not merely the provision of opportunities but a great deal of coaxing and skilful persuasion. The fact is, that in expecting the ordinary workman to give up part of his leisure, usually devoted to some form of amusement or rest, to the pursuit of intellectual studies such as attendance on courses of lectures which he does not recognize as adding anything to his daily wage, is expecting him to make a great advance all at once. Nor can he be considered as in this matter more culpable than many of those in the higher grades of social life. How many of that class of youths to which the average bank-clerk belongs could one persuade to leave their cards, billiards, and idle chat in a club room befogged by tobacco smoke and devote one or two evenings in the week to some means of intellectual culture? And yet they in their sphere are quite as much in need of such culture as the working man in his. The working man is not to be blamed more than other men because he does not take advantage of the means of intellectual growth. If we wish to win him we must provide him not only with the means of intellectual improvement, but with some intermediate attraction which shall be

more powerful in its influence to withdraw him from his habitual groove and start him in a new direction. The most reasonable method of securing this end would seem to be the provision of some of the higher kinds of amusement divorced from the vitiating influences which too often accompany those available by the working man. In the People's Palace the influence of the recreating element will have an opportunity of manifesting itself, and if the managing board be worthy of the trust reposed in it we may expect good results. If these expectations are realized other large cities will not be slow in following London's example, and one can only imagine what the possibilities of the new departure may be.

THE summer session has now become one of the facts of the universe as regards the medical classes. Instruction has, for two sessions past, been provided in Botany and Analytical Chemistry, and now it is to be provided in Medical Jurisprudence, Sanitary Science and Histology. There will also be a course of Clinics at the hospital. Already a considerable number of students have availed themselves of the opportunity to lessen the number of classes which they had to attend, and the number of examinations for which they had to prepare during the winter session, and now that the list of summer classes has been extended we have no doubt that the number taking advantage of them will greatly increase.

Now the question suggests itself, why not provide instruction in some of the Arts subjects also during the summer session? In Britain, where the summer session in Medicine is almost as important as the winter one, several of the colleges have also a summer session in Arts largely attended by stu-

dents who wish to lighten their work and familiarize themselves with the studies which they intend to take up during the following winter. The system has very much to recommend it, for though these classes, unlike the medical ones, do not exempt from further attendance, yet they are of very great advantage to students preparing for future classes or supplementary examinations. During the winter session it is impossible for the professors in some departments, requiring as they do to get over a certain amount of work during the session, to take the time really necessary to thoroughly introduce the students to their subjects, especially if these be new to them, or to proceed slowly enough to permit of rational absorption as distinguished from mere retention on the part of the majority of the class. A professor with such a subject must simply plunge the class at once into deep water and leave them to sink or swim as they may be able. Now some of those who, under this treatment, give up at once, sink rapidly to the bottom and lie there during the remainder of the session might not be capable of salvation under any circumstances. Yet to most of the others—peradventure to some of these—the advantage of a couple of months introduction to some of these classes would be of the greatest benefit. With such an introduction they could comprehend the meaning of the lectures from the first. In all cases it would lighten the work of the winter session, or permit of wider reading and more complete acquaintance with the subjects of study. We are sure that a summer session in Arts would meet the approval and support of a large number of students in that department. It is not yet too late to move in this matter as regards such provision for next summer, provided there is the necessary desire on the part of the students for any such opportunities in this direction.

POETRY.

MY DREAM AND MYSELF.

MORE or less clever parodies of Walt Whitman's poems are to be found in abundance, but the following stanzas, ("call you them stanzas?") are meant to be an interpretation of the poet from the inside. Of course they take for granted that I have got to the inside of Whitman, and have had the patience to follow his 'indirections.' But whether in exploring the windings of the poet's thoughts I have reached the grand chamber, or am yet only in one of the smaller galleries, I have beheld enough to give me no small delight, and to make me say to others 'Come and see.' I have ventured to represent two aspects of the poet's character, but have sharpened the contrast between them perhaps more than would be congenial to his synthetic intellect. Otherwise I am not conscious of misinterpreting one whom I am not insincere in calling the poet of America.]

I.

I have been scrambling over the rocks on the sea beach,
 Boldly invading the haunts of the winds and the wave ;
 But I have learned their speech and so knew that they
 bade me welcome.
 I fling myself upon a bed of clean sand and let my mind
 drift as does the sea-weed on the sea.
 Presently a dream came to me and fashioned itself be-
 fore me.
 Let those who care for these things make a study of me
 and my dream.

II.

The sun shining through the trees that grow by the
 roadside,
 The birds singing, cutting the air with their song,
 The mild-eyed cow resting in the shade, calmly and per-
 sistently chewing its cud,
 The soft-fingered, lingering wind, playfully touching the
 leaves which rustle and quiver,
 Playfully touching a pedlar's hair also as he carries his
 box of commodities upon his back, and makes his
 way to the snug retired farmhouse.

III.

What do you hear, Walt. Whitman?
 I hear the gentle slipping of a brook as it glides over a
 downy bed of moss,
 I hear its low gurgle as it moulds without a pause or
 interruption the pebbles which here and there adorn
 its bottom ;
 I bend my ear to catch the meaning of the song.

IV.

The pedlar takes his box from off his back, and enters
 the farmhouse ;
 Eagerly young and old make him welcome ;
 Eagerly they ask for the news of the village and the well
 or ill hap of their country neighbours.

The box is opened.

One of the girls rubs her fingers on her apron (she has
 evidently been working) before she takes any of the
 contents of the box into her hands.

The mother supplies their simple wants, replenishes her
 store of pins, laces, thread and buttons, and still
 further lessens her slender hoard in buying for the
 expectant girls some ribbons, and for each of the
 eager expectant boys a peg-top.

v.

Have you, Walt Whitman, caught the words of the song ?
 What has the soft breeze carried to your ears ?
 This is what I heard as I listened to the droning of the
 stream.

