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Queen's University

Journal



Published by the Alma Mater Society
of Queen's University.

VOL. XXXIV.

OCTOBER 22nd, 1906.

No. 1.

Queen's University and College

INCORPORATED BY



ROYAL CHARTER IN 1841

THE ARTS COURSE of this University, leading to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. D.Sc. and Ph.D., embraces Classical Literature, Model and Oriental Languages, English, History Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Assaying, Metallurgy, Botany and Animal Biology.

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SCENE AT COURT HOUSE, KINGSTON.



VOL. XXXIV

OCTOBER 22nd, 1906.

No. 1

SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

SCARCITY OF TEACHERS.

THERE are some features of the educational situation in Ontario that are unsatisfactory and demand immediate attention from the authorities at Toronto. From all quarters come complaints of the scarcity of teachers for the Public Schools. In rural districts the want is exceptionally severe. In order to keep open the schools inspectors are issuing a large number of permits.

Another complaint is that the number of male recruits to the ranks of the teachers is ominously small. There is a steadily decreasing proportion of men available for rural schools. The percentage has fallen from 57.26 in 1867 to 21.72 in 1904. Unless something is done to make teaching a more attractive vocation the lower grades of the work will be left entirely in the hands of young girls.

The causes of the development of the present situation are quite evident. Prevailing conditions a few years ago are in sharp contrast with those just outlined. In the past the supply of teachers was more than sufficient to meet the demand for them. The inevitable result of this overcrowding of the profession was a reduction in the rate of remuneration. A competition ensued for every vacant school, and this involved a loss of dignity and influence on the part of the teachers. At

the same time the attitude of trustees became exacting and ungenerous. That under such circumstances self-respecting men turned their attentions to other callings should occasion no surprise. For a time, however, the deficiency of male teachers was not felt owing to the increased number of young women turned out from the county Model Schools. But conditions surrounding employment in rural schools have become so unfavorable as to repel even girls who wish to teach for a few years. A minor position in an urban school is more attractive than work in the country districts under inconsiderate trustees.

The opening up of the West and New Ontario is another cause of the decreasing supply of teachers. Young men are going to these districts by the hundred, lured by the openings in every line of work. For teachers, too, the West holds out more attractive positions. Salaries are more generous; the profession is held in higher esteem. It is further true in the more settled districts there is a growing demand for young men who have had school training.

The question of the means of remedying the defects which have developed in the educational affairs of the rural districts is one of great practical importance and of greater difficulty. The low rate of remuneration being

the primary cause of the decreasing number of teachers, some plan must be devised to raise this rate and thus check the prevailing tendency. Boards of trustees must be awakened to the fact that if they desire competent instructors for the children of their district they must pay higher salaries and do all in their power to exalt the social position and influence of the teacher. To the office of training the youth of the country increased importance and dignity must be attached. The public, too, should awaken from its apathy on the subject, demand adequate qualifications on the part of teachers and express a willingness to advance the rate of remuneration as the cost of preparation increases. There should be something in the nature of decent social position to compensate for conditions attending work in our rural schools.

In an effort to prevent any further immediate thinning of the ranks the regulations defining qualifications have been relaxed to some degree. This practically involves a lowering of standards and as such is only a temporary arrangement. With a view to checking a wide resort to unqualified teachers it is provided that a board of trustees may not have the advantage of such a suspension of regulations unless it is offering a salary up to the limit of its ability.

During the last session of the Legislature a measure was adopted which sets a definite rate of remuneration for teachers of the rural schools. The amount paid is to depend upon the value of the taxable property in the school section; and a teacher who gives his service for less than the stipulated sum shall be liable to suspen-

sion of his certificate. There can be no doubt that the results of this legislation will justify its enactment. It is encouraging that educationists have seen the danger of the situation and are taking steps to remove it. Only through co-operation of parents, school officials and the administrators of the educational system can present conditions be changed.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

That Kingston was not chosen as the seat of one of the new Normal Schools must be a matter for regret to those interested in the educational affairs of the Province. We are looking at the question quite apart from the benefit which Queen's might derive from the establishment in its neighborhood of a school for the training of teachers. The university can exist without the Normal School. It can continue its work for the life of Canada if the prospective teachers do not, as was pictured in the fond dreams of those who did not consider the demands made upon governments, pass from the halls of their own institution to the broadening influence of university life. The thought will not down, however, that it was an egregious blunder not to place a Normal School in Kingston where its students with great advantage to themselves could have come occasionally at least into touch with the thought and atmosphere which characterizes an institution for higher education.

The disappointment is heightened by the fact that the school should have been promised to Kingston and then suddenly and without any explanation have been given to another place. An explanation would doubtless be intensely interesting.

A SOCIALISTIC EXPERIMENT.

IN India an experiment of a Socialistic nature has been in progress for some years. The Imperial Government owns and operates all the important lines of railway; it undertakes the conservation of forests, and carries on irrigation operations.

The history of the connection of the State with these projects is interesting and instructive. During the first eight or ten years the operation of the railways resulted in a loss. Later, however, careful and economic management converted this loss into a surplus. In every way the experiment in its later stages has been attended by success. The gain arising from the enterprise of the government has grown from almost 350,000 dollars in 1899 to 5,000,000 dollars in 1904. And during this period of State operation the people have enjoyed the advantage of travel and thoroughly efficient service. The average rate charged was less than half a cent a mile for each passenger. At the same time the traffic in all its branches has increased to an enormous extent.

The results attending this instance of State control of lines of enterprise generally left to private corporations afford a strong argument in favor of the nationalization of railways and other works of a public nature. Too often the corporation is forgetful of the public interest and of the public nature of the service it performs. The fact that the welfare and comfortable existence of the people are dependent upon its management is forgotten in the strength of capitalistic greed. In such cases the knowledge of the possibility of municipal or government ownership must exercise a restraining

influence upon the magnates in their machinations.

It would not be correct, however, to conclude that since the entrance of the State into the field of private enterprise in India has produced favorable results that similar action should be taken by the governments of other countries. Indian politics are not corrupt; conditions there make State control of public utilities comparatively free from danger. In our country it would be far from safe to embark on a wholesale nationalization of railway lines. Our experience in the matter, though it is not large, indicates the necessity for caution. To acquire the lines already in operation would be a matter of great complexity and difficulty. The management of our important roads by establishing hotels in connection with their service and branching off into other enterprises enhance the difficulty of acquisition by the government and of subsequent operation. As far as railways are concerned some such tentative step as that taken in regard to the Transcontinental seems the part of wisdom. In cities where the management of civic affairs is not tainted with corrupt practices experiments in municipal ownership and operation of public utilities can be safely made.

