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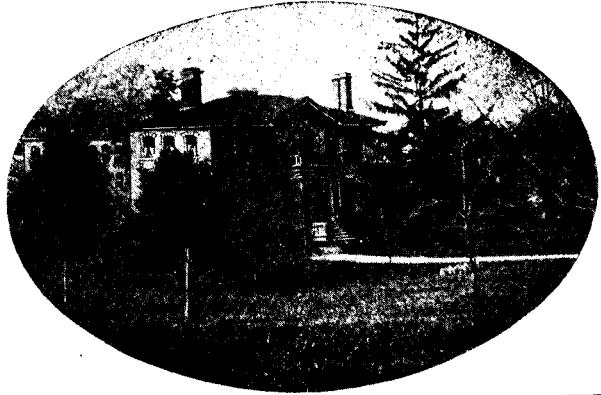
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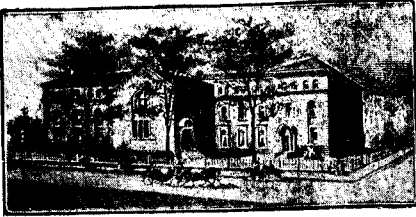
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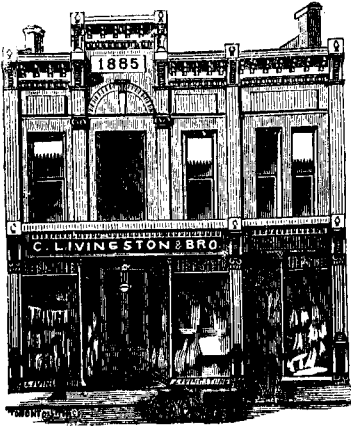
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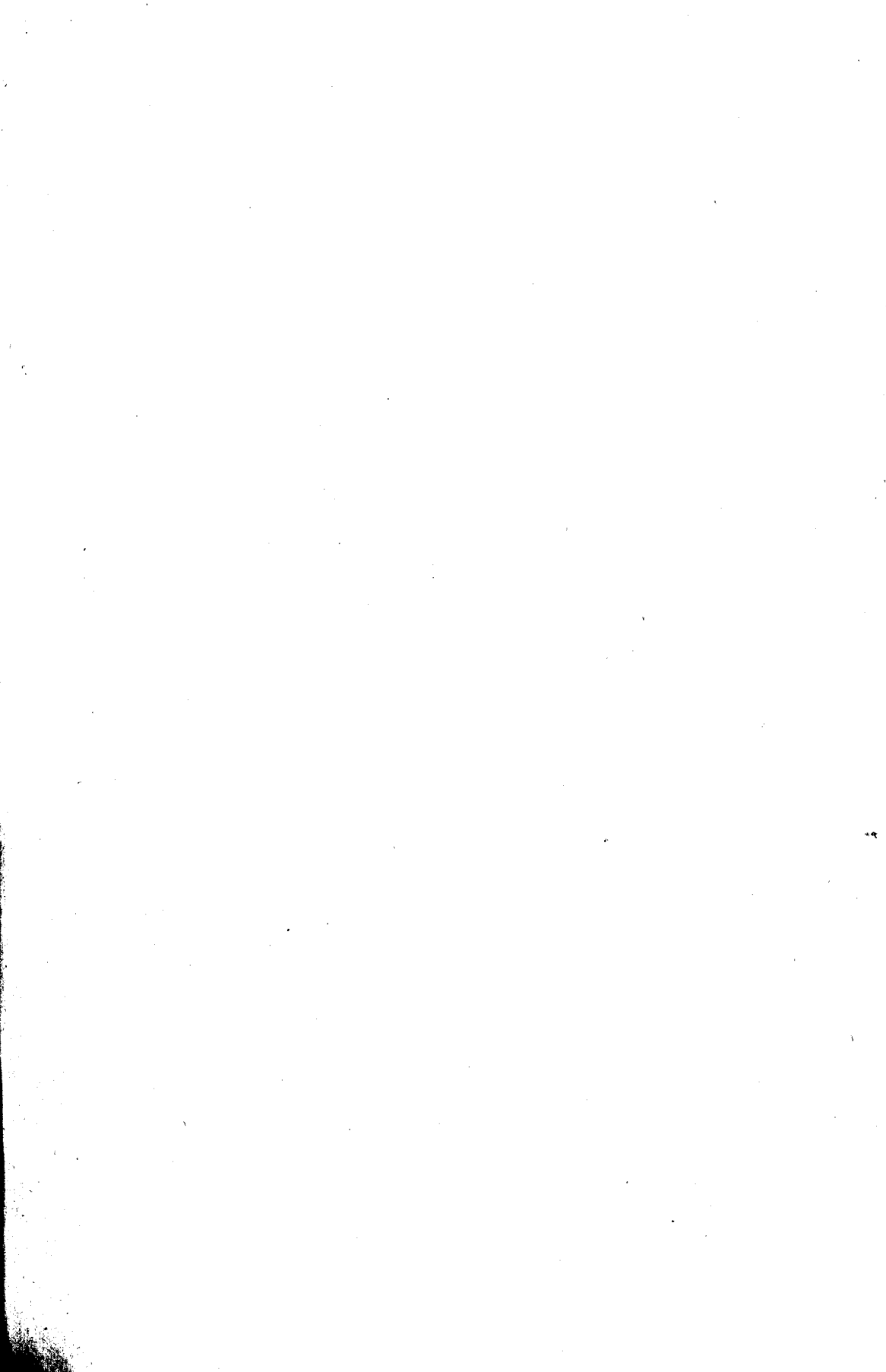
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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FEBRUARY 16th, 1904.

No. 7.

THE UNIVERSITY MAN IN BUSINESS.

WELL, we have done our best for you; you must now face the world, and with her you will find it is a case of "root, beg or die." It was thus that the Principal set me thinking along practical lines, the morning after I had graduated, some ten years ago. I had gone through the usual course of study leading to a master's degree, with plenty of hard work and a good deal of fun. (Our life then did not offer, thank Heaven, the round of "At Homes" and afternoon teas which seem to bulk so large in modern student life at Queen's). And now I must prove to the practical old world, first, my right to a place, at her table; later on perhaps, in her councils also. My degree did not seem to be of much value; the world asked but one question and insisted upon proof—"What can you do?" In the good school of experience one has, since then, learned a little as to the answer and a few hints may not come amiss to those who must soon answer the same question.

The average man of business is apt to say that a university course represents four years of wasted time for the youth who intends going into business. To this there are two answers. In the first place, "Man does not live by bread alone." The critic

in this case will not attach much importance to that answer; but my readers may; it is the more important of the two. But in the second place, our critic, like most severely practical men, is short-sighted and judges by immediate results. I firmly believe that in the long run, however, the mental poise and power resulting from a proper university training, must tell. They will carry a man much further than he would otherwise have gone if he do but give them a fair chance.

But just there lies one of the greatest difficulties—in far too many cases, he does not give them a fair chance. The Arts graduate (whom I have chiefly in mind) usually looks upon one of the professions as his proper goal, and if he is forced to turn to business, regards it as a misfortune and is too prone to consider himself above his work. Yet in the business world there is just as wide a field for the exercise of the best that is in him as there is in any of the professions, and the prospects for success are much better. The Arts graduate, in entering upon a medical or law course, begins at the bottom and cheerfully recognizes the fact that, like any other novice, he must spend time in mastering the preliminary details before

passing on to more interesting matters. He passes several years and expends a considerable sum of money in the study of a profession. If he would only approach business in the same spirit he would soon succeed. Within a year he would be making a living, in three or four years he would begin to see great possibilities ahead, and after that, his success would be largely the measure of his ability. Suppose for example that he enters a Trust company and begins the practical study of finance, at the same time that his fellow-graduate begins his law course. In four years the latter is a briefless barrister, in some small town, struggling to make ends meet and at the same time gain a little experience by looking after such petty collections and division court cases as he is fortunate enough to secure. Meanwhile his brother is beginning to grapple with the problems of the financial world and is already finding good use for all the judgment and mental strength which his previous training could give him. Incidentally, his salary has increased satisfactorily and he is perhaps able to lay aside a little from time to time as the nucleus of future investments.

But our first point is of the utmost importance; the graduate must enter upon the study of business as he would enter upon the study of law—knowing nothing about it, and prepared to do as well as he can, whatever work falls to his lot, be it of the simplest and most uninteresting kind. For the moment, he is of less value than the office boy who at least knows how to copy letters and stamp them expeditiously. If he comes thus prepared to learn, he will soon leave the

office boy far behind however. But it is absolutely necessary that he should learn the details of the business, and many of them he must learn by doing.

There is a great field for that kind of University man in business to-day. The head of one of the largest bond houses in the United States told me recently that they take only university men now, and this, I find, is true to a great extent of many financial institutions in that country. It is good for business life, that such men should enter it; they will help to broaden the outlook and bring the great practical world into closer touch with those influences which make for the ideal. It is good for the men themselves also, and for the universities. All life is one, the same purposes should run through it all, and the ideal which has not a practical, material foundation is of little service to mankind even as an ideal.

"But how can we get into business?" ask the graduates; "we have tried and failed." You mean that you have asked vaguely at a few places and been refused. You would spend several years and a good deal of money in getting into Law; suppose that you spend fifty dollars, and devote a month's good, honest work to the task of getting into business. Attack the problem intelligently; ask those likely to know how to go about it; then go to headquarters, determined to succeed; state your case as well as you can and refuse to be cast down. In all probability, you will be at work somewhere, within the month. There are several hundreds of bond houses in the United States and a few in Canada which are constantly look-

ing for good men, whom they are quite willing to train. Life Insurance offers a large field and a most interesting one, to the university man. The transportation problem is a particularly difficult and important one on this continent—a problem whose practical solution demands trained intellect and judgment. The great railways will be glad of your help if you are but content to begin where you can help. The manufacturing industries are taking an increasing number of graduates, and so it is all through the world of business;—men who can think and act for themselves are in great demand.

The passage from university life into the practical world has always been somewhat difficult. The main thing necessary is, that he who wishes to cross the bridge should approach it in the proper spirit, realizing humbly that he has much to learn. But there are other helps also. In Canada, we are fortunately poor and it is necessary that many of our university undergraduates should do something during the summer holidays, by which they may earn money to help pay college expenses. This is of great assistance in bridging the chasm and may become much more important to that end as both sides come to realize its value more clearly. For instance, at the present time, largely owing to the efforts of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, preparations are making for an interesting experiment at McGill University, the expense of which will be borne by the Railway Companies. Lectures and instruction are to be given during the session by competent railway men on methods of railway construction, &c. During the

summer months, the most promising of the students attending these lectures (which will not interfere with their regular classes) will be given such work as the railway companies can provide. In this way, at the end of the university course, the graduate who has taken the extra lectures and has put in two or three summers in railway work, will have gained a practical knowledge of his future duties which will enable him to begin much higher up than would otherwise have been possible. This is intended for the students in applied science primarily, but the principle will be extended very much, in the course of time.