(1)

*The river strong and deep is rushing,
 Cities spread along its banks,
 Life, restless life, comes and goes, comes and goes upon it,
 But here is peace ;
 Content am I within my narrow bounds.*

(2)

*The ocean raves and tosses,
 Flings its wild arms to the clouded heaven,
 Turmoil visits it ever and anon, and it is the highway for
 mighty ships.
 But here is peace ;
 Plenty wide and large enough for me is my narrow home.*

VI.

I, leaping from the ground, run to meet my much loved
 ocean ;
 The wave hisses and seethes along the shore,
 The billows, slapping the rock, spits the foam into my
 face.
 Beneath the noise of the splash may be heard a growl as
 of distant thunder.

VII.

What now do you hear, Walt Whitman ?
 I hear the steady tramp of an army on the march.
 I hear the vigorous rattle of the small drum and the boom
 of the large drum.
 I hear a loud firm voice speak the program of the new
 land.
 My heart falls into line with the sentiments that are
 proclaimed.

VIII.

Yet the pedlar still carries his box
 And I have not forgotten the low music of the brook.

New Land.

The students of Trinity College, Oxford, have present-
 ed the Earl of Londonderry, the Viceroy, with an address
 of welcome, expressing joy over the defeat of the Home
 Rule bill. The Viceroy replied that the Government
 would faithfully fulfil the country's mandate to maintain
 union.

LITERARY.

PHILOSOPHY IN UNDRESS.

No. III.

WE propose in this paper to make a remark or two about Mr. Dewey's second article, *Mind* No. 42. Alas! we are getting into very deep waters indeed, and we fear that we shall be swept so far out to sea that the "plain man" will only be able, by straining his sight, to see our head bobbing up and down, and may even doubt whether the head is of a man who keeps himself afloat and directs his own course, or of one simply carried along, willy nilly, by the fierce impetuosity of the tide. But let us at least try to keep within sight of the shore. Milton sang of "fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute." Questions of philosophy are sure in the long run to take some such shape as that. At first sight it is not obvious what connexion the apparently simple question, What is Psychology? can have with such high themes. Is not Psychology the science of man considered as a knowing, feeling and willing individual? and can we not give an account of the various forms of knowing, feeling and willing, leaving all deeper problems to Metaphysics? Usually, people have answered in the affirmative. But these modes of activity are all modes of self-consciousness. To know is to know what truly is—or why speak of *knowledge*?—to feel is to be conscious of what is presented to us as harmonious or inharmonious with ourselves, and to will is to direct oneself to what we think of as the needed complement of our real self. Consciousness would thus seem to be the realizing of what in idea we truly are, the coming to be for us of the true nature of the universe. But, you say, the universe is, after all, not we ourselves: we are finite, limited beings, and beyond what we are conscious of ourselves as being is the great unknown reality, which millions of ages can only partially reveal to us, and which, because we are finite or incomplete, we shall never come to be conscious of. A man who should know all reality, and feel himself in proper harmony with the universe, and will the absolute good, would not be man but God. Granted; but the consciousness of the whole must in some sense be present in us, or how should we be aware that we have not become what in idea we are? No doubt we are in actual realization, finite, limited, imperfect, but we must have in our consciousness the idea of the infinite, unlimited, perfect: we must *know* God, although we *are* not God. Can there be any foundation for the proposition, "God is a spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable," unless we have in our minds the consciousness of such a Being? It is in consciousness, therefore, that Infinite and Finite alike exist for us. Nay more, the consciousness of the Infinite is bound up with the consciousness of the Finite; we know ourselves as imperfect because we know that we are not, as God is, perfect. As DesCartes truly said, "our consciousness of self presupposes in some sense the

consciousness of God." Now, if for us Finite and Infinite alike are in our consciousness, must not the science of consciousness be the science of reality in its completeness, the science of Finite and Infinite? And this science is Psychology. Hence, as it would seem, Psychology is the central science. If we seek to treat of the finite or individual self, we forget that the consciousness of the finite self is bound up with the consciousness of the infinite self. Now, it is consciousness that makes us men, and hence a Psychology that treats of man as if he were conscious only of his individual self must be a false Psychology. We cannot, in short, regard Psychology as a special science, because consciousness is for us the sole guarantee and revealer of reality as a whole.

In what has just been said we have tried to give in our own way the gist of Mr. Dewey's argument. In *Mind*, No. 41, he tried to convince the English Psychologist that unwittingly he was an absolute idealist; in *Mind*, No. 42, he aims to convince the absolute idealist that unwittingly he is a Psychologist. We very much doubt of his success in the latter any more than in the former case. But we are willing to meet our young friend half way. We think that he is right in saying that Psychology is not a "special science," dealing with man merely as an "object." Man cannot be dealt with simply as an "object," because as man he is an object for himself. Hence Psychology, as a supposed science of the "phenomena" of consciousness, is neither a special science nor a general science; it is a science of what has no existence except as a fiction in the mind of the English psychologist. The main value of English psychology has been in throwing light on organic processes and so preparing the way for a true psychology. But we do not think that Mr. Dewey has made out his case for the identification of psychology and philosophy. Psychology is a branch of philosophy, but it is only a branch. Would Mr. Dewey really say that psychology includes philosophy of nature, ethics, aesthetics, logic and philosophy of religion? Yet all these imply consciousness, and have no meaning apart from consciousness. Psychology seems to us that branch of philosophy in which attention is directed to the process by which man becomes conscious of himself as contrasted with the infinite, and to the special limitations, organic and other, in which that contrast consists. That ultimately man's finitude is bound up with the infinity of God is a sufficient reason for refusing to regard philosophy as merely an account of the conscious processes and organic conditions under which man's consciousness is realized, but it is no reason for identifying psychology with philosophy as a whole. In man, says Mr. Dewey, the universe is "partially realized, and man has a partial science; in the absolute it is completely realized, and God has a complete science (*Mind*, No. 42, p 657)." But surely man must have a science of the universe as completely realized in God. God's "complete science" is not science for us, unless we know in some sense what this "complete science" is. Now this is what we call the

science of Religion, and we refuse to identify it with psychology. Mr. Dewey admits the existence of God, and, on his own showing, he must admit the knowledge of God. Unless, therefore, there is no distinction between the science of man as related to God, and the science of God in His relation to man, we must separate psychology from theology. Admit that separation, and there can be no reason for denying the distinction of the other branches of philosophy—philosophy of nature, ethics, aesthetics, logic—from philosophy.