NEW ONTARIO.

THE northern part of our Province, a few years ago an unknown wilderness, is at present developing with great rapidity and attracting the attention always given to a new country of fair promise. During the last decade a stream of settlers has been flowing into the boundless plains of Western Canada. From that stream another somewhat smaller but with

current full and swift and strong, has branched off into the New Ontario. The "Lure" of the North has come to rival the "Call" of the West.

The process of widening the settled area of Ontario began two years ago with the construction of the government-owned railway from North Bay to New Liskeard, a distance of some hundred and twenty miles. This line pierces the dense forests of New Ontario, giving access to places formerly beyond the reach of the most adventurous pioneer and opens a country of wonderful possibilities. The immense area of forest land once looked upon as a hindrance to development was found to represent great wealth; the gigantic tumbled masses of rock yielded up their secret of hidden treasure; the district proved rich in fertile land. This is what New Ontario offers to the lumberman, the miner, the settler, as inducement to come and live within its borders.

In appearance the district is the antithesis of Western Canada. It is a land of dense forests and immense hills of granite rock; it is uniformly rugged and rough; it is cut up with numerous rivers; it is rich in beautiful stretches of water. Lake Temiskaming, the largest body of water in the southern section, lies in an immense valley in the hills which in places rise sheer from its shore to a height of one hundred and fifty feet. Taking the shape of the valley it narrows with it until it rests almost stagnant between shadowy cliffs of granite which, one can imagine, yearn to come together and hem in the narrow stretch of water which separates them. The swamp-land to the north probably earned for the country the misleading name "Land of the muskeg and stunted poplar."

Rich as it is in natural resources the future of New Ontario would seem assured. Development of the mineral wealth is proceeding rapidly. Prospectors continue to flock to the country. New discoveries are reported weekly. The most hopeful expectations are in process of fulfilment. Extensive lumbering operations are going on. In the most unexpected places one may hear the buzz of the saw as it cuts through the immense logs preparing them for use as building material. From the clay belt the wood is being cleared and not a few settlers are awaiting the time when it will be possible for them to proceed with cultivation. In the train of the miner and the lumberman comes the demand for labor, a demand for the products of agriculture and of manufacture. As in every new country an essential feature of the development of the district is the incoming of thousands who will help to satisfy this demand. Towns are springing up along the railway, steamers ply on the lakes and navigable rivers, industries are developing. The outlook for the future is exceedingly bright.

New Ontario, however, is face to face with several problems of tremendous import. That it may reap full advantage of its mineral wealth smelters must be established within easy reach of the mining centres. It is inconvenient and costly to send the ore to New York for refinement. In regard to the timber of the district, fires are a source of perpetual danger. Every care must be taken to prevent the destruction of forests through this agency. And the question of conservation of the supply is of greatest importance. Vast as is the amount of timber now available reckless cutting

and lax regulations will soon exhaust it. In its waterfalls, too, New Ontario has an asset valuable beyond computation. The power which these are capable of furnishing should lead to a large industrial development. A few years should witness the erection of pulp and paper mills and the establishment of other industries suited to the country. The agricultural development also involves questions of importance. Speculators must not be allowed to gain possession of large tracts of land. Their object being to sell at figures which mean a large profit, their operations check the progress of settlement. These difficulties which will attend further development, together with the question of adequately meeting the educational and religious needs of its people, must receive careful consideration from those who are responsible for the future of New Ontario.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES.

THE JOURNAL does not share the disfavor with which the Greek Letter Society is viewed in some quarters. It inclines to the belief that any social organization is what its members make it. To indiscriminately condemn all Greek Letter Societies is wrong. We are not apologists for the fraternity and we admit that it is probably correct to conclude that Greek Letter organizations as a rule tend to lower the tone of the college community. And further we were under the impression that the democratic spirit of Queen's would prevent the formation of such a society. To be honest in the matter we must confess, however, that so far as we are acquainted with the members of the local branch they have done nothing as

Greek Letter men to merit reproach or disfavor. We repeat, however, that all class distinctions which are not necessary and inevitable are to be disparaged.

The fraternity has taken deep root in the majority of universities of this continent. It has certain phases which merit praise and others from which no one can derive benefit. Some justify the organization of Greek Letter Societies on the ground that they are manifestations of a natural affinity amongst men who compose them. Others who are doubtful of the value of the societies consider them due to man's natural desire for some form of social organization and as therefore inevitable. On the other side the apologists for the fraternities have a list of attendant advantages at their fingers' ends. A very sane view of the matter is that both the dangers and possibilities for good inherent in these organizations should be recognized. All these views contain an element of truth. It cannot be denied that the Greek Letter Society may foster a spirit of exclusiveness, that in the majority of cases membership in the society is not open on a fair basis to all students, that they tend to weaken the natural bonds that should draw college men together, that they are liable to develop in their members an air of false superiority. Many of the societies undoubtedly leave themselves open to criticism on these grounds. But to contend that every organization which has a Greek name must of necessity give rise to all the evil results laid at the door of the fraternity is as absurd as it is to insist that every Greek Letter man becomes base in character and low in aim. The difficulty is that fraternities have gained bad reputations,

and in too many cases they deserved to be held in low esteem. Their members are generally housed in mansions of luxurious appointments, they are often men of no importance apart from the money at their command. But the condemnation must not be too sweeping. There are fraternities composed of men who have a natural regard for one another, who are respectable and friendly, who do not lord it over their less fortunate fellow students. In so far, however, as membership in such an organization involves association with the spendthrift, in so far as it inculcates habits of idleness and ease, in so far as it means withdrawal from the general activities of the college, nothing can be said in praise of it. At Queen's, one may be sure that a fraternity composed of men who are worthless but rich, who are partial to one another under all circumstances, will have little influence and will gradually wane to the vanishing point. When Greek Letter men, by always supporting one another, attempt to gain control of offices and the management of student affairs they become an absolute menace to the welfare of their fellows. We desire, then, to emphasize the fact that when a Greek Letter Society is composed of students who are industrious, who enter into all college activities, who do not cling together to elevate the unworthy, and who have not the general air of snobbishness, we are prepared to respect it and to respect those who belong to it. On the other hand, if the Greek Letter man is rich but worthless, if he seeks an undue influence in college affairs, if he attempts to push his 'frat' friend to the front we will attack him and denounce his Society.

SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM.

THE question of Schools of Journalism Queen's has solved in a most satisfactory manner. And this has been done without even the creation of a special department for the benefit of students going into newspaper work.