Some men have a gift for teaching and there is no nobler profession; others are specially fitted for the church, medicine or law. But thousands of good men enter these overcrowded professions and are so handicapped by the necessity of making a living that they are never able to rise above small things. Had they devoted the same energy and ability to banking, manufacturing or insurance, many of them would have attained to positions of great power and usefulness.

E. R. PEACOCK.

NATURE :

Aphorisms by Goethe. Translated by the late Prof. Huxley.

NATURE! We are surrounded and embraced by her; powerless to separate ourselves from her, and powerless to penetrate beyond her.

Without asking, or warning, she snatches us up into her circling dance, and whirls us on until we are tired, and drop from her arms.

She is ever shaping new forms; what is, has never yet been; what has been, comes not again. Everything is new and yet nought but the old.

We live in her midst and know her not. She is incessantly speaking to us, but betrays not her secret. We constantly act upon her, and yet have no power over her.

The one thing she seems to aim at is Individuality; yet she cares nothing for individuals. She is always building up and destroying; but her workshop is inaccessible.

Her life is in her children; but where is the mother? She is the only artist; working-up the most uniform material into utter opposites; arriving, without a trace of effort, at perfection, at the most exact precision, though always veiled under a certain softness.

Each of her works has an essence of its own; each of her phenomena a special characterization; and yet their diversity is in unity.

She performs a play; we know not whether she sees it herself, and yet she acts for us, the lookers-on.

Incessant life, development, and movement are in her, but she advances not. She changes for ever and ever and rests not a moment. Quietude is inconceivable to her, and she has laid her curse upon rest. She is firm. Her steps are measured, her exceptions rare, her laws unchangeable.

She has always thought and always thinks, though not as a man, but as Nature. She broods over an all-comprehending idea, which no searching can find out.

Mankind dwell in her and she in them. With all men she plays a game for love, and rejoices the more

they win. With many, her moves are so hidden, that the game is over before they know it.

That which is most unnatural is still Nature; the stupidest philistinism has a touch of her genius. Whoso cannot see her everywhere, sees her nowhere rightly.

She loves herself, and her innumerable eyes and affections are fixed upon herself. She has divided herself that she may be her own delight. She causes an endless succession of new capacities for enjoyment to spring up, that her insatiable sympathy may be assuaged.

She rejoices in illusion. Whoso destroys it in himself and others, him she punishes with the sternest tyranny. Whoso follows her in faith, him she takes as a child to her bosom.

Her children are numberless. To none is she altogether miserly; but she has her favourites, on whom she squanders much, and for whom she makes great sacrifices. Over greatness she spreads her shield.

She tosses her creatures out of nothingness, and tells them not whence they came, nor whither they go. It is their business to run, she knows the road.

Her mechanism has few springs—but they never wear out, are always active and manifold.

The spectacle of Nature is always new, for she is always renewing the spectators. Life is her most exquisite invention; and death is her expert contrivance to get plenty of life.

She wraps man in darkness, and makes him for ever long for light. She creates him dependent upon the earth, dull and heavy; and yet is al-

ways shaking him until he attempts to soar above it.

She creates needs because she loves action. Wondrous! That she produces all this action so easily. Every need is a benefit, swiftly satisfied, swiftly renewed.—Every fresh want is a new source of pleasure, but she soon reaches an equilibrium.

Every instant she commences an immense journey, and every instant she has reached her goal.

She is vanity of vanities; but not to us, to whom she has made herself of the greatest importance. She allows every child to play tricks with her; every fool to have judgment upon her; thousands to walk stupidly over her and see nothing; and takes her pleasure and finds her account in them all.

We obey her laws even when we rebel against them; we work with her even when we desire to work against her.

She makes every gift a benefit by causing us to want it. She delays, that we may desire her; she hastens, that we may not weary of her.

She has neither language nor discourse; but she creates tongues and hearts, by which she feels and speaks.

Her crown is love. Through love alone dare we come near her. She separates all existences, and all tend to intermingle. She has isolated all things in order that all may approach one another. She holds a couple of draughts from the cup of love to be fair payment for the pains of a lifetime.

She is all things. She rewards herself and punishes herself; is her own joy and her own misery. She is rough and tender, lovely and hateful, powerless and omnipotent. She is an eter-

nal present. Past and future are unknown to her. The present is her eternity. She is beneficent. I praise her and all her works. She is silent and wise.

No explanation is wrung from her, no present won from her, which she does not give freely. She is cunning, but for good ends; and it is best not to notice her tricks.

She is complete, but never finished. As she works now, so can she always work. Everyone sees her in his own fashion. She hides under a thousand names and phrases, and is always the same. She has brought me here and will also lead me away. I trust her. She may scold me, but she will not hate her work. It was not I who spoke of her. No! What is false and what is true, she has spoken it all. The fault, the merit, is all hers.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

We are pleased to announce that the Sunday Afternoon Addresses are to be shortly resumed. The following arrangements have been made:

February 21—Rev. Dr. Milligan.

“ 28—Prof. Scrimger,
Montreal.

March 6—Vice-Principle Watson.

“ 13—Rev. Hugh Pedley, M.A.,
Montreal.

“ 20—Rev. S. D. Chown.

“ 27—Rev. Dr. E. D. Mac-
Laren, Toronto.

On April 24th, Rev. John MacKay, B.D. of Montreal will preach the Baccalaureate sermon. We are sure that the students deeply appreciate these Sunday Afternoon Addresses and will be glad to take advantage of the opportunities to be afforded them of hearing a few of Canada's eminent men.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

LAST week the Queen's Alumni Conference was in session and many of the students showed their interest by attending many of the discussions. This meeting of the old and the new, the graduate and the undergraduate, is by no means the least important of those agencies which keep Queen's and her graduates so closely bound together. To make a person your friend, you should get him to do something for you, something requiring work and even self-sacrifice. It is even so with Queen's. She asks her graduates to sacrifice their time, energy, and money, and they do it, and become the more devoted to Queen's because they have done so. We trust that at every assembly of Alumni the undergraduates will have their faith in Queen's intensified; and when they in their turn form the Alumni body of Queen's, we have no doubt but that they will be worthy of their responsi-

bilities, and being true to themselves, will also be true to Queen's

IF there is one thing which every sportsman should have ingrained into his very being, it is "to play fair"; and there is no surer sign of high moral character than the ability on the part of a person to always play a fair, honest and generous game. We are all too ready in any contest to take advantage of the mistakes or the misfortunes of our adversaries; and it has come to such a pass that many will condemn vehemently in their opponents what they will wink at or overlook in their own men. This should not be. Let us be fair. Our zeal for our own side should not blind us to every excellence in our opponents. If a university training is to count for anything, it should make us just and fair in all our dealings, and able to appreciate the positions of even our rivals. Above all it should teach us to scorn to win a game except on our merits. To all sportsmen, and especially to Queen's men, we would say, "Play up, boys, play up, play the game!"

ONE feature of College life that should be encouraged is Students' Night at the theatre, for very few first-class plays come to Kingston, and Students' Night might be the means of adding one to the number. It may be objected that it is unwise to encourage theatre-going. But it will be admitted that the theatre does attract and will continue to attract a crowd; and it will also be admitted that the interpretation of life as given in the theatre has an educational value for good or for bad. If, then, the

theatre has come to stay, why not have good plays put on, and not only good plays, but also actors who can adequately interpret the characters whom they are to represent? Unfortunately, however, we have to be satisfied generally with second-rate plays and actors. But the reason why mediocre plays are more frequent than first-class ones is because it is more expensive to stage a good play than to stage a poor one, because a good play demands good acting, and hence a first-class play needs more patronage than a poor play. It therefore behooves those who have the interests of their fellow-citizens at heart and whose voice moulds public opinion, to patronize and encourage the staging of first-class dramas and operas in order that habitual theatre-goers may have presented to them ideal plays by the standard of which they may judge the other plays they see, and according to the character of which they may judge the value of their own interpretations of life. Hence, if Queen's can succeed in bringing to Kingston a first-class play and a first-class company then we feel that she will have not only done something for the city, but will have also done a little towards encouraging a higher standard for the theatres of Canada. To a certain extent this was accomplished this year, for Miss Anglin's acting was of the best, if not the best, we have seen in Kingston, and the company which supported her were all good artists. But it is to be regretted that the play in which she appeared was not a better one. Its interpretation of life, while true, was not profound. And yet we must confess that through her own personality

Miss Anglin made the play a source of inspiration to those who were fortunate enough to see it. It is to be hoped, however, that in the future when arranging for Students' Night we will not be satisfied with seeing what plays are billed for the season and then choose the best of these, but that Students' Night may be made the opportunity of bringing to Kingston a play that would otherwise not come.

Another way in which Students' Night at the theatre may prove a benefit is in aiding to dispel the popular opinion of the theatre as a place for mere amusement, and superficial amusement at that. Indeed there is in the minds of many people, a deep-rooted prejudice against the theatre, and this prejudice is not wholly unjustified. It is all very well to defend the theatre by pointing out that the greatest of all poets and the best painter of human nature wrote for the stage. But how many of Shakespeare's plays are being put on the stage to-day, or how many other plays which can be said to approach the standard set by him for the drama? And how many of these good plays that are staged are put on by actors and actresses who are in any way adequate to the parts they play? When we set over against these, the poor plays played by good actors, the good plays played by poor actors, and the poor plays played by poor actors, need we be surprised that many people not only regard time spent in the opera house as time wasted, but even regard theatre-going as demoralizing?

But to regard all theatre-going as immoral because there are plays put on the stage which cannot well be

described otherwise, is not only a mistaken view, it is, we believe, wrong, for it is to deprive oneself of one of the great sources of inspiration. If a person tells us that it is wrong to read novels, we ask him if it is wrong to read Scott's or Dickens's works. And if he says, "Yes," we pity him, for we know that his prejudice is closing his eyes to gems of English literature. And so it is with the theatre. Abused, the theatre is a source of danger. But properly used, the theatre is the source of inspiration that cannot be received elsewhere. To say nothing of Shakespeare's dramas, for we see them so seldom in Kingston, we have only to mention Mr. Harvey's rendering of "The Only Way," a dramatization of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," to recall the quickened heartbeat as we saw a man embrace sure death for the sake of another. In a most striking way did this bring home to us the utterance of the Nazarene, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend." We cannot believe that there is anything immoral in going to see such a play. Indeed we believe that he who missed seeing that play missed much of great moral worth.

Now the fact that the University not only sanctions but also encourages the theatre, will help to overcome this prejudice which closes so many eyes to so potent a source of inspiration and education. But are we true to our trust when we persuade our more scrupulous friends to go to the theatre because "all the students are going," and then show them that we have given our sanction and encouragement to a play which does not

attain to the standard which we should set up? We would urge the greatest care in the future in choosing the play to be held on Students' Night. "Cynthia," as played by Miss Anglin, was a splendid play, but it might have been better. And we should not be satisfied with anything less than the best.

