

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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IN one of his addresses last session on the University question, the Principal gave the following statistics: "According to the *Globe*, University College has this year 270 Undergraduates. Queen's has exactly half that number. Of course I am speaking now not of our divinity students nor of the medicals from our two affiliated Colleges who attend classes in Science." This comparison brought out a letter from Dr. D. Wilson, President of University College, complaining that the total number of students attending classes was not given, and saying that their number was about 400. He included every one who paid a class fee. As Dr. Wilson appeared to think that this was the fairer mode of comparison, the Principal in his address this session gave the total number of students in Queen's, who had taken out

tickets from the Registrar to attend classes in Arts, viz., 242, and now, an anonymous writer accuses him of exaggerating the number of students, and declares that only Undergraduates in Arts should be counted! This is the style in which Toronto gentlemen conduct controversy. There is something strikingly fair and elevated about it, and comment is entirely needless. We fail to see why all the students of the University should not be included, every time that numbers are asked for. When the number of students in Edinburgh University is given at more than 3,000, all the Medical, Divinity and Law students are included as a matter of course, although the Medicals number more than half of the 3,000. The total number in Queen's this session is 302. When we are as old as Edinburgh we shall have 3,000 at least.

WE all know that Queen's is by Royal Charter modelled upon the University of Edinburgh, and that it was because of this fact that Chancellor Fleming was deputed by the Senate last year to attend the Tercentenary of our illustrious grand-mother. At the approaching Convocation the Chancellor intends to "give his experiences" when there as the representative of Queen's and the guest of Edinburgh. When we contrast the humble beginnings of the Academy of James VI with the magnificent proportions to which it has attained, we may well take heart of grace and be content to go on building upon the foundations which our fathers laid here nearly half a century ago. The immediate purpose for which Edinburgh

was instituted was the same as that which led to the establishment of Queen's. It was to be a school where young men should be trained to preach the blessed Evangel. Its first Principal, Robert Rollock, constituted the whole staff, but he was a host in himself. He was a man thoroughly endowed with the Christian spirit, and had as his supreme aim that all the work of the infant University should be carried on in the spirit of Christ.

Edinburgh has grown till now it has in its various Faculties 3,000 students. It has received within the last quarter of a century immense sums from the British Government and from private individuals, for new Buildings, Chairs, Laboratories and other purposes. But, does it think for a moment of calling a halt? No. As Lord Reay said at St. Andrew's, "Finality in University Reform may suit the Treasury, but you cannot make a bargain with Knowledge, which is an ever expanding quantity." And, as Lord Roseberry added, "There is no human possibility, be it Treasury, or be it what it may, that can keep education and the people of Scotland apart." There is therefore "An Association for the better Endowment of Edinburgh University." That Association has done splendid work, and it is now specially setting itself to the establishment of fellowships, scholarships and bursaries to stimulate graduates and under-graduates to higher efforts, especially in the direction of original research. Such an Association is just what is needed in Queen's. Why should it not be formed at next Convocation? We need it ten times as much as our venerable grand-mother. Who will put his shoulder to the wheel? Volunteers to the front!

**I**N a recent number of the JOURNAL, we drew attention to some anomalies in the examinations which medical students are

required to undergo in order to obtain a degree and a license. We now purpose referring to a matter in regard to which there is a lack of harmony between the Council and the Royal. The Council requires a student to pass an examination upon certain subjects at the end of his second session, and the Royal will not allow him to go up for these same examinations till the end of his third session. This is certainly a hardship to those who take the examination prescribed by the Council as well as that required by the College. Could not the College arrange its examinations so that they would correspond with those of the Council? The work would thus be much simplified for the students. More than that, we believe the arrangement of the Council is the better one. By it a student finishes his primary work at the end of his second session, and thus can give his undivided attention to the final subjects, which are really the practical ones. We do not undervalue Physiology, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Chemistry, but we do say that Obstetrics, Medicine and Surgery are of more practical utility to the medical man. The former subjects are certainly the basis upon which a rational knowledge of the latter should be based. The former, too, should be the theoretical ground work, the latter, the practical superstructure. We believe that the best physician is he who has a thorough knowledge of Physiology and Materia Medica, and that no one can be a good surgeon without being first an Anatomist. But we also believe that no one can be either a good physician or a skilful surgeon without spending much time in the careful and practical study of cases as presented in the wards of an hospital. Why, then, should a man be required to spend three sessions at College before he is examined on Anatomy and Materia Medica? We are safe in saying that until students have passed the exami-

nations in these subjects, they will devote their time and energies specially to them to the neglect of the final subjects. The practical result is that these primary subjects receive three years time and study, while the finals, the practical and the more important, receive but one. Of course every student is required to attend two courses of lectures upon these final subjects; and he *does* attend, and he gets certified and that is all. His study of these subjects is practically limited to one year. We hope that the authorities of the Royal will consider this matter, and if possible make their examinations coincide with those of the Council, for we are persuaded that if they do, the primary work will be as thoroughly studied as now, and that the final work will receive more time and more study than it now receives, and that graduates will leave the halls of their Alma Mater with a more practical knowledge of their life-work than has hitherto been the case.

THE *'Varsity*, a veritable modern Ishmael, with its hand against every man, and every, etc., etc., seeks in a recent issue and in the same article to wage war with our esteemed contemporary, the *Acta Victoriana*, and ourselves.

We presume, in order to direct attention, the article in question is christened "Principal Grant, et al, vs. the Toronto Foot-ball clubs." But the funny part of it is, that having announced his text, the editor drops the first half and substitutes Queen's College Foot-ball Club vs. Toronto Foot-ball Clubs.

The avowed object is to dress down the *Acta Victoriana* and ourselves for saying that it was guilty of "bombast" and "gall" for claiming that there were three foot-ball clubs in Toronto equally as good as the present champions, and another, (the University club,) better. The wail of the poor *'Varsity* now is, "Alas! our good intentions were

wronged, ruthlessly misinterpreted," etc. We regret that lack of space hinders our quoting in full its lamentation, and the many excellent things it tells us about the respective merits of our foot-ball club and the Toronto club.

