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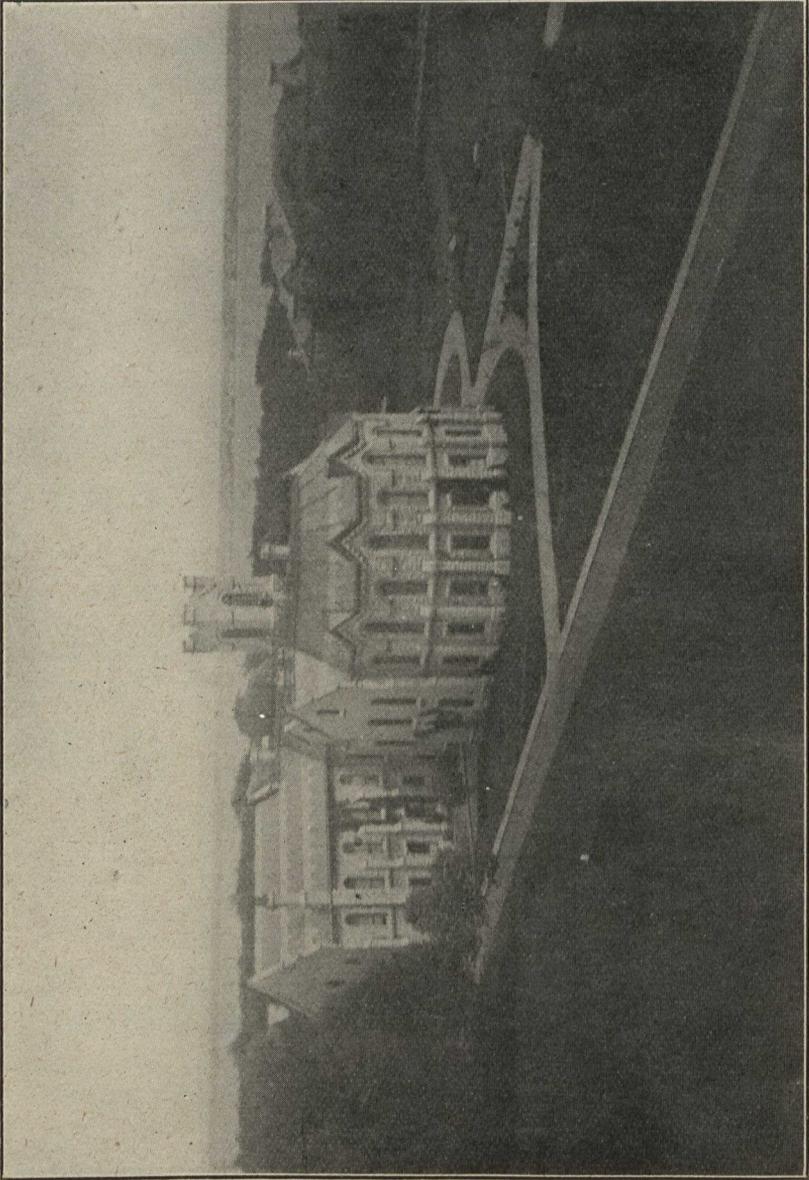
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A Week in Holland.

I FOUGHT with the Boers in the Boer War," said my Dutch friend, the Burgomaster of Baflo, one morning, as we speeded homeward from Rotterdam last July on the Holland-American steamship "Ryndam." "And we are all now the best of friends," was my commentary to the Captain, in speaking of the relations between Great Britain and the Dutch, both in South Africa and across the North Sea. It was interesting to find how quickly all traces of ill-feeling had been obliterated. We had just been spending a few days in Holland visiting some of the cities of this country so largely wrested from the sea, and were full of admiration for the intelligence, the industry, the thriftiness and the courtesy of the Dutch. We felt that, in the Boer war, Britain had had worthy foes who, when they laid down the sword, could be, as they became, equally worthy friends.

We made our headquarters at the Hotel Weimar in Rotterdam. We belonged to a Dominion remarkable for its great expanse of territory, its immense waterways and its extended railway systems, but here was a little kingdom, one-third less in size than Nova Scotia, and yet with great historic cities, and a population nearly equal to that of the whole of Canada. The distances were so short from point to point that each day, after breakfast, we were able to visit a different city and return from it to Rotterdam in time for a late dinner. It might be fair to assume that we spoke the language and thus avoided many delays and difficulties, but we had only English and German to our credit. These served us well on the regular tourist routes, but, away from these routes, our difficulties began. Imagine our wandering for an hour backwards and forwards trying to find the railway station of the quaint little town of Gorkum to which we had gone by steamer up the beautiful Maas; but so it was, and all because of our inability to understand the good people there. Well could we say of their replies—"It is all Dutch to us."

Imagine ten thousand square miles of the flat, rich Canadian prairies transplanted to the eastern side of the North Sea, opposite England, and close to what Germany covets for her own, and you have in your mind what a considerable share of Holland is like. Not a hillock is seen, but you miss the loneliness of the prairies and the great stretches of waving grain. Instead, are constantly seen the towns, the villages, the hamlets, the herds of black and white cattle, and the miles of small holdings sub-divided into rectangular lots of an acre or two in extent, each with its ditch surrounding it filled with water more or less to the brim. And such heavy crops! for here was one secret of Dutch wealth.



DORDRECHT, HOLLAND.

The painter delights to place on canvas the Dutch woman in, what we are thus led to think is her characteristic costume, a short woollen skirt, wooden shoes and white lace cap with its great hairpin, or other ornaments, handed down, in some cases, from previous generations. But dresses seen on the streets of the Hague, Rotterdam, Scheveningen and Amsterdam differ little from those on Regent or Oxford street in London. It was at Dort that we first met with Dutch women in the painter's favorite garb, and where, away from the bustle of great cities, and amid winding streets, quaint architecture and frequent glimpses of the river, we could see, in part, what attracts the English and American painters to Holland. The Dutch painters themselves are famous for their portraits, but perhaps even more they love to portray scenes in their own home life, and the Mauritshuis at The Hague and the great Rijk's Museum at Amsterdam are rich with illustrations of these from the brushes of Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Frans Hals and others.

And what of the cities? Our rooms at the hotel overlooked the Maas and one of the numerous Havens or widened canals which gave Rotterdam the appearance of another, but a very busy, Venice. There was life everywhere. The German trade with Britain and with America flows in part through the commercial artery which terminates here. Great 25,000-ton steamships can load and discharge at the piers of Rotterdam. At The Hague we were, however, in a new sphere. It was the centre of official life and, being the residence of the Sovereign, society centred there, whilst within an easy walk was Scheveningen, the Dutch "Atlantic City," where there was a glorious beach, miles in length, and health-giving breezes which tempted us to throw ourselves down on the sands and enjoy them for hours. Amsterdam, on the other hand, is the centre of finance and of the home trade, whilst also having its share of the foreign business. It is a rich city and holds large interests in the United States and Canadian railways, as well

as taking a keen solicitude in the high dividend returns from Russian bonds. The Jews, in their wanderings, have not forgotten Amsterdam, for there they have a quarter of their own which every visitor should see.

And the Dutch cities are clean. This was forcibly impressed on us at arrival in New York when we were driven through the unkept streets of Jersey City, and afterwards wandered up through the mud and rubbish from the Courtlandt Street Ferry to Broadway. And some of our Canadian cities might also take a lesson from the Dutch.

A.T.D.



STREET SCENE, HOLLAND.

The Turkish Revolution.

THE very interesting period in Turkish history through which we are now passing can be understood only after a study of the times and of the people. In what follows there will, doubtless, be much with which your readers are already acquainted; but a repetition may not be altogether unnecessary.

Before the revolution, which resulted in the proclamation just two months ago of the constitution, Turkey was rapidly becoming poorer morally as well as materially. Officials, corrupt and ignorant, were pillaging the country by methods legal and illegal. Roads were falling into disrepair. Factories were being closed. A great part of a man's harvest went to pay his taxes, the rest often went in part payment of his debts. If he could not pay his taxes he forfeited his property and often went to prison himself. The rich official of yesterday became the exile of to-day, while his wealth filled the coffers of the Sultan or went to reward a rival. To a large number of his majesty's subjects travelling was so restricted as to be almost impossible, and active young men went about idle while at

some other place work was at a standstill for lack of men. One could not write, or read, or talk, except at his majesty's gracious pleasure. And in this everybody was at the mercy of a host of villains—the secret police. A man was once seized and his papers—business letters and accounts—were taken from him. Later a sealed envelope was brought to him and he was asked to sign it, in token that it contained his papers. This he refused to do and therefore he was beaten. Then he was taken to court and the envelope opened in his presence. It did in reality contain his papers, and he admitted as much. But between the leaves of a note-book was found an incriminating document inserted by the police who first examined his papers, and now attributed to him. It was vain to protest innocence, and he went to gaol to swell the number of political "offenders" because he was not rich enough to pay the "baksheesh" which would have freed him from the blackmail. And in these prisons—herded together with criminals of the worst sort, living on bread and water unless the gaoler could be bribed to admit "luxuries," sleeping on straw mattresses which crawled with vermin of all sorts, not allowed to read or to engage in any labor to pass the time, the political "offenders" spent years. And to this were added light punishments or fiendish torture at the caprice of the gaolers, until the political amnesty set the prisoners free. It is true that the opening of the prison gates freed many real offenders, political and criminal; but it may be safely said that the majority of prisoners were innocent, while the most heinous criminals vaunted themselves as the protectors of the peace.

Under such conditions discontent was natural. That this discontent should show itself in revolutionary movements was also natural. And that in the existing circumstances a successful revolution was hopeless—utterly hopeless—seemed to be true. Nothing awaited Turkey but lingering death. And the European vultures hovered around and had already perched upon the quivering victim. It needed but this to arouse Turkey to a manifestation of life which has astounded the world. We in this land have not yet recovered our balance and wander about dazed and almost unbelieving. But it is true!

The success of the revolution was assured months ago when nearly every soldier in the second army corps in Macedonia had sworn fidelity to the constitution—the constitution drawn up by Mihdat Pacha thirty odd years ago, but doomed then to a life of only two years. An active propaganda had also been carried on among the soldiers and educated civilians in the Asiatic provinces. So secretly and so successfully was this propaganda carried on that the whole structure on which Abdul Hamid's tottering throne rested, was undermined, while he—the worst victim of his own tyranny—in supposed security continued his diplomatic game with the representatives of the foreign powers, themselves equally ignorant of the immense change going on.