A few years ago opinion in some quarters favored the establishment of institutions which should be devoted to the preparatory training of the journalist. Several American universities gave the matter attention and some of these were fortunate enough to secure large amounts for the support of special departments for this purpose. We have not heard much regarding this entry into a new field of work. In so far as these schools of journalism instruct their students in the technical side of their work they perform a useful service. They can give practice in the writing of reports of meetings, social functions, accidents and current events which interest a large proportion of those who are in the habit of depending on the newspaper for their reading matter. They can emphasize the necessity of condensation and inclusion of essential details only, they can explain to the reporter the manner in which he should go about the collection of material; they can give instruction which will immensely benefit one who is to take a position on a reportorial staff. And if the student has no ambition for the higher grades of his chosen profession the grounding afforded by such an institution will be of permanent value. For one, however, looking to the editorial staff or even to the higher branches of reportorial work this purely technical training is not of the same importance. And in so

far as it is necessary it may be gained by actual work on a newspaper under men of wide practical experience.

The great defect of the School of Journalism is its failure to give the wide, solid foundation which is of prime importance to the journalist who has an adequate conception of his work. And this these special institutions can never do unless they follow the example of the universities and establish Chairs in English, Political Economy, History and Philosophy. They will still be inferior to the universities to the extent that the incumbents of the chairs suggested are inferior and less competent than the eminent men who are found in the institutions devoted to the usual lines of work. We cannot conceive of a School of Journalism affording its students as thorough and useful an education as can be gained at our own university. In the equipment of the journalist it is the breadth of view and range of knowledge which counts, the trained faculty of judgment and research, the power of cogent and correct reasoning, the habit of looking at all sides of a question, the ability to interpret what others have written, and to give freshness and literary turn to the expression of ideas. This is the nature of the equipment that makes for power in the journalist. And it is the men who have gained it under competent, eminent and able professors who have the best chance of achieving influence and success in the field of journalistic effort. It is such men who make the press what it ought to be, a moulder of opinion, a guide in the discussion of social questions, a guardian of individual rights, a great power for good in the community.

SPECIMENS OF RECENT POETRY.

Mother and sweetheart England, from
 whose breast,
 With all the world before them they
 went forth,
 Thy seamen, o'er the wide, uncharted
 waste,
 Wider than that Ulysses roamed of
 old,
 Even as the wine-dark Mediterranean
 Is wider than some tide-relinquished
 pool
 Among its rocks, yet none the less ex-
 plored
 To greater ends than all the pride of
 Greece
 And pomp of Rome achieved; if my
 poor song
 Now spread too wide a sail, forgive
 thy son
 And lover, for thy love was ever wont
 To lift men up in pride above them-
 selves
 To do great deeds which of themselves
 alone
 They could not; thou hast led the un-
 faltering feet
 Of even the meanest heroes down to
 death;
 Lifted poor knights to many a great
 emprise,
 Taught them high thoughts; and
 kept their souls
 Lowly as little children.

—From *Drake; an English Epic*, by
 Alfred Noyes.

Oh, many a peer of England brews
 Livelier liquor than the Muse,
 And malt does more than Milton can
 To justify God's ways to man.
 Ale, man, ale's the stuff to drink
 For fellows whom it hurts to think.

—From *A. E. Housman's 'A Shropshire Lad.'*

AARON STARK.

Withal a meagre man was Aaron
Stark—

Cursed and unkempt, shrewd, shrivel-
led and morose

A miser was he with a miser's nose
And eyes like little dollars in the dark.
His thin, pinched mouth was nothing
but a mark,

And when he spoke there came like
sullen blows

Through scattered fangs a few snarl-
ed words and close

As if a cur were chary of his bark.
Glad for the murmur of his hard re-
nown,

Year after year he shambled through
the town,—

A loveless exile, moving with a staff;
And oftentimes there crept into his
ears

A sound of alien pity, touched with
tears—

And then (and only then) did Aaron
laugh.

—*Edwin Arlington Robinson.*

SONG OF THE PAVING STONES.

We are the paving stones;
Over our ancient bones
The restless people pass—
Over our patient bones
As breezes over the grass.
Restlessly, to and fro
Man and woman and beast,
Hither and thither they go,
Beating to west and east
Like ships on the ocean's breast.
Some of them laugh in glee,
Some of them weep in woe;
Over our rattling bones,
On, with their moans and groans,
On with their laughter free
Over and over they go.
Brides all smiling and fair

Pass in their bridal white;
Babes that wonder and stare,
Men that have died that night,
Lovers whose hope is bright,
Lovers who know despair.
Men of a thousand fates,
Women of countless aim,
Each with his loves and hates
Famed or without a name;
Some that luxury know,
Some that hunger for bread,
Over and over they go
Living and dying and dead—
Over our ancient bones
Bones of the paving stones,
As breezes over the grass,
The folk of the city pass.

—*Mrs. Louise Morgan Sill.*

RICHARD CORY.

Whenever Richard Cory went down
town,
We people on the pavement looked at
him:
He was a gentleman from sole to
crown,
Clean-favored, and imperially slim.
And he was always quietly arrayed,
And he was always human when he
talked;
But still he fluttered pulses when he
said
"Good morning," and he glittered
when he walked.
And he was rich,—yes, richer than a
king,—
And admirably schooled in every
grace:
In fine we thought that he was every-
thing
To make us wish that we were in his
place.
So on we worked and waited for the
light
And went without the meat, and curs-
ed the bread;

And Richard Cory, one calm summer
night,
Went home and put a bullet through
his head.

—Edwin Arlington Robinson.

O Nature, strangely blent; light petu-
lance
Of airy laughter; buoyant ease urbane
Of world and youth; the lucid lips of
France;
Some breath of Byron's sick romantic
pain,
Dispassionate, purged; bright cynic-
edged disdain
Of Heine, clear, unpoignant; peace
austere,
Wordsworth's high woodland peace,
unrapturous, sane;
Goethe's grave calm Olympian; Attic
clear
Vision and wistful doubt and stoic will
severe.

—From *Corydon, an Elegy in Mem-
ory of Matthew Arnold*, by Richard
Fanshawe.

The gracious ghosts of those old son-
neteers,
Whose memory glows with an immor-
tal fame
That fades not with the falling of the
years:
Shakespeare and Dante, Petrarch,
equal seers,
Each with his threatening and majes-
tic name
To me, a humble poet, proudly came
As I sat dreaming in the vale of tears.
And pity and rebuke I seemed to read
On every face at my audacity,
Till suddenly, in my bewildered need,
I bid them look, oh, love of mine, on
thee!
Then, all astonished at the joyous
sight

They vanished, and an unseen voice
cried, "Write."

—From *Love's Testament, a sonnet
sequence*, by G. Constant Lounsbury.

A FANCY.