We fear that we have been dull and perhaps obscure. If so we must crave pardon of an age that is sparing of the trouble of thinking about such important questions as God, Freedom and Immortality. We hope, however, that a few at least will give us credit for trying to be plain. As for the others, they don't require to read what we have written, and we don't expect that they will.

OPTIONAL STUDIES IN COLLEGES.

IT is an odd anomaly that in a country that prides itself so much on the liberties of the people there should be so little faith in the beneficial effects of liberty among the students of our Universities. Within a few months at least as many as two formidable articles in as many of our leading reviews have made ponderous efforts to prove that students cannot be trusted, and that if they are given their liberty they will elect the easy things, neglect the hard things, and so spoil their education. In many quarters this distrust of the student's judgment or purpose has been strong enough to stand up in the face of all experience. That the new system has not resulted in general abuse has been abundantly shown. Five years ago the impression became somewhat prevalent that the large freedom now given to the Harvard students resulted in somewhat general neglect and abuse. The Overseers of the University were said to share this opinion. The next report of the President contained a very elaborate system of tables, showing precisely what each student had elected during the series of years since the elective system was introduced. The result could hardly have been more conclusive. The figures so far carried conviction that the Overseers not only reversed their action, but approved unanimously of the policy which, under the light of more imperfect information, they had strenuously opposed. As was to be anticipated, this reform has met with a hearty appreciation from the public. The sense of freedom, the conscious privilege of selecting those studies that one desires, the larger range of possibilities in the way of attainments in one's favorite pursuits, all these added to the attractiveness of the Universities that had adopted the new methods. A large influx of students is the result. From another and a higher point of view the beneficial results have been even more striking. Perhaps the most potent reason for the reform was the inducement held out by the new method for long-continued study in the direction of the student's indi-

vidual choice. While it was foreseen that a few students would struggle through the four years of their course in an aimless kind of a way, it was still hoped that a large majority—even a very large majority—would choose their studies wisely, and pursue them steadily to the accomplishment of some very tangible results. It may fairly be said that this hope has not been disappointed. The tables published by President Eliot show conclusively that a vast majority of the young men know what they want, and go about accomplishing their ends in an intelligent and praiseworthy way. But there is a kind of evidence that figures cannot give. It is in the spirit, in the prevailing tone of the institutions that have adopted the new methods. It is the subject of universal remark that there is less of boyishness and more of manliness. The prevailing spirit is one of far greater earnestness. This general temper of the students, united with the greater opportunities offered, has brought about most excellent results. It is not too much to say that within the past ten years a far higher plane of scholarship has been reached than was possible under the old system. A student's ideas soon after he enters on his University course begin to crystalize in the direction of his aptitudes and preferences. As early as the second year he enters on the fulfilment of his purposes. In the third and fourth years he is able to carry on his studies even into the most advanced stages offered. The consequence is that at the time of receiving the baccalaureate degree he has learned far more than under the old system was in any way possible. And so it has happened that studies in Greek, in Latin, in the Oriental languages, in history, in mathematics, in political economy, and in all the sciences are carried very much farther than it was possible to carry them twenty or even ten years ago.—*The Contemporary Review.*

* MISCELLANY *

EXTRACT—MINUTE OF SENATE.

THE importance of a uniform Matriculation for all the Universities of the Province having been considered, the following minute was adopted: The Senate of Queen's University, having found by its experience of last Junior Matriculation that common action on the part of different Universities on the matter is practicable as well as advantageous, desires to suggest to the Senate of the University of Toronto the advisability of a common Matriculation examination. It would be expedient that representatives of the different Universities should be consulted in framing the curriculum of examination. But even if this were not done, a joint Board to prepare papers for candidates and to examine the answers would be a distinct gain. The Senate expresses no opinion as to whether it would be better in such a case that all candidates who pass should be considered Matriculants of any

one of the Universities concerned, or whether candidates should specify the University they wish to attend, and the examiners should report to each with regard to its candidates. Neither does the Senate express an opinion as to whether it would be better to confine the common examination to pass or extend it to honor subjects. But in its opinion none of these questions, nor the question of scholarships depending on the results of the matriculation examination, presents any insuperable difficulty in the way of common action.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal:

I WOULD like to ask why it is that the JOURNAL'S subscribers throughout the country receive their copies from ten days to a fortnight after the dates they bear? Is it that they are ante-dated, or that there is a screw loose somewhere in the mailing department? Though I have paid my subscription and have the Secretary-Treasurer's receipt for the same, I have not as yet received No. 7, while I am informed that No. 8 has already been issued. The interest of graduates in their Alma Mater should increase instead of diminish when they leave her Halls and go out into the world, and they watch as eagerly for each number of the JOURNAL as do the under-graduates who are still under her fostering care. Therefore, when the JOURNAL comes irregularly, when it comes a couple of weeks old, or worse when some numbers do not come at all, is it to be wondered at that one's interest is weakened and that he is dilatory in remitting his subscription? If the JOURNAL is to be read and supported, if it is to be the visible bond which helps to bind every graduate to his Alma Mater as it should be, it must at least come to hand within a reasonable time after it is printed. At the present juncture it is necessary in the best interests of Queen's that all her friends and supporters be on the alert, and the JOURNAL is the most powerful means for accomplishing this because of its large and widespread circulation. The students who give their time to the JOURNAL are to be praised for their labor of love, but for all that having been placed in responsible positions by their fellows, and having accepted the same, they are in duty bound to see that their trust is faithfully executed. The business details of mailing punctually and completely, one of the most vital to any publication, should receive careful attention.