It was my fortune to be going to Constantinople by the morning train on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of July. At Ismidt, early in the morning, we were told that a constitution had been proclaimed. The Turkish papers were responsible for the news. That it really meant anything—at least that it meant any good for the Armenians—we did not believe, for only the initiated knew what had been done. As we neared Constantinople, newsboys crowded the stations and sold

Turkish papers describing the enthusiasm which accompanied the proclamation of the constitution at the ceremonial of the "selamlik" on the preceding day. Liberty of the speech, of the press, of religion, the brotherhood of all Ottoman subjects, the inviolability of the person and of domicile except on legal justification, were proclaimed. Any one of these subjects but a few hours before would have doomed the presumptuous writer to prison. Now, to quote from the paper: "Armenians, Greeks, Jews and Turks, and all classes of people embrace each other in universal joy, mingling with cries of "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!" heartfelt cries of "Long live our Padishah!" At Constantinople everybody who could read Turkish was reading the newspapers, soldiers, sailors, students, merchants, professional men, and laborers. The apathetic Turk was roused for once. For some time the papers issued three or four editions daily, while at every turn of the street "Ilave! Extra!" would greet the ear, and one man would pay one cent and another five with equal indifference for a small sheet of paper announcing the deposition of another court favorite or the granting of pardon to all political prisoners and exiles. Two or three times a day crowds of all nationalities mixed would besiege the various government buildings and offices and demand the deposition of this or that official. And in this upheaval, which inspired Hamid and his court with panic, the will of the people was law. But in all this excitement, this reversal of the political system, when the police hid themselves because they knew they deserved little mercy from the people,—strange to say, not the slightest insult or injury was offered to any one. There is a perceptible increase in the activity of pickpockets, that is all. But the total absence of drunkenness and fighting in the crowds, the burying of the past with its bloodshed and hatred, the fraternizing of all races and classes, the persistent good humor of the crowd, and the moderation of their demands must needs fill the observer with a new and forcible sense of the innate dignity of the Ottoman people. Some outsiders think that in interfering with his majesty's household affairs and in the wholesale dismissal of government officials the Young Turks are going too far. Perhaps they are. But that the Sultan of Turkey still reigns—indeed that he is allowed to live at all—shows on the part of the revolutionists, who for the present at least have the Empire at their feet, a moderation and discretion which has been displayed in no other revolution. And that the officials who have been abusing, terrorizing and impoverishing the people, should be allowed to depart in safety and, once departed, be free from insult on the part of those to whom they showed no quarter and spared no insult,—this shows that the discretion and moderation of the revolutionary leaders is shared to a great extent by the Ottoman people in general. It is no doubt the fatalism which pervades the East that enables this people to rejoice stolidly even as they stolidly suffered. "Allah taketh away and Allah giveth. Blessed be the name of Allah!"

Among the exiles who have returned since the granting of amnesty, two personages in particular were the recipients of such a welcome as Constantinople has seldom accorded even to her victorious potentates,—these are Izmirlian, ex-patriarch of the Armenians, and Sabah-ed-Dine, nephew of the Sultan. It is twelve years since Izmirlian filled the chair of political representative of the Gregorian

Armenians. At that time he urged the cause of his down-trodden people, and neither threats nor bribes could make him tell the lie that should discredit with the foreign governments the ugly stories of the massacres. "I am answerable first to my God, then to my people," he would say. He must needs be got rid of. The timely interference of one high in diplomatic circles in Constantinople saved him from the silent fate which removed so many of the Sultan's enemies. So he was exiled to Jerusalem, a political suspect and the hero of his people. His return was welcomed as enthusiastically by Turks as by Armenians, for the Turks recognize the debt of gratitude which they owe to the Armenians who first taught them they were slaves. There went to meet Izmirlian more than thirty steamers chartered by various revolutionary committees, national clubs, schools, etc., all flying banners, most of which were but some weeks before forbidden. The most interesting of these boats was one filled with Turkish women, all with faces unveiled, who greeted the ex-patriarch in his own tongue, with cries of "Long live Izmirlian! Gé-tsé!" Dense crowds filled the bridge and the Galata quays and the water was covered with small craft; while cheers for Izmirlian and for liberty filled the air. It is said, however, that when someone raised the once usual cry of "Padisha him chok yasha!" (Long live our Padishah!), a soldier who was standing near by rebuked him with, "Shut up, dog!" On the Marmora, Izmirlian conducted prayers for the repose of the souls of those martyrs who were drowned in the sea by order of the court. It is estimated that in comparison with the 80,000 Armenian men, women and children killed in the massacres, the Turks have lost 60,000 of their best and brightest young men, mostly military students, some the relatives of officers now in the army,—these young men drowned in this way—a dozen at a time, their feet weighted, chained together. Izmirlian's first act on stepping ashore was to offer the Lord's prayer, to which Mohammedans as well as Christians listened with respect.

The reception recorded to Prince Sabah-ed-Dine* was even more enthusiastic and imposing. Forty odd steamers went to meet him. In the crowds that welcomed him all nationalities were in evidence. The crowd was wild. For Sabah-ed Dine came not only as a martyr hero of the old regime, but also as one of the successful leaders in the establishment of the new. Though of royal blood on his mother's side the Prince went into voluntary exile nine years ago, that he might work more freely for the advancement of those principles for which his father died in exile, leaving, like Joseph, the command that his bones should be carried back to rest in his native land when the day of freedom should have arrived.

Sabah-ed-Dine is the leader of the Turkish Decentralization party which has as its platform political reform on the principle of local management of local affairs and social reforms of a moderate socialistic tenor. The Armenian Federative party has practically the same platform, and was instrumental in bringing about the coalition between the Armenian and Turkish revolutionary parties which proved so important a factor in the present revolution. The third strong party, and the one in whose name the coalition issues its proclamations, is Ahmed Riza's party, the Committee of Union and Progress. This party favors the employing of

*Pronounced Sa-ba-ed-deen.

peaceable means only, especially education through schools and newspapers, and has adopted as its political policy a strong central government and the fusion of races. Although discountenancing the assassinations and armed revolt by which the Armenians especially sought to further their cause, this party joined the other two on a platform comprising the adoption of a constitution for Turkey, equality of races before the law, and freedom of religion and the press. The Reval meeting, which was to be followed by more definite action with regard to Macedonia, precipitated the revolution. The coalition was formed in December, 1907. Immediately the Armenians started a revolution in Armenia proper. The Kurds and Arabs were encouraged to harass the government. And the propaganda was rapidly pushed in the two army corps in Europe. Among the converts to the constitutionalists were two young officers, Enver and Niazi Beys. Seeing Macedonia slipping from them, these two raised the standard of revolt in the European provinces and proclaimed the constitution. They telegraphed to the palace insisting that the constitution should also be proclaimed in Asiatic Turkey and Constantinople, or else they would march on the capital. Deserted by his ablest generals and his army, Abdul Hamid gave in. The story of the revolution is to be told by Niazi Bey in a book which is to be translated into many languages, a book which will be as interesting as would be the revelation by a magician of the secrets whereby he can perform miracles. The work of the revolution is, of course, by no means done—it is but started. The Greek and Bulgarian committees, whose interests in Macedonia are diametrically opposed, accept the new regime with some reserve, being inclined to demand more local autonomy and special privileges than the Young Turks feel justified in giving. Therefore the truce in Macedonia is only an armed truce. But that is better than the country has seen for years, and as time goes on the hope grows stronger for a peaceable solution. The situation in Armenia proper is more serious. Kurdish chiefs—never really conquered—continue their depredations, for they shared with the officials of the old regime the privilege of robbing the Christians. And many of these same officials have refused to surrender their lucrative posts, while the Constantinople government has its hands so full of problems that require immediate attention as to find it difficult to make its power felt everywhere with equal force. And the revolutionaries continue to keep up their agitation against these insubordinate officials. So that the people, ignorant, famine-stricken, driven mad with despair and too far away to receive reliable first-hand information, know not which master to serve. But we must give the constitutional government time before we criticize its weakness. And indeed, what has already been accomplished is in itself a miracle of statesmanship. A heterogeneous people divided into antagonistic camps by racial and religious prejudice, by bloodshed and unachieved revenge,—these have, throughout the greater part of the empire, rallied round the magic standard of liberty and brotherhood; the past forgotten, they kiss each other in the streets, and Mohammendans weep at the graves of Christian martyrs.

L. P. CHAMBERS, Bardizag, Ismidt, Turkey.

Professor Wrong's Address.

THE first meeting of the Historical Society was held in Convocation Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 13, and gave fair promise for the success of this Society in the work it has attempted. Professor Wrong, of the University of Toronto, was the speaker of the evening and his subject was, "The Meaning of History."

Professor Wrong began by saying that a society that has no history has no depth. Canada, just because she is young, lacks the stability, the veneration for human institutions, the dignity that characterizes the old world.

The law of change, he said, works in human society as in none other. Indeed, human society develops only as the result of ceaseless effort. Is it possible for us to-day, in the light of the record of this change in man, to get a philosophy of history?

Sixty or seventy years ago men had explained history quite readily, but from a prejudiced or partisan point of view. Since then men have reacted from this dogmatism in explaining history and looked at history as simply a "bald, accurate chronological record of facts." But history must have a meaning, an interpretation; for, a mere chronological record of facts and events is not history. We seek a philosophy of history. We want to know if history can answer such questions as these: "What is human organization; has man fallen or risen; what element is it in man that determines his development?" These questions must be answered in accordance with the best scientific knowledge of our time. For example, a philosophy of history must begin with the study of anthropology. History means the development of man's capacities and the science of anthropology confirms this, that man everywhere begins with the outlook of a child. Compared with primitive man, the speaker said, there had been development. But this development was due to a large extent to the influence of external nature, of environment. As to man's progress on the moral and aesthetic side of his life, history is silent. It tells us nothing.

These results teach us that we must come to the study of history with as few pre-conceptions as possible. We must get rid of the pre-conception that there has been and will be an indefinite and illimitable progress. Indeed, history has proven that forms pass away, and that "apparent success is the signal of dissolution."

But although the time has not come for summing up of the results of man's history, yet a study of it is of great service to society in bringing out the truth, and to the student himself in giving power to his intelligence, balance to his judgment and a clear eye for truth.

American Rhodes Scholars.

IN the New York *Nation* of September 17, there is a very interesting six-column treatment of the subject: What does Oxford think of the American Rhodes Scholars, by Mr. F. I. Wylie, Secretary of the Rhodes Trustees. Much has been heard of Oxford from the point of view of these scholars, but little, if anything, has been heard on the other side, that is, from Oxford. At the University there are less than three thousand students; the Rhodes scholars make up a possible one hundred and ninety, and half of this number are Americans.