The line of argument followed is to vindicate the statement above referred to, viz: That there are three foot-ball clubs in Toronto *the equals*, and that *their own* club is *the superior* of the champions. We are disposed to stop here, and quote our Principal's frequent advice, "deeds, not words." But it is worth while, for the amusement of our readers, to state a few of the "facts" in order to show how the *'Varsity* man with his pen can down all the other foot-ball clubs in Canada and never place his men in the foot-ball field. The three Toronto clubs which are the equals of the champions are, the "Knox College," "Victorias," and the "Torontos," while the *'Varsity* club is their and our superiors, and this is the way he proves, to his own satisfaction, we presume, this assertion: First, as to the Knox College Club, he says "Even Queen's will admit that here we have found one of their three equals." Why? we ask, what are the facts? The only match in which these two clubs measured their strength was played on neutral ground and resulted in an honest victory for our team, one by virtue of which they held the championship for '83 and '84. The Knox College men acknowledged their defeat manfully, but the *'Varsity* editor seems to regard this as sufficient guarantee for his statement. Of course the "fact" that he asserts it ought perhaps to verify it. But just a word here; the Knox men tell us they had *no* foot-ball club during the last foot-ball season and that they have not played any since their match with our club. The *'Varsity*, however, in view of the admission of the Knox College men that they were fairly defeated, and their assertion that

they had no foot-ball club during the past season, declares that he knows better, that they *have* a foot-ball club, and that it is just as good a club, if not better, than the Queen's College club. His next step is to prove that the "Victorias" of Toronto, and the "Torontos" are equals, and that the 'Varsity club can down both of these. Here again let us record a few "facts." Two matches were played last season between the Victoria foot-ball club and the 'Varsity club, both of which resulted in ties. Next come two matches between the Victorias and the Torontos; the first of which resulted in a victory of five goals to nothing in favor of the Torontos, while the second resulted in one goal in favor of the Victorias, thus leaving the Torontos champions of that district, by a score of five goals to one. To summarise—the Victorias tie the 'Varsity, and the Torontos defeat the Victorias by five to one, while Queen's ties the Torontos; therefore concludes the 'Varsity editor, our foot-ball club is the best in Toronto, and each of the other three clubs referred to are the equals of Queen's. Shades of Jevon! What are we coming to? We, of course, acknowledge the equality of the Torontos, and will continue to do so while deeds warrant us in holding such an opinion. The 'Varsity man concludes his sublime course of reasoning as follows: "*With the above before him, we would advise the editor of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL to pause in future before he hazards the stirring up of anything so unsavory as the foregoing array of "facts."* Verily the editor will be careful in the future.

In the same article an attempt is made to show that the champions were afraid to meet the 'Varsity club. Here at least in all that he has said, we find a solid footing, because he quotes from correspondence received from our club, and the Secretary informs us that he has actually quoted correctly. Here are the extracts: "It would afford us much

pleasure indeed to match our strength with you on the Campus." "To meet this year is a thing to be desired." Now, the 'Varsity man argues that because some of our men refused to remain in Toronto over Monday to play a match with these great Invincibles (?) they were afraid to meet them on Monday. But we would have it remembered that our men had already lost two days from classes, and that remaining over Sunday meant the loss of two additional days. He presumably clenches his argument by saying that because our club was willing to remain over Sunday in order to play the Torontos for the championship cup, that they have therefore no reason for refusing to make the same sacrifice in order to play them a friendly match. To us the cases are entirely different. In agreeing to remain over to play the Torontos we were increasing our chances of deciding the championship, while in the other case no such interests are at stake, in fact nothing was at stake. Our parting advice to the 'Varsity club is, that if it wants to ensure a match with the champions it had better join the Central Association next season and try to prove by action rather than words that it has no compeer on the foot-ball Campus. We venture to say that if this course is followed it will be found somewhat more difficult to head the list, than for the editor of the 'Varsity to win the championship for them in the sanctum with the use of his pen and an opinionative mind.

"Nobody Knows." The late Professor Sophocles, Harvard University, a native Greek, was a man of great learning, and a voluminous author. He was a man of whom scholars heard and read more and knew less than of any other distinguished man in the country. He lived alone, cooked his own meals, and got up many queer dishes. He was something of a wit, and knew how to wake up students, though he was not a very successful teacher. It is said that in a class-room he asked a student what was done with the bodies of the Greeks who were killed at Marathon. "They were buried, sir." "Next." "Why, they—they—were burned." "Next." "I—I—don't know, professor." "Right! *Nobody knows.*"

POETRY.

TEMPUS FUGIT.

THE more we live, more brief appear  
Our life's succeeding stages;  
A day to childhood seems a year,  
And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,  
Ere passion yet disorders,  
Steals, like a river smooth  
Along its grassy borders.

But, as the care-worn cheek grows wan,  
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,  
Ye stars, that measure life to man,  
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,  
And life itself is vapid,  
Why, as we reach the Falls of Death,  
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change  
Time's course to slower speeding,  
When one by one our friends have gone,  
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength  
Indemnifying fleetness;  
And those of youth, *a seeming length*,  
Proportioned to their sweetness.

—CAMPBELL.

FOUR-SCORE.

EIGHTY bright summers, eighty winters cold,  
Have come and gone, and yet thou art not old!  
Those years of shine and song, of frost and chill,  
Have heralded thy birth, and waiting still  
Are the bright years beyond, which thou shalt call  
Thy life. For Autumn's changing leaves shall fall,  
And stately Winter wear his snowy plume  
A few more seasons; and when men shall say,  
"Her life was long, but it is done to-day."  
High up among the angels, though we grieve,  
New-born, in Heaven thou shalt begin to live!

—MRS. BRADFORD.

"TAKE HEART."

THERE'S many a trouble  
Would break like a bubble,  
And into the waters of Lethe depart,  
Did we not rehearse it,  
And tenderly nurse it,  
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow,  
Would vanish to-morrow,  
Were we not unwilling to furnish the wings;  
So, sadly intruding,  
And quietly brooding,  
It hatches all sorts of horrible things.

Resolved to be merry,  
All worry to ferry,  
Across the famed waters that bid us forget,  
And, no longer tearful,  
But happy and cheerful  
We'll find life has much that's worth living for yet.

—EX.

HOW MANY UNIVERSITIES CAN ONTARIO SUPPORT?

THERE are at present in the Province, Toronto, Victoria, Trinity, the Western, Ottawa, and Queen's Universities. The first three have accepted the principle of Federation, and will probably ultimately become one. The Western consists at present almost entirely of a medical school, and there is, we believe, a clause in its charter empowering the Provincial Government from whom it emanated to affiliate it to Toronto, whenever such a step should be considered desirable. There would then be Toronto, Ottawa and Queen's. We know little or nothing of Ottawa, because it does not issue a calendar, and as it has no endowments it depends almost if not altogether on the fees of its boarders, who come in large numbers from the United States. How many graduates in Arts it has is not known, but probably not more than a dozen. Ottawa University, however, has such a large Roman Catholic constituency to draw from, in Quebec as well as in Ontario, not to speak of the States, that it has no intention of surrendering its charter. And there is no reason why it should, because it is doing a work that probably no other University in Ontario could or would do.