THE Queen's University Missionary Association is an association regarding the work of which the students are as a whole woefully ignorant. Some people instinctively recoil from the word "missionary," for it brings to their minds the idea of busybodies, who are indeed anxious to save souls, but only that they may have so many more stars in their crowns. But true missionary work is the work that is done unostentatiously by many a noble man who never hears the plaudits of the multitude, but who goes around doing good, and preaching more by his genial smile and the grasp of his hand than by spoken words. That such is the work done by the students who are sent out by the Q.U. M.A. to fields in New Ontario and the North-West none will doubt who know anything of the instruction given here in the Arts and Theological faculties. That the work done is necessary, few, we believe, will be found to dispute. For as the new country is being filled up it is the duty of all Canadians to see that it is filled up with a loyal, thrifty, and moral people. And who is so well fitted to carry the ideals of manhood and citizenship to the new country as the student fresh from the inspiration of College life? But as the fields taken

up by the Q.U.M.A. are new fields, to supply them involves considerable expense to the association. This year the Association is facing a debt of about five hundred dollars; and the annual attempt is being made to raise contributions from the students, but the response is, we believe, no heartier than, if as hearty as, in former years. This is to be regretted, for all the students should take an interest in the Association, not only for the work it is doing, but also because the work is being done by our own University. And the annual contribution to the Q.U.M.A. should rank, along with the various society fees, in the annual expenditure of every student. This would save the executive of the Association much worry. And if this year you have failed to lay aside anything, forego a little in order to have something to give, or at least keep the claims of the Association always before you and give in your contribution at the earliest opportunity. Of course if we give something to everybody who comes around with a subscription list we will soon be ruined. But among the things which we select as deserving our support the Q.U.M.A. should hold an important place. Here we might mention that it has been suggested that the ladies form a Women's Auxiliary to the Q.U.M.A. But the way they have responded to the call for contributions shows that they take a deep interest in the Association even without such an Auxiliary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It has been suggested, in order that the students may become better acquainted with the songs in the song

book, that two or three of the songs be sung at each Alma Mater meeting. The idea should be taken up.

The first of the Canadian Intercollegiate basket-ball matches was played on Saturday between McGill and Queen's. It is to be hoped that this will become a permanent feature, for the more we brush up against our sister Colleges the more we will sympathize with each other.

The second game between R.M.C. I. and Queen's II. reminds us of the story of the man who, when threatened with measures that would rob him of his wealth, said, "My honourable opponent should be told that if he wishes to be mean, I also can play at that game." We regret that Queen's players should ever find it necessary to resort to roughness.

We do not believe in the Oriental plan of keeping men and women as much as possible away from each other; but when by tacit agreement certain seats have been reserved for the ladies, we feel somewhat envious of the man who finds in that fact no reason why he should not take his seat among them. We often wish that we might with as much indifference sit with the fair sex, but as a rule we feel strongly constrained to sit with the gentlemen.

"Student," who sees in the fact that in the Senior Year the three faculties were united in getting up their "At Home, whereas the Freshmen organized separately for their "At Home," a proof of the decline of Queen's spirit, has forgotten the fact

that when the present Senior Year first came in, the Arts and Science students in the year had quite a row over their "At Home" and arrived at no more satisfactory an arrangement than the present Freshman year. This year the Senior Year in the three faculties joined in their "At Home" because they had been at Queen's long enough to become thoroughly imbued with Queen's spirit, not because they are the last year to hold true to the traditions of Queen's. Loss of confidence in Queen's spirit will do more to injure Queen's than all the inter-faculty squabbles put together.

The talks given in the A.M.S. by Drs. Ryan, W. T. Connell, and W. C. Connell, on the care of the health, contained in concise form not only the time-worn and yet timely suggestions that are usually offered, but also practical suggestions as to how to guard the health under conditions in which the student lives.

A Montreal daily paper states that "J. Pierpont Morgan has left Montreal." Might we ask if Pierpont was expected to take the city along with him?

Arts.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A large number were present at the last meeting of the Society to hear a very interesting lecture on 'Freedom,' delivered by Professor Dyde. The subject was treated in a masterly manner and though it was a lecture upon such an abstract theme the ideas or expressions of the lecturer were never anything but clear to the audience.

Rev. Eber Crummy, in following Dr. Dyde, made a brief summary of the paper presented and enlarged a little on some of the ideas set forth briefly in it. The students owe the Society a great deal of gratitude for the splendid programmes they offer.

READING ROOM REGULATIONS.

The attention of the Curators is drawn to the fact that parties are in the habit of cutting out paragraphs from the newspapers or periodicals on file in the Reading Room. It is not necessary to state that this is a violation of the rules and a source of annoyance to other students. There is no excuse for such actions and the only adequate treatment for the offenders is that meted out by the Concurus. It is to be hoped that any student who may observe another mutilating the reading matter will be deterred by no misconceived idea of what is gentlemanly from reporting the fact to some official of the court.

The equipping of the ladies' gym brings to mind the remark a certain reverend professor once made in the course of a lengthy address—to the effect that one of his aims in life would be the building of a students' gym. It might be pertinent (we hope not impertinent) to ask if he has yet made any report of progress. Perhaps he has found the collecting of Canadian "rocks" a wearisome pastime. We recognize it requires a good many to build a gym.

POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB.

The last debate of the series in the Political Science and Debating Club was held on Wednesday, January 27th,

the subject under discussion being Resolved : That the scheme at present advocated by the Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain is detrimental to the unity of the Empire. The speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. W. A. Boland and G. A. Platt and for the negative, Messrs. L. P. Chambers and R. A. McLean.

The topic proved to be a very debatable subject indeed, but the field is of such wide scope that it is rather hard to get down to essentials in the short time at one's disposal. Perhaps all the debates on the course this year have shared in this fault. The debater on preparing his speech finds almost limitless material at hand, and he is so lost in this maze he scarce knows what he is going to say to clinch his facts soundly in the minds of his hearers.

The affirmative stuck close to the "unity of the Empire" side, and tried to show how Chamberlain's scheme could not conduce to the preservation of this bond. Mr. Boland claimed the unity was a spiritual one, not one of dollars and cents and showed how, if the ideal was to be attained where England and her colonial dependencies would be self contained, a spiritual unity was the only possible kind. Mr. Platt supplemented this view.

Mr. Chambers for the negative took quite another tack viz.; the protection and the free trade aspect of the subject, showing how only a scheme such as Chamberlain advocated could remedy existing evils. Mr. McLean answered the affirmative's contention for a spiritual unity by saying the spiritual could not be separated from the material Commerce must always exist and a certain amount of traffic must always

come and go so Chamberlain's scheme would be valuable.

The discussion on the whole was good and showed a careful study of the situation from both points of view. One fact in connection with the affirmative is noteworthy ; both speakers, in the last two minutes of their time, summed up very admirably, in a few words, the whole of their points, thus, doubly impressing on the minds of the Judges what they were trying to get at. This is too often overlooked in debating, and a side often loses just because they have failed to state clearly and definitely their precise arguments.

The judges after that proverbial "careful consideration" decided in favour of the negative.

This ends the debates of the club. The last meeting is on February 19th, when a Toronto Lecturer will deliver an address on the "Financing of modern Companies."

THE PICKWICKIANS (OF QUEEN'S) ON ICE.

(As treated from a scientific standpoint and with not more than the usual political bias.)

It is a favour that the gods but seldom bestow upon the Students of the old Ontario Strand that two such important functions as the Honour Philosophy-Honour Political Science Hockey Match and the Conversat should fall on one and the same day. Like many others that day has passed by and no monument but that of the pleasantest of memories commemorates its existence. The Philosophers carried off the honours of the day, but were no match for Cupid in the evening. It was not a century ago that the followers of Adam Smith and the dis-

ciples of Adam Shortt received a haughty challenge from members of the Philosophic Society for a combat on ice. The Scientists prematurely concluded that it was a case of Goliath and David on a much larger scale, and deeming the Philosophers didn't know even the "First Principles" of the game, eagerly took up the gauntlet and seven picked gladiators, *supposedly* from the respective Honour Classes, assembled to fight the good fight. Alb. Scott was chosen temporary dictator, but was too philosophically inclined. One of the Lady Editors, an enthusiastic Political Scientist, came to write a Pindaric Ode on the victory of her valiant classmates, but has substituted a lament which will be published later. Well might the Philosophic Club strike terror in the hearts of their adventurous opponents. Their learned Professor was there and it was either due to the inspiring influence of his presence, or to some of his famous mystical metaphysical formulæ, or to the absence of the Commander-in-chief of the *now* Dismal Scientists, that the mighty are now humbled. Think of the men they had! Jack McEachran between the posts was a veritable "Philosopher's Stone" with the peculiarly distressing power of converting defeat into victory. By a new Theory of "Comte" he deprived the Scientists of more than one goal.

For a man who has only played *once*?? Ramsay at point leads one to "doubt" the validity of such a statement. But doubt is the beginning of Philosophy, so no doubt he was qualified. The pen unconsciously lingers to pay tribute to the diversified genius of "K. C." who cut one of the most picturesque and graceful figures on the

ice, and combined all the salient features of a Guy Curtis and a Plato. Up to the time of writing it has been decided not to protest him on the grounds of professionalism. Logie MacDonnell swept down the glassy surface of the rink with the stately, measured, movement of Elizabethan prose, with at times a touch or two of Miltonic roughness, for which the referee gave him a two or three minutes aside to consult "Hegel's" Theory of Crime and Punishment.

Ab. Wilson, the genial tutor, was most assiduous and earnest in his search to penetrate into the sacred precincts of the scientific goal, and to add a few points to Philosophy by so doing. From a philosophical point of view his intentions were good and deserved better reception. Throughout he played a most æsthetic and highly theoretical game and evinced a most exhaustive knowledge of Spencer's data of hockey Ethics.

Lorne McDougall, assuredly fortune's minion, had a tendency to soar through space like a poet's fancy, but this was not allowed in Plato's Republic, and he was forcibly brought back to reality by the ultra-socratic methods of the Political Science defence. Douglas Ellis, a "shooting" philosopher of the greatest promise, completes the septette. Philosophy can do wonders: in Dug's case they converted a Freshman in Philosophy to a honour Philosopher by simply putting him on ice. The playing of one of the fastest juniors in the College proves that the Philosophers thoroughly understand Aristotle's view of prudence, but such Machiavellian principles are not supposed to be practiced by the devotees of "Pure Thought"

and are not in the best interest of Honour Class gladiatorial forensic hockey matches.

THE SAME FROM A PHILOSOPHICAL
STANDPOINT.