R. J. MACLENNAN.

Toronto, March 16th, 1887.

[The delay has been in mailing. Probably excess of work during election times has hindered the mailing official in his work, but in future he will have the JOURNAL mailed at the proper time.—ED.]

EXCHANGES.

The Notre Dame Scholastic does not emanate from the shadow of the great church in Montreal, but from Indiana. A woodcut of the University buildings is on the front with what appears to be a river behind. We are told at the bottom of the print that the University embraces full courses in Classics, Law, Sciences, Mathematics, and Music. What the partial courses are we are not told. There is considerable variety in the *Scholastic*, yet a selection on the Sandwich Islands occupies more than 8½ pages of the 16. It is an excellent description of the Islands. One of the contributors raises a wail because the Catholics of the States, who, as he alleges, are numerous, educated and great readers, have not a daily paper to represent their opinion. Has any other denomination a daily paper? We know of denominational weeklies, hosts of them, but a distinctively denominational daily we do not know. It appears that the Catholics are badly dealt with in the daily press.

The Coup D'Etat is the organ of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. We gather that this institution is for both sexes, for of a staff of instruction of eighteen, six are ladies, and of an editorial staff of eleven, three at least are ladies. On further investigation we discovered that there is Knox College, Knox Seminary, and Knox Academy, and that the Seminary is for young ladies. Still further there is a department of Military Science and Tactics, but whether the young ladies are admitted to this or not we are not told. The number of the *Coup d'Etat* before us is an excellent one.

The College Rambler is also from Illinois, the institution being at Jacksonville. The publishers bear the style and name of the "Illinois College Rambler Joint Stock Company." Think of that now. What an imposing thing to roll on the tongue! "The Ontario QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL Joint Stock Company, Limited." No *short* stock admitted save in the editorial Sanctum, and no *wright* stock taken at par unless the Alma Mater stamp is on it, signed by the President thereof. The *Rambler* is one of our most welcome exchanges. The reading is good and well arranged.

Rouge et Noir is the organ of the boys who are attending Trinity College, Toronto. We know not why the title is put in a foreign language. Heretofore it was issued but twice a year, now it is a monthly. If the present number be an average one it is very well conducted.

The Southwestern Presbyterian University Journal, commonly contracted to the S. W. P. U. *Journal*, comes from Clarksville, Tennessee. It looks well and the articles are ably written. Under the head of "Locals" we see references to cold and skating. We supposed that in Tennessee frost was unknown. We welcome the *Journal* to our Sanctum.

The Delaware College Review (Newark, Del.) is a bright, readable paper. Its prominent feature this number is "Brother Dibble's Discourse," a fine specimen of darkey eloquence. With all its grotesqueness the Gospel is in it, and that is the main thing. Here is a specimen of quite a paragraph of "How to mind your P's": "Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press possess a peculiar power in pushing forward prosperity."

The *Foster Academy Review* comes all the way from St. Louis, Missouri. The institution is a commercial and classical academy, at the head of which is Ben. R. Foster. Here is an extract from the prospectus: "Incorrigible boys not admitted; no drones allowed to remain in the academy." It would be a good thing were such rules rigidly applied in all places of learning. It is a bright boy's paper, with a mathematical department that does them credit.

The College Transcript is from Delaware, Ohio. Is it any wonder that we get muddled sometimes as to the locality of places across the line. Is their vocabulary limited, or are the places so numerous that they find difficulty in getting names for them? Is it Delaware, Ohio, or Ohio, Delaware? We like the *Transcript*. The paper might be better and the type clearer, but the matter is good. On the editorial corps there are two whose first names are Della and Emma, and we presume that they are ladies, but after Delaware, Ohio, and Ohio, Delaware, we are not prepared to make a positive affirmation on the subject.

Acta Victoriana for January is to hand. It is as varied in contents and ably conducted as usual. The chief editorial is on "Ministerial Politicians," where strong ground is taken against two Toronto pastors taking the platform in favor of Conservative candidates. We do not see any reference to Dr. Burns, who is a candidate for Parliamentary honors. Perhaps the criticism applies to pastors only, not to heads of Colleges.

The Sunbeam is the organ of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby. Of the bundle of exchanges before us at this moment this is by far the neatest and brightest in appearance. The colors are refreshing to the eye. The contents are worthy of the garb in which they appear. We congratulate the young ladies of Whitby on the whole get-up of the *Sunbeam*.

Student Life is from St. Louis, Miss. It is the organ of the students in attendance at Washington University. We have rarely come across a more pretentious University than this. Of course we do not say it is not all it pretends to be. There are no fewer than eleven kinds of degrees conferred in it, including four kinds of Bachelors, two kinds of Masters, and one Doctor. There are seven different departments. The *Student Life* is a fair College organ.

MISSIONS.

OUR FOREIGN SCHEME.

AS a large number of those interested in the Foreign Mission scheme of Queen's University Missionary Association are subscribers to the *JOURNAL*, it may be interesting to them to receive a short statement of the amounts already paid or promised to the Society towards the sending and support of its foreign missionary.

The subscriptions from Divinity and Arts students for this year are as follows:

One student \$40, one \$30, one \$20, three \$15 each, one \$12, sixteen \$10 each, one \$8, one \$6, thirty-one \$5 each, one \$3, ten \$2 each, and three \$1 each. This, with \$120 from Medical students, makes in all \$622. So far only 25 Alumni have responded to the circular addressed to them by the Association's Committee. The annual subscriptions promised are: One \$20, one \$15, eight \$10 each, eleven \$5 each, one \$2, three \$1, amounting to \$175.

Most of these subscriptions are promised definitely for five years, and others for an indefinite time.

Other friends of the Association have promised annual subscriptions as follows:

Two \$20 each, one \$15, one \$10, nine \$5 each, one \$2, three \$1 each, amounting to \$115.