Not counting Ottawa, there would be in Ontario, should the confederation scheme be carried out, only Toronto and Queen's doing full University work on the recognized pattern, beginning, that is, where the High Schools leave off and going on to the regular degrees in Arts and Professional Degrees. Would that be too great a number for the Province to support, or would it be better that there should be only one? In answering this, let us look at the example of other countries and states, no bigger than Ontario, and though now older yet at one time less populous, confining our attention to countries and states that are recognized as worthy of being followed educationally. In the new world, the examples of the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the leading states of the Republic intellectually, and in the Old World, little Scotland, Holland and Switzerland, each with its four or five Universities, all point one and the same moral. Let us add as another instance the little grand-duchy of Baden. With a population of quarter of a million at the beginning of the century, it has still, less than a million and a half, but neither then nor now did it dream of rolling into one its two famous Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg. Instead of that it has practically added a third, in establishing a great polytechnic college at Karlsruhe, with a general course in languages, Mathematics and Science, and special courses in Mechanics, Agriculture, Chemistry, Forestry, Mining and such like. One of the Universities, Freiburg, with a noble library of 250,000 volumes, has 300 students, or about the same number as Queen's. Heidelberg, the oldest University in Germany, has double the number, and the institution at Karlsruhe has 800. Another remarkable fact is that while the great Universities in

Germany such as Berlin, Leipsic, Breslau, are increasing rapidly, till they now count their students by thousands, the smaller ones are not only holding their own well as regards numbers, endowments and government aid, but are attracting many of the best students who find that they can get at them better opportunities for research and come more directly and frequently in contact with the Professors. Is it necessary to draw the moral?

### GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

FROM A NON-COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW.

GLASGOW, anciently known as St. Mungo, is by no means an unimportant city in Great Britain. It is noted for its historic associations, and still affords scope for the antiquarian. It is now numerically the second city in the empire, having a population of fully 600,000 souls. Its commercial enterprise is very great; its streets are crowded with busy pedestrians, hurrying to and fro; its shipping is considerable, and its ship-building yards are known the world over. But in the midst of all this business excitement, the inhabitants of no city in the empire, perhaps, devote so many of their hard-won leisure moments to mental pursuits, and moral and spiritual improvements. The people are proverbially generous, and those who can, give liberally to whatever may benefit and ennoble their fellow-citizens. Hence amidst the clang and din of Scotland's commercial metropolis, we find many laborious students and active spiritual workers. Factories and warehouses there are in abundance; but there are also some noble institutions set apart to minister to man's higher nature. Let us note a few of these. There is, for instance, a stately building dedicated to art, and having a collection of paintings by living artists, which would do credit to any city. Many of the works exhibited in these galleries are by citizens. The latest evidences of the vitality of art in Glasgow is the fact that a young lady, the daughter of a late accomplished sheriff-principal of Lanarkshire, is at present producing portraits of remarkable power and beauty, and that the Misses Muir of that city have taken a leading part in the production of some of the most remarkable of the artistic works of William Blake which are preserved in the print room of the British Museum. With loving patience and with astonishing delicacy and skill they have copied these coloured pictures, and that in a style so minutely careful that it would be almost impossible even for an expert to discover the difference between the originals and the copies. The latter have been published by Mr. Pearson of London, in a volume which is in great demand, the first supply having been, we believe, very speedily exhausted.

Then there are two valuable public libraries, of the younger of which, the Mitchell Library, now only in its seventh year, we hear hopeful news. During these seven years two millions and a half of volumes have been consulted, and about an equal use has been made of the

splendidly equipped magazine room. Of the two millions and a half, speaking in round numbers, nearly 529,000 were works of history, travel, or biography; 504,000 were works of an artistic or scientific nature; nearly 234,000 belonged to theology and philosophy; fiction claimed 200,000, poetry 182,000, law, politics, education and commerce nearly 72,000, philology about 68,000; while fully 702,000 belonged to that *olla fœdrida* of classed library catalogues—miscellaneous. In the library and magazine room, which are free to all, any day there may be seen men of letters consulting rare and time-worn standards; men of business culling from commercial authorities; the weary artisan refreshing wasted nature over a pleasing memoir, history, or novel; and the street arab taking in by the eye from illustrated periodicals what he is not able to acquire by other means. To all readers and especially to the latter, the imperative command is "Hands clean," and so the authorities provide for this purpose a lavatory with an abundant supply of soap and water. The library now consists of 54,781 volumes and pamphlets, and contains in every case a fair, and in some cases a full representation of the various departments of knowledge. It also contains several special collections. The works relating to Glasgow now number 2,442. The collection of early Glasgow printing contains 804 volumes. The poets' corner now fills something more than a corner, and comprises the works of about 2,000 Scottish poets in 3,957 volumes. The Burns collection is not included in the above total. It consists of 961 volumes and pamphlets, and is doubtless the largest collection on the subject in existence. Putting the poets' corner and the Burns collection together, we have a grand total of 4,918 volumes of Scottish poetry or relating thereto. A collection of the literature of the Covenanters is also contemplated.

Evangelistic and Mission work in Glasgow are carried on upon an extensive scale. The city mission employs paid missionaries, whose duties are to visit prescribed districts several hours every day, deliver tracts, converse and pray with the poor people, and endeavor to get as many as possible to attend Sabbath meetings. In this way the worst parts of the city have come under their influence. But the missionary's labours are not at all times pleasant. He has to visit filthy dens, and talk with, if possible, filthier people. Troubles above measure are poured into his ears; and his sympathies are in great demand. He finds that it is little comfort to say to cold, ragged, hungry wives and children, "Be ye warmed, clothed and fed." If, therefore, he wants an opportunity to preach the gospel to these people, he must endeavor to provide them with loaves and fishes. At times the missionary also experiences priestly kindness by having an occasional shower of stones about his ears should he chance to come into too close proximity to members of the R. C. church, a goodly number of whom generally cross his path, there being a large Irish population in the lanes and closes of the city. In James Morrison Hall

famishing hundreds gather every Sabbath morning, when a substantial breakfast is served out to them by willing lady and gentleman volunteers. Then an opportunity is presented to the workers to "speak a word in season," and tell of Him who is "the bread and the water of life." During the warm summer months a large tent capable of holding hundreds of people, is pitched on Glasgow Green, and to this tent is transferred the Sabbath morning breakfasts and Sabbath and week-evening evangelistic meetings. Much good is done by this practical method of working. During Messrs. Sankey and Moody's visit to Scotland the work in the city received considerable impetus; and as a result sprang into existence the "Glasgow Mizpah Band," concerning which we will allow Mr. Moody to speak:—"When we were about the close of the work we did in Glasgow," he says, "the question came, How we should reach the drinking men? We got a band of holy people together, and they went down into the streets and into the drinking places, and we got together all the men we could—no matter who they were, we got them together. For several weeks we were at this work, until we had a band of a thousand reformed drunkards. But the question came, What were we to do to keep them together while we had to be away? It was a curious question. Take a man who has been every night in the week for years in the tavern, take him out of that society and put him right into the church, and there's not enough excitement to satisfy him or keep him there. The churches are closed in the evenings, and they can't spend their time there. We formed a male choir, and we called them the Mizpah band. We found that there were four hundred men who could sing—some. You might call it pretty poor singing. We got a good leader and set them to work. The first time they were singing, people with high musical taste, or people who knew anything about music, would have been shocked. Their voices were worn out singing their drunken songs in the taverns. I went to Glasgow six months after, and I heard those men. I never heard singing that would move so much. The result is that no four buildings in Glasgow will hold the crowds that come out to hear those men sing the Gospel." This is a remarkable statement; since in Glasgow there are among the many, two very large halls, the smaller of which will hold full 2,000, and the larger nearly 4,000 people.