"COME hither, my daughters,"
said venerable Father Time;
"a twelvemonth ago did I send you
forth into the world to be the servants
of the human race. Constantly have
ye been with men; in the sunshine of
joy and the quiet evening of content-
ment; in the twilight of sorrow and
the dark midnight of despair, never
have ye left them. Ye have hurried
with the workers to busy market and
crowded shop; ye have lingered lead-
en-footed, with the weary prisoners of
pain; ye have romped with merry chil-
dren and loitered beside happy lovers;
trod the steady path of middle life and
slept the peaceful sleep of age. Thus
well have ye known mankind; what
have ye done for them?"

Then, dancing up came Spring, the
youngest of the seasons, a beautiful
child clad in the tender green of shoot
and blade, instinct with new-awakened
life and sweet with the sweetness of
budding flowers and twittering birds.
Whose voice was like the rippling and
plashing of the brooklet, as she made
answer.

"I have brought to men, O Father,
a new blood to course through their
veins, a joy in the sense of living to
make them forget the pain and wear-
iness of the world, hope as a beacon
for the future and love to touch with
rosy fingers the hard realities of life."

"Well hast thou served, my child,
and much hast thou brought to the sons
of men. With living inspiration and
living energy great and mighty deeds
are wrought."

With this he turned to Summer, so quiet at his side. In her eyes was the clear unclouded blue of the skies, in her hair the rippling of corn-fields stirred by the breeze. Life, strong and steady, pulsed through her veins while from her whole figure breathed the moist warmth of growing things. Her voice was low and sweet, for in it was the gentle rustling of leaves and the drowsy hum of many insects.

"My part has it been, O my Father, to steady and strengthen the life of humanity. If I have taken from men their bounding vigor, upon them have I bestowed calmness and depth of soul, an under-current strong and quiet, however ruffled the surface by obstacle or mischance, a power that, 'never hastening, never resting,' wins surely to its goal."

"Yea, my daughter, beautiful and necessary has been thy service, too," replied the Father, "for with sadness of heart have I seen sons of the human race sit them down in early despair by the graves of their buried ideals. Be not discouraged though few receive thy precious gift, hold it still for him who would climb the heights."

"What work hath Autumn done?"

With stately step came Autumn in gorgeous brilliancy of red and gold and russet, in whose countenance dwelt the larger beauty of maturity, the sweetness of ripened grain and mellow fruit, the benignity of chastened sunshine. Her bosom throbbed with the satisfied joy of maternity. Yet in the tender depths of her eyes lurked a haunting sadness as of approaching decay, and through the melodious fullness of her tones sounded a strain like the rustle of falling leaves.

"To mankind have I shown the joy of accomplishment, the bliss of mother-

hood. To me has it been given to rob the human spirit of its harshness; to cradle to rest those weary in the struggle, to remove the bitter sting from failure and to approach with healing balm of sympathy the broken-hearted and despairing."

"Nobly thou hast wrought, O Autumn, something more divine hast thou poured into the springs of human life. Thou keepest a withering blight from off the world."

Behind her sister glided Winter, softly trailing the folds of her snowy garments. To her now turned the Ancient One. A wondrous purity did seem to wrap her round, while on her lofty brow sate high serenity and in her limpid eye the deeps of quiet meditation. Still she stood as resting nature, then in tones slow and muffled, like ice-bound waters, made reply.

"For the children of men could I do much, O my Father, would they but hearken. But alas, to many I seem but cold and hard. Sorrow do I bring them, but few will look with me into its glowing heart. Gladly would I point to them the way of life which needs must lie through the desert of pain and sorrow. Yea, those who learn my lesson, do I not lift them up even unto the divine from whence they sprung?"

And as she spoke, a glow as of the sun low-setting in the west, suffused her countenance and touched the white-robed figure into heavenly beauty.

"Ah, my last, my fairest daughter, priceless indeed hast been thy gift to humanity. From thee men may obtain the divine touch-stone which opens to them the secret of the universe. Eternally true it is, that 'He that loseth his life shall find it.'"

THE NEW PROFESSORS.

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, M.A., APPOINTED PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN QUEEN'S.

AT the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University yesterday, Mr. William Blair Anderson, M.A., was appointed Professor of Latin.

Mr. Anderson comes to Queen's with a brilliant record and very high recommendations. Having graduated as M.A. in the University of Aberdeen with first class honors in Classics, he continued his studies at Cambridge



Prof. Anderson.

University where he won a number of important university prizes—among others the bronze gold medal for Greek Epigram and The Member's Prize for Latin Essay, and took two first classes in the Classical Tripos, with the M.A. degree.

Although only in his 29th year, Mr. Anderson has had considerable experience in teaching, both in grammar school and university. At present he is Senior Classical Lecturer in Victor-

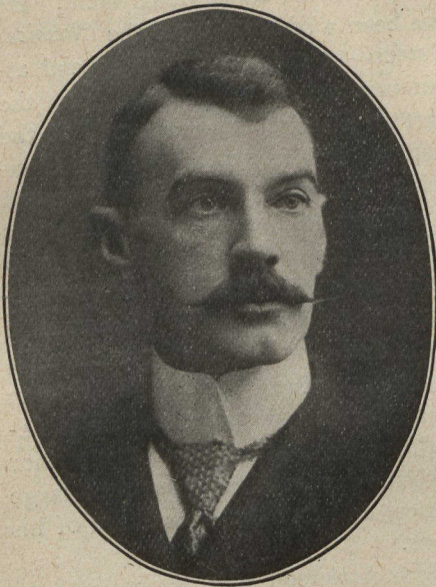
ia University, Manchester, where his work is very highly spoken of and where he has been tested by being placed on several occasions in full charge of the Latin department. He has been a contributor to the *Classical Review*—a recognition of special attainments and qualifications on the part of classical scholars—and at the request of the syndics of the Cambridge University Press, he is engaged in editing the Ninth Book of Livy for the Pitt Press Series. He has also been engaged in the work of examining and collating MSS. of Lucan in Paris and Munich, having received a grant from the Cambridge Craven Fund for this purpose, and he is devoting special attention to this author with the design of bringing out a large critical and explanatory edition of his work.

Mr. Anderson is a strong believer in the ethical and intellectual value of a classical training and seems capable not only of imparting a sound knowledge of the Latin language but also of arousing in his students a real and lasting interest in the literature and life of ancient Rome. In him Queen's receives a valuable accession to her staff.

MR. GEORGE W. MITCHELL, M.A., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN CLASSICS.