A few youths, who hoe in one of the cabbage patches of Philosophy's world, having seen the glory which '04 Science won by defeating Divinity Hall, began to stretch their necks for victims. In their presumption they challenged Honour Philosophy to play with them a game of hockey. These politicians, though training for efficiency in the realm of grafters, boodlers and barnacles, ought to have known better than to test their skill with those who deal with the fundamental principles of life in all phases. In vain did the Philosophers try to persuade them to restrain their proud ambitions. Play they would, play they did. Seven mighty men were they,—of all sizes, from the shivering little goal-keeper to the calm and weighty man of ponderous avoirdupois. They sported in wigs or gauntlets of various cuts and colours. The game commenced on purely scientific principles and was hockey as it ought to have been played—for the amusement of the spectators. Once Ramsay and Wilson forgot themselves, the former thinking he was after a gopher of the foothills and Wilson that it was ping-pong. Their dodging and stick handling was marvellous to behold. Poor Penman was dumbfounded. He forgot the game and it was only while being carried to the hospital that he came to, dreamily moaning, 'where are they now?' It was Polson's birthday,—he is now a man, congratulations,—and to prove equal to the demands of

manhood he charged right and left and slashed so vigorously that Douglas Ellis's sox looked like bags of turnips. Brobdignagian Platt always started from his goal with the puck, calmly tossing it across from side to side, only to hear, when he craned his neck to look into the net (guarded by Philosophy) to find the puck, the mild-voiced McEachran observe that Logie had the puck down at the other end trying to score—and Lowe he did. Beveridge worked hard, always going and not always particular how, with his skates at times where his hat should have been; sometimes a charge from Lorne MacDougale made his slats rattle against the side boards, but he was never hurt, and was still going when the gong rung. Campbell and Murphy played their best game, working in a beautiful combination of black and white. Boland occasionally stopped thinking about the Chamberlain policy long enough to throw his stick at the puck and lie down in front of the goal.

The score was only nominal, but was such as should remind the politicians of their limitations and that they must accept the lot of their craft.

Ladies.

I.

BARNEY—A SKETCH.

IS there one among all the Queen's students whose sense of humour has not been touched by the familiar figure of the King's faithful servant, smiling so good-naturedly through the window of the dilapidated old cart on whose sides in flaming letters the words, "Royal Mail" shine out? Through wind and weather, in sun

and rain, he smiles alike on the amused Freshettes and on the sober graduates, who have come to love the sight of the happy old face.

It is scarcely necessary to describe him. From the smallest child who plays in the park by the lake and daily awaits the return of the cart in the hope of getting a ride, to the gravest business man, eager that his correspondence may be promptly despatched—all alike know Barney. The heavy, stout figure, which session by session, we notice with regret, becomes heavier and less active, is familiar to all. We remember with what alacrity Barney would in the early days of our acquaintance jump from his cart at the various mail boxes, and having emptied them hurry forward. But now he steps down slowly and deliberately, and with stiffened limbs ambles painfully to the box, empties it and drives soberly away. Glad we are that amid all the changes the years seem to have no power to rob Barney of his smiles. His once bright blue coat is now less blue; the brass buttons no longer shine out clearly; but from under his old cap the happy face still beams out on us as brightly as it did when as Freshettes in high glee we peered in at the window of his ramshackle, old cart, amused at the idea of its being the property of the great sovereign of fair England.

The years have brought to this servant of the crown a new horse for his royal cart, but it is not a worthy successor of the old black. The bay surely has no due sense of appreciation of his high office, else he would not hurry along in such a bustling manner. It has none of the steady,

quiet dignity of Barney's old friend, the black. Faithfully and deliberately, as befitted a horse of his station, he was wont to trudge along with Barney and his precious load. The regularity of the slant of the whole equipage was marvellous. Beginning at the horse's ears, following down his back, and on down the floor of the cart until the lower edge just escaped the dust of the street, all was one continuous and graceful slant. Now, such was fitting, and never failed to catch the eye of the mathematical student with his love of straight lines. Evidently the bay has no such sense of the fitness of things. The cart still has its true slant, but the horse does not fall in with the idea, and holds up his backbone in a dreadfully commonplace manner, just as any other horse could do. Alas for the tendency of the age, whereby the new and younger replaces the old and more faithful! It has cost poor old Barney his beloved black, and the mathematical student sighs for the days that are gone.

In all his kingdom I trow King Edward VII has no more trustworthy servant than Barney. Surely as day dawns, 10 a.m. sees him on his rounds, be the weather what it may. Again at 8 p.m., in the dim autumn twilight or the cold winter night, he may be seen visiting the little red boxes. Is he inquisitive at all, I wonder? Does he never weave romances, led on by the little blue letters he carries so constantly to the office? Does he ask why his load is so heavy on Sunday eve? Happy Barney, bearing glad tidings of joy to hundreds of hearts daily! No wonder his face beams with happiness, caught from the faces of those he has gladdened!

Long after the Queen's student has taken farewell of the quaint old Limestone city, Barney's bright face will still dwell in his memory. Dear old Barney! may the years be kind to you!!!

II.

THE CONVERSAT.

What weather for a Conversat. ! The thermometer away down below zero, everyone hurrying along muffled in furs, while within in the warm glow of her room the Queen's girl is draping herself in the gauziest of garments for the occasion. What an anomaly! Nothing but the prospect of a Conversat. would have kept her spirits from sinking with the mercury at the thought of having to venture out in such a night. But not a whit depressed in spirit by the chill without, she applied herself most assiduously to making her toilette. I wonder if the boys spent as much time over theirs as she did! I wonder how many pairs of trousers were pressed for the occasion, and how many dress suits were borrowed on promise of large interest, which will never be paid!

Hark! There the bell rings, the cab is waiting. The maid dons her many wraps, steps boldly out into the clear, frosty night, into the cab, and away she glides through the moonlight down to the great, gray stone building, ablaze with lights. Oh! such a scene in the cloak-room. What a pleasure it was to be early and stand back and watch the great muffled figures come bustling in. Wait a moment, and lo! from the cocoon has emerged a butterfly. Here they are

on all sides, these beautiful butterflies—some white and blue, some all pink, some cream—fluttering about here and there waiting for the moment when they shall be free to go away upstairs and be admired.

The moment comes, and the host of sweet maidens demurely follow their chaperons through the long halls, and away down the winding stairs, where they meet the patronesses; on again down to the lower flat, where the dear, patient men (?) stand waiting for the maidens to come and amuse them. Little wonder that the butterflies were impatient for this moment to arrive, for the black suits with white fronts did look handsome. And such a happy smile these lords of the halls of Queen's University all wore when the programmes were given out. And then the delegates from other colleges make their appearance; they are always such interesting men; a halo of mystery and greatness hangs about them. The girls are all hoping and longing to meet them,—even supposing they do not dance.

In a short time the programmes are filled. Music begins to float upward from the reading room, and away the happy pairs fly, to enjoy all the pleasures of the waltz. What a pretty scene it all made, except when one of the fair damsels unexpectedly dropped her train, and a poor unfortunate man had to make frantic leaps in mid-air to escape from her toils!

And then the refreshments,—sweets for the butterflies, for, of course, the gentlemen had no thought of taking food when these were fluttering about. Perhaps they did snatch time to eat a few sandwiches, two or three dishes of ice-cream, a dozen macaroons, and

ome angel-cake, but that was all; the butterflies must be looked after.

How many happy chats went on in corners, and learned conversations in the red room, and heart-to-heart talks in the Levana room, we cannot tell. But in the midst of all the gaiety some unkind individual thought of home; one and all caught up the idea, the maidens scurried to the cloak-rooms, put the poor crushed roses again in their box, donned their wraps and sped away home, dreaming happy dreams, and with songs in their hearts.

Medicine.

THE CARE OF THE HEALTH.

AT the meeting of the A.M.S., on Jan. 30, short addresses were given by some of the members of the Medical Faculty on the care of the health. The addresses were most interesting and contained hints of the greatest importance, especially to students, who are sometimes tempted to neglect the physical in the pursuit of the intellectual. For the benefit of those who were not present a short summary is here given.

Dr. Ryan, the first speaker, impressed upon the students the importance of youth as the time upon which a great deal depends as regards the future health. It is the period in which the foundations are laid physically as well as mentally. If the foundation is well laid by the development of a strong constitution, the adult will be better able to resist disease. If, on the other hand, the health is injured by over study, lack of proper food, or other causes, the resisting powers against disease are proportionately lessened, not only for the present, but,

perhaps, for the remainder of the person's life.

In regard to diet, the Doctor quoted from Plato's "Ideal Republic," and thought that no better dieting could be suggested than the one there given. That is, the food should be sufficient in quantity and plain in character.

In conclusion, he wished to warn all students against the evil effects of worry, and to assure them that failure is impossible if each day's task is well done.

Dr. W. T. Connell then spoke on the subject of ventilation. By respiration oxygen is brought to the blood and carbon dioxide and waste products given off. The atmosphere contains about '04 parts of carbon dioxide per hundred, and this should not be allowed to increase in a room so as to exceed '06 parts per hundred. As an adult gives off '6 cu. ft. of carbon dioxide per hour, this necessitates 3,000 cu. feet of fresh air per hour for each individual. Dr. Connell explained that our sensations are not a safe guide in this respect, as a person remaining in a room will not notice that the air is becoming close, whereas, if he entered the room from the fresh air, he would observe it immediately. Absence of fresh air predisposes to respiratory disease. His advice, therefore, was to take plenty of exercise in the open air, to leave ventilators open while absent from the room and also during the night, and to change the air of a room at least once every hour. Finally, sore throats, coughs and colds should not be neglected, since they often lead to serious diseases, but should be persistently treated until a complete cure has been effected.

Exercise was next treated by Dean Connell. This is especially necessary for students, whose lives are more or less sedentary. Exercise has the best effect on mind and body when it provokes pleasureable sensation. It should not be continued to the point of fatigue. It should affect all the muscles and should be regular—not spasmodic. Students cannot obtain such exercise in their rooms. If a gymnasium is used, care should be taken that the ventilation is good and the air free from dust. Walking is one of the best forms of exercise and accessible to all.

The Dr. thought that sleep was a matter which would regulate itself. He considered it a good rule to retire when one became sleepy, and to rise every morning at the same hour.

The appreciation of the students was shown by the applause which followed the Dean's statement, that he would like to see lectures on such subjects delivered during each session,

BOOK REVIEWS.

"Valvular Delusions of the Female Heart; Their Diagnosis and Treatment." By J. M. Y—g, B.A.

A remarkably interesting and instructive text-book. Owing to the wide and exhaustive experience of the author in this domain we can heartily recommend this to the eager and industrious student. The chapters on "At Homes" and "Foot-ball Trips," as a prolific cause of heart disease, are remarkable for their interest.

"Des-nto as a summer resort." By M. E. Br-ns-mbe. A very interesting little brochure.

"The Art of Fattening Pork." By E. J. W-ll-ms, B.A. This book is re-

markable for its wealth of practical information.

"Latter-day Fairies." By Chauncey L—ch. One of the books that ought to be suppressed.

"Differential Diagnosis." By N. J. P-n-ck. A new system which this celebrated author has been perfecting for some time. Although theoretically complete, the author frankly admits that he finds the greatest difficulty in putting it into practical use.

THIRD YEAR ROLL-CALL.