In addition we have already received from congregations, Sabbath School classes, mission bands and individual friends \$417.74 towards providing outfit and meeting travelling expenses.

In addition to this \$417.74, the larger number of the above subscriptions have already been paid, so that the Association has now in the Bank to the credit of its Foreign Mission fund \$1,022.

The members of the Association thank God for the financial success which has thus far crowned their efforts, and only look for a response from the remainder of the graduates to whom they have appealed to place the scheme upon a solid financial basis.

One or two of our graduates have written saying that while they are in hearty sympathy with our motives they do not approve of the way in which these motives operate. They are opposed to the Colleges embarking in this work and think all contributions should go directly to the F. M. Committee.

Our answer is simply this: We were forced into our present line of working. As the missionary spirit grew in our College, young men who felt that they were specially called of God to the foreign field offered themselves for that work. But last year, and this year also, individual members of the F. M. Committee said to these young men, "It's no use sending in your names, the Committee are not prepared at present to send out any more men." What was to be done? Men were ready to go. It might be years before the F. M. Committee would be prepared to send them. Each year we lingered, millions passed out into the darkness without one ray of hope to lighten

the gloom. We could not arouse enthusiasm among the students, Alumni and friends by simply asking them to give more liberally to the Foreign Mission scheme of the Church. But we could appeal to them powerfully when we said, "You know the need, you see the necessity of immediate action. Here is a man from our midst whom we all know and trust and love, who says, 'Here am I, send me.' The F. M. Committee of his Church are not able to send him; will you, therefore, unite with us in a special effort—in some special acts of self-denial—that we may send him to heal the sick and preach the gospel among the Coreans, who have just opened their doors to receive our messengers?" To such an appeal students have responded and will respond. And we expect that large numbers of Alumni will do likewise. The students of Knox have followed a similar course, and the work of the two Colleges is one.

The *direct* result will be that, under the blessing of God, within one year from this time two missionaries and their wives will be laboring in the Foreign field who would not have been sent had not the students of our Colleges undertaken the work in this particular way. And surely the addition of four missionaries to our staff in foreign lands with the least possible delay is worthy of a special effort.

The *indirect* results will be the sending out from our Colleges to the different charges in our land, ministers and missionaries filled with the spirit of missions. This means congregations aroused from the slumber of years, and alive to the claims of Christ. It means largely increased contributions to all the missionary schemes of the Church. It means to those now laboring almost single-handed in the very strongholds of heathenism a promise that in the near future many more will come to their aid with the gospel of peace and salvation.

To our Alumni and all who are interested in the extension of Christ's kingdom, we say, if you think the scheme a good one and a wise one, if you desire the privilege of having a share in a work whose results are to be as far-reaching as we have described, then you may communicate as soon as convenient with our Treasurer, Mr. David Fleming, Queen's University.

We believe the interest in Foreign Mission work that has been aroused in our Colleges during the last two years is of God, and therefore cannot come to naught.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

FEW conventions have been held whose influence for good has been further reaching or whose beneficial results will be more permanent than the one which was held last summer at Mr. Moody's home in Massachusetts. Different phases of Christian activity were considered at this convention, and among these Foreign Missionary work. One of the results of their deliberations on this subject was that about one hundred of the delegates resolved—God permitting—to devote themselves to the

work of the foreign field. These delegates returned to their several colleges filled with a missionary spirit and zeal such as they never had before. This spirit was infectious. Students in all the colleges began to think and speak about missions with an unmistakable earnestness. In this way the ball of missionary enthusiasm was set rolling. The students seemed to have been prepared for it and consequently the ball is accumulating in weight and impetus with every revolution. But probably nothing has added greater momentum to this ball than the deputation appointed to visit the different colleges. The member of this deputation who visited the Canadian Colleges was Mr. J. N. Foreman, a student of Princeton. The claims of the foreign field could not have been presented in a manner more pithy or definite than they were by Mr. Foreman. One could neither listen to his public addresses nor talk to him privately without being convinced of the indisputable claims of the foreign field. As a result of his visit about fifty students in Toronto and about twenty in Montreal have expressed themselves willing and desirous to go as foreign missionaries. In Queen's about thirty have expressed themselves in similar terms. In order that their zeal may not become languid and that they may develop in one another a greater missionary spirit these have formed themselves into a sort of mission band that meets regularly for prayer and the communication of missionary intelligence. When possible letters from missionaries who are now in the field are read. Each member of the band is supposed to furnish some information regarding the field in which he hopes to labor, or regarding the distinctive features of the work in which he intends to engage, whether it be as medical missionary, teacher or evangelist. There may possibly be some who are inclined to characterize this as ill-advised or as the outcome of undue excitement. Carey was vehemently condemned as a fanatic, but does not the world to-day admit the heroic course he pursued?

The question has been asked, Is it well for a student to declare early in his collegiate course that he intends to devote himself to foreign mission work? There are some very modest people who say that to do so would be mere inflation. These people say (if they are students) that they will wait till they finish their collegiate course and that then they "will put themselves into the hands of the Lord to send them to the home or foreign mission field." It generally happens, however, that these men are sent to the home field. There is no more bombast about a student who declares in his first or second year that he intends to labor in the foreign field than there is for him at an equally early period in his course to express his intentions to preach the gospel or to practice medicine in Ontario.

There are many advantages which accrue to the person who honestly and openly determines early in his course to become a foreign missionary. It adds greatly to his influence in presenting the claims of missions when it is known that he is preparing himself for foreign mission

work. Having this work definitely in view for several years he will be able to obtain special preparation for his work which he would most probably have neglected had he only an indefinite idea of going to the foreign field. The way to the foreign field would most likely be opened for him, or rather he would have it opened for himself when his College course was completed. Whereas, had he waited till he had completed his course before he had decided for the foreign field the way most probably would not be open for him.