University opinion accepts these scholars as an element of real value. Oxford, in its traditions and rate of growth, has been conservative. It is fed by public schools which are essentially provincial, and the influence of the American in Oxford is of no small importance in the matter of bringing the English public-school boy to realize that there are other ways of doing things and other points of view than those to which he had been accustomed. A few sentences demand quotation:

"And the influence which they (the American Rhodes scholars) exercise is not merely fresh, and so stimulating. It is in itself healthy. The American Rhodes scholar is, as a rule, sincere and robust; he is, on the average, older than our English undergraduate; he knows better what he wants, and is more strenuous in trying to get it; he is more independent in his judgments; and he has more perspective. Doubtless he has his own conventions and shibboleths; but, as they are different from ours, he commonly gets the credit of being less hampered by such things than we are. This may be an illusion; but it counts. One way or another, he comes to be regarded—in the end by undergraduates as well as dons—as a person with stuff in him, and interesting; comes, not necessarily to be understood, but commonly to be respected; to be genuinely liked; to be, in actual fact, very welcome."

It is only on the purely scholastic side that he gets any adverse criticism. This is to the effect that, although he has shown himself alert and versatile, quick to take a point and alive to the interest of things, he is wanting in thoroughness and profundity. On this point, the writer says: "If it is the case that the education in the majority of American colleges, so far at any rate as the A.B. courses are concerned, is more broken up than ours into stages and compartments, this difference may help to account for the impression which seems to prevail here that the American college man, while he is conspicuously intelligent, and knows something about a good many subjects, is deficient in the grasp of any one subject, and not sufficiently exacting in his standards."

The Oxford authorities tend to look upon the Rhodes scholars as "men picked deliberately from a crowd of eager and distinguished competitors; as coming, in fact, weighted with a whole state's learning and prestige"; and although they say that the examination results obtained from them are creditable, yet they admit that they felt at first a tiny shock of disappointment.

As to the extent to which the Americans, as an element in the place, fuse with the other elements, there is a divergence of opinion. No general answer, how-

ever, can be given, as the matter is largely one of individual temperament. On the whole, however, the adaptation of the new element is quite satisfactory. If this new material could not be assimilated, the result would be bad for the colleges; for as the writer says in closing: "They would be sacrificing much. They "would be losing from their midst an influence which is as a breeze which a man "meets upon a summer's day; which strikes him, it may be, in its sudden freshness, "almost rudely, as with a touch of early spring. He gathers, perhaps, his coat "about him; but his step is lighter than before, and the streets seem less weary. It "is good," he says, "to have met the breeze."

This article has given rise to a series of letters by various interested and disinterested individuals. One of them, by David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University, presents a new and interesting aspect of the matter and hence we give quotations from it as follows:

"American Rhodes scholars, a fine, manly set of fellows, are not individually "the best representatives of their particular states, nor of their colleges in Amer- "ica. They are chosen from a list of students taking Greek, a number usually "ranging from one to twenty per cent. of the men in each institution. Taken as "a whole, these are no more likely to stand high as scholars than the representa- "tives of any other group that might be chosen. Good scholars in other fields do "not try to 'make up' Greek in order to make themselves eligible, regarding such "cramming as illegitimate. In general, those students with adequate means have "preferred to go to Germany at their own expense, rather than to go to Oxford "as Rhodes scholars."

. . . "Besides this, the facilities for study at Oxford are great in a few "lines only, and these not appealing to the majority of strong men among Ameri- "can college students. In the *Nation* of October 22, Mr. G. L. Fox thinks it re- "markable that the School of Natural Science at Oxford, with seven distinct lines "of examinations leading to a degree, should have attracted but two Rhodes schol- "ars from America. It is perhaps as remarkable that it should have attracted any, "for the faculties for work (not for examinations) in this field offered to the "Rhodes scholar, are pitifully small in comparison with those of any German uni- "versity, or any one of a dozen in America. The great value of the opportunities "offered at Oxford to men who need just what Oxford gives, cannot be question- "ed, but Oxford at its best represents a highly specialized type of culture, and the "strong young men of our American institutions have ideals of another sort. If "Oxford-trained men were to meet these on their own ground in the fields, let us "say, of pure or applied science, the distribution of 'firsts' would be somewhat al- "tered. We are sending good, clean, wholesome boys to Oxford, with occasional- "ly a brilliant one, but are not sending, and are not likely to send, the strongest "type of American scholarship, if scholarship is measured by effective intellectual "effort."

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Editorials.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY DINNER.

THE question as to the nature of the Science Dinner was fully discussed at the last regular meeting of the Engineering Society, and the report of the committee recommending the non-use of wines or liquors adopted. An endeavor was made a couple of years ago to have a Dinner on this plan, but it signally failed, for the evening was a wet one. This year the committee in charge of the affair was a very representative one, and after a thorough discussion of all aspects of the question, unanimously decided in favor of the report as read to the Society. Last year's dinner, which was not dry, was a deplorable failure in many respects, but this cannot be attributed to the use of hard drinks alone. The Medical Dinner has, for the past two years, been conducted very successfully and the students were supplied with, or were allowed to use nothing but soft drinks. We are glad to know that Science is following the good example set.

There are several points to be taken into consideration in settling a question which is as debatable as the one now under discussion. There is no doubt that an academic function, like a society dinner, whose influence might be highly educative, ought to be consistent in all its aspects. Such dinners as the Science and Medical faculties were accustomed to having three or four years ago, were more of the nature of a disgrace than of a credit to the students. The free and unrestrained use of intoxicants which was then indulged in did not tend to elevate the moral and intellectual standards of the student body. The dinners then had the reputation among a large number of the students of being merely "booze fights." The boys went to them for a good time and probably had it. Many members of the societies shunned them for this reason.

The real importance of these functions has just lately come to be recognized, and we note with pleasure the growth of a wholesome public opinion among the students in favor of a dry dinner. This style of an affair is surely more fitting a crowd of young men who are to be leaders of their professions in this country. The JOURNAL does not take it upon itself to discuss the question of the merits of

wet or dry dinners in general, but only as far as they affect students. At most of the public functions of this nature throughout the country, toasts are, of course, drunk with wine, and no comment is heard thereon. The custom is so well-established that it is considered quite proper.

At the meeting referred to above, many of the members signified their approval of the suggestion to give the guests, and the guests only, wine for their toasts. This proposal was voted down. If the dinner is to be dry, let it be completely so. The presence of hard drinks on the table of honor would only occasion trouble at the rest of the tables and probably end in defeating the whole purpose of the new scheme. Probably no one, except the strictest teetotalers, would object to the use of wine at a dinner, if it was used properly and not abused. But here is just where the danger lies, and the committee is to be congratulated on the step they have taken. We are, consequently, going to be on the safe side.

The educative value of such a dinner as that given by the Engineering Society ought to be high, and the expense that will be saved this year owing to the non-use of intoxicants will no doubt be put to a better purpose, and we are sure to have a better dinner "than has been." It behooves every member of the Society to support the function, and so tend to make it as great a success as possible.

HONOR IN INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT.

Intercollegiate athletics ought to represent sport in its highest degree of wholesomeness in our country. This has been the boast of the C.I.R.F.U. and the C.I.H.U. for years past, and in general it has been justified. In the colleges, athletics is coming more and more to occupy its well-merited position of importance in the development of personality, and decent struggles for supremacy in the different branches of it between the colleges, tends to develop in the players as well as the spectators, a respect for excellence and dexterity in physical manhood. Canadian college students ought to be thankful, however, that this aspect of the development of personality is not carried to the extreme that it is in the neighboring republic. In Canada, the battles are fiercely fought, but we tend to respect persons more than our friends to the south of us. College football, to specify this branch of athletics, is usually considered to be a more gentlemanly game than any other kind in Canada. This reputation, the Intercollegiate Union should endeavor in the highest degree to preserve free from stain.

Some incidents that have happened this year in the football arena are not very elevating in their effect. Every team is accustomed to hear, during its matches, shouts from the bleachers of "Eat him up," "Kill him," and so on, but nothing is thought of these, since they proceed from the mouths of boys and irresponsible men, who do not understand where honor comes in a trial of skill. But when a large crowd of students, who are expected, if anyone is, to know better, forget themselves to the extent of concocting schemes which will prevent the playing of the game as it ought to be played, and redound to the advantage of the home team, things have come to a sad pass. A couple of incidents, however, are worthy of note, which have a favorable effect on the reputation of the C.I.R.F.U. Everyone

has read, by this time, of the actions of Captain Gilmour, of McGill, and Captain Turner, of Queen's, in stepping to the front of the bleachers and asking the boys to stop rooting when the signals of the teams are being given. The crowds are naturally quiet when their own team has the ball, but the state of affairs which gave place to the above actions, was one in which the opposing team were in possession of it. Nothing in the constitution of the C.I.R.F.U. requires such silence on the part of the rooters, and therefore the requests of the two captains certainly speaks well for the nature of intercollegiate sport.

Queen's senior rugby team had won five matches, with one more to play,—and that against Varsity in Toronto. Varsity had won every game but the one against Queen's in Kingston. Evidently she determined to win this one, too, and so tie Queen's for the championship. Our Athletic Committee secured from the Toronto Athletic Committee a block of three hundred seats to sell to our supporters. These seats were supposed to be reserved. However, when our rooters arrived on the scene, matters were in a state of confusion on the bleachers, no ushers were supplied, and as a result anyone who wished made use of the seats, and the visitors from Kingston had to make the best of a bad job and stand wherever they could get a look-in. The matter was called to the attention of the Toronto authorities, but nothing could be, or would be, done. All of our endeavors to give the team support by rooting were severely discounted. Queen's certainly expected better treatment from her sister University.

There was another incident which we hope the better element in Toronto University sincerely regrets. The thousand or more students who occupied the east side of the oval were told in so many words, by the men chosen to lead their rooting, to shout all they liked when Queen's had the ball, but to keep quiet when Toronto had possession of it, so that the signals could be plainly heard. How does this action compare with that of Captain Gilmour when read together with it? We expected to see more "Captain Gilmours" among the Varsity rooters than were actually in evidence. But the most painful incident of the whole match from the point of view of an unknown spectator, was that of the Varsity students singing a disgraceful parody on Queen's slogan. Treatment like this their team never got at Kingston, for they were always greeted with an outburst of voices doing their best to give utterance to the war cry of the visiting team.