Mr. George W. Mitchell returns to his Alma Mater with a record of high achievements and steady progress. When formerly at Queen's he won the praise of the late Principal Grant who described him as 'the best tutor we ever had.' His experience in teaching is wide and varied. For two years he was assistant classical master in Garnethill School, Glasgow. His work in this position is highly

commended. As principal of the Cobourg Collegiate Institute he raised this institution from a low position to one of prominence. Mr. Mitchell com-



Prof. Mitchell.

binés with ability as a teacher, a faculty of administration which makes him a valuable acquisition to the teaching staff of the university. Professors of Queen's, McGill and Columbia Universities bear witness to his scholarly instincts and high classical attainments.

Mr. Mitchell is the author of a work, 'Methods in Elementary Latin,' which is highly praised by such eminent men as Principal Peterson, of McGill, Professor McNaughton of Queen's, and Professor Lodge of Columbia. The JOURNAL bespeaks for Professor Mitchell hearty welcome from all students.

MR. W. T. McCLEMENT, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN BOTANY.

Mr. W. T. McClement, who becomes Prof. Fowler's assistant in Botany, is

no stranger to the life and ideals of Queen's. He was born in Inverary, Frontenac County, and received his early education in Sydenham Public School and the Kingston Collegiate Institute. In 1885 he entered our own university, from which he received his Bachelor's degree in 1888, and his Master's degree in the following year. In the year 1890-91, he was Science Master in the Ingersoll Collegiate Institute. He then accepted a similar position in the London Collegiate Institute, where he remained till 1896.

Our American neighbors are quick to recognize merit. It was while Mr. McClement was in London that he received the offer of the assistant professorship in chemistry in the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. This position he held for two years, when he was advanced to full control of the



Prof. McClement.

chemistry department as its professor. In 1901 he became professor of chemical engineering in the same institution, retaining his position until this year,

when he comes to us with an honorable record of good work worthily performed. In the years 1896-98 and 1906, Mr. McClement was engaged in advanced work in botany in the University of Chicago. In June of this year he received the degree of D.Sc. from the Armour Institute. Prof. McClement comes to us well recommended, and from his past record of success in professorial work, we need be no great prophets to foresee the strengthening of his own department in Queen's.

MR. ARTHUR L. CLARK, PROFESSOR IN PHYSICS.

Mr. Arthur L. Clark, who assumes the Chair of Physics, was born in Worcester, Mass, in 1873. He attended



Prof. Clark.

the Worcester Public school, and, later the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of B.A. in the department of electrical engineering. During the next two years he taught physics and mathematics in Bridgton Academy,

North Bridgton, Me. In 1896-7, Mr. Clark became Scholar in Physics in Clark University, and in 1897-8, he won a Fellowship in that subject. Following this, for two years he taught physics and Math. in the Academy he had himself attended at Worcester. In 1900, he became Instructor in Physics in Bates College, Lewiston, Me. In 1901, he was advanced to the professorship, a position which he held until his acceptance of the Chair at Queen's. While professor in Bates, Mr. Clark was absent on leave, 1903-04, having received a Senior Fellowship in his special work in Clark University. So well was his work appreciated that in 1905 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Clark University. In addition to the scholastic honors which Professor Clark has won, he is also a member of the American Physical Society, and member of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science. He is also the author of papers on "The Determination of the Angle of Lag in Inductive Circuits"; on "The Dielectric Constant of Oils"; and on "Surface Tension at the Boundary Between Certain Liquids and Vapors."

In the name of the brilliant record which he has, and of the fine ideals which have so obviously energized him in his work, the JOURNAL greets Professor Clark, and wishes him still further honor and success.

THE QUESTION.

(From the Japan Weekly Mail.)

I.

This is the cry
That echoes thro' the wilderness of earth
Thro' song and sorrow, day and death and
birth:

Why?

II.

It is the high
Wail of the child with all his life to face,
Man's last dumb question as he reaches space:
Why?

—Poet in Exile.

Queen's University Journal.

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF - - - G. A. Platt, B.A.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR - - - W. Morrison.
MANAGING EDITOR - - - W. M. Hay, B.A.

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ARTS, - - -	R. C. Jackson.
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MEDICINE - - -	R. A. Scott, B.A.
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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies 16c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

TO OUR READERS.

IF our predecessors were nervous in making their bow to readers of the JOURNAL, the appearance of the first number for the current academic year finds us still more nervous. The steady progress of the University and the increasing importance of the affairs of the student body, tend to make our position more difficult. It may be taken for granted, too, that we labor under a keen sense of our responsibilities. The JOURNAL has a record which is almost our despair. It has been ably and efficiently managed; its columns have contained matter of some literary value and of deep interest to its readers; it has uniformly served the purposes to which a students' publication should be devoted. It is such a record of usefulness, of loyalty to the highest interests of Queen's and of the students, that we are expected to continue.

It is our belief that the main functions of a students' paper is to reflect college life from day to day. If, when

we make way for our successors we find the opinion of our readers is that we have done this adequately, we shall be satisfied. This is our ideal; and it is one not easily realized. Student-life is many-sided: to catch its spirit, to get in all its aspects, to attach due importance to every phase, will be difficult. There is the fun about the halls, the trivialities of gossip, the play; there are the meetings of societies, each with its own range of affairs; there is the work on track and campus; there is the social side, with its At-homes and congenial relationships; there is the *esprit de corps* which manifests itself in many striking ways; there is the intellectual side, involving lectures, work and yearning; there is the inevitable thought of the future, which comes naturally to youth; there are the ambitions which show themselves occasionally on the surface; there is the sense of growing power and the deepening of modesty as the extent of the unknown is realized; there is the gratitude to professors and instructors. These are the elements which make up college life. Their presence is felt by every student; but they are not easily brought together in the columns of a journal. It is our hope, however, that we shall be able to reflect all sides of this life; to suggest the very atmosphere of the University. It will not be difficult to show the social side by giving accounts of 'At-homes' and of other functions; so, too, with the side which involves track sports, rugby, tennis and hockey; but the intellectual phase, with its numerous sub-divisions, is not so easily grasped. We can announce changes in courses of study; we can report special lectures, debates, papers by students and professors, and other matters along

this line. To a large extent this should be sufficient to suggest the intellectual life of Queen's. But to get thoroughly into the ambitions or aspirations of the students the JOURNAL must have more original work from them. This is the old appeal. Editors make it yearly, and it apparently fall on deaf ears. This year, however, we hope that the students will support their paper. A literary editor has been appointed and it is his duty to search out matter from students and recent graduates.