**PHILOSOPHY A MEANS OF MENTAL DISCIPLINE.**

WE cannot over-estimate the power of Philosophy upon the mind. "Man, Know thyself," is an injunction applicable to all. Were there more inquirers there would be less depravity in the world. Philosophy leads to truth; and absolute truth can be found in Him alone who is "the Truth." The study of Philosophy sharpens perception and increases man's delight in natural objects. It quickens thought and judgment, and intensifies desire for knowledge. Memory, also, is sharp-

ened thereby, and it aids one in the arrangement and adaptation of his thoughts, both in speech and in writing. Philosophy points out the truth, and prevents error; and, if it attains its end, it will teach humanity; because, stretched to its utmost limits, it yet fails in fully unfolding to man the Infinite. Neither does it leave man disconsolate, since it gives assurance of another, even an eternal world, and good ground for confidence in a Being in whom he may rest his everlasting destiny.

**\*• CONTRIBUTIONS \*•**

**REFLECTIONS OF THE COLLEGE MOUSE.**

ROUSED the other day from a four o'clock repast of Hebrew roots in the Rabbi's ante-room by a commotion in the hall, myself, the wife and the bairns rushed out to see what was the matter. In the forenoon we had heard mutterings, and knew that the storm would soon break, but we were not ready for such a tornado. I packed the family off to safer quarters, and, betaking myself to a retired nook, watched the fray. The freshmen were ranged against seniors, juniors and sophomores.

"'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,  
One glance at their array."

I could not tell in the melee who were seniors, or who freshmen. I would have thought they were all freshmen. Mice manage to live in comparative peace. It is left to men who stand upright, to mar their fair forms. I had rather possess a hairy hide and love within it, than a white skin and hate therewith. Even the youngest of my weans, little Bright-eyes, could have told them

"Children you should never let  
Your angry passions rise;  
Your little hands were never made  
To tear each others' eyes."

Robbie Burns, who was ever a good friend to mice, might teach the students this lesson,

"But human bodies are sic fools,  
For a' their colleges and schools,  
That when nae real ills perplex them,  
They mak 'enow themselves to vex them;"

and Robin Goodfellow says a word, the truth of which all mice will at once attest.

"Lord, what fools these mortal be!"

Two dogs Cæsar and Luath long ago, after a chat together about the ways of men

"Rejoiced they were not men but dogs,"

and the wife and myself have concluded to side with dogs or even with cats rather than with men. If seniors and freshmen are specimens of rational beings (as they call themselves), then wife and I congratulate ourselves that we are not men but mice.

I hurried away to report proceedings to the dear ones in the nest, and, after a family deliberation, we thought that if the students were to sustain their reputation they would have another pow-wow. So true enough on Saturday night following there was a famous gathering of the clan.

Something unusually exciting was on foot. What was going to happen? The whole mouse tribe was on the *qui vive*. The freshies were to be turned out of the Alma Mater Society! In Pandemonium, the devils after their repulse from Heaven resolved

"To wage by force or guile eternal war,"

and they found by experience that guile was better than force. The supporters of the Court of Iniquity (an institution not required among mice) had also found that with the first year men guile was better than force. So they met and voted, sixty three to seventeen, to oust the freshies. *Egregie factum!* It appears to be an infirmity more common to mice than men to sympathize with the weak. I have rummaged many a school house and cellar, and the only difference I have yet discovered between one rotten apple and sixty-three rotten apples is that the sixty-three rotten apples make the bigger smell. Well, the Seniors have had their revenge, but they have not been long-sighted. If

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men  
Gang aft a-gley,"

What will become of a scheme so poorly laid? Revenge perhaps is sweet—sweeter than honey—in the mouth, but in the stomach it is more bitter than wormwood. Such revenge is like the victories of Pyrrhus.

If ye love old men, or rather mice, listen, ye freshies, to my counsel. My hairs are getting gray now, and I have for years watched the progress of the Concurus. My experience has been that the foremost opponents of that court among the freshies, were its foremost supporters, when they became Sophs. It is the part of a tyrant to fight against that which pains yourself, and to uphold that which pained others. The blood of a coward runs in the veins of every man who cries, "Down with the Court"! because he has follies to conceal, or because he is afraid to face a hearty laugh. These recent troubles will not have been in vain if you learn that a kind word strikes deeper than a curse, and that a grip of the hand is of more avail than a grip at the throat.

In a trial at Winchester, a witness failing to make his version of a conversation intelligible by reason of his fondness for "says I" and "says he," was taken in hand by Baron Martin, with the following result:—"My man, tell us now exactly what passed." "Yes, my lord, I said I wouldn't *have* the pig." "And what was his answer?" "He said that he had been keeping it for me, and that he—," "No, no; he could not have said that, he spoke in the *first* person." "No, my lord; I was the first person who spoke." "I mean, don't bring in the third person; repeat his exact words." "There was no third person, my lord; only him and me." "My good fellow, he did not say *he* had been keeping the pig; he said, "I have been keeping it." "I assure you, my lord, there was no mention of your lordship at all. We are on different stories. There was no third person there, and if anything had been said about your lordship, I must have heard it." The Baron gave in.

## ↳CORRESPONDENCE.◀

### A VISIT TO KNOX.

WE have received the following from one of our graduates now living in Toronto:

"The other night, with a companion, I wended my way to Knox College, he desiring to see a student whom he knew, and I, going along with him simply as company, and thinking perhaps to see some of the foot-ball men whom I had met in Kingston. On reaching our destination, we saw lights in many of the windows on the second and third flats, and taking this as a sure sign that the students were up there grinding, we made our way to the main door. Boldly pushing this open, we found ourselves in a vestibule, with another door in front of us. This we also opened and passed into the hall, large, airy, warm and dimly lighted. To the left and right the hall branched off, but as each end was shrouded in darkness, we were not tempted to explore them. Directly in front of us was the bulletin board and the stair-way. The former was a familiar sight to me, its black back-ground with numerous notices reminding one of old times at Queen's. Having seen no one below, we mounted the stairs; arriving at the top we were greeted by the word "welcome" in large letters over the library door, which is directly in front of the landing. Thus encouraged, we turned to our left, and went down the corridor towards the open door of a lighted room. This we found was the reading room, small but pleasant and neat, and withal deserted. Leaving it, we went to another room, and knocking at the door, we were bid 'come in.' We accepted the invitation, and my companion enquired for his friend from the inmate, who at once politely came out and volunteered himself as our guide. We proceeded down the hall, and after asking at several doors, were directed upstairs, whither we went and soon found the room of the student for whom we were looking. Knocking, we were again bid 'come in.' This we did, when a student, with a lamp shade attached to his head, arose from a table piled up with books, and informed us that he knew neither of us. He was the wrong man, although he had the right name, and appeared to be a hard reader. He directed our guide to show us the room of his namesake for whom we were evidently searching. Down stairs, away along and then around we went through the halls till we again halted at a door at which we knocked, but in vain. A student in the next room but one informed us that the man we were looking for was at the skating rink. I thereupon asked our guide to show me the room of J. E., a foot-baller well known to Queen's men, but, here, too, we met no better success, as we learned that he had gone out home. Not having time at our disposal to await the return of these gentlemen, we proceeded down stairs, where for a few moments we looked at the notices of Missionary and Literary Society meetings, intimations of books lost, of lectures, &c., on the board, and then, buttoning up our coats, for the weather was very severe, we passed out of the precincts of Knox."

POLLUX.



THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

MEDICAL STUDY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A LARGE number of the medical men of this country enter on their course of studies with the expectation of visiting the large schools and hospitals of the Old World. This number is increasing year by year, and at the present time more than half the number who expect to graduate from Queen's have such intentions. To these a few words of explanation by way of introduction as to the advantages and peculiarities of such a trip will, no doubt, be kindly received, as each country has its own method of medical education. To know these methods is the first requisite for the student, in order that he may select the one best adapted to him. The following very interesting information furnishes this requirement. It is taken from the *New York Medical Journal*, the writer of it having experienced such a trip: Although the schools of medicine in Great Britain are very numerous, and are to be found in many cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, the traveller will find that medical interest centres in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In these cities are found the great hospitals which afford material for practical instruction, and the most eminent teachers whose names attract large numbers of students. There is no rigid system of government control over medical education in Great Britain as there is upon the Continent, and, as a result, the schools are numerous in each city and are in constant competition. In London many of the hospitals have medical schools connected with them, and as the number of students in each is small, rarely exceeding two hundred, they have access to the hospital, and obtain much practical information by the examination of cases. As in this country, instruction is given by lectures and by clinics; but, in addition to this, the English student has an opportunity of obtaining more than an abstract knowledge of disease, for every man is obliged to serve as dresser or clerk in a hospital for six months before graduating. While clerk he has access to the hospital wards for three hours daily; he takes the history of every case assigned to him, makes his examination and diagnosis, and reports both to the house physician and the attending physician at the time of the rounds. In each division of a hospital there are about sixty beds, and from ten to fifteen clerks are in attendance, so that no man has more cases than he can attend thoroughly. When the attending physician visits the wards, all the clerks accompany him, and each is questioned, more or less minutely, about his cases, interesting features of them are called to his notice, his diagnosis is discussed, and corrected if necessary, and he is asked to recommend a line of treatment. The history which the clerk writes is reviewed by the house physician and then copied into the hospital records by the author. A dresser has somewhat similar duties under the direction of the house surgeon, and assists the latter in the application of dressings.

This system requires a sacrifice of time on the part of the attending physician or surgeon, but, as he regards the instruction given in the wards a part of his duty as professor in the hospital school, it is not "grudged." The benefit derived by the students by such a practical experience in the care of patients is very great. It gives him a familiarity with disease which could never be obtained from theoretical lectures or ordinary clinics. A foreigner may obtain a position as clerk or dresser in a London hospital by appointment or by application, but not as a rule now. At some of the hospitals the professors will choose their own clerks—and a personal introduction will secure a position—if the applicant is willing to wait his turn. In other hospitals (St. Bartholomew's and Guy's) a dressership or clerkship may be purchased, the price being ten guineas for a three months' service, and sixteen guineas for six months. At Guy's hospital one hundred and fifty clerks and dressers are appointed yearly, and in St. Bartholomew's and the London Hospital, the number is almost as large. The public clinics and operations in the hospitals are generally held at two in the afternoon, and to these no introduction is necessary. If a stranger wishes to visit any of the hospitals he should ascertain at what hour the rounds are made, and at that time, on presentation of his card to the attending physician or surgeon, he will be invited to accompany him through the wards. He can then see the working of the system of practical instruction first described, as well as the arrangement of the hospital, the class of cases treated, and the methods of treatment. At other times of the day the cordiality of his reception will depend largely upon the good nature of the house surgeon or physician to whom he applies, and who may be too busy to be troubled by visitors.

The term time in the English schools corresponds very nearly with that in our own, and lectures or clinics can not be attended to advantage between May and October. The summer session, lasting during May and June, is conducted largely by assistants. Hospital work, of course, continues during the entire year. The character of instruction in English schools is very similar to that in our own, the best talent in the profession being devoted to the work of teaching. At King's College, Lister, Playfair, Ferrier, G. Johnson, and Beale; at London Hospital College, Andrew Clark, Hutchinson, and Hughling Jackson; at St. Thomas Hospital, Bristowe, and Croft; at the University College, Sir Henry Thompson, Heath, Barlow, Fox, and Gowers; at St. Bartholomew's, Sir James Gaget, and Gees—deliver lectures and hold medical or surgical clinics. Specialists are not in favor in England, and, therefore, special study is best conducted on the continent; although, if the specialist has letters of introduction to English physicians, he will be shown every attention, and be able to do a good deal of work in almost any department. The material in the hospitals and dispensaries in London, is, of course, enormous, but it is not as available for the specialists as that in Vienna.

If one desires, for example, to study diseases of the throat, he will find the clinic of Dr. MacKenzie, at the London Hospital, open twice a week, and two or three dispensary classes held for an hour every other day; whereas in Vienna he can spend six or eight hours daily in courses upon this department of medicine. And the same is true of almost any other. Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Joseph Lister and others, operate once a week before their classes. The clinics of Billroth or Albert may be attended for three hours every day. English methods of study, of teaching, of operating, are very similar to our own, as every one knows who reads the English Journals; and the medical man abroad will find more that is new and suggestive in the Continent than he will in London.

EDINBURGH.—The Edinburgh school attracts many students on account of the special facilities it offers for pathological work in its laboratories, and on account of its eminence in the department of obstetrics and gynecology, under the leadership of Simpson and Keith, the lectures of Grainger Stewart in general medicine, and his fine clinics, and the operations of Cheyne in the surgical wards of the large hospital, contribute largely to the success of the school and to the high reputation which it has abroad as well as at home. The instruction is as practical in Edinburgh as is possible in any country where the chief end of a hospital is not the teaching of students. But, as the Edinburgh students find it to their advantage to complete their studies in Vienna, it will be better for others to do so also.