There were two or three other matters which have drawn forth considerable comment, and which made the disinterested public think that Varsity was out to win the game at any cost. In the second half, with a heavy wind in their favor, the Toronto manager insisted that the ball they were using had been spiked, and had a new, dry ball substituted instead. Whether it be true or not, the press comments that the idea was to get a dry ball instead of a wet one, so that the Varsity back division could punt it farther. There were a couple of other incidents in connection with the match which deserve to be published, but we fear that too much comment on this game will reflect on the sportsmanship of Queen's men.

It ought also to be a matter of the greatest regret to the students of Queen's University to know that several of their own number descended to the level of the Varsity rooters mentioned above, and by the methods they learned but despis-

ed in Toronto, actually endeavored to "get back at Varsity" in the saw-off match in Ottawa. What good could a shameful parody on the Toronto yell accomplish for Queen's team? Absolutely nothing. And yet on this, several of our supporters wasted their energy. Someone also wasted mechanical power in the operation of a horn which created such a disturbance, that when the players were in front of the grand stand the game had to be stopped until a moderate amount of silence was obtained.

When the first part of this article was written, it was hoped that Queen's men were above such tactics. We know, however, that public opinion would soon suppress such disturbances on our own athletic grounds in the presence of a visiting team. We hope that in the future intercollegiate struggles for superiority will not be so keenly contested that it may be said of the competing teams that the end justifies the means.

THE ARTS DANCE AND DINNER.

At a meeting of the Arts Society held on Wednesday, November 18, a committee which had been appointed to consider the question of holding an Arts dinner and an Arts dance, submitted a report to the following effect: They recommend that the Arts students hold a dance and a dinner, as the other faculties do, and endeavor to have the Sophomore and Junior year At-Homes struck off the list entirely, and the Senior year function held after the examinations in April. The report and its approval by the Arts Society has probably aroused as much regrettable feeling among the faculties as anything else has done for the past two or three years. No matter how just or unjust the proposition may be, the manner in which it was taken up and brought to the notice of the student body was, we are sorry to say, not quite in the interests of the promotion of good fellow-feeling among the faculties. The Aesculapian Society has its dinner and its dance; so has the Engineering Society; and no member of either faculty will maintain that the Arts men have not a right also to like functions. But the At-Homes whose existence is at stake are not merely Arts affairs, but social gathering in which members of all faculties are equally interested. Here is where the shoe pinches. The Medical and Science men say: What right have the Arts men to recommend that these At-Homes, in which they are minority participators, be no longer held? It stands to reason that the Arts Society should not have taken this action without first consulting the Aesculapian and Engineering Societies. Since Wednesday night many Arts men have expressed their conviction that it would have been better if the affair had been managed a little differently.

Nevertheless, there is a considerable amount of real benefit to be obtained from this course of proceedings, even if it has been undertaken under rather un- auspicious circumstances. Everyone will admit that we have a large enough number of dances per session at Queen's. Too much of this sort of thing will do more harm than good. No doubt the Arts Society, in its action, considered that by lessening the number of such functions they would be doing an undeniable good.

But the other faculties have taken offence at the method employed, and will probably make their voices heard and influence felt at the Alma Mater Society before this JOURNAL comes from the press.

Self-interest has been aroused to such an extent over the matter that the value of any discussion bearing on the question will likely be lost. Medical and Science men are determined that the At-Homes will not be abolished, and by force of numbers they will likely control the vote on the matter. However, the Arts men will be free to hold a dinner and a dance if they can secure dates from the Alma Mater Society, but some authority higher than the A.M.S. will have to take charge of the matter of limiting the number of At-Homes. It would not be a wise thing to increase the number of social functions here at Queen's, and yet it is only mere justice to the Arts Society to grant it a date for an annual dance, and so place it on the same basis as the societies of the other two faculties. The difficulty deserves serious consideration and ought not to be dealt with except with gloved hands.

SINGING OF COLLEGE SONGS.

We often hear it said that there is not the singing of college songs there used to be among the students here at Queen's, and some go so far as to say that this fact is but a sign of the decline in the Queen's spirit amongst us; whether the college spirit, which has always been the boast of Queen's men, is dying out or not, is not what we wish to discuss here. But to say that singing is dying out among the students, does not necessarily imply the decline of the college spirit. That consists in something more than the singing of songs, or the making of a big noise between classes, or the untiring "rooting" at a football or hockey match.

But at the same time, perhaps, one of the most important ways of fostering and increasing that spirit of fellowship and geniality—which are very important elements in the Queen's spirit—among the students, is their singing of the good old Queen's College songs, such as "On the Old Ontario Strand," or "The Football Song," and others which everyone knows. Pleas have often been made for a better class of songs for college use, and perhaps this plea cannot be too strongly urged, but if we sing only the simpler ones, we shall be doing something to perpetuate the true spirit of Queen's. There is nothing that so unites a gathering of students into a self-conscious whole as much as all joining together in a college song. For this reason then, if for none other, let us all take advantage of any gathering where it is possible to raise the songs that have been sung in these halls, "since the time of the flood." Let us show others that we are not old men, but that we are still "the boys of Queen's."

The custom of singing between classes is dying out. Whether students are becoming less frivolous, or are more burdened by their studies than they used to be, we know not, but this is certain, they are neglecting a good old custom well worth preserving. For there is no better method of relieving the tension of work, of breaking the monotony of taking lectures, and of clearing the mind of its heaviness, than by joining in a song or practicing the yell for a few moments before each lecture.

Many suggestions have been offered as to the methods which might be employed in encouraging singing and bettering its quality. But so far very little has been done. One suggestion we wish to make, however, which, if carried out, would be made effective, and that is for each class to appoint one of its members—one who happens to be musical—as convener of a musical committee which would learn the college songs and at the meetings of the year teach them to the members. In this way much could be done. Don't be afraid to start a song, whenever it is proper, and don't be afraid *to sing*, and help the other fellow out when he starts up the song.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL is very sorry to hear of the continued illness of Miss M. Shortt, and we hope that she will soon be well again, and able to go on with her college work.

An apology is due to the editor for Athletics for our transgressing on his domain. The matter of honor in sport is, however, of sufficient importance to merit treatment editorially.

Owing to lack of space, the Comments on Current Events have been omitted from this issue. Next time, however, the column will appear as before.

The JOURNAL wishes to express its thanks to Mr. W. S. Dobbs for the use of the photograph from which we obtained the unique cut of the old Arts building, used as a frontispiece.

The Alma Mater elections are to be held on December 5, and before the next JOURNAL will be issued the results will be a matter of history. Before going to press this time no announcements re nominations have been made, and it is not yet known what the different faculties are going to do in this regard.

Messrs. M. R. Bow and A. D. Cornett have been chosen to uphold Queen's standard against Ottawa College in the Intercollegiate Debate here on December 4. This is a branch of college work that ought to be encouraged and supported by the students. Let all who can go to the debate and give our representatives confidence and support. The subject to be discussed is: "Resolved, that the Referendum should be adopted as an accepted part of the constitutional machinery of Canada." Queen's are upholding the negative of the argument.

We understand that the subscribers among the students were disappointed in the first two numbers of the JOURNAL, owing to the omission of a De Nobis column. The reason for the omission was lack of material. If our readers will kindly send in to the JOURNAL as many jokes as they can get of local interest, we will be only too glad to keep up the funny column on the last page.

Ladies.



AT the meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on Friday, Nov. 6, Miss Grace Clarke addressed the girls on the work being done at the Girls' College in Smyrna. Miss Clarke is a graduate of Queen's and was in Smyrna for several years, teaching in the college. Miss Clarke gave a very interesting description of the life of the girls in the school, of their studies and of their recreation. The subjects studied are numerous and look difficult even to a Queen's student. Some of them might even be worse than Junior Math., while the hours make eight o'clock classes look pleasant in contrast. Unlike many of our Canadian girls, the girls there are so glad to get an education at all, that they work early and late.

Miss Girdler and Miss McKerracher, '09, and Miss Birley, '11, are the latest arrivals from the West.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18th, the large English room was crowded to the doors with an eager and expectant throng, assembled to witness the performance of that sensational drama, "A Likely Story." That there is first class histrionic talent outside the dramatic club was clearly demonstrated by this clever presentation. So realistically did each actress enter into her part that the audience were held spellbound throughout. From the rising of the curtain, upon the domestic quarrels of the Campbell family, one followed with breathless interest the almost tragic series of errors becoming more and more complicated, till finally one breathed a sigh of relief in sympathy with the lovers at the happy denouement.

That the expectations of the audience were fully realized was evidenced by their hearty applause, and those taking part may feel sure that the time and trouble given in preparation of this, one of the most enjoyable Levana programmes of the year, were fully appreciated by those present.

GIRL STUDENTS AT DALHOUSIE.

There are about 100 girl students at Dalhousie; of course some of this number do not take the full course but a fair proportion have in view a degree either in Arts or Science.

The principle girl's society is the Delta Gamma of which every girl is supposed to be a member. It meets fortnightly at the houses of the members;

a literary and musical programme is usually provided and there are a few debates each year. The officers are president and vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and these with two other persons form the executive committee.

The Y. W. C. A. is not so well attended as the Delta Gamma but is increasing rapidly in importance and interest. Its officers are president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; there are committees for the intercollegiate affairs and city charities; a music committee; and visiting and membership committees. Last year, two delegates were sent by this society to the conference at Silver Bay.

The Dalhousie girls have few facilities for basketball or other sports and are, as a class, very hard workers. A fair number of them take honor courses in their third and fourth years and a good many annually obtain general distinction when they graduate.

The general attitude towards co-education at the college is distinctly favorable and a warm interest is taken by all the girls in the doings of the football,



South Fish, Silver Bay, Lake George.

hockey and debating teams. The "At Homes" frequently held throughout the year afford ample opportunity for social intercourse among the students, and are very much enjoyed.

As there is no residence for the girls there is sometimes a slight difficulty in becoming acquainted, but the constant meeting in the waiting-room between classes, and the tea, annually given by the Y. W. C. A. for that purpose soon dispose of this.

Altogether in spite of the fact of some advantages enjoyed by other colleges, the Dalhousie girls lead both busy and pleasant lives at the "college by the sea."

C.G., Dalhousie, '09.

"Girl Students at Dalhousie" is the first of a series of articles on the life of a college girl at eight Canadian universities and colleges. We, as college girls,

should be interested in hearing of a girl's life at other Canadian colleges, and we will be able to judge for ourselves just how a college girl's life at Queen's compares with that at sister institutions.

Many thanks are due to those girls who have so kindly described for us the life at their university.

Mistress (entering kitchen)—“Annie, has the nurse taken up Miss M——’s breakfast yet?”