We must ask the indulgence of our readers for the first issue. The number of vacancies on the staff, together with the slowness of editors of departments in returning to college, make it almost impossible to get the necessary material. The work was thrown largely on the small fragment of the staff which presented itself, and the JOURNAL is consequently appearing a few days later than we hoped.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This year the JOURNAL is more than usually unfortunate in the matter of withdrawals from the staff. There are at present five vacancies. One of these, however, is due to a strange oversight on the part of the Alma Mater Society which failed to name an editor for music. It is further remarkable that from the four members whose loss we lament, a great deal was expected by the students in general, and it is beyond doubt that these expectations would have been fully met.

Miss Harkness, who graduated last spring after taking a most brilliant course, is forced, by absence from college, to relinquish the position of Associate Editor. During her undergraduate years Miss Harkness fully demonstrated that she was more than worthy

of the highest position on the JOURNAL staff. To the students it will be a matter of extreme regret that she was unable to retain her connection with their publication. We are, however, under a debt of gratitude to Miss Harkness, for having consented to take charge of the department of Book Review.

The summer also brought with it the resignation of our Business Manager. Mr. May received a fellowship in History at Northwestern University, Chicago, and recently left to take up his work in that institution. We are glad that our colleague met with this success, but his retirement from the staff is keenly felt.

The editor for Science, Mr. A. G. Fleming, B.A., and Athletics editor, Mr. R. Potter, are also absent from college. Their respective departments demand capable men, and it is unfortunate for the JOURNAL that these gentlemen are not available this session. These vacancies will be filled at the next meeting of the Alma Mater Society.

To Mr. H. A. Connolly, M.A., last year's Business Manager, we extend thanks for his kindness in carrying on the work of management from the time of Mr. May's retirement.

At its last regular meeting the A. M.S. ratified the following appointments to the JOURNAL staff: To be Business Manager, Mr. H. A. Connolly, M.A.; Editor for Athletics, Mr. N. S. MacDonnell; for Divinity, Mr. Robt. Brydon, B.A.; for Music, Mr. Beecroft; for Science, Mr. Rogers.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. L. P. Chambers, M.A., a graduate of '04. Though Mr. Chambers is far away from Kingston, he maintains a keen interest in the wel-

fare of his Alma Mater. From such a man we are glad to receive a communication on any subject. It gives us special pleasure that he has raised a question of such importance as that of lessening the difficulty which new students find in mapping out a course of studies. Without the assistance of someone who is acquainted with the way in which the work should be divided according to years it is extremely difficult to make a satisfactory beginning. We know of a large number of cases in which a year or more has been practically wasted owing to a misunderstanding of a course as laid out in the University Calendar. It is quite within the truth to say that nine out of ten students do not make costly mistakes in planning their work. But it is matter for regret that even a small proportion should meet with difficulties which might be avoided.

We readily acknowledge that any of the professors are ready and anxious to give advice and assistance in blocking out work, but the new student is scarcely aware of the difficulty until some time has elapsed. Besides he will not freely confide with a professor as he will with one who is nearer his own level.

We commend to the attention of the Senate the plan which Princeton has adopted to meet a difficulty which must be common to all universities.

The JOURNAL will not presume to pass judgment upon the movement for reform in spelling. President Roosevelt has lent the weight of his influence to it and the changes it involves in the spelling of some three hundred words have been approved by eminent philologists. Despite these facts there is a wonderful divergence

of opinion on the matter. And in the absence of definite information as to the nature and extent of the changes this should cause no surprise. Some alarmists are fighting against the movement as one having for its object the adoption of phonetic spelling. We expect nothing as revolutionary and sweeping as this, and we feel sure that the men who endorse the idea of reform gradually and moderately introduced would not subscribe to any such fantastic proposal.

Toronto University starts this session under a new system of control. The recent reorganization involves some radical changes, the general tendency of which is to make more compact the machinery of management. There is to be a concentration of authority in the hands of the president.

The able and honored head of our sister university, owing to failing health, relinquishes the position he has held for so many years. The Board of Governors, with whom lies the power of appointing a successor to the late president, will find it difficult to secure a man answering the demands of the position.

At Queen's we are a unit in wishing success to Toronto University at this very important period of its existence.

It seems that the trustees of the Carnegie Fund for retired university professors did not include Queen's in the list of institutions to benefit by this charitable provision. Though the matter is not yet finally settled, regardless of the decision of the trustees we shall remain convinced that to exclude our university from this benefaction on the ground that it is a denominational institution is grossly unfair. Nomi-

nally Queen's is under the control of the Presbyterian Church. But her work is for the country. She is open, not to the members of any particular church, but to the humblest person who desires to enter her halls.

During this session the JOURNAL will be sent regularly to every High School and Collegiate Institute in the Province. If you have at any of these institutions a friend who expects to take a university course, draw this fact to his attention. In the JOURNAL he will find a glimpse of college life at Queen's and through this he may be induced to come to her halls.

LETTER FROM TURKEY.

Bardizag, Ismidt, Turkey in Asia.

Sept. 14, 1906.

Editor Queen's University JOURNAL:

Dear Editor,—In talking about Queen's with a student of the Queen's of long ago, now a missionary in this country, we arrived at the conclusion that the one drawback of Queen's is the fact that it is left altogether to the student to decide what course of studies he is to pursue and what part he is to take in the life of the university. If the student is fairly clever and has the necessary amount of self-assertiveness he can not only select a good course of studies and benefit as much by them in seven months as another one would in ten, but he can also take his place in the social and athletic life of Queen's and benefit thereby. Unfortunately, some students on entering college, without the necessary advice and help, and finding everything thrown upon their own shoulders, waste a year or two in finding out what course of studies will suit them best; while they either fail alto-

gether to participate in socials and athletics or else allow themselves to go to an excess in these to the detriment of their class-work.

The friend I was talking to told me of a system which is being tried at Princeton to obviate a similar difficulty in their university. A number of older students are annually selected by the faculty, and these men are expected to hunt up the freshmen whose names are supplied to them. They must take an active interest in the welfare of their proteges, giving them all the necessary advice, encouragement or sympathy which they may need to enable them to get the most out of their university career. And a watch is kept over these monitors by the faculty to whom they must report occasionally.

A similar system has been followed by the Y.M.C.A. of Queen's. But the avowed purpose of the "lookout" is, I believe, rather to induce freshmen to join the association than to take a general interest in their welfare all through their first year at college. It was my good fortune to fall into the hands of a very able and energetic "lookout"-man in my freshman year, besides securing a seat at a boarding table with a large number of experienced and able students; so that I know what good friends and good advice can do for one. I owe it to these that I was given so many opportunities of getting the best that Queen's has to offer in all lines.