- Mr. K-y-s—"Ante up."
- Mr. Sp-ks—"At Home."
- Mr. D-dl-y—"Yes, dear."
- Mr. McK-n-on—"Hoot mon."
- Mr. M-k-ra—"Rukea rukea."
- Mr. B-y-ce—"She" only.
- Mr. R-nd-ll—"High-ball."
- Mr. Gr-msh-w—"Upper-cut."
- Mr. G-rv-n—"Toot, toot."
- Mr. M-h-d—"Touch down."
- Mr. T-n-nt—"Hot Scotch."
- Mr. C-de—"Up a tree."
- Mr. W-v-r—"Pickwick."
- Mr. W-g-r—"Goo goo."
- Mr. M-l-chl-n—"Ping pong."
- Mr. Spr-le—"Amen."

Science.

ABLE ADDRESSES BY MANLEY BAKER AND PROF. BROCK.

THE first meeting for 1904 of the Eastern Ont. Section of the Canadian Mining Institute was held in "Science Hall," on the evening of Feb. 5th, with the President Dr. W. L. Goodwin in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, and after some preliminary remarks by the chairman—two most interesting papers were read before the society. The first was on Corundum

by Mr. M. B. Baker, B.A., B.Sc. who has been very closely connected with the exploration of the corundum belt of Ontario from its beginning.

As he pointed out—a demand had arisen, in the manufacturing world, for an abrasive that could compete with lathes, planes, etc., in cheapness, and in speed in its cutting or grinding powers. Corundum does this to a great degree and is therefore much sought after now. Not till after its discovery in Ontario, could any appreciable amount of corundum be obtained by manufacturers, for it was usually made up into emery wheels, which are partially corundum and partly iron oxides, the corundum being the valuable part as abrasive.

Mr. Baker related how corundum came to be recognized in Canada. In 1893 Mr. Ferrier, of the Canadian Geological Survey, purchased some mineral specimens, among which was a package labelled "Pyroxene Crystals from Carlow." These turned out to be corundum when examined by technically trained men, thus showing, as Dr. Goodwin commented, the value of the technically trained man in the economic world to-day. The crude prospector may be just as successful in making finds, but it takes the scientific man to appreciate the value of these finds, and to show their value to the public. Dr. Goodwin also observed that the success of the corundum industry in Ontario was in a large measure due to the work of graduates of the school here, and especially to Prof. W. G. Miller, lately Professor of Geology here.

Space prevents us from going further into this paper, but it was highly instructive and interesting to those present.

PROF. BROCK'S ADDRESS.

Following Mr. Baker's paper was one on the "Frank Landslide," by Prof. R. W. Brock. Mr. Brock was sent by the Canadian Government immediately after hearing of the catastrophe. He arrived on the ground almost before the dust had cleared away, and was thus able to give a very accurate description of the whole disaster, especially of the many human experiences in connection with the slide.

It is seldom that a body of students can profit by the examination and report of a scientific man on such an occurrence, for it is not often that a capable man is officially sent to look carefully into such an important thing to life and property as a land-slide. But those who attended this meeting and heard Prof. Brock's vivid description of the nature of a slide were well repaid for the time spent.

Mr. Brock showed that the broken rock had flowed in every respect like a fluid. It had splashed and rolled, formed eddy-like patches, flowed over ridges and banks, had turned almost right angles in places, and had been forced up the opposite slope of a hill from the mountains from which the slide came.

One of the most notable things was the speed of the whole slide. The material, which was computed roughly at over 100,000,000 tons of rock matter, made its flight in from 30 to 60 seconds; so quickly, in fact, that those who were awake thought it was an explosion from the mines.

The readers of these interesting papers were tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the members of the Society, after which the meeting adjourned.

"A RATTLING DISCOVERY."

Mr. R. McCulloch grants interview to Editor—says Queen's should adopt scheme.

How did I think of it? Well it was like this: My boarding house is at times over run with rats, and their unusual Kingston activity attracted my attention so much that I resolved to catch a few for scientific purposes. My experiments were finally crowned with success although original research may yet be done along the same line. I found that by using the correct bore of brass pipe, the square of the amount of frictional electricity generated as the rat scampered through varied directly as the scare of the rat. It then occurred to me if fierce eyed cats chased these rats, much on the same principle as Carnot's cycle a perpetual current of electricity might be obtained, if new relays of rats were used. At present I am experimenting with the cheese-before-the-nose method but am not certain of success. There is no doubt, if Queen's should adopt this frictional method for the different buildings, a saving of fifty per cent. can be made in the running expenses.

INTER-FACULTY GAME.

The final year in Science defeated the all star aggregation from Divinity Hall by 6 to 2. The Science team was: goal, Cavers; point, Webster; cover-point, A. J. Milden; forwards E. T. Corkill, B. O. Strachan, "Kid" McKay and Albert Wright. There were so many features to the game that a return match will be played on the 17th of Feb., in aid of the General Hospital. Ab. Scott has consented to act again, and so a good game is assured. Queen's cartoonists will be

present and the serpentine rushes, Winnipeg shots, etc., will be vividly described in the next issue.

'06 WAS AMBITIOUS.

An exciting game of hockey was played Monday, Feb. 1st, between '07 and '06 Science. '06 proved too much for the freshmen beating them by 11 goals to 5. Ab. Scott as referee gave every satisfaction. The line up for '06 was goal, Houston; point, Styles; cover-point, θ . McKenzie; forwards, Spiers, Thornton, Brown and Berney (Captain.)

'06 now claim the Science championship, as the other years in Science were afraid to play them.

SCIENCE FLASHES.

Your character may be your own but your reputation belongs to us.

If (2π) equals the angle of my embrace and (n) the frequency then $(2n\pi)$ measures the amount of my affection. —"Kissie" Cummings.

Complaint is being made of the accommodation in the cloak room in Eng. building.

"The light that failed," by Jas. V. Dillabough, makes very interesting reading in the New Science JOURNAL.

Did you ever hear of the new game "Heads I win, tails you lose?" apply to O. N. Montgomery, court expert.

"Bull" Jackson (to room mate Haddow.) "Suthy" kissed me again last night. For heaven's sake tell me quick whether I look like something on Brock Street or not.

Aikens played a good game for Queen's in the basket ball game against McGill.

Mr. Oswald: yes I have heard of the thumb tack fiend of the final year

(tempestuous) and embryo singer, but I will wager the treats for the crowd that time for time my second hand collection is the most varied.

C. W. Murray is almost tickled to death over the twin crystals which he is making for Prof. Nicol in the workshop.

Several of the students have complained to us that the Science library is not altogether what it should be. The members of the Engineering Society looking after the library should see that the papers and magazines were on hand in season.

"Peggie" McDermid called on us for a short time and received a warm greeting. "Peggie" has accepted a position as draughtsman in the survey department, Ottawa, congrats.

IN THE WHIRL OF THE RINK.

The Principal and Vice-Principal were interesting spectators of the Science-Divinity game.

"Kid" McKay and Divinity Miller both made splendid rushes but without the puck.

Captain Cyril Knight lost his purse in Toronto. He speaks of the incident as "The mystery of the hansom cab."

I (Dick Mills) said in the Montreal Star that we could not play hockey in the Inter-collegiate. Will some gentleman please kick me?

Tom Fee:—I have no intention of buying the rink.

Smock and overalls will be worn again in our match against Divinity.

In the St. George-Queen's game Marty Walsh scored on one of his long shots. He was admitted to be the best man on the ice.

"Jim" Macdonnell is admitted on all hands to be the highest authority living on the subject of hockey. May his shadow never grow less.

Divinity.

COOKE'S Church, Toronto, has made itself conspicuous. Feeling that the foundations of the Christian faith were being undermined, and having also a shortage in the treasury, the congregation hit upon a brilliant and heroic method of killing two birds with one stone. Professor McFadyen was the author of an obnoxious book, the ideas in which did not coincide with the ideas of some leading members in Cooke's Church, nor with the ideas of their great-grandfathers. Professor McFadyen was known to be by far the most popular professor in Knox College. Therefore Knox College and Prof. McFadyen must be suppressed. Likewise as Queen's and other colleges were tainted with heresy they also must be trodden out of existence. Cooke's Church would henceforth give no financial support to theological colleges; it would withdraw the annual grant of fifty-nine dollars which hitherto it had made to the cause of religious education in Canada.

The action of Cooke's Church will have at least two results. Firstly, it will advertise the book in a way that will delight the hearts of the publishers. Scores of people will want to know now what the ideas are that have such power to agitate. Secondly, students will be attracted to Knox College. If we were inclined to be jealous we might fear that some men who were looking forward to studying

at Queen's might now be led to change their minds and go to Knox. If we entertained such a fear we would hasten to make known the fact that we have several men here quite as heretical, in the Cooke's-Church sense of the term, as Prof. McFadyen, and heaven be praised that we have!

It would be impossible here to go into the question of Higher Criticism and of the meaning of the word heresy. But one thing we will say. So long as the preachers and professors regarded by the Church as thoroughly sound in doctrine fail to attract and interest students, so long as the men stigmatized by the Church as heretics have overflowing class-rooms of eager listeners, and so long as men like Prof. McFadyen and Dr. Jordan are branded by religious people as unorthodox, just so long will rational young men continue to have a predisposition in favour of heresy.

We are glad to be able to report that in the curling contest between Divinity Hall and Science Hall the victory rested with the Divinities. This is rather a solace after our defeat at hockey. As regards hockey the Science men are anxious to meet us again. Other teams have challenged them, but the Science men evidently will not condescend to meet in battle any enemy but their old friends of Divinity Hall. Other contests would not be surrounded with the glory and halo of tradition, and the Science men are notoriously orthodox.

In a recent article of Dr. Gordon's in the *Presbyterian* it was pointed out that though the Arts, Medical and Science faculties in all the different Canadian universities had shown con-

siderable growth during the last ten years the number of students in theology was much the same. Some one remarked on seeing this statement, "What a manifest dispensation of Providence! Thirty Queen's Divinities is bad enough. Just imagine three hundred! Several new buildings would be needed, built on very secure foundations."

Gathering of Divinities at breakfast the morning after the conversat.

Dusty—"You see, fellows, it was this way. I am quite a distance from home and I didn't want to cause any misunderstanding, so I didn't go to the conversat. at all."

K. C.—"I took a pack of cards with me, intending to play solitaire most of the evening. But I couldn't get a quiet moment. There were several young ladies each number who couldn't find their partners, and of course they came to me for protection. Besides, some of the professors needed to be looked after."

H. D. B-r-l-y—"You chaps don't know how my nerves thrilled when that bugle sounded the call *to arms*."

J. R. Fudge (looking up suddenly after a long reverie)—"Do you know, I thought it was the prettiest crowd of girls I had ever seen."

T. C. B. (to himself)—"I'm glad John expressed that thought for me."

Sol.—"I don't agree with you at all. I thought there was far more fun last year."

J-m D-n-l.—"Can't you fellows see that a man may be far drunker when he isn't drunk at all than when he is very drunk?"

C-rns—"That's great! shake, C-rk-ll."