New and youthful domestic—“No, ma'am, I don't think so (pointing to an empty tray). There's her pan.”

First Freshette—“Isn't Mr. Campbell the sweetest thing?”

Second Freshette—“Yes; too bad he's married, isn't it?”

We have just read in the last number of the JOURNAL, a letter to the Music editor, and we notice with regret that the Levana Society is blamed as an influence to discourage the singing of college songs in the class-room. On the contrary, the Levana Society and its Ladies' Glee Club are doing all in their power to get the girls to learn college songs. The fact that the Vigilance Committee censured one or two freshettes for starting a song in the class-room does not mean that they are opposed to the singing of college songs in the class-room. But do the boys wish the girls to take over the singing of college songs. It might be all right for the girls to join in a college song, but the time has not yet come when we feel that it is “up to” the girls to start the songs. Nothing pleases the girls better than to hear a rousing good college song before a lecture, and many are the remarks passed by them on the slowness of the boys in this respect. Perhaps the writer “Cha Gheil” could wake up the boys to a little enthusiasm, for they seem to need it.



The New Auditorium, Silver Bay, Lake George, N.Y.

Arts.

AT the last regular meeting of the Arts Society a motion was put and passed to the effect that the At-Homes at present usually given by Sophomore, Junior and Senior years be dropped and that in their place an Arts dinner and an Arts dance be held. It will at once be seen that not the Arts faculty alone would be affected by such a change, but that the men of the other faculties as well would be more or less interested. For though they have their own faculty dances and dinners, the Divinity faculty alone excepted, still these functions are largely in the hands of certain of the senior students and consequently it is the "Year At-Homes" that many regard as peculiarly their own events. Since all the students are affected, it is of course natural that the question should be threshed out in the Alma Mater Society. The motion will be finally treated next Saturday night and it is to be hoped that the different faculties have representative men on hand to discuss what is really a most important question.

Though it is difficult to pronounce any well-considered opinion on a matter which is so largely an unknown quantity, the suggestion of an Arts dinner has many points to recommend it. There seems little doubt that it would aid materially in originating,—for at present it is non-existent—something like a faculty feeling. Meeting under such auspices, men would surely get to know one another as Arts men, in a way that at present is unprovided for. Then again, if outstanding men of the kind suggested, men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Bourassa, were brought to address the gathering, the double purpose would be served, of bringing such prominent public men into touch with Queen's in a way that they cannot be brought in touch with her at Convocation, because of the absence of the bulk of the student body, and again of giving students an opportunity of getting the point of view of the country's leaders, fresh from the world of men and affairs. These two points seem to be really of first rate importance. It is always of advantage to keep the university in a quiet but solid way before the eyes and minds of the leaders in practical affairs, and there can be no doubt of the value, to the student working along theoretic lines, of the ideas the man of affairs puts before him.

Another point which suggests itself in connection with an Arts dinner is that an opportunity would be given those of our own number, gifted in the way of after-dinner speaking, of developing a talent which is by no means to be despised. The Science and Medical dinners of the past have given ample proof that the art of oratory is by no means a lost one about Queen's, and who will say that the occasion of an Arts dinner would not bring forth some hitherto unknown orator.

Altogether, the prospect of an Arts dinner is a decidedly attractive one.

Messrs. A. D. Cornett, '07, and M. R. Bow, '08, have been chosen to represent Queen's in the debate against Ottawa College on the 4th of December. This debate will be held in Convocation Hall, and should be attended by all who appreciate the time and energy ungrudgingly spent by the men who champion Queen's in this most important sphere of intercollegiate competition.

Messrs. R. M. McTavish and M. Y. Williams have been selected by the Senior year to represent them in the debate against the Junior year, which will be held shortly.

Word comes just before going to press that the Dramatic Club will not be able to present the play that they have been so carefully preparing all fall, owing to the smallpox trouble. If this is true, it is to be hoped that an opportunity will be given the students, after the Christmas vacation, of seeing the results of what must have been many weeks' laborious work.

Science.

THE various committees in charge of the annual Science Dinner are busily engaged making arrangements for that very important function. Invitations are being sent out, and men prominent in Engineering circles being asked to speak. Dean Adams, of McGill; Dean Galbraith, of Toronto, and Henry Holgate, of the Quebec Bridge Commission, are among those who will address the Society.

In former years it has been found difficult to get sufficient waiters at either the Medical or Science dinners. As one method of overcoming this, arrangements have been made with the Medicals to supply the required number of men from the faculty to wait at the Science dinner, in return for which we will send a corps of waiters from Science Hall to take charge of that work at the Medical dinner. This scheme appears to be the best solution of the difficulty, and needs only the co-operation of the men themselves to work out successfully.

The Executive of the Engineering Society are arranging to have a series of addresses from well-known professional and scientific men during the present term. Last year the same plan was tried, with signal success, and it is expected that the meetings this year will be more popular than ever. Principal Gordon will address the Society next Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

D. Ferguson, '09, is back with us again, after being out a year. Dunc. has spent the time teaching school and travelling.

Medicine.

THE annual Medical dance was held in Grant Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 20th. It was a glorious success, and the general opinion around college halls and in the city is that it was the best ever held under the auspices of the Aesculapian Society. A number of departures from the ordinary routine of At-Homes added zest to the function and the committee in charge deserve all the credit given them and more. The electrical decorations, the leather programmes, the music, the refreshments, the confetti shower, and last but not least, the moon dances, were among the most agreeable features. The following was the committee in charge chosen from the Junior year: General convener, Dennis Jordan; decora-

tions, J. N. Gardiner; programme, W. Hale; refreshments, J. G. Bailey; invitation, A. B. Wickware. The patronesses were Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. W. T. Connell, Mrs. J. C. Connell, and Mrs. Morison. President J. E. Galbraith introduced the long line of guests. The music furnished by Merry's orchestra was excellent, and the introduction of a brass band for two-steps and orchestra for waltzes was well received. Seldom has Grant Hall presented a prettier sight than at this year's Medical dance, and it was with a feeling of regret that the happy dancers saw the advent of 2 a.m. and the breaking up of one of the most enjoyable dances ever held at Queen's.

The date for the annual Medical Dinner has been set for Thursday, December 17th. Invitations have been sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and many other prominent speakers. Mr. H. E. Chatham has been chosen as convener of the general dinner committee and preparations are already under way to make this function a success.

Malcolm J. Gibson, '10, and C. A. Howard, '11, arrived back at college last week. Howard still wears that captivating smile.

W. J. Moffat, '10, has engaged to teach for another six months near Duck Lake, Sask., and will not be back this year.

W. F. Lockett, '10 Science, is this year a freshman in Medicine.

A. J. Keeley, '09, is in quarantine, and will be missed around college for some time yet.

J. C. Sh-l-ab-e- denies that he ever was chosen as Doukhobor candidate for any parliament.

Year '10 have organized an octette and will entertain the boys at some future meeting of the Aesculapian Society. An effort was made to secure J. D. N-v-ll-, but John pleaded that he had cracked his voice while splitting wood one day.

There seems to be a bad case of "nursitis" at the General. Did you ever notice J. I. P. jump the railing after a clinic.

Divinity.

FORMATION OF A QUEEN'S THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOR some time past it has been felt by the Theological students that a better organization should exist among them. For the securing of this end, a committee consisting of H. T. Wallace, J. L. Nicol, J. MacGillivray and W. A. Dobson was appointed, and upon the recommendation of this committee the present organization of the students in Theology was amplified by the adoption of the following constitution:

ARTICLE I.—THE SOCIETY.

Sect. 1. *Name*: The Society shall be called "The Theological Society of Queen's University."

Sect. 2. *Object*: The object of the Society shall be:

- (a) To conduct the business arising from all matters affecting the students in Theology;
- (b) To hold regular meetings for the discussion of topics bearing upon the work in Theology and to hear addresses on such subjects.
- (c) To serve as a bond of union between the students in Theology and other students of the University interested in Theological work particularly those students in Arts looking forward to entering Theology.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERS.

Sect. 1. The members of the Society shall consist of:

- (a) Regular members, viz., all students registered in Theology;
- (b) Associate members, consisting of all students in the University who signify their desire by written application to connect themselves with the Society.

Sect. 2. The membership fee shall be One Dollar per year for regular membership. Associate membership shall be free.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

Sect. 1. The officers of the Society shall be as follows:—

- (a) *Moderator Honarius*, who must be either a Professor in or graduate of the Faculty of Theology.
- (b) *Moderator*, to be chosen from the final year in Theology.
- (c) *Pope*, to be chosen from the final year.
- (d) *Scribe*, to be chosen from the final year.
- (e) *Archbishop and two Bishops*, to be chosen from the Second year.
- (f) *Archdeacon and two Deacons*, to be chosen from the First year.
- (g) *Singing Patriarch*, to be chosen from the students of Theology.

Sect. 2. *The Executive Committee* shall consist of the Honorary Moderator, Moderator, Pope, Scribe, Archbishop and Archdeacon.

Sect. 3. An *Advisory Board* shall be composed of the Pope (convener), Archbishop, and two Bishops.

Sect. 4. *The Diaconate* shall consist of the Archdeacon and two Deacons.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sect. 1. The duties of the several officers of the Society shall be as follows :

- (a) The *Moderator* shall preside at all meetings of the Society.
- (b) The *Pope* shall preside for the Moderator in his absence, and shall preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee.
- (c) The *Scribe* shall record all transactions of the Society in the Minute Book ; shall conduct all correspondence ; shall prepare and keep a full list of all members, regular and associate ; and shall give due notice of all meetings.
- (d) The *Archbishop* shall preside in the absence of both Moderator and Pope, and shall act as returning officer at the annual election of officers.
- (e) The Archdeacon shall have control of all monies of the Society and shall act as poll clerk at the annual elections.
- (f) The Singing Patriarch shall have charge of all the musical interests of the Society, especially by leading the singing at the regular meetings.

Sect. 2. The *Executive Committee* shall transact such business as the Society shall direct, and shall arrange for the programme of the regular meetings.

Sect. 3. The *Advisory Board* shall give whatever assistance or advice may be required or possible to the associate members of the Society.

Sect. 4. The *Diaconate* shall control all the material interests of the Society (*e.g.*, the care of the property of the Society ; the management of athletics, etc.)

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

Sect. 1. The meetings of the Society shall be of two kinds :

- (a) *Business meetings*, to be held at the call of the Moderator, at which only regular members shall be entitled to vote.
- (b) *Regular meetings*, to be held every two weeks during the Theological term, on Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock ; the first meeting shall be held on the second Friday of the term and shall be the annual meeting for the nomination and election of officers. For the other regular meetings a programme shall be provided for by the Executive Committee. The regular meetings shall open with the singing of a hymn and with prayer.