Every true Christian must feel grateful that such a missionary spirit prevails in the College. There is no doubt that the means will be forthcoming to send men to the foreign field when it is made known that there are men ready and desirous to go and preach the gospel to the benighted inhabitants of the earth.

ALMA MATER.

THE first report of the Alma Mater Branch of the Q. U. E. A. was given at the last meeting.

It shows a membership of 87 and receipts for \$65.00 paid to the general Endowment Fund. There may be "something rotten in the state of Denmark," but it is certainly not so in Queen's College, when so many of her students are already becoming benefactors of their Alma Mater. The following committee has been appointed for the ensuing year, and it will simplify their work very much if all the members will remember to pay promptly their annual fee :

- CHAIRMAN—J. C. Connell, M.A.
SEC.-TREASURER—H. O. Lavell.

COMMITTEE.

- Divinity*—O. Bennett, J. W. H. Milne, J. Steel.
Medicine—Messrs. Heslop, Neish, Tillman, McCammond, Mitchell, Harvie, Shannon and Ryan.
Arts—Messrs. McLennan, Dunning, Leask, Hales, Hay, Strachan, Carmichael and Millar.

The following names have been added since last session : Messrs. Wright, Creighton, Shannon, Gardiner, Reddan, Chown, Fenwick, Millar, Carmichael, Walkem, Ross, Ryan, Munro, Smith, Bennett, Buchanan, Mather, Sharp, Neish, Harvey, Bolton, Robertson, Mitchell, Johnston, Heath, McClement, Shortt, Cosgrove, Cameron, Wilson, Ross, Richards, Parker, Givens, Cornett and Marshall.

MEDICAL.

CHEMISTRY—FIRST YEAR.

The following are the successful students at late exams.:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| Brown, Minnie | Todd, E. H. | |
| Freeland, A. } aeq. | Clerihew, E. M. | |
| McPherson, W. A. | Earl, W. M. | |
| Polson, N. C. | McKellar, M. | |
| McKillop, J. | Adams, J. | |
| Gray, W. A. | Mitchell, C. F. } aeq. | |
| Stewart, A. | Walker, S. R. } | |
| Hilker, A. E. | Hall, W. J. | |

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Cram, G. D. | } aeq. | Channonhouse, R. C. } |
| Funnell, R. N. | | Mavety, A. } |
| Lochart, G. D. | | Patterson, J. A. |
| Fraser, W. G. | | Johnston, W. H. |
| Walker, H. A. | | Snider, E. T. |
| McKanty, J. | | Leavitt, M. |
| Little, W. C. | | McFarlane, J. |
| Drummond, P. } aeq. | | Millar, J. S. C. |
| Kelloch, D. | | Robinson, A. |
| Northmore, H. S. | | Cloutier, F. |
| Meehan, G. P. | | Buchanan, H. |
| Creighton, R. R. | | |

CHEMISTRY—SECOND YEAR.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Maxwell, W. J. | Buchanan, H. M. |
| McConville, Miss I. | Walker, S. R. |
| Little, W. C. | McGrath, M. E. |
| Polson, N. C. | McFarland, J. F. |
| Cooke, W. H. | Northmore, H. S. |
| Chown, A. P. | Drummond, P. |
| Cram, G. D. | Sands, E. |
| Stewart, A. | Adams, J. |
| Lanfear, H. O. | Clerihew, E. M. |
| Fraser, J. B. | Maybee, C. O. |
| Hall, W. J. | Patterson, J. A. |
| Kelloch, J. | Snider, E. T. |
| Leavitt, Minnie | Tillman, H. G. |
| Hilker, A. E. | Mavety, A. C. |
| McKillop, J. T. | Cloutier, F. |

PHYSIOLOGY.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Adams, J. | Miss Leavitt, |
| Buchanan, H. M. | Miss McConville, |
| Chamberlain, W. P. | Little, W. C. |
| Clerihew, E. M. | McGrath, M. E. |
| Cloutier, F. | McKillop, J. |
| Cooke, W. H. | Mavety, A. |
| Connell, J. C. | Maxwell, W. J. |
| Cram, G. D. | Mitchell, H. |
| David, W. C. | Northmore, H. S. |
| Drummond, P. | Patterson, J. A. |
| Duff, J. | Pratt, W. |
| Emery, G. F. | Rankin, W. H. |
| Fraser, J. B. | Robinson, J. W. |
| Goold, A. J. | Sands, E. |
| Hall, W. J. | Smellie, D. |
| Harkness, F. B. | Smith, J. F. |
| Harvie, W. D. | Snider, E. |
| Hilker, A. E. | Stewart, A. |
| Johnson, W. H. | Tillman, H. G. |
| Kelloch, D. | Walker, A. D. |
| Kilborn, O. | Wright, T. A. |
| Lanfear, H. O. | |

MATERIA MEDICA.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Campbell, A. L. D. | Livingston, J. S. |
| Chamberlain, W. P. | Maybee, C. O. |
| Chown, A. P. | Mallory, C. M. |
| Connell, J. C. | Marshall, Miss A. A. |
| Cooke, W. H. | Maxwell, W. J. |
| Craine, Miss E. D. | McGrath, E. D. |
| Drummond, P. | Mitchell, E. S. |
| Duff, J. | Ogilvie, N. |
| Dunning, J. | O'Gorman, |
| Elliott, A. R. | O'Neil, T. |
| Embury, Miss E. | Pratt, Wilton, |
| Emery, G. F. | Pratt, W. F. |
| Fraser, J. B. | Polson, N. C. |
| Gilles, A. R. | Rankin, W. |
| Goold, A. J. | Robertson, J. W. |
| Graham, H. C. W. | Robinson, P. |
| Horsley, E. H. | Sands, E. |

Jamieson, D.	Smellie, D.
Jamieson, T. J.	Smith, J. F.
Johnson, W. H.	Tilman, H. G.
Koyle, F.	Walker, A. D.
Lawyer, Miss A.	Whitney, A. W.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Craine, Miss A. D.	Mitchell, E. S.
Embury, Miss E.	Ogilvie, N.
Hay, W.	Scott, P.
Koyle, F.	Smith, J. F.
Lawyer, Miss	Whitney, A. W.
Livingston, Miss	

OBSTETRICS.