DUBLIN.—Few foreign physicians go at present to Dublin. The chief attractions there for many years were the obstetric out door service in connection with the school, and the large clinic in children's diseases. There are at present in Dublin about fifteen hundred cases of confinement divided among eighty students in the course of a term. In Vienna ten thousand infants are born annually in the obstetric division of one hospital, which is accessible to any practitioner. And the number of cases of children's diseases treated at Poliklinik in Vienna is as great as that in any dispensary in Dublin.

### DIVINITY HALL.

AT a meeting of the Missionary Association a week ago, a motion was passed that no mission fields worked by this association should receive any aid from church funds. This will increase the financial responsibility of the Society. But it is a step forward. Whatever we do as a body of students, let it be all our own.

It is proposed to take up as many fields in the north-west this season as were held last year. We have already some volunteers for the work there, and seeing that they go out with the "volunteer" spirit, we have no doubt of their success. But it is imperative on those who may labor in less distant and arduous fields, to do what they can in finding means to carry on, as an association, our

share of the north-west mission. Many friends of missionary enterprise only need to be made aware of our needs to induce them to give us tangible assistance. Besides the stations in the far west, the association intends working several fields in the Kingston Presbytery along the K. & P. R.R. These are missions which commend themselves to us because of their need—not for what they can give—hence the appeal for aid comes home to all who have a fellow-feeling for their brother man. The question of most interest to many students in the college about this time of the year, is, Where shall I be for the summer? How should I spend the summer vacation? Some answer by sending in their names to the Home Mission Committee of the church, which meets on the 24th inst., and allocates the students of the various colleges. Others intend going home, and no doubt have made solemn promises to themselves how much they will study during the interval preceding next October.

Now which is the better course? Take the field and be a missionary, or spend the time in comparative rest and study? Each must determine for himself. Yet general rules may not be out of place. One who ought to know, has said, "Do not go into mission work if you can help it." Of course circumstances may have to guide us as much as anything else, but while there is work for all, yet it often turns out to be injurious to the student who attempted to instruct others when not instructed himself. There is such a thing as mistaking the "fated facility" of speech, for gospel and good sense. The Lord's ambassador should know whereof he speaks, and why he speaks. He should go out not for the sake of being popular, and called a "good preacher" by those who have more flattery than common sense. If so by all means do not enter the mission field. But if the main object is to do the Lord's work, then who shall say to one of such a spirit. You are not qualified nor fit for service? In days gone by students seldom went into active service until near the close of their college career. In these days the tendency is to go out before the course is well begun.

If the old days were rather conservative for a young and growing country like Canada, is not the spirit of the present age rather radical for the upbuilding of a sound and solid ministry? It must never be forgotten that people want solid and spiritual food. And before the people can receive it from us, we must possess it ourselves and be able to communicate it to others. Mere *talk* will not do. Any man should be glad to have the privilege of preaching the gospel, and because it is such a privilege he should be as well prepared to discharge its duties as it is in his power to be. This is true whether he goes into mission work in his first or his last collegiate year.

Brown University has been well favored of late. Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the erection of an astronomical observatory; a gift of fifty thousand dollars for other purposes has been received; and in addition to these, the museum has been greatly enlarged.

→Y.M.C.A.←

A LARGE number of students get a very wrong idea of the Y.M.C.A. They imagine it is not for them but only for a certain class of students. They say to themselves, "O yes, a Young Men's Christian Association is a very good thing for a Divinity student and for those who expect to be such; it is all in the line of their profession, but, as for us, we are not expected to have anything to do with it." This is quite a mistake. The Missionary Association is especially for Divinity students, but the Y.M.C.A. is undenominational and for all. In the name of a common christianity it appeals to young men as such irrespective of class or profession. It is but natural that students preparing for the Gospel Ministry should take the warmest interest in such an association and be leaders in its work. We would expect this, and are glad to know that it is so at Queen's. But it is just possible that this may give our meetings a somewhat one-sided character and prevent other students from taking the interest that they otherwise would. For instance, in our Friday afternoon prayer-meeting, speakers sometimes address their fellow-students as if they had all been, or expected to be, in a "mission-field," and the impression is sometimes left, though not intentionally, that unless a person is a Church student he is not in any special sense a Christian worker. The main purpose of a Y.M.C.A. is to teach the very opposite, that it is the highest privilege and first business of every young man to be a Christian worker. There is great need to-day of a consecrated ministry, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, but no less is there need of consecrated doctors, lawyers and teachers—men who in every part of their professional life will seek to honor their Saviour, doing all things heartily as unto the Lord and not unto men, knowing that they serve the Lord Christ. Come then all, each Friday afternoon, and let us as young men sit together at the feet of Him who alone can teach us the true way of life, even at the feet of Jesus the God-man, who has said, "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness but shall have the light of life."

Dr. Grant has kindly agreed to conduct the Sabbath morning Bible-class during the remaining part of the session. It will be a "Worker's training class," all who expect to be engaged in missionary work, and all who would like to know how to use the Bible in teaching others, should not fail to be present.

We learn from a Halifax paper, that Mr. Meikle, a graduate of Queen's, and for several years a member of our Association, has been greatly blessed in his Evangelistic labors at Truro. Referring to his work, the paper stated that nothing like it was ever before experienced. His meetings are held twice a day—at 9 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. The morning meeting is held in the Y.M.C.A. hall, which seats about 500 people. It is filled every morning, with all classes of people. Merchants leave their stores, professional men their offices, and women their house-

keeping duties, to take part in, and enjoy this meeting. The evening meeting is held in the first Presbyterian Church, the only building in the town capable of holding the masses that flock to hear the message of salvation. Mr. Meikle's preaching is of the most earnest kind and is directed to the people listening to him individually. They are made to realize that salvation is a personal thing of the utmost importance to them now. The ministers cooperate with Mr. Meikle, and the results have been most gratifying, hundreds of worldly men and women professing conversion. On one Sabbath thirty were admitted to the Baptist church by immersion, and one hundred and thirty to St. Paul's Presbyterian church. A religious revolution has taken place in Truro, local amusements are, for the time being, paralyzed, and, the people for once at least, are convinced that the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.

The Holy Spirit is still in the church; His presence and power are the standing miracle of Christianity. When He works mightily, how weak doth the arm of flesh appear, and how foolish the wisdom of man!

Among other resolutions, passed at the nineteenth annual meeting of the New York State Convention, were the following:—

"That as members of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of New York, we will use our influence to withstand all attempts to introduce into our land the continental method of spending Sunday, with the host of evils attending it, to the family, to society, to the working classes, and to the cause of good morals, religion and the stability of free institutions."