ARTICLE VI.—CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION.

Changes in the Constitution can be made only at the annual meeting. Notice of the proposed changes must be posted two days previous to that meeting.

Education.

THE following extracts from a letter of a member of last year's class to one of the professors in the faculty will no doubt prove to be of general interest. The writer is well known in Queen's, and his letter shows that he still exercises that unusual capacity for work which he has shown throughout his course here.

Battleford, Sask., Nov. 1, 1908.

Dear Professor ——— :

Just a line to locate me, and to enlarge that debt of gratitude I owe you after a year's acquaintance.

I am beginning to-day my third month at Battleford, and my sixth in the province. Have found the Land of Promise a goodly one, . . .

Both town and school here please me greatly. Battleford is rich in historic associations, is beautifully situated, and the people are thoroughly interested in education and citizenship. My pupils are fairly bright, quite frank, manly and courteous; not excessively eager for work, but developing a respectable ability in *how to learn*. . . .

Outside the regular school work I have a few pet interests—hobbies, you may call them. We have a Shakespeare Club, with weekly meetings in Macbeth this fall. This is one of my pleasantest evenings, I will confess. Our Young People's Society has a monthly literary evening, at the base of which we have Scotch, Irish, English, French and Canadian "nights." I also conduct German and French classes for some of the townspeople who want the help that these languages will give them either in business or for self-culture. My latest venture is to procure *Outlines for the Study of Art*, by Powers and Powe, (early Italian). Am hoping that I shall be able to learn something worth while by an honest attempt at the study of the volume during the winter. . . . We had a football team this fall, a girls' basketball team, and our school Literary Society is now fully occupied with our Christmas concert. The dramatized form of the "Courtship of Miles Standish" is the backbone of the concert. . . . As it is on the curriculum of studies, I feel quite sure no loss of time will result.

. . . With best wishes for Education '09, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HUMPHREY P. MAY.

Arrangements are being made for holding an Education "At-Home" in the near future. Committees are already at work.

Our chief, "Prince Charlie," is now engaged for a month or so to teach in the History and Classics department of the Collegiate Institute.

Education should have a yell.

Of the '08 graduates in Education, we mention several more names:
Miss Emily Elliott, M.A., Miss Ethel Hare, Miss Annie Moffat, and Mr. Thos. Kerr, B.A., are teaching in Saskatchewan.

Miss Annie MacArthur, B.A., is teaching in Washburn Public School.

Miss Carrie Scott, B.A., is teaching in Stirling High School.

Mr. C. A. Shaver, B.A., is teaching in Galt Collegiate Institute.

Mr. G. W. Hofferd, B.A., is teaching in Essex High School.

Mr. J. J. Edwards, B.A., is Principal of Port Arthur Public Schools

Mr. M. L. Cornell, M.A., is Mathematical Master in Pembroke High School.

Overheard on the street by one of our own number:

First Student—"How do you like your course this year?"

Second Student—"Oh, I like it. But Queen's for me is hardly what it used to be. I miss so many old faces that I used to shake hands with."

Literary.

A HOMERIC PICTURE.

(*Experiment in English Hexameter.*)

Fronting the land of the Cyclops, out from their harbor a distance
Nor far nor near, lies an island o'er-wooded and desert;
There goats wander, uncounted, untamed, and unstartled by any
Footfalls of men; for never the huntsman comes hither to suffer
Torment, entangled in woods, while traversing the peaks of its mountains.
Thither the herder of flocks and the ploughman come not to possess it,
But unsown, untilled, it is ever devoid of a human
Presence, and bears but the bleating of goat flocks pasturing o'er it.
For no ships with red-painted bows are possessed by the Cyclops,
Nor dwell shipwrights 'mongst them to build them strongly decked vessels.
Such as would voyage o'er the sea to the cities of mortals.
They, too, might have wrought a fair colony out of the island.
For not unproductive it lies, but would bear all fruits in their seasons.
Meadows are there, soft and moist, stretching beside the serene sea,
Where, undecaying, the vine might grow; there smooth-lying corn-land,
Whence they ever a plenteous harvest might reap as the seasons
Came and passed; for a wondrous fertility dwells in its acres.
Goodly the anchorage there, no need of the slightest of moorings
Either of casting the anchors, or fastening to shore with the stern-ropes.
Instead, running his vessel ashore, the sailor might linger
Even so long as his heart desired or tempests were blowing against him.
Up at the head of the harbor, a spring of bright-flowing water

Wells from under a cavern, and poplars grow round about it.
 Thither our ships held their way and some god sure was their pilot,
 In through the murk of the midnight with no gleaming light on the waters;
 Dense fog lay o'er our ships and the moon shone not from the heavens,
 Hid by the cloud-banks. Then with his eyes not one of our number
 Saw the island ahead or the long surges rolling upon it,
 Till on its smooth-sloping sands our well-beached ships were fast grounded.
 Then when thus they were beached we quickly let down all their canvas,
 And ourselves, disembarking, lay down on the brink of the ocean,
 Where in deep slumber we stayed till the coming of radiant Aurora.

—Translated from *Odyssey IX*, 116-151.

Athletics.

VARSITY, 20; QUEEN'S, 8.

ONE of the largest crowds ever seen in Varsity athletic field was gathered there on the 14th of November, and the majority were well pleased with the result. The weather was as disagreeable as well could be for both players and spectators—wet snow covered fields and bleachers, and fell heavily throughout the game.

Queen's won the toss and chose the south end, playing with a slight breeze in their favor. Varsity rushed things from the kick-off and after scrimmage for each team, Gall kicked into touch-in-goal for one point. McDonald followed this in a minute of play by kicking over the dead line for another. The play swung in Queen's favor for a third time now and Williams kicked for two successive rouges, tying the score. The ball was in Varsity's territory all the time now and in possession of first one team, then the other, each being forced to kick on the third down, Queen's having the better of the argument. Leckie and Williams were very certain in their catching, and Elliott, Macdonnell and Turner were right down on Varsity's backs, tackling well for good gains. Varsity lost the ball for off-side play near their own line and Elliott went over easily for a try, which Moran failed to convert. Varsity 2, Queen's 7.

Varsity had the better of it for a stage now, but were unable to cross the line and the half ended without further scoring.

In the second half Queen's went at things with a will, and in spite of a freshening wind against them secured a rouge in a few minutes of play. The game swung Varsity's way once more and the play was in Queen's territory. Williams was tackled near the line and Queen's lost the ball in the scrimmage. A tandem trick gave Varsity a touch, which Ritchie converted, tying the score.

It was getting much darker now, and Queen's backs, facing the wind and snow, had much difficulty in seeing Gall's kicks. Aided by the wind, Gall kicked every opportunity. Usually Williams returned but seldom for gains, and Varsity piled up point after point by kicking over the dead-line in to touch-in-goal.

Considering the handicap they were under the catching of Queen's back division was marvellous. Varsity's goal was in danger several times during the half, but Queen's could not hold their advantage against such a wind. Gall made the final score, going over for a touch after a long run, but Ritchie could not convert and the game was over. The teams were:

Queen's—Back, Williams; halves, Macdonnell, Turner, Leckie; quarter, Moran; scrimmage, Bruce, Brewster, Gibson; wings, Gallagher, Lawson, Buck, Thompson, Elliott, Murphy.

Varsity—Back, Dixon; halves, Lawson, Newton, Gall; quarter, Coryell; scrimmage, Hume, Bell, Ritchie; wings, Hall, McDonald, Lee, Ritchie, Ramsay, Duncanson.

Referee—Dr. W. B. Hendry. Umpire—Russell Britton.

The neglect of Varsity's Athletic authorities to reserve proper accommodation for Queen's supporters deserves severe censure. There were no ushers to keep the seats for their proper owners, and when the holders of reserved tickets for the bleachers arrived they found the seats taken by others, and many of them, ladies included, were compelled to stand throughout the game.

One of Varsity's cheer-leaders was heard to address his fellow-students in this manner: "Yell all you like when it's Queen's scrimmage, boys, but keep quiet when it's ours, so they can hear the signals." Such ungentlemanly and unsportsmanlike conduct is a disgrace to any supporter of any team. The contrast between this action and that of Captain Gilmour of McGill, who requested supporters to keep quiet so that Queen's might hear their signals, shows Varsity's leader in a very poor light.

Varsity III, 17; Queen's III, 8.

Varsity Juniors had a little harder time defeating Queen's in the final game of the series than in the first, but won fairly easily at that. The lines were evenly matched, but Varsity's back division was superior to ours, particularly in kicking. Queen's III lacked a back who could return McPherson's punts with any effect. Losee and Hamilton played a good game for Queen's, but could not save the day. The teams were:

Varsity III—McDonald, McPherson, Wood, Aleranta, Glass, Conn, Graham, Bobbin, Paton, Thompson, Moise (capt.).

Queen's III—MacDonell, O'Connor, Kirkpatrick, Barker, Oughton, Reid, German, McGleish, Hamilton, Desbrisay, Losee (capt.), Connolly.

Referee—Grimshaw. Umpire—Maxwell.

Varsity (SOCCER), I; Queen's, 0.

Varsity's Association team defeated Queen's for the second time and so won the championship. Their goal was scored by a fluke in the first minute, but after

that Queen's forced the play and had Varsity at the defensive most of the time. They were unable to score, however, and Varsity thus wins the round by two points.

Trimble and Neville were the pick of the back division, while the forwards were all equally good. Langford and Williamson shone for Varsity.

The teams lined up as follows:

Varsity—Goal, Gardner; backs, White, Williamson; half backs, Amos, Murray, Sills; forwards, Pequenault, Langford; centre, Robertson (capt.), Wicker, Cameron.

Queen's—Goal, Sneath; backs, Neville, Trimble; half backs, Langmore, Carmichael, J. E. (capt.), Pilkey; forwards, Fleming, Mohan; centre, McGaughey, Drewry, Carmichael, A. D.

VARSIITY, 12; QUEEN'S, 0.

At Varsity oval, Ottawa, Nov. 21, Queen's and Varsity met for the final battle for the championship. It was a bright, warm day, which added greatly to the comfort of a large crowd of spectators, but melted what snow had not been scraped off and made pools of mud and water all over the field. Varsity won by a comfortable margin, but they did not have by any means the picnic the score would show. That they were the better team no one will deny, but their superiority is shown only in two points: their following up was much superior and they were able to keep their feet in the mud while Queen's men slipped and slid all over.