Hay, W.	Scott, P.
Smith, J. F.	

ANATOMY.

Connell, J. C.	Koyle, F.
Chamberlain, W. P.	Livingston, M.
Cocke, W. H.	Maxwell, W. J.
Craine, A. D.	Mitchell, E. G.
David, W. C.	McGrath, E.
Elliott, A. R.	Neish, W. D.
Embury, E.	Ogilvy, N.
Fisher, A. J.	O'Neil, T.
Fraser, J. B.	Raukin, W. H.
Gibson, J.	Robertson, J. W.
Gould, A. B.	Robinson, R. P.
Harkness, F. B.	Scott, P. J.
Horsey, E. H.	Smellie, D.
Jamieson, D.	Walker, A. D.
Jamieson, T. J.	Whitney, A. W.

GRADUATES.

A. G. Allen, Kingston.
 J. J. Anderson, Winchester Springs.
 J. V. Anglin, B.A., Kingston.
 W. C. Beaman, Burritt's Rapids.
 J. W. Begg, Kingston,
 Miss Ella Blaylock, New Carlisle, N. B.
 D. Cameron, Perth.
 A. J. Errett, Merrickville.
 A. G. Ferguson, Keewatin Mills.
 A. J. Fisher, Kingston.
 A. E. Freeman, Wilnur.
 Miss Ada A. Funnell, Trenton.
 M. Gallagher, Harlem.
 J. Gibson, Iowa.
 J. F. Hart, Osnabruck Centre.
 M. W. Hart, Osnabruck Centre.
 J. E. Heslop, Port Dover.
 M. James, Sydenham.
 Miss Livingston, Kingston.
 Ewen McEwen, Franktown.
 J. E. Mabee, Odessa.
 M. Mabee, Odessa.
 W. D. Neish, Kingston, Jamaica.
 A. F. Pirie, Dundas.
 W. Ranstead, Ottawa.
 T. Scales, B.A., Kingston.
 S. H. Thorne, Brighton.
 A. F. Warner, Wilton.

Dr. Dunlop, Alpena, comes here to secure the Queen's College degree.

*COLLEGE*WORLD.*

SIXTY-FOUR students are now attending the Canadian Art School at Ottawa.

The Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N.Y., is to give \$250,000 to Cornell University to improve and enlarge the College of Mechanic Arts named for him.

A son of the Rev. Dr. Jastrow, the eminent rabbi of Philadelphia, has been elected lecturer on the Assyrian language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jonas G. Clark, a rich citizen of Massachusetts, has given a million of dollars to found a new University at Worcester, to be called "Clark University." It is to be undenominational.

Two German barristers, Ernst and Felix Delbruck, have been appointed Professors in the School of Jurisprudence at Tokio. They will aid in the formulating of the new code for the Empire.

A school for boys, planned by the late Rev. Gerald F. Dale, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board at Zahleh, Syria, has been opened since his death, with about fifty boarders and a large number of day scholars.

Mr. Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, in addition to his other liberal gifts to the Adelphi Academy of that city, of which he is President, has lately given \$160,000 to enlarge its building and extend its collegiate department.

Hon. A. D. White, formerly President of Cornell University and lately United States Minister to Germany, has given to that University his valued historical library—of 30,000 volumes, 10,000 pamphlets, and many manuscripts—which cost over \$100,000.

The handsome gift to the University College of \$2,000 by an anonymous donor, to found a scholarship in the Natural Sciences, must be very gratifying to the friends of the College; and the perpetual association with this scholarship of the name of the learned President of the College is a fitting recognition of the long and devoted services rendered to it and the cause of higher education by Professor Daniel Wilson.

The Oxford system of allowing students of a Vermont College to attend lectures as they choose results in some pathetic experiences. One Professor of Moral Philosophy says: "Lectures were announced and the Professor attended." Another Professor confesses: "Lectures offered, 54, but some not delivered owing to absence of audience," while one Professor declared that he announced three courses of lectures, but no students sent in their names.

Oxford is largely increasing in size. At New College a portion of the new projecting front is completed, and additions have been made to Brazenose College. At Trinity College a new house has been begun for the President, the design of which is identical with the wing already completed. The sacristy of Merton College, from time immemorial used as a brewhouse, is being restored to its original purpose, and during the alterations made in the last place a very beautifully designed fifteenth century staircase was discovered. Besides these additions both to residential and collegiate Oxford, a new theatre has already been opened, the intolerance of the Dons to any form of theatrical amusement having to all appearances, been greatly minimised during the last few years.

PERSONAL.

THE Valedictorians of the different graduating classes are: Divinity, Mr. S. Childerhose; Arts, Mr. H. N. Dunning; Medicine, Mr. M. James.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Eberts, of the Ladies' Medical College, who since Christmas has been suffering from a paralytic stroke, is gradually recovering and may probably be able to attend classes again next session.

Rev. R. Gow, B.A., '82, is settled at Hartney, Manitoba, and is building up a strong congregation in that district. He has kindly remembered the Missionary Association.

Mr. Fred Heap, '89, who has since Christmas been confined to the Hospital, is, we are glad to say, almost recovered. He left the Hospital a few days ago.

A Canoe Club has been formed in Peterboro of which our worthy ex-Editor, John Miller, '86, is Commodore.

We were pleased to see the familiar form and face of Mr. T. W. R. McRae, '86, in the halls a few days ago. Mr. McRae is studying law in Belleville.

Dr. T. A. Moore, '83, has returned home from the English hospitals. He will probably practice his profession in the United States.

Chancellor Fleming left for England this week as Canadian delegate to the Imperial Conference, which will meet in London. He was accompanied by his daughter.