"That we recognize the Y.M.C.A. to be an agency of the church of our blessed Lord, for reaching and influencing, physically, mentally, socially and spiritually, the young men of our state, who constitute by common consent the more tempted, the least cared for, and yet a most influential class of the community."

ALMA MATER.

ON the evening of March 7th, the attendance at the meeting of the Alma Mater was larger by far than it has been since the elections. A large number of students, principally from the Arts college, had flocked together, attracted by the business which it had been anticipated would arise out of the recent difficulties between the class of '88 and the concursus. When order was called, Mr. Kidd, first-vice, in the absence of the President, took the chair. However, a few minutes later, Mr. Mowat entered, and presided during the remainder of the evening. After a few matters of minor importance had been dealt with, Mr. Dennistoun arose, and after making a somewhat lengthy speech explaining and justifying the position which he was about to take, moved "That inasmuch as the class of '88 has been guilty of an organized and premeditated opposition to the concursus iniqui-

tatis, resulting in a disgraceful and unseemly disturbance within the college walls, and whereas the Senate has been obliged in consequence to suppress the said court for the remainder of this session, that the *names* of the members of the Arts class of '88 be removed from the books for the remainder of this session, and not allowed to enter the meeting." The latter part of this motion is poorly worded, though the sense is clear. Mr. Kidd seconded the motion. The discussion which this provoked occupied the remainder of the evening, and although occasional indications of turbulency were noticeable, the affair on the whole passed off rather quietly. Many spoke for the motion and many spoke against it. Mr. Charles Cameron raised a point of order as to the constitutionality of the motion, but the president decided that as the expulsion of a member for some line of conduct obnoxious to the majority was not unprecedented, he felt obliged to allow the motion, which was then carried by a vote of sixty two to seventeen. The freshmen then left the room. Mr. Mowat regretted the loss to the Society of so many good attendants, and expressed a hope that their place would be occupied by members from the other years.

A glance at the meeting of March 14th, afforded food for reflection. It revealed clearly that a decided re-action had set in. No freshmen were present of course, and of the sixty-two who had voted them out at the previous meeting only eight were present, and two of these left before the meeting was half over. Business was slack, but the debate on the abolition of the jury system was first-class. Mr. Gordon Smith was in the chair. Mr. Strange led the affirmative, Mr. Mowat the negative. The other speakers were Messrs. J. J. Wright, Lennox Irving, Donald Robertson, Daniel Stewart, and Alex McLachlan. The arguments were well brought out on both sides, and for a short time the fate of the venerable system wavered in the balance, when the chairman ended the suspense by a decision in favor of the negative.

#### OSSIANIC SOCIETY.

A VERY pleasant meeting of this, the most select of all our college societies, was held at the University buildings, on the evening of March 2nd. Mr. Malcolm McKinnon, the president, was in the chair. The Society business was disposed of, and was followed by a lively and very interesting discussion by Professors Nicholson and Harris on the relations and philology of different languages. The meeting continued from eight o'clock until half-past nine, and was undoubtedly a very pleasant one for its members, in fact, it is the best meeting the Society has ever seen. At the next gathering of the clan one prominent feature on the programme is a reading from the poems of Ossian.

#### FOOT BALL.

A meeting of the Rugby Foot Ball Club was held on the 10th inst., at which it was decided to join the Ontario Rugby Foot Ball Union for the ensuing year. It is expected that some arrangements will be made by which the first series of the matches may be played off at a time better suited to college clubs than has hitherto been the case.

## EXCHANGES.

THE *Vanderbilt Observer* has a very readable article upon the life of Geo. W. Cable, who is being brought so prominently before the public just now. We can hardly praise a couple of other articles in the same number of the *Observer*, as they have the schoolboy imprint too strongly marked.

Some few of our exchanges are illustrated, and as a general rule the illustrations are poorly executed and perfectly pointless. The frontispiece of the *Adelphian* for February is a pleasing exception to this general rule, being an excellent piece of workmanship. One of the Adelphi students, who was at the Montreal carnival, contributes a racy sketch of the doings at our Canadian metropo is during the carnival week.

"Pictou" is a name almost as familiar as Kingston at old Queen's, and our students will always welcome anything hailing from Pictou or its famous academy. It is therefore with the greatest of pleasure that we add to our exchange list the *Academy*, of which the third number has just reached us. It is as yet quite unpretentious, but we doubt not but that its future is bright. The page devoted to Queen's University has a fraternal ring about it, which we trust will ever be found in our intercourse with the *Academy*.

The "New-Year" number of the *King's College Record* comes rather late, but none the less acceptable. It contains a very lugubrious editorial on the prospects of the Universities of the Maritime Provinces, none of which appears to be strong enough to stand by its lf. In consequence a federation scheme is being discussed, with strong chances of adoption. One thing is evident, that the universities down there are about equal in point of strength, and that this fact is both recognized and admitted, so that there is no danger of a one sided scheme being submitted.

"Ah! friends, this is the *Rutgers Targum*, the only infallible college journal upon the face of the globe. Gaze on him—æsthetic, you see, with mediæval cover and antediluvian jokes. The managing editor of the paper may be seen in the back ground, chuckling over his ingenuity in filling three editorial pages with matter which could be condensed into three n npareil lines, by eliminating the common sense. Yes, my dear sir, he can do this every time, and he does it, too. Expansive brain,—well, I should think so. In the number before you, ladies and gentlemen, you will see that he doesn't know how to spell the name of his own paper. You will note, too, that he is evidently an authority on knee-breeches. You will also see that he waxes slightly sarcastic in referring to your own JOURNAL. These are mere slips of his stylus, however, and must not for a moment be taken as disproving his infallibility. See ladies, he smiles—Jimmy, turn the crank quickly, or the ladies will fall in."

PERSONALS.

DR. J. D. LAFFERTY, '71, has hung out his shingle in Kingston.

At a recent meeting of the Senior year of Divinity Hall, Mr. John Hay was chosen unanimously as valedictorian for the graduating class of '84-'85.

MR. GEORGE W. MITCHELL has received a like honor from the hands of his class-mates in the graduating class in Arts.

MR. GEORGE B. MALONE, a former student at the Royal Medical College, and a successful mesmerist, has passed the final examinations and ranks as a graduate of the Detroit Medical College.

The many warm friends of DR. W. G. ANGLIN, '83, will be pleased to hear that he has been the recipient of fresh honours in Britain. He has recently been made an ordinary member of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. He is now resident physician in the Royal Hospital, and on the expiration of his term at that institution, he becomes connected with the Maternity Hospital, through which about 10,000 children pass annually.

MR. JOHN STRANGE, '77, successfully passed his examination for Barrister at the recent examinations at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and will in due course be called to the Bar. We heartily congratulate Jack, the more so on account of the great disadvantage under which he labours in the partial loss of his sight.

“HOPE springs eternal in the human breast ;  
Man never is, but always to be blest.”