Might I suggest that we also try at Queen's the experiment which is being tried at Princeton. We would need no new machinery. The "lookout" committee could be enlarged and given a more definite work and a more prominent place than at present. It might be unnecessary, perhaps even

unadvisable, to ask them to report periodically to the faculty, for the president of the Y.M.C.A. could take it upon himself to see that all newcomers are assigned to members of their committee and that the committeemen do their duty fully and well. In this case we would never have the phenomenon of a student who has been at college for two months without knowing that he was supposed to belong to a year organization, and we would seldom hear the remark, "If I had only known this when I came in I would have arranged my course differently."

With best wishes for a successful year to the JOURNAL, I am,

Yours sincerely,

L. P. CHAMBERS.

BOARDING HOUSE EUCLID.

A.—DEFINITIONS.

1. All boarding houses are the same boarding house.
2. Boarders in the same boarding house and on the same flat are equal to one another.
3. A single room is that which hath no parts and no magnitude.
4. The landlady is a parallelogram, i.e., an oblong angular figure that cannot be described but is equal to anything.
5. A wrangle is the disinclination to each other of two boarders that meet together but are not on the same floor.
6. All other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

B.—POSTULATES AND PROPOSITIONS.

1. A pie may be produced any number of times.
2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

3. A bee line may be made from any one boarding house to any other boarding house.

4. The clothes of a boarding house bed stretched ever so far both ways will not meet.

5. Any two meals at a boarding house are together less than a square meal.

6. On the same bill and on the same side of it there should not be more than two charges for the same thing.

7. If there be two boarders on the same floor, and the amount of side of the one be equal to the amount of side of the other, and the wrangle between the one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the other boarder and the landlady; then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal to one another. For, if not, let one bill be the greater; then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.

Ladies.

ANOTHER summer has bloomed and faded and autumn brings us again to the portals of Queen's. It seems but yesterday that we, a little weary and a little homesick, entered Kingston for the first time, and felt the warm hand-clasp of an unknown senior as we left the train. To-day with a start of surprise we find ourselves grave and reverend, and in turn called upon to support the traditions of our Alma Mater, and advance the spirit of helpfulness that she is proud to foster.

A dozen years ago our numbers were few indeed in the class-rooms of the college, but what that little band of sisters lacked in numbers they possessed in unity and resourcefulness. Re-

alizing that the cream of a college course consisted, not in studying the ideas of the sages of the past, nor in acquiring dead vocables, but in the 'mysterious contact of spirit with spirit,' they organized those societies that have done so much for the women students at Queen's. In the Levana Society we learn to conduct our meetings in a business-like manner, and to express our ideas with clearness and force. Here to some for the first time comes a consciousness of the difference between vague capability and positive performance, and whether in play, in song, or in debate we are encouraged by the fact that the society appreciates honest effort, and that in the future, as in the past, no word of unkind criticism shall be heard within or without our walls. In the Y.W.C.A., with its more serious aims, the bonds of sympathy and mutual helpfulness are drawn still closer,—sympathy not only with our fellow students, but with that greater community in which so many of our graduates labor.

To-day, because of our greater freedom and independence we come in ever-increasing numbers to drink deep at this fountain of knowledge, and greater than ever is the opportunity to turn the receptive passivity of the class-room into activity in our enchanted circle which no mere man may enter, save an occasional fortunate individual who is permitted to address us. But unfortunately with our increase in numbers comes a tendency to division. Capable members, forgetting that we are each individuals in a community whose welfare should be our care, devote themselves almost exclusively to narrower interests. Others place too great a relative importance

on "First Division," and a few enjoy an encore. Let us consider Thackeray's words: "Culture is what remains when what we have learned at college is forgotten." Let us remember that for each may come success in achievement, or that nobler success—brave and graceful acceptance of defeat.

To the new girls we extend a cordial welcome, and conscious of years, if not of wisdom, presume to offer a word of advice. Take advantage as fully as possible of the opportunities that college offers for all round development. Include in your course some of the most thought-inspiring classes, remember that daily exercise aids mind as well as body, join the Levana and Y.W.C.A., and don't forget to read the JOURNAL.

The first meeting of the Y.W.C.A. took place on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, when Miss Macfarlane spoke a few well chosen words of advice and welcome to the members. She expressed the pleasure we all feel in returning to Queen's after a summer devoted to health and happiness, and preparation for the work of another year. The post-graduates and post-mortems, the mainstay of the college, were asked for the help and guidance they are so well qualified to give the seniors, upon whom falls the responsibility for the work of the society. The juniors and sophomores, too, have their duties, though for them remain other years in which to prepare for work of greater responsibility. But, to the society, the freshettes are by far the most interesting group. They have come from all parts of the province, and from beyond its limits, with the ostensible object of obtaining a degree, but in reality, that each may be prepared to do

the work in the world which with her special qualities and capabilities she alone can perform. The work of preparation must of necessity be long and difficult. Before the light of truth and knowledge can dissipate the mists of doubt and uncertainty there are difficulties to be overcome and obstacles to be removed. It is the aim of the society in time of need to stretch forth a helping hand, to lessen the difficulties, and to dissipate the doubts. Finally, Miss Macfarlane invited all to take part in the discussions which are to be a new feature of the Y.W.C.A. this year, and expressed the pleasure of the seniors in aiding new girls in any way possible.

Miss Anglin, as a representative of the post-graduates and post-mortems, Miss McInnis on behalf of the seniors, Miss McArthur, '08, and Miss Pierce, '09, added a few words of greeting, to which Miss Ruttan replied, thanking the society for its welcome, and declaring that already the new girls felt the magic of the name, Alma Mater.

During the last week the freshette has been in a state of suppressed excitement awaiting the all-important reception on Friday night. The seniors were ominously silent on the subject, even the grave and reverend escorts to the college buildings had no information to give. At last a first clue was found in the rhymed programme, whereon the startled freshette beheld the following:

1. Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea!
And never a saint took pity
On my soul in agony.
2. How much a dunce that's sent to
roam

Excels a dunce that's kept at
home!

3. And I looked into the future
Far as human eye could see.
4. Now good digestion wait on ap-
petite,
And health on both.
5. One pleasure past,
Another still remains.
6. Oh, sleep, it is a gentle thing,
Beloved from pole to pole!

And yet in her initiation, during the scenes representing her youth the Freshette was not entirely alone. As she reposed in her cradle four nurses stood guard and Mother Goose, in the person of Miss Chown, soothed her with nursery rhymes, such as:

"Little Sally Water
Reclining in her cradle,
Dreaming how she'll graduate
As soon as she is able."
or Baa! baa! black sheep,
What have you for sale?
Freshettes, freshettes,
Here by the bale.
or Hey, diddle, diddle,
This is a riddle:

A freshette fell into a cradle.