Just at this point, 9.45 a.m., the Pope came in, having made a special effort to rise early. "I hope, my children, that you all had a good time. You see we have all been here for seven years now, the same number of years that Jacob served for Rachel. I was very well pleased with your behaviour last night. I was only sorry that I was occupied while the lights were out and couldn't see what the rest of you were doing. One unruly priest, I understand, has been circulating stories among the ladies in my name, and I intend to excommunicate him. I hope it will be a warning to the rest not to take my name in vain. One thing more, I shall anathematize any priest hereafter who does not R.S.V.P. his invitations properly. If you all had the grace to consult me about these things before acting on your own responsibility you would get into no trouble. You may go now, my children, but remember that dinner is at 12. Be sure to finish before 12.30, as K. C. is to play the piano then."

We omitted in the last number to place on record our sorrow at the resignation of J. R. Watts as editor for Divinity. He has been compelled to undertake extra work in Hebrew owing to Dr. Jordan's absence. His grind class in Senior Hebrew is much appreciated, but of course his labours are increased, and he decided that he must drop the JOURNAL. In fact John has been very busy lately.

We were delighted to welcome back to Divinity Hall many of our recent graduates who were here last week, in attendance at the Alumni Conference.

Athletics.

MCGILL VS. QUEEN'S.

On Jan. 29th, in Montreal, McGill defeated Queen's, by the score of 4 to 1. This was Queen's first match in the Inter-collegiate series, away from home, and the result was not, in a measure, unexpected. Most of the Montreal papers, as is their general custom regarding Inter-collegiate hockey, do not report very favourably on the match. The "Star" says that "the outlook on the future of the game would be very poor indeed were it intrusted wholly to the tender mercies of the college clubs." Perhaps it would, but nevertheless there are many things which the other leagues in the country might profitably learn from the Inter-collegiate. Furthermore, players turned out by the colleges have always been in the past and are so at present, among the best that the country ever produced. In the report of the match, McGill seem to have a stronger defence than Queen's, whereas the latter's forwards appeared to be slightly stronger. Gilmour and McCallum each scored two for McGill, while Knight scored Queen's only goal.

Queen's—Goal, Mills; point, Macdonnell; cover-point, Sutherland; centres, Walsh, Knight; wings, Scott, Richardson.

McGill—Goal, Lindsay; point, Molson; cover-point, McKenna; centres, Drinkwater, McCallum; wings, Young, Gilmour.

Referee—W. Evans, 'Varsity.

QUEEN'S II VS. R.M.C. I.

On Feb. 1st, Queen's II lost to R.M.C. I, in the intermediate match of the Inter-collegiate hockey series.

It was decidedly a poor exhibition of hockey on the part of both teams, although R.M.C. at times played a very fair combination game. For the first twenty minutes of the match there was no scoring done. Finally Hale secured the puck in front of Queen's goal and scored the first point. Before half-time, R.M.C. secured another goal in Dunlop's shot. Half-time ended 2 to 0 in favour of R.M.C. In the second half, R.M.C. had the best of the play throughout scoring seven more goals. Curtin scored Queen's only goal near the close of the match. The final result was, R.M.C. I, 9; Queen's II, 1. "Chaucer Elliott was referee and conducted the match in a very satisfactory manner. Craig, Queen's point, received an injury which necessitated his retirement. His place was taken by Baker.

Queen's II—Goal, Madill; point, Craig; cover-point, Malcolm; centres, B. Sutherland, Gillespie; wings, Curtin, Sargent.

R.M.C. I—Goal, Goldie; point, Harrington; cover-point, Constantine; centres, Dunlop, Gill; wings, Hale, Powell.

QUEEN'S II VS R.M.C. I.

The second intermediate match between Queen's II and R.M.C. I was played on Friday night, 5th inst. Cadets won easily by 10 to 1. The teams were practically the same as in the previous match. R.M.C. win the round and will next meet the McMaster University team of Toronto. Dick Mills refereed the game and his decisions gave general satisfaction.

QUEEN'S VS ST. GEORGE'S.

Queen's hockey team journeyed to Toronto on Saturday, 6th inst., to play an exhibition match with the St. George's team of that city. The match was won by Queen's by the score of 5 to 3. The game served to illustrate the relative qualities of hockey played in the Intercollegiate Union and O.H.A. St. George's is one of the strongest teams in the latter association, and the result of the match reflects great credit on the class of hockey put up by Queen's. In the early part of the game the advantage was with St. George's, who scored two goals in ten minutes. After that, however, Queen's outplayed their opponents. Walsh scored two goals, and at half-time the result was 2 to 2. In the second half St. George's scored the first goal. Walsh evened up for Queen's, and Scott scored the final two goals. W. B. Tillie, of Toronto, was referee.

Queen's—Goal, Mills; point, Macdonnell; cover point, E. Sutherland; forwards, Knight, (Capt.) Walsh, Scott and Sutherland.

St. George's—Goal, Nasmith; point, Lambe; cover point, Ardagh; forwards, Wood, Chadwick, Hynes, (Capt.) Webster.

BASKET BALL.

An inter-collegiate basket-ball match, between Queen's and McGill, was played in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium on Saturday, Feb. 6th. McGill won out by the score of 9 to 7. There was a good attendance of spectators, as the game is quite popular among the students. The match was a good exhibition and was keenly contested. At

half-time the score was 4 to 3, in favor of McGill. In the second half Queen's played up and managed to tie the score. At full time the result was 7 to 7. After ten minutes' extra play McGill scored the winning goal. For Queen's Warren probably did the most effective work, while A. Ross was the most conspicuous on the McGill team. The teams lined up as follows:—

McGill—Defence, Keddy and Oliver; centre, Higgins; forwards, A. Ross and D. Ross.

Queen's—Defence, McFayden and King; centre, Aiken; forwards, Dunlop and Warren.

Referee—Max Rabmovitch, of McGill.

An inter-faculty curling match took place on Feb. 5th between Science and Divinity. Divinity team won by the score of 14 to 10. Thus have the Divinities had revenge for their defeat in hockey.

MR. SAMUEL ESHOO, M.D.

A LADY in the city lately received a letter from Dr. Eshoo, who graduated in medicine from Queen's in 1902. After spending a year in post-graduate work Mr. Eshoo left for Persia, arriving at his home, Urumia, sometime last fall. He has evidently been making good use of his time, for he writes to say: "I am enjoying my work very much, but the people are very poor, can not pay me at all. I have had over twenty-five patients during two weeks. Only one of them paid me forty cents. So I am afraid that I will not be able to make my living among such people. Sometimes I think that I would have to return to

America again, because I can not support myself here. It would be a grand thing if my Christian friends in Canada could give me a small salary, so that I could work among these poor and neglected people."

The lady to whom he has written suggested that the students of his Alma Mater would be willing to contribute a little sum to help him. A medical student in a foreign country has especial advantages not only for carrying Christian ideals to the people, but also for giving practical help to the suffering and ignorant. Such work should have the hearty sympathy of all branches of a University, and we are especially interested when one of our own alumni is engaged in the work.

Of course the claims of the work done in the North-West by the Missionary Association of our own University has the prior claim upon us. And we should all do our best to reduce the debt of \$500 incurred in sending Queen's students to new fields. But Dr. Eshoo also has a claim upon us, and perhaps particularly upon the members of his own faculty. It has therefore been suggested that all the students be asked to pay twenty-five cents each to a fund to help Dr. Eshoo. This contribution will be strictly voluntary, though it is to be hoped all students will respond, for it takes many littles to make a big. Of course larger contributions will not be declined.

Subscriptions will be received by the following:—Ladies, Miss Jean Scott; Arts, Messrs. L. P. Chambers and A. H. Gibson; Divinity, J. A. Caldwell; Science, F. H. MacDougall; Medicine, A. C. Spooner.

It is to be hoped that this request will meet with a liberal response, for it is hard enough for a doctor who is starting in a new place to establish a practice; but it is still harder to support oneself where the people are too poor to pay their doctor's bills. Patriotism and a sense of duty are keeping Dr. Eshoo in Persia, and a little gift from the students of his Alma Mater will encourage him greatly.

Exchanges.

"The Excelsior," Antigonish, N. S., for January, has a number of interesting articles. One is a plea for the "Study of the Classics," by a Professor of Engineering, in which he says: "The ordinary father sees that it does not so much matter what the boy eats, providing he grows up strong and energetic. But in the matter of studies it does not occur to him to say, 'I do not care what the boy studies providing he comes out of College well trained to think, to judge, to express his thoughts, and to observe.'" An article on "Milton" questions "his right to such a high place among the Poet Princes of the world." The criticism given of Milton seems to be somewhat mechanical. It is not a poet's artistic ability merely, but it is his interpretation of life that justifies his being ranked among the Poet-Princes. Besides we question the criticism given of Milton's art. We shall await with interest the continuation of this article. But with an article on "The Irreligion of the Age" we must disagree. The writer is attacking a view that does not exist; or if it does, is, we hope, not the position of the principal of Harvard Uni-

versity, who is one of those attacked. True it is that infidelity leads to barbarism. But is the sincere questioning of dogma to be termed infidelity? Christ freed us from the thralldom of Judaic ritual by showing that the spirit is more than the form. It does not matter what I eat, provided it makes me strong and energetic. It does not matter what I believe, provided it teaches me to love my neighbour as myself. The honest critic is not the adversary of God and of humanity.

"Getting into bed in time is twice as hard to a good half of this queer world as getting out of bed in time."
—*Ex.*

"Prof. Shortt of Queen's University, lectured on Friday before the Political Science Club, upon 'The Influence of Canada Upon British Colonial Policy.' The lecture was an excellent presentation of Canadian movements during the period of the British connection, and their relation to Imperial Questions."—*The Varsity.*

There are evidently different opinions held as to what a College paper should be. One of our exchanges referring to our own JOURNAL as "one of the cleverest and best written Exchanges," says: "Its matter is chiefly concerning the University and University affairs. This is just as it should be." Whereas another of our exchanges has this to say of one of the College journals that come to its office: "We are glad to note that locals and college notes are subordinated to the literary matter, and not allowed to usurp an undue amount of space."

Both of the journals referred to have a number of short and (therefore) interesting contributed articles. While we would not like to have less University notes in our own JOURNAL, we must acknowledge that those exchanges are most interesting which are not exclusively local.

"Professor Goodwin, Dean of the Science Faculty at Queen's University, was a student at Mount Allison in the seventies, and took the Gilchrist Scholarship while here."—*The Argosy* (Sackville, N.B.)

To those people who are afraid of the results of higher criticism we would recommend the inaugural address of Prof. W. G. Watson, appointed to the Theological Faculty of Mt. Allison, as recorded in "*The Argosy*." We cannot refrain from quoting a few lines that seem to contain the key-note of the address. "I do not expect to find in Genesis an exact scientific statement. It would be an anachronism there. But I do find there a noble song of creation, in which the fact that *God created the world* stands out in blazing letters of light, I find religion there."