Varsity kicked off, but could not gain in the scrimmage and kicked. Williams returned, and on the second return was tackled and put down and out. While he was being patched up Pennock replaced him. In a minute or so he was tackled in goal for Varsity's first point. Queen's forced the game for a while in Varsity's territory, then it swung back till Queen's line was in danger, and Macdonnell relieved by a timely kick into touch. Gall kicked from the scrimmage and Leckie missed the catch, the ball going over the dead line. Varsity was awarded a free kick, but Elliott secured and the danger was over for a while. Turner and Moran were playing great ball here, their tackling being splendid—in fact, Moran was the best tackler on the field. Varsity was having the better of the play now and it was Queen's scrimmage on their own line. Elliott was hurt and Varsity secured the ball fifteen yards out on Queen's off-side. Two bucks were ineffectual and Gall kicked on the third down to Leckie, who was tacked for Varsity's third point.

Again the game went against Varsity for a spell, but Queen's could not get past their opponents' 25-yard line. Moran was carried off after a hard tackle but revived, and he and Williams came on together. From the scrimmage Gall kicked to Leckie, who made a gallant effort to run the ball out, but was tackled behind the line for one more for Varsity. Play was very open at this stage, both sides kicking, with little or no advantage to either. When scrimmage occurred, usually Varsity was in possession. Crawford muffed a catch but recovered and Queen's forced the play into Varsity's territory. For the first time since the start of the

game Varsity's goal was in danger, but the whistle blew with Varsity in possession near their own line and the half was over. Score, Varsity 4, Queen's 0.

Varsity opened the ball with a touch in goal and tried again for another, but Leckie made the best run of the day, eluding Varsity's men for 50 yards. Williams secured a free kick on his mark, then Varsity got a scrimmage on Queen's 25-yard line. Gall kicked to Leckie, who was there with the goods again, and ran it out. Gibson was laid out in a hard tackle, coming on again after a few minutes, Varsity having the ball 35 yards out. Gall kicked to Leckie, who was tackled in goal for Varsity's sixth point. Varsity's wings were following up very fast, Williams and Leckie receiving a very scant allowance of yards before being tackled. Crawford muffed Lawson's kick, recovered, but lost the ball when tackled and Varsity secured five yards out, going over for a touch on the third down. Ritchie converted easily. Varsity 12, Queen's 0.

Play had hardly started again when a Varsity man had to go off for repairs, but he soon recovered and came back. Both sides were kicking at every opportunity, Williams out-punting Gall but losing ground somewhat because Varsity's wings were breaking through and following up better. Then the tide turned, and several fumbles on the part of Varsity's back division imperilled their goal. Play was all in Varsity's territory, but Queen's couldn't force it quite far enough. The crowd, by this time, were encroaching on the grounds and the police were unable to keep them back. No serious obstruction occurred and the game ended at centre field.

We congratulate Toronto University. They have a magnificent football team.

Russell Britton made a very capable referee, but Dr. Wright was hardly as successful as umpire. Queen's backs were frequently tackled without being given anything like their proper yards.

It was a well fought game, from start to finish, with no let up at any stage. Even when Queen's knew there was no chance of their winning out, they were playing their hardest.

Varsity were superior in following up, in staying on their feet, and in sureness of tackling, while Queen's were superior in catching the ball. Gall cannot kick as far as Williams, but kicks quicker and better in a tight corner.

Not a man on Queen's team but played a good game. Varsity, as a whole, played better, that is all.

The hoodlum element, who snowballed everyone in a carriage, ladies, players and all, created a distinctly bad impression of Ottawa in the minds of visitors. To their credit be it said that many Ottawa people present were very indignant at such treatment and did their best to stop it.

The teams were:—

Varsity, 12—Dickson, full back; Gall, Lawson, Newton, halves; Bell, Hume, Ritchie, scrimmage; Muir, Kingston, Hall, Lee, Duncanson, Ramsay, wings.

Queen's, 0—Williams, full back; Macdonnell, Crawford, Leckie, halves; Moran, quarter; McKay, Gibson, Bruce, scrimmage; Lawson, Gallagher, Thompson, Buck, Elliott, Turner (captain), wings.

The indoor track-meet, which was to have taken place at the Roller Skating Rink, on the 18th inst., was postponed. At the last moment, R.M.C. telephoned that their medical officer refused them permission to attend. A few competitors from the city Y.M.C.A. and a goodly contingent from Queen's appeared, but the slim audience did not justify the manager of the rink in proceeding with the meet.

The postponed road race was run on Saturday, November 14th. The course started at the upper campus, out Union to McDonald, up to Princess, thence to the Bath Road, out it to the tollgate, from there south to King Street, along King to Lower University and back to the college grounds, finishing up with one and a quarter times round the campus. The roads were in fair shape and the weather just cool enough to be pleasant. The winner's time, 34.07 minutes for six miles, was excellent, and he had an easy lead over the second and third men, who were very close at the finish. Seven men started, but only four finished, the standing being: 1st, Orr, 34.07; 2nd, Alderson, 35.52; 3rd, Lennox, 35.54; 4th, Wallace.

It is to be hoped that the Gymnasium Committee will soon be able to complete the indoor running track. Not only is it needed for running practice, but it would also accommodate many more spectators at the basketball matches. At present the accommodation is not half large enough.

Music.

WE were glad to notice, last week, that the Engineering Society had again placed a piano in the Engineering building, and at the last meeting of the Society a committee was appointed to secure suitable music and look after the musical interests of the Society in general. Last year a number of the most popular songs were printed on lantern slides, and at year meetings and meetings of the Engineering Society they were thrown on a sheet, and in this way the members of the whole faculty became familiar with them.

It is hoped that this year's committee will follow up the work of last year's committee and have even greater success.

A marked improvement has been noticed in the singing of the Student Choir at the Sunday afternoon services since Miss Singleton has taken charge. The choir holds its practices on Sunday at 2 p.m., immediately before the service, and it is hoped that as many members of the Men's Glee Club as possible will turn out and help to make the choir a success.

During the last week a great improvement has taken place in the Mandolin and Guitar Club. The number of members has almost doubled, and at last a few guitars have turned up. It is hoped that this club will favor us with its bright, catchy pieces which are always appreciated so much by the students.

The Musical Committee has announced that a programme will be given on the evening of the first inter-year debate, Dec. 12.

Alumni.

J. Hill, M.A., B.Sc., is in the city renewing acquaintances.

D. J. Fraser, B.A., '07, was in the city for the Hamilton-Ottawa game on Nov. 14th.

Miss Harriet Paterson, B.A., '06, is at present teaching in the High School at Williamstown, Ont.

Miss Donalda McArthur, '08, visited Queen's on her way home from Saskatchewan. Miss McArthur's home is now in Vermont.

S. Truscot, M.A., '03, is Principal of Iroquois High School.

S. G. McCormack, M.A., '03, now of Brockville Collegiate, was among those who came to see the Hamilton-Ottawa game.

D. A. Tupper McDonald, of Williamstown, a former member of Queen's senior rugby team, came to Kingston on Nov. 14th.

The members of the class '03 were glad to welcome back to Kingston one of their number—Ben. Simpson, M.A., of the Hamilton team. The students would like to see Mr. Simpson back again at an early date.

Dr. W. Sheriff looked familiar in the Ottawa scrimmage. Dr. Sheriff played the same position for Queen's in the days gone by.

R. A. McLean, B.A., '03, is at present taking a post-graduate course in Classics at Chicago University.

T. H. Billings, M.A., travelling secretary for the Y.M.C.A., is visiting Queen's Y.M.C.A.

Dr. J. R. Stewart, B.A., '06, has gone to Ottawa to practice.

Dr. R. K. Paterson has left his work at Rockwood for his home in Renfrew.

Dr. Ralph A. Hughes, '08, returned lately from work with the G.T.P.

S. J. Schofield, M.A., B.Sc., and G. S. Malloch, B.Sc., of the Geological Survey Department, have returned after spending the summer in the field in Northern Alberta. Their work lay chiefly in the district 150 miles north of Banff and involved a study of the coal deposits. They report that the results of their work justify the conclusion that there is a large amount of coal available in the district. Interested parties are prospecting claims—among these, a number of German capitalists.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

"The object of this Association is to unite all students who desire to strengthen the spiritual life and influence of the University; to promote growth in Christian character and fellowship, and aggressive Christian work, especially by and for students; to train its members for Christian service; and to lead them to devote their lives to Jesus Christ where they can accomplish the most for the extension of the Kingdom of God."

At the meeting of the Association on Nov. 12th, the Membership Committee recommended the adoption of a definite basis of membership. After a thorough discussion it was decided that any student might become a member by signing the following statement:

"It is my purpose as a university man, receiving Jesus Christ as my Lord and Saviour, to lead a consistent Christian life as I understand it to be set forth in the Bible.

It was felt that this statement, while making definite what membership in the Association stands for, at the same time leaves to the individual the most absolute freedom of interpretation.

Associate members will also be enrolled who sign the following statement:

"I am in sympathy with Christianity, and desire to promote the work of the Christian Association in the University."

On November 12th the Association was addressed by Prof. McClement on "Sabbath Observance." While the speaker could find no direct scriptural authority for what is known as the Puritan Sabbath, yet he held that its results justified its continued existence, though the form must be less severe than formerly. From personal observation, and from hearing the expressed opinion of others, who had experienced both the modified form of the "Puritan" Sabbath as we have it in Canada, and the "Continental" Sabbath as it is found in Europe and parts of the United States, he was convinced that the former was more desirable, as serving most fully the needs of men. "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

The Queen's University Missionary Association took charge of the Y.M.C.A. meeting on Nov. 19th. Mr. W. A. Kennedy, who has lately returned from Bardizag, Turkey-in-Asia, gave a most interesting account of the country and the work being carried on there.

It has been found necessary to postpone the Inter-University Conference which was to have been held at Queen's on Nov. 21st and 22nd. It will be held some time in January.

Exchanges.

PROBABLY no question to-day receives the same attention from our rulers as that of how we may best conserve the natural resources of the country. Only last year President Roosevelt assembled a council of state governors to discuss the problems of this nature that every year are being forced more to the front in the United States.