And so it would seem with the JOURNAL. We have been hoping and waiting for our subscribers to send in their fees, but the result suggests to us the above quotation. After reviewing the loyalty of the graduates of Queen's in the matter of *Federation*, we are forced to ask ourselves the question, Are the graduates of Queen's sincere in the stand they have taken? Many undoubtedly are, but are all, and if all, then why slight such an important member of the University organism as the JOURNAL? We do not demand contributions either of a literary or financial nature, but simply our annual *subscription fee*.

We have in previous numbers of the JOURNAL referred to the great assistance and saving of time it would be to the managers of the JOURNAL if our patrons would pay promptly, and we hoped those casual remarks would be sufficient. However, we have been mistaken in many cases, and since “Hope deferred” hath made the heart sick, we have had to resort to the old method of private “Dun.” We trust each subscriber receiving our personal request will kindly give it their earliest attention.

COLLEGE WORLD

THE Oxford crew averages 174½ pounds, and the Cambridge crew 171½ pounds.

Harvard has a brass band of one hundred and ten pieces.

Amherst, Dartmouth, and Princeton each talk of starting dailies.

The Harvard football club can no longer engage in inter-collegiate matches.

Italy has declared its seventeen universities open to women; and Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have taken similar action.

A Connecticut clergyman has been rash enough to state that he does not believe that there is a professor at Yale who can read ordinary Greek prose without the aid of a lexicon. Can such things be?

At Yale only 30 per cent. of the freshmen room in the College; at Harvard, 48 per cent. Princeton has 84 per cent. of the freshmen, and 86 per cent. of the other classes rooming in the college buildings.

The average annual expenses of a student at Harvard are \$800; Amherst, \$500; Columbia, \$800; Princeton, \$500; Yale, \$800; Williams, \$500. The average student at Queen's generally manages to keep his expenses under \$300.

The first American citizen to be chosen as one of the faculty of a German university is Dr. C. R. Gregory, a graduate of Princeton. He has for some time past been studying at Leipsic. It is expected that his appointment will have the effect of largely increasing the number of American students who take post graduate courses at the Continental Universities.

Latin, Greek, and Mathematics have been added to the list of the optional studies of the freshman year at Harvard. As a consequence, about a hundred students have dropped Mathematics, eighty have thrown away Greek, and sixty are leaving out Latin. Of these revolvers against old studies eighty are taking history.

It appears that the attendance at Vassar College has fallen off more than one-half since 1875. A veracious paragrapher states that the managers attribute this lamentable state of affairs to the fact that editors have fallen into the habit of pointing all their new jokes at Vassar girls and re-modelling old ones to fit them, so that young ladies who shrink from unwholesome notoriety hesitate to have their names in the Vassar lists.

## +DE NOBIS VOBILIBUS.+

YOUNG LADY (innocently to gentleman): "I wish I could get one of those freshmen to plant in my garden! I do want something green." Blushes from freshie.

Minister—"Well, John, I've nae doot, frae your lang experience, ye cood occupy the poolpit for an afternune yerself should an emergency occur." Beadle: "Hoots, ay, sir, there's nae difficulty in that; but then where in the hael parish wad ye get enybody qualified to act as beadle?"

Why is a Freshman like a telescope? Because he is easily drawn out, easily seen through, and easily shut up.

Why is a Sophomore like a microscope? Because when seen through, small things are revealed.

Why is a Junior like a kaleidoscope? Because every time you look at him you perceive some new beauty.

Why is a Senior like a spectroscope? *Give it up.*

During a dense fog, a Mississippi steamboat took landing. A traveller, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel, and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog. Can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

"Literature on a little oatmeal at Kingston!"

Four of our Divinity men taking the above as a personal reflection had the courage to get themselves weighed, when it was found they totalled 814 pounds. Next!

"Mr. Smith, do you know the character of Mr. Jones?" "Well, I rather guess I do, Jedge." "Well, what do you say about it?" "Well, he ain't so bad a man after all." "Well, Mr. Smith, what we want to know is, is Mr. Jones of a quarrelsome and dangerous disposition?" "Wall, Jedge, I should say that Tom Jones is very vivid in verbal exercise, but when it comes to personal adjustment, he ain't eager for the contest."

Not many days ago one of our worthy Seniors entered the Physics class-room and took a seat without performing the usual ceremony of uncovering the head. The other members of the class thinking that the cap was left where it was for some wise, though by no means obvious purpose, and fearing that any interference on their part would be deemed an infringement on personal liberty, said nothing. After the lapse of nearly half an hour the true state of affairs dawned on the horrified Senior and the offending cap was hurled from its position, some say by the hand of the owner, others say by the erection of hair consequent on the discovery. Our readers may think we are Lyon about this but we are not.

John thinks that the senate won't object to all the seats in the college being broken if the students pay ten dollars apiece for them.

A Scotch minister called to catechize a wife who had a drunken husband lying under his bed. Sent for a jug of molasses to make a batch of molasses cakes, the husband had fallen into a stream, having imbibed too freely of liquor. His name was Adam. The preacher did not know this, and put his first query, "What made Adam fall?" "I don't know," was the answer of the ashamed woman. "When he fell where did he hide?" Putting her head under the bed she shouted to her boozy lord, "Come cot, Adam, the preacher kens a' about it!"

WHO IS THE MAN?—A correspondent from Toronto writes as follows: "The other evening I met a young lady from the Church School, and about the first thing that caught my eye was a large piece of Queen's College ribbon decorating her dress. I impertinently asked her where it came from, but all I could get in reply was the bare statement that it was 'one of the boys of Queen's' who was so thoughtful,

"But what's his name, or whaur's his hame. She didna care to tell."

A newspaper gives an account of a man who "was driving an old ox when he became angry and kicked him, hitting his jaw-bone with such force as to break his leg." "We have been fairly wild ever since we read the paper," writes a contemporary, "to know who or which got angry at whom or what, and if the ox kicked the man's jaw with such force as to break the ox's leg, or how it is. Or did the man kick the ox on the jaw-bone with such force as to break the ox's leg, and if so, which leg? It is one of those things which no man can find out save only the man who kicked, or was being kicked, as the case may be."

Newspapers from rural districts often lay claim to the largest pumpkins, goose-eggs, etc., but it falls to our lot to declare the possession of the largest stand-up collar worn by a man. It was made to order in Toronto for one of our prominent Juniors, and by actual measure is three inches all but a sixteenth in width, and fifteen long. Consequently the area of one side is about forty-five square inches; counting both sides, ninety square inches. There are four plies of linen in its construction; so, counting both sides of the cloth, there are altogether, three hundred and sixty square inches in it. We could go on to show how much starch is necessary to keep it stiff, how many washerwomen it would use up in a year, etc., but for the present we refrain. If any one can produce a better one than this, let him "collar" round.