Queen's sends seven students to the mission fields of the Maritime Provinces this summer. They are H. R. Grant, B.A., '83, John McKinnon, B.A., '86, R. Whiteman, B.A., '86, J. M. McLean, '87, P. A. McLeod, '87, and D. Fleming, '87, O. Bennett, B.A., '86.

So far as is yet known the following will be the stations of the graduating class in Divinity: A. Gandier, B.A., St. Mark's Mission Church, Toronto; W. G. Mills, B.A., St. Andrew's, Sunderland; J. F. Smith, Bellevue Hospital, New York, thence to Corea, China; H. R. Grant, B.A., Hampton, N.B.; S. Childerhose, B.A., St. Columba, Madoc; L. Perrin, B.A., Kirkfield, Lindsay Presbytery.

DE*ROBIS*NOBILIBUS.

THE man who fell off the fence into the brambles was much nettled by the occurrence. We hope thistle be appreciated.

Teacher, in grammar recitation—"I didn't have no fun at the sea-side." How would you correct this, Tommy?" Tommy—"Get a feller."

Sunday School Teacher—"What did Lot do after his wife was turned into a pillar of salt, Sadie?" Sadie—"I s'pose he looked out for a fresh one."

Prof. of Nat. Science—"Mr. P-1, what causes the movements of the air?" Mr. P-1, '90 (astonished)—"Why, wind of course!"

One of the lights of the Royal, having occasion to have an interview with the Senate owing to lack of attendance at lectures and consequent ineligibility of going up for exams., astonished one of our grave and reverend Seniors by the question, "Will the Senate be back from dinner soon? I want to see him about my exams!"

An absent-minded husband, who hadn't been to church for a long time, reached for his hat as the choir ceased singing, and a momentary lull took place, when his wife whispered:

"What are you doing, John?"

"I'm just going out to see a man," he said.

The following is an example of the folly of holding verbal inspiration of the Scriptures, which opinion the Divinities should carefully avoid:

There was an old preacher once who told some boys of the Bible lesson he was to read in the morning. The boys finding the place, glued together the connecting pages. The next morning he read on the bottom of one page: "When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was—" then turning the page—"140 cubits long, forty cubits wide, built of gopher wood, and covered with pitch inside and out." He was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again, verified it and then said: "My friends, this is the first time I ever met this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

ONLY.

Only a coat,
Only a hair,
Only a wife,
Findeth it there.

Only a broom,
Only a whack,
Only a man
With a broken back.

WHO IS IT ?

Who skims around the glazy rink,
With now a smile and now a wink,
Who from the ladies does not shrink,
Why, Jimmie !

Who loves to look at pretty girls
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,
And prizes them beyond all pearls,
Why, Harry !

Who laughs to see the Freshmen flirt,
And thinks it can do them no hurt,
Except to make them rather pert,
The ladies !

Who is a favorite with the boys,
Who likes to see them make a noise,
And all their sport and fun enjoys,
Why, Geordie !

Who is the head man in the Gym,
Who always is so neat and trim,
And makes Philosophy his whim,
'Tis Bennett !

Who sits in Queen's time-honored court
And sees the Freshmen brought for sport,
Who judges them, which is his forte,
Why, Logie !

(Lady Medical boarder to Landlady)—“So you really think your husband likes me ?”

Landlady—“I am sure he does ?”

“It doesn't seem possible ; did he tell you so ?”

“No, indeed. He never tells me anything ; but the other night when you were out he didn't know you had left, and when he came into the sitting-room it was dark and he thought I was you and —”

“Oh dear ! Did—did he kiss you ?”

“Oh dear no ! But instead of swearing because the gas wasn't lit he just sat down and talked like a gentleman.”

“My dear,” said a Gordon-street merchant to his daughter at breakfast, “wasn't that College Junior here last night until twelve o'clock ?”

“Yes, papa,” she replied with a pretty little blush.

“Well, my dear, you should not permit it. It has been that way for several nights, hasn't it ?”

“Yes, papa.”

“Don't you know that it is hardly the proper thing ?”

“Yes, papa.”

“Then why do you do it ?” he asked, impatiently.

“Because, papa, the session will soon be over and I am rushing the business so that there will not have to be an extra session.”

The father's voice was stilled and the breakfast was finished in silence.

Student (to sick chum on Earl Street)—“A gentleman down stairs wishes to see you, Harry.”

Sick Chum—“I'm too sick to see any one.”

Student—“But it is the minister.”

“Well, I'm not sick enough to see him yet.”

“Young man,” said a solemn-looking Arts Junior, “don't you know that if you persist in drinking you will never get ahead in this world.”

“Why, my dear sir,” answered the Med., “your ignorance surprises me. I'll have a head on me to-morrow morning as big as a barrel !”

(Senior, impatiently, to landlady)—“I told you I only wanted half a cup of tea, and, as usual, you've filled it up to the top. Don't you know what half full is ?”

(Room-mate, grimly)—“She ought to know by this time. You've been half-full often enough.”

“Say, Awthur,” said the dude of the Seniors to a Sophomore friend.

“Yes, chappie.”

“I've been pondshwing a great deal.”

“What about, deah boy ?”

“Why, I was standing down on the drug store conner, Wade's, doncher know, and one of those hohwid sweet boys came and stood on the sidewalk and just stared at me with all his might for a long time.”

“Oh, hohwors !”

“Yes. It got tehwbly annoying, doncher know ; and so, when I had stood it as long as I could, I said to him : ‘Little boy, what are you looking at ?’ so as to soht of embaowass him and make him go away, you know.”

“And did he go ?”

“No ; he just stood still and said, ‘I'm darned if I know !’ I wonder what he meant, Awthur ?”

Prof. to Junior—“What are the properties of heat ?” Junior—“The chief property is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them.” Prof.—“Very good ; give me an example.” Junior—“In summer, when it is hot, the day is long ; in winter, when it is cold, the day is short.” Exit Prof., lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.