In Canada, perhaps, the chief loss so far is in connection with the forests. Canada possesses millions of acres of valuable timber, but it is being rapidly depleted, and one of the saddest aspects of the matter is that much of the loss could be prevented but for the ignorance and carelessness of settlers, travellers and prospectors. Along with this goes wasteful methods of lumbering, and the failure to attempt to re-forest the acres cut or burned. As a preventative for these evils, in Canada, schools of forestry have been established in connection with the universities of Toronto and New Brunswick. The latter has just opened classes in this subject this fall, but at Toronto a rather more advanced stage has been reached. We quote from *The Canadian Forestry Journal*: "The Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto enters upon its second year auspiciously, the registration of new students having increased even beyond what was anticipated. At the beginning of the term twenty-one students had registered, and the number is expected to still further increase to at least twenty-five. A new building has been provided for the combined use of the Faculty of Forestry and the Department of Botany."

Surely we may expect very much from these institutions. Dr. Arthur Hadley, President of Yale University, thinks that the schools of forestry will eventually largely solve the problem of how we can best prevent the depletion of our forests. A long life and a strong arm to the departments of forestry at Toronto and New Brunswick.

One of our most welcome exchanges is *The Student*, published by the Students' Representative Council of Edinburgh University. The magazine is tastefully and substantially made up, while the literary workmanship shows variety, and in places a good deal of strength. Some of the articles in recent numbers that are worth reading might be mentioned: "The Oxonian Attitude," "A Corner of the Fatherland," "David West, Lord Rector," "Extracts from the Diary of a Bacillus."

An Irishman was being shown the sights of New York by an obliging Yankee, who gave him much interesting information. Pointing at an imposing statue, he remarked, "See that statue? Well, that's George Washington—a lie never passed his lips." "Well, replied Paddy, "I suppose he spoke as all you Yankees do, through his nose!"—*The Student*.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER?—A TRAGEDY IN ONE SECTION.

(Scene—Biological Lab., near Incubator).

Enter Chicks, singing—

Yes, by golly, we're the boys
Blastoderm to allantois,
Allantois to chicken salad;
That will end our little ballad.

Enter Hen—

What is this that I see here?
Twenty little chickens dear!
Where's your mamma, little men?

Chicks—

We weren't raised by any hen!
We were raised by an incubator.
Good-bye, hen, we'll see you later.

Enter Dr. A. P. K.—

Every student take his pick,
Every student kill his chick,
Slice 'em up in all directions,
See what's in the microsections.

Chicks—

Did you hear what that man said?
All those boys will kill us dead!
Think of that, O my, O me,
Salad we will never be.
We will call on mother dear
She will help us out of here.
(*Louder*) Incubator, save our lives;
Save us from the students' knives,
Save us, incubator dear!

Hen—

She is deaf and she can't hear.
Good-bye, chicks, I'll see you later.

Chicks—

Children, shun the incubator.

—*The News-Letter.*

We are glad that the students at McGill seem determined to make their new publication—*The Martlet*—a success. Of course, there are always individuals who are looking for an opportunity to "knock" efforts of this kind, but if, in the main, the student body supports the college paper, it is reasonably sure of success. We trust that *The Martlet* will have a successful and useful career.

"I do not number my borrowings; I weigh them. And had I designed to raise their value by their number, I had made them twice as many.—*Montaigne.*

The above, of course, refers to the borrowing of the exchange column, and not to the dealings of the business committee.

Book Reviews.

The Great Fight; Poems and Sketches, by Dr. William Henry Drummond, author of "The Habitant," "Johnie Courteau," etc.; edited with a biographical sketch of the poet's wife, May Harvey Drummond. William Briggs, Toronto, Publishers. Price, \$1.25 net.

IN this last collection of Dr. Drummond's works, there is portrayed a more varied list of phases of French-Canadian Life than in his previous volumes. In "Chibongamon" and "The Great Fight," the poem that gives its name to the volume, we have the Dr. Drummond of "The Habitant." To the people who knew him intimately his highest aim in life was to further a feeling of common interest and sympathetic neighborliness between the English and French races in this country. He had lived a great part of his life in the closest connection with the "habitant," and had grown to admire and love him. He points out a few of the types and lets them tell their own story in broken English to his Canadian readers, and in this way has done more than could be accomplished by any series of homelies.

The poems in "The Great Fight" were written at various times, but mainly since the publication of "The Voyageur." Many of them, such as "The Calcite Vein," and "Silver Lake Camp," give a picture of the French-Canadian in the Cobalt mining district, where the poet spent his last days. His characteristic French-Canadian humor (which in his case may be largely Irish in its descent), and his quaint, homely sentiment is everywhere visible in his work; and, as his biographer says, "the poems all ring true, and clean and healthy, and in them, whether humorous or sad, there are simplicity and a direct appeal to the heart."

Through the Magic Door, by Dr. A. Conan Doyle. Published by William Briggs, Toronto. Price, \$1.25 net.

This new book, by the popular author of the Sherlock Holmes stories, will be welcomed by a large reading public. It presents us with an aspect of his disposition of which many of his admirers are doubtless ignorant. Dr. Conan Doyle is a literary critic of considerable merit, as well as a writer of detective stories.

In this book, the author represents himself as entering his library, and closing the door behind him. He sits on his settee and surveys his study. His eye rests on the bookshelf, and here opens a magic casement. He is suddenly transported into all ages of the past, and lives for an hour or so at a time with several of the great masters. His meditations are given to us, just as they entered his mind. Macaulay's "Essays" and "History of England," Scott's "Novels," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Edgar Allan Poe's works, and those of Richardson, Fielding and Smollett, find prominent places on the top few shelves. The author discusses all of these and many others in separate chapters of the book, and the treatments are highly interesting and wholesome. Dr. Doyle's style is simple and direct; no attempt to elaborate is visible; and the reader is carried on from paragraph to paragraph, utterly unconscious of the motion. The whole book contains for the ordinary man of affairs a wealth of literary criticism, which cannot be lightly passed over.

The Coign of Vantage. Studies in Perspective, by William T. Herridge, D.D., author of "The Orbit of Life." Published by Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto, Can. Price \$1.00 net.

This little book, which has just been given to the public, will receive a warm welcome from the best reading public in Canada and elsewhere, but especially ought it to be gladly received among the friends of Queen's University. Dr. Herridge is by no means unknown here, and from addresses and sermons which he has given in Kingston, he is conceded to be the possessor of an eminently cultured and reflective mind. His latest work, which is a survey, from an ethical point of view, of many aspects of the complex life of modern times, contains such essays as "The Profit of Failure," "Criticism," "Secret Inspirations," "The Complex Life," "The Ethics of Work," "On Keeping Abreast of Times," and others of similar nature. Every page is lit up by a tone of high-minded optimism, and the whole presents a penetrating, unusual study of life. The language is of uncommon beauty, and the wealth of allusion and quotation contained in the chapters contribute greatly to the wholesomeness of the work.

The Making of Personality, by Bliss Carmon, author of "The Friendship of Art," "The Poetry of Life," etc. Published by the Copp Clark Company, Toronto. Price, \$1.50 net.

Personality, according to Mr. Carman, is the all-important thing. As he says in the opening sentences, "Selves are all that finally count. To discerning modern eyes all of life is a mere setting for the infinitely intense and enthralling drama of personalities." Hence in this, his latest book, he points out the triune nature of personality. "The culture of personality," he says, "is a very complex and subtle process. It is not accomplished by the acquiring of knowledge and the adoption of morality alone, but by every moment's life of the body—every deed, every word, every gesture,—by the deliberate training of exercise and regimens, by the long course of habitual occupation, and by every brief act of each irrevocable instant." The making of personality depends on the definite training in morality, intelligence, and physique. Throughout the book he develops this idea, taking up the different aspects and relations of the subject under such headings as "Rhythms of Grace," "The Art of Walking," "The Music of Life," "Designer and Builder," "The Might of Manners," "The Dominion of Joy," "Genius and the Artist," etc. The author's style is clear and simple, and is in all respect admirably adapted to his subject. The matter of the book is popular and philosophic in the broad sense, and the language and expression is such as can be enjoyed by an ordinary reader of current literature.

A Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Volume V, Canada. By Hugh E. Egerton, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Beit Professor of Colonial History in the University of Oxford. With maps. Published by Henry Frowde, Toronto. Price \$1.25 net.

The title of this new history of our country ought to recommend the book to all good students of Canadian history. There are numerous histories of Canada,

but no one of them, as far as we know, deals with the subject from quite the same point of view as is here attempted. The series of which this volume is a part is primarily intended for use in secondary schools; and the method of recourse to original sources has been indulged in as far as possible within the limits of the book. The subject matter is treated in three most natural divisions: firstly, Canada, as separate provinces; secondly, Canada as the Union; and thirdly, Canada as the Dominion. Several valuable tables are appended containing the names of the Governors of Canada, Lieutenant-Governors of Upper Canada, Premiers since Confederation, etc. The volume is neatly prepared, and the paragraphs are concisely synopsisized along the margins of the pages.

De Nobis.

MANY a sound sleeper would be less annoying to his family if he would cut out the sound.

John S-ers, on the day of the issue of JOURNAL No. 3—"Is the last JOURNAL out yet?"

At a committee meeting in Science about a week ago, it was suggested that some members of the Engineering Society be appointed to entertain the visiting delegates to the Science Dinner. Some one recommends M. Y. W-ll-am- for this work.

At the meeting of the Engineering Society, on November 20, the question of a wet or a dry dinner was discussed. Mr. Clement S-und-rs said the matter was an exact parallel of the case of local option in the country, and as that did not work well in Ontario, he did not think it would work well in the School. He suggested that we establish an Indian list and put the offenders on it—then we can have a wet dinner.

J. N. G-rd-n-r (on his way down to the K.G.H.)—Gee! it makes a fellow feel warm to come down here every day and see the fire escape.

Freshman in Science to F. H. H-ff ('10 Sc.)—Do you belong to the first year in Science?

F. A. H-ff—No.

Freshman—Well, have you a brother in that year?

F. A. H-ff—No.

Freshman—Well, there is a fellow that looks very much like you in our year.

F. H. Huf—Great Caesar! haven't I got that pasture-look off my face yet?

Pr-f. N--l (to class)—How do the faces of the octahedron affect the cube when in combination? Everybody answer together.

P. T. P-ilk-y (in a loud voice, over and above the confused conglomeration of different answers)—They truncate symmetrically, etc.

Pr-f. N-----Bravo, Mr. P-ilk-y.

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$313.00; \$15: W. J. Woolsey, Prof. Gill; \$5: A. Rintoul, A. P. Menzies, J. A. Macdonald, T. B. Williams, F. Ransom, G. A. Simmons, W. A. Boland; \$3: E. Hanna. Total, \$381.00.

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, duc. [P.S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).

31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).

Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).

8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).

Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).

Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).

9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the Session*).

14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).

15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).

15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*).

County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).

18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).

22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).

24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

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