"Fred. Brewster was an all-round man; being a good athlete, and a student and organizer of no mean ability. He successfully captained the Junior Rugby team through the championship of 1902-1903. He is now attending Queen's University."—*St. John's College Magazine* (Winnipeg)

"Husband: 'Wasn't I a fool when I married you?'"

"Wife: 'Yes; but fools always have luck.'"—*Ex.*

The "*Acadia Athenaeum*" has a strong appeal against vivisection. True, vivisection does claim to have helped the progress of Science. But it has not done as much as it claims to have done. Besides, taking into account all it has done for the benefit of *man*, "it is better to lack knowledge than pity." So says the *Acadia*, and so says every man who has a heart. True, many an eminent man urges the necessity for vivisection. If it is necessary we are sorry it is. If allowed it should be done as seldom and made as painless as possible. But the world's great men have seen and taught that "true progress is not to be found down the dark alleys of cruelty."

"A significant event in the world of education was the opening of the University of Porto Rico on September 29, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty regular students. This is the first university on the island."—*Ex.*

"The faculty of the University of Michigan has bought the U. of M. daily newspaper, for the sum of \$2,250, from the student corporation which has hitherto controlled it. The intention of the faculty is to make the paper a part of the English course, the reporters being drawn from a special class in English."—*Ex.*

"One of the greatest disasters which can befall any institution of learning happened last Wednesday (Dec. 2), when the building of the Medical Department was completely destroyed by fire."—*The University Cynic* (University of Vermont). Ver-

mont has the sympathy of all her sister institutions wherever the disaster is known. We are glad to see "that less than three days were lost on account of the destruction of the building," and also that many valuable articles were saved.

Where in the seed lies the flower?
 Where in the kernel the grain?
 How can the dead husks have power
 With such a splendour of beauty to
 dower
 Hill, height and garden? How, glad-
 dening the plain,
 Springs it responsive to sunshine and
 shower,
 Gold gleam of sun and the rhythm of
 rain?
 The heart of the Universe lies at its
 heart,

Bidding it stay or start."

"Where in the seed lies the flower?
 Where in the earth-life, the soul?
 How shall the mortal have power
 Still to rise victor in death's triumph
 hour,
 Spurning the bond of earth's eager
 control?
 Heart of the Universe, live within
 me—Immortality."—*Ex.*

"The editorial matter of QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL is thoroughly good and keenly alive to its proper functions. The *Ex*-man never forgets home trade and holds to the 'blue china' idea of *own towns landsman* (?). Partiality of this nature never wins, and the sooner you turn the telescope around the better. We looked in vain for literary exposition. Do your members eschew efforts of this nature or do they appreciate simply the entertainment of after dinner bauble?"—*The Niagara Index.*

Thanks for your suggestion. We are glad to hear what others think of us. The *Niagara Index* has live and interesting contributions, such as "Present Usefulness of Collegians" (an exposition of the idea that we do not come to College to prepare for life, but to live our life), and "Does Geology Offer a Conclusive Proof of Evolution?" and therefore can the better remark on the lack in our JOURNAL. In this line "*St. Margaret's Chronicle*" is very attractive, as its articles are short and varied. But we fail to see wherein we are any more partial than our contemporaries. This is of course no justification for any failing on our part. Our only excuse is that we have tried to do our best, and will try to do better.



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"THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION."

The Queen's Alumnae Society held their annual meeting on Thursday afternoon, February 11th, the President Mrs. Shortt in the chair. Reports of committees were read and adopted and after some discussion, it was decided to hold a special meeting of the Society on the last Tuesday in April. The election of officers, which then took place, resulted as follows: Pres., Miss Fowler; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Newlands; Sec., Miss Anglin; Treas., Mrs. Leslie.

In the delightful social hour which followed, tea was served in the Levana room by the Levana Executive to the members of the Alumnae and the Senior year. Mrs. Gordon, the Hon. Pres. of the Levana was present and all were delighted with the opportunity of enjoying a few moments' conversation with her. Words of praise and admiration were heard on every side, for the cosy and attractive appearance which our Levana room now presents. What memories were revived in the hearts of former graduates in contrasting these bright, sunny realms of the Levana goddess, with the dim regions, where she once held sway? Regrets at parting were mingled with hopes of future glad reunions and all bore away happy memories, which will ever afterward gladden their hearts, "in thinking of the days that are no more."

MODERN VIEWS OF ASTRONOMY.

ON Monday evening, Feb. 8th, Prof. Dupuis began his series of lectures on "Modern Views of Astronomy," in Convocation Hall, before the members of the Alumni Conference. In his introduction he de-

fended Science from the charge that it was but a temporary phase of human existence destined to pass away. He also showed that change in scientific views was not vacillation but progress. A theory is only a man's representation of fact, and as man's knowledge of the fact grows more accurate and complete, so will his theory change *pari passu*.

Prof. Dupuis next endeavoured to show the enormous task the primitive astronomers had to face. He gave us a picture of the earth reduced in size to a globe 100 feet in diameter, man simultaneously becoming an object one five-thousandths of an inch long. Yet this infinitesimal object has been able to measure the earth and ascertain that there is a flattening at the poles of this reduced globe of four inches. No wonder that in early times man thought the surface of the earth was a plane.

The telescope and the spectroscope have been the two instruments of greatest service in astronomy. In describing these Prof. Dupuis took the opportunity of giving his hearers a clear conception of the nature of wave-motion and of the theories of the nature of light. He passed in review the pioneer work of Newton, and later Wollaston (who discovered the existence of dark lines in the solar spectrum), Fraunhofer (after whom these dark lines have been called), and, later, Kirchhoff and Bunsen, who have done so much to extend the boundaries of spectrum analysis.

Prof. Dupuis favoured his audience with some really beautiful photographs of the solar spectrum, which showed very distinctly the "Fraunhofer" lines. His lucid explanation of these

made his audience understand readily how astronomers are able to detect the presence in the sun and stars of many elements known on this earth.

In his second lecture on "Stars," Prof. Dupuis began by discussing the question: Is the material universe finite or infinite? He criticised the view of Dr. Newcomb, a well-known astronomer in the United States, who contended that the material universe is limited in extent. A satisfactory answer to this question can, in the opinion of Prof. Dupuis, never be given by science or philosophy.

The distance of the stars was the topic of the third lecture. Beginning with the methods of the surveyor to determine the distance of terrestrial objects, the lecturer showed that the same methods, although somewhat modified, were used to determine the distance of celestial bodies. The velocity of light, determined by Foucault's method, can also be used to determine the orbit of the earth by means of observations on the satellites of Jupiter. The velocity of the earth in its orbit causes the so-called aberration of light, and if the velocity of the earth be known, the size of its orbit can be calculated. The perturbations of the planets are another source of information by means of which to correct our estimates of the sun's distance.

In his fourth and last lecture the sun came up for description and many fine views of the photosphere, chromosphere, corona and sunspots were presented to the audience. The next branch of the subject was that of dealing with the nebulae which have always been somewhat of a puzzle to astronomers. Splendid views were

given of the great nebula in the constellation of Orion, as well as of others of less interest to the lay mind.

In concluding, Prof. Dupuis thanked those who had so kindly assisted him, especially Prof. Nicol; he was grateful to the audience for their appreciative attention and felt some compensation for his labour and toil in the fact that he had been able to make his subject interesting to them.

The Chancellor's Lectureship this year was certainly in the best of keeping. When one considers the highly technical character of many of the astronomical subjects discussed, one is surprised and delighted that Prof. Dupuis succeeded so splendidly in giving his hearers a very clear grasp of many very difficult problems. His exposition of the whole subject of spectrum analysis and the theory of Arrhenius as applied to the nature of the Corona was masterly and eminently clear.

It is our deep regret that here at Queen's we are yet without apparatus and instruments for carrying on astronomical investigations. Astronomy is one of the oldest (Prof. Dupuis would say the oldest) and most fascinating of the special sciences; its subject-matter is the whole material universe in all its wonder and grandeur; no other study is so well calculated to instil into our minds a sense both of our insignificance and our greatness; no person is so humble as the true astronomer and none so deeply sensible of the dignity of man. All the other sciences are drawn upon by the astronomer; chemistry, physics, mathematics, geology and biology, all go to aid the astronomer in his inquiry into the nature of the universe. And

it seems to us eminently fitting that here at Queen's where the attempt is made to raise our minds above the sordid and the material, facilities should be afforded for the study of this glorious science, which may not indeed teach us how to build a bridge or locate a mine, but will, however, teach us many things which are of greater necessity in this modern world.

The *cui bono* class of objectors will be silenced when informed that astronomy not only guides the ship across the trackless ocean, but also keeps our time-pieces correct.

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS,

Poet and Orator.

On Friday night, Feb. 12th, 1904, Mr. Yeats, Irish Poet and Orator and a distinguished representative of the new movement in Ireland, gave a very delightful lecture in Convocation Hall.

Principal Gordon presided and with him on the platform were, beside Mr. Yates, Rev. Dr. S. McComb, Hon.-Senator Sullivan and Prof. Jas. Cappon, the last of whom introduced the speaker of the evening in very eulogistic terms, referring especially to the very refined oratory of which Mr. Yeats was master. The lecturer spoke on the "Old School of Poetry," and the ancient culture and fairly charmed his audience by the refined music of his voice. His readings were all finely and wonderfully done. Many were astonished at the beauty and pathos of some of his folk-songs.

A few of his own poems were read and received an appreciative welcome. It speaks volumes for Mr. Yeats's eloquence that he was able to keep his audience willing listeners for two hours and a half.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

TWELFTH ALUMNI CONFERENCE.

THE Alumni Conference this year met February 8-12. Owing to the fact that some of the members of the Conference were unable to be present, the actual programme was somewhat different from the printed one. The first meeting was Monday evening, when Prof. Dupuis began his series of four lectures on Modern Views of Astronomy. We have referred to these interesting and highly instructive lectures in another part of the JOURNAL.

Tuesday morning, from 10 a.m. to 12 m., the book of Job was the object of consideration. Revs. S. H. Gray, B.A., Jas. Anthony, M.A., and John Young, M.A., read very interesting papers dealing with the introduction, the contents and the moral problem of the book. The discussion on this occasion was particularly helpful and inspiring.

Tuesday, noon, the Vice-Principal gave the first of three lectures on "Recent Essays in the Philosophy of Religion." In the first two lectures Dr. Watson dealt especially with Prof. James's views as given in his book, "Varieties of Religious Experience." Dr. Watson clearly enough showed the inadequacy of the philosophy of religion which this renowned professor in Harvard University presented to his readers. We must confess that we found little in the "subliminal consciousness" to attract us. In his third lecture, after finishing with Prof. James, Dr. Watson went on to consider the views of Mr. Haldane, M.P. In Mr. Haldane, who is an exponent of idealism, Dr. Watson found much with

which he could heartily sympathize and agree. At some points, however, Dr. Watson found it necessary to point out difficulties and errors in Mr. Haldane's presentation of the idealistic position. On the whole this last lecture was more interesting than the two preceding. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that in Mr. Haldane's work there was a positive and valuable outline of the philosophy of religion, whereas Professor James's seemed to us to be of a negative, vague and unsatisfying character.

Dr. Watson has certainly earned the gratitude of the members of the Conference by his preparing such valuable and stimulating papers as the Alumni have had the opportunity of hearing. It was with the greatest pleasure indeed that the Alumni Conference welcomed him back to their midst after an absence of a year. The students who heard his lectures are not less grateful than the Alumni.

Tuesday afternoon at 3 p.m. there was a large assembly in Convocation Hall to hear Principal Gordon on "The Miraculous Element in the Gospels." The paper showed great care in preparation and deserved high praise. To us it seems that in his address the Principal has stated as clearly and forcibly as they can be stated, the reasons for a belief in Christ's Miracles. The subject is certainly a difficult one, and those who spoke after the Principal, Dr. Campbell of Montreal, Dr. Macgillivray, Dr. Ross and Rev. E. Crummy, confessed that the question was of almost overwhelming difficulty. Principal Gordon's able statement of the case was praised on all sides, not

only for the ability with which he had discussed the problem, but also for the spirit of tolerance which he showed toward those who differed from him. The Principal stated that since Hume's time there had been hardly any addition made to the force of the argument against miracles. The argument is that a miracle is a violation of a law of nature and as laws of nature are inviolable there can be no miracle. Principal Gordon however wished his hearers to see that beyond the physical universe or nature, there is the spiritual realm. He held that the personality of Christ introduced a new consideration into the problem and that a miracle was not to be considered as a blank violation of a law of nature, but the natural working of some higher law—a law of the spiritual universe.

Some of us who consider a law of nature as a law of the universe will still be unable to see how a miracle can happen no matter how great a personality is introduced into the problem. To some of us it seems that besides being incredible, a miracle must also be viewed as impossible. Only the natural can happen, but nature here is the universe.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10TH.

Wednesday morning the Old Testament was again under consideration, the book of Ecclesiastes being the one discussed. Rev. D. Strachan, B.A., and Rev. W. A. Guy, B.A., read interesting papers on this interesting book, on the interpretation of which commentators have so often differed.

At 3 p.m. Prof. Cappon gave his lecture on Asceticism, which the

Y. M. C. A. had been so pleased to listen to several weeks previously. Prof. Cappon said that nowadays asceticism has almost entirely a negative signification, standing for abstinence, restraint. Formerly the idea meant "exercise" and "training". The training of an athlete involves of course abstinence from certain things, but the most valuable part of his training is not his abstinence, but his actual manner of living and exercise. The speaker spoke about those primaeval saints who retired from the world and lived their "saintly asceticism." He showed the high value of this training in producing self-reliant and independent men, men of courage and conviction. He explained how later there developed a common sort of asceticism, such as that of the Puritans, which was very advantageous viewed from a business standpoint especially, as it allowed the person to concentrate his energies on his business. It tended, however, to develop a narrow, hard, avaricious character, out of sympathy with the rest of mankind.

Coming down to modern times the rules of certain sections of society forbidding dancing, theatre-going and card-playing, are an example of this common asceticism, which is not without some value. However the true asceticism, Prof. Cappon thought, could be found in the writings of such men as Carlyle, Emerson, Browning and even VanDyke and Everett Hale. He would give three maxims of conduct. The first was from Carlyle: Give yourself freely. When you have found your work do not spare yourself or look too closely for results. The second was

from Emerson: Verify in your own experience every doctrine or statement. But Prof. Cappon showed that care must be used in applying rules. Our limited experience must be supplemented by the experience of the great men who have lived from Moses's time down to the present. This is the great function of the Bible, to supplement defects in our limited experience.

The third maxim was one which Prof. Cappon had learned from observation of the life of the late Principal of Queen's. It was this: Always support the worker. A man cannot take an active part in more than a few organizations but he can see who is the moving spirit in any undertaking and he can support him by any sign of encouragement he is capable of. These three maxims for man's religious, intellectual and social life constitute, in Prof. Cappon's opinion, the true rules of conduct in modern life, the true asceticism.

The hearty applause at the conclusion of the address showed how deeply his audience appreciated the splendid paper given by Prof. Cappon.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11TH.

The book of Ecclesiasticus was the topic Thursday morning. Revs. Neil M. Leckie, B.A., and James Wallace, M.A., read papers which showed that our friends have not allowed their pastoral duties to exclude a due amount of study.

In the afternoon Prof. John Marshall read a paper on Matthew Arnold. The Synoptic Problem was to have been treated by Revs. John Mac-

Kay, B.D., and J. H. Turnbull, M.A., but owing to their inability to be present, Prof. Marshall was asked to read the paper on Matthew Arnold, which he had prepared for the Philosophical Society several weeks before. Those who heard Prof. Marshall give this paper before the Philosophical Society can readily understand why the members of the Conference were also so delighted with the address.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12TH.

Friday morning Rev. Dr. Ross gave a paper, the subject being "A Comparison of the Discourses in the Fourth Gospel with the Discourses in the Synoptic Gospels.

At noon Prof. Callander, M.A., who was appointed last October to the Professorship in Greek, gave a highly interesting paper on Pre-historic Asia Minor, which must have been of special interest to students of Palestine.

In the afternoon Rev. James Binnie, B.D., and A. H. Scott, M.A., took up the Synoptic Problem, dealing particularly with the Discourses.

This brought the Alumni Conference Meetings to an end. At a meeting of the Association it was decided to change the date of meeting from February to November, so that the next conference will be held near the first of November next.

The officers of the Alumni Association for the next year are ; President, Rev. Malcolm Macgillivray, M.A., D.D., Kingston ; Vice-President, Rev. Neil MacPherson, B.A., B.D., Hamilton ; Sec'y.-Treasurer, Rev. J. D. Boyd, B.A., Kingston.

Our Alumni.

A great many of our alumni returned to Queen's last week in order to be present at the Alumni Conference which met this year from Feb. 8th to Feb. 12th. Among the many familiar faces we recognized those of Rev. G. M. Milligan, Ll. D., President of the Alumni Association ; Chancellor Fleming of Ottawa ; Revs. John Hay, Renfrew ; John Young, Hamilton ; A. H. Scott, Perth ; D. Strachan, Brockville ; J. R. Frazer, Uxbridge ; J. A. McDonald, Pittsburg ; A. McDonald, Napanee ; Neil McPherson, Hamilton ; H. Cameron, Morrisburg ; R. Hunter, Cold Springs ; J. R. Conn, Napanee ; J. Leitch, Eldorado ; J. McFarlane, South Mountain ; J. Milne, Ottawa ; Jas. Binnie, Tweed ; Mr. Gracey, Gananoque ; P. M. Currie, Bath ; Jas. Anthony, Waterdown ; Jas. Wallace, Lindsay ; J. H. Philp, Montreal ; W. A. Guy, Macdonald's Corners ; Dr. R. Campbell, Montreal ; S. H. Gray, Dundas ; T. F. Heeney, Lansdowne ; C. H. Daly, Lansdowne ; J. Frazer Smith, Bradford ; D. O. Macarthur, Melrose ; Wm. A. McDonald, Blakeney ; T. H. Rodgers, Toronto ; Dr. Wardrope, Guelph ; D. W. Best, Beaverton ; P. C. Macgregor, L.L.D., Almonte ; Neil M. Leckie, Hamilton.

Some of our recent graduates read papers at the Alumni Conference. We might mention Rev. James Wallace, M.A., Lindsay ; Rev. Jas. Anthony, M.A., Waterdown ; Rev. S. H. Gray, A.A., Dundas ; Rev. W. A. Guy, B.A., Macdonald's Corners ; and Rev. Neil M. Leckie, B.A., Hamilton.

De Nobis.

THE thanks of the students are due to J. V. D-ll-b-gh, electrical expert, to whom alone is owing the highly satisfactory system of bell-ringing between numbers at the Conversat. We understand Jim is taking out a patent for his system.

Al-c P-tr-e (at the Conversat when the lights went out—rapturously) "What an all-embracing darkness this is! smack!" (later, with his usual witty unction) "Yes, I found 'The Light that Failed' truly romantic."

T. W. Th-mp-n (at the rink after Conversat) "Do you know, I was up so late Thursday evening that I was duller than usual at the Conversat?" Freshette (attempting a flattering remark) "Oh! Mr T., that's surely impossible." (Our freshman friend is growing haggard trying to devise her meaning and latest reports say he is about to consult C. C. Wh-t-ng, D.D., specialist in the wiles and mysteries of a woman's heart.)

Freshman Urq-h-t, (addressing lady) "Could I have the pleasure of leading you a *whirl* around the rink?" Lady—"But I don't know you."

Fr. Urq.—"Oh that doesn't matter, I'm running as much risk as you are."

Our readers will be pleased to learn that our French Prof. is contemplating the publication of a book, entitled "Stars and How to See Them, or Astronomical Figure-Skating."

J-m Fa-rl (retreating behind a pillar)—"Perhaps in future it will be better for me to avoid joshing the chairman of the Alumni Conference."

We would warn J-ck W-tt—that while the choir loft is delightfully conspicuous during the singing, it is equally so during the sermon, and would humbly recommend "Mahood's Anti-Somniam Tablets."

C-m L-dl-w (proudly contemplating the Musical Committee storm)—"And to think that I was at the bottom of it all!"

1st Punster (reading last issue's "De Nobis" column)—"There's a 'rotten, wooden' joke."

2nd Punster—"You're about right; it's certainly one on 'peat.'"

Prof. in Chem.—"Where could we find a more asinine creature than the long-eared fellow who persists in annoying us?"

S-ndw-th (again striking the pipes with his foot)—"Here! Here!"

J-- L-s (ruminating angrily)—"Why, this is absurd, ridiculous, outrageous; a matter of spot cash; a leap year performance at that; to think of it! Forsooth! Seventy-five cents! Why, to say the least, I don't remember when an 'At Home' cost me anything! Ha! Ha! Ha!"

Much interest is being aroused over the approaching anniversary of the miraculous recovery of our worthy Latin Professor's "canine godsend."



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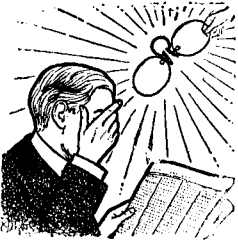
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Educational Department Calendar

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department due. (This includes the Financial Statement.)
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerks.
31. Night Schools close (session 1903-1904.) High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.

April:

1. Return by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population to Department. due.
- GOOD FRIDAY.
4. EASTER MONDAY.
5. Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto.
11. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
15. Reports on Night Schools due.
- Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
21. Annual examination in Applied Science begins.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
28. Art School Examinations begin.

May:

2. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Agriculture begin.
- Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
6. ARBOR DAY. (1st Friday in May.)
23. Empire Day (first school day before 24th May.)
- Notice by candidates for the District Certificate, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
24. QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY (Tuesday.)
25. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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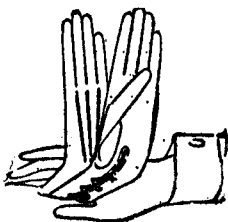
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