The juniors, the seniors and sopho-
mores laughed.

Now, who'll keep her out? is the
riddle.

Alma Mater, kind and stout, she'll
help her out.

Nor was she alone, as Alma Mater's representatives led her to the feet of the bear of Queen's, where capped and gowned she listened to the time-honored speech and took the oath of loyalty:

"In solemn convocation the girls of Queen's are here assembled to witness your most solemn vows. O vain freshettes, delivered to the bear of Queen's. You are no longer babes. To years of

understanding have you come, and wandered here in wild pursuit of knowledge. Within these classic walls she dwells and blessings manifold doth shower upon her humble followers. I charge you now to swear to hold her honor dear, to love and cherish her as long as 'neath her sheltering roof you dwell. Swear!" Here a ghostly company in weird tones echoed, "Swear." "Raise your right hand and say, 'I will.' This done, the voice continued: 'And now doth every girl of Queen's, loyal and true extend to you the hand of fellowship. Arise and take your places with the rest.'"

Last of all was she alone when she arose a fully initiated Queen's girl and joined her companions.

A guessing contest in the form of a musical tragedy followed during which Miss McInnis played a few bars of each song in question, after which Miss Summerby, the winner of the first prize, received from Miss McFarlane a bunch of college ribbons.

Now came the opportunity to look into the future, and if Miss Ferguson erred occasionally so did the sybils of the ancients. For instance, a professor's wife might be permitted to doubt that fate had intended these lines for her:

"The daisy smiles on the sun,
And dances as fast as it can,
And you will go to the dances
And smile on a Science man."

though the freshette who received the following might wisely consider it a word in season:

"French and German below,
Latin and English above,
After exams. are over
Is the time to fall in love."

After refreshments and a brief musical programme, the gallant senior es-

corts accompanied the new girls to their homes, and a happy evening was at an end.

"A splendid success" was the general verdict. The new girls were happy because of the cordial welcome that had been given them; the sophomores, because they were thoroughly at home at Queen's; the juniors were care-free because they had another term at college. But to the seniors came memories of other years, when other hands had guided them and other voices had welcomed them. Behind the joyful word and the happy smile was a wistful longing for those vanished hands and silent voices, and, no doubt, without her walls were many hearts that turned to Queen's that night, and were present at least in sympathy and in desire.

A large number of Queen's girls are attending Ontario Normal College this year. The list includes Misses Lena O'Dell, '06; Lillie McLennan, '05; Harriette Patterson, '06; Minerva Stothers, '06; Kathleen Calhoun, '08; Marion McLean, '06; Harriett Solmes, '06; Edna Bongard, '06; Irene McCormack, '04; Ethel Ostrom, '04; Cora Miller, '05; Laura Berney, '05; Maud McKenzie, B.A., '05.

Professor C.—Nonsense, Miss A.! Try and enter into the spirit of your author. There are you, and here is the man; that is all you want.

Seniors (preparing for the reception)—Where are the pumpkins, Mr. B-rt-n?

Mr. B-rt-n—The pumpkins! the pumpkins! Do you mean the freshmen?

Since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, shades of departed years have been permitted to repose in peace in the Levana room. Not so on October 1. A senior, observing vague, restless forms in the upper hall, and noticing the highly electrified condition of the atmosphere, entered our sanctum and discovered therein—a freshman!

Miss A.—How is the glee club this year?

Miss M.—Flourishing. We have fifty-four new tenors.

Arts.

AFTER another season of silence the halls again re-echo with sounds familiar and unfamiliar, and they fall pleasantly upon the ear. The few short months of vacation slip quickly by, and when September comes every one is eager to return. Those months have wrought a wonderful change: upon the campus we see a new stately building—the gymnasium, another monument to the peculiar *esprit de corps* of Queen's; in the student ranks are many gaps which will be hard to fill; men who occupied a large place in the student life of the university in the physical, intellectual and spiritual spheres, have gone from our midst to return no more. Some are prosecuting their studies in other universities, but the majority have entered the larger field, the struggle for existence and recognition. To these one and all we wish the success they deserve, and if they are true to the ideals which they have received at Queen's, we know that that success will be the best.

We welcome back the old students, those who are returning, some for the first, others for the last time. As students and men it is our privilege to differ in our opinions and conceptions of things, but there is one thing upon which we are all agreed, our admiration of any loyalty to Queen's and the feeling of pleasure in renewing acquaintances within her friendly folds.

The tawny brow and muscular appearance of the incomers bespeaks a not over-strenuous summer's labor; it is well thus. The wan and haggard looks worn in springtime have given place to a healthier countenance, and for the time all seem free from feeling the "burden of the heavy and the weary weight of"—exams. The summer has seen us scattered through all parts of the Dominion, and we are glad that many are not returning empty-handed but are bringing new students with them. This is the age of advertising, and in no better way can a university be advertised than by the living examples she sends forth from her halls. May Queen's continue in the path she has begun; it is for her students to see that she does.

To the class of 1910 the JOURNAL extends a hearty and cordial welcome. Here you can find what you are looking for: then be sure you are looking for the best. You will only get out of your course what you put into it: put in little, you get little; put in much, you will profit accordingly.

Students come to college, generally, to learn, not to teach: be not too ready to criticize and advise. A session spent in quiet observation is a valuable training for any student. Take a keen interest in all phases of college life,

uphold the honor of your class both in the class-room and on the campus. Do not forget that you are a member of the Arts faculty as well as a member of class '10. The Arts Society, which is composed of all Arts students, meets every two weeks to transact necessary business, having jurisdiction over the reading room and controlling the concursus. It is your duty as well as privilege to vote on all questions brought before the Society. The fee of one dollar is paid with registration, therefore do not fail to turn out to the annual election of officers which takes place on the last Saturday in October.

Medicine.

QUEEN'S Medical Faculty commenced its 52nd session with a fair number of students in attendance. We were pleased to find that the four gray stone walls still stood staunch and intact in spite of the attack of the consuming elements.

The final year have added to their numbers Quinn of Cornell, Kean from McGill, and a colored gentleman from the sunny south.

In the autumn results we notice the names of the following gentlemen: G. F. Cliff, Twitchell, Jamieson, Devlin. Congratulations, doctors!

Another bright light has gone out from amongst us, and it is our painful duty to chronicle the event. We refer to Dr. G. E. McIntosh, of McDonald's Corners, graduate of '03, who died at midnight, Oct. 2nd, of typhoid fever. The doctor contracted the disease in the course of his extensive practice; while saving many others he himself was sacrificed to the disease. The stu-

dents and Faculty of Medicine extend their heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing young wife and family.

As it may prove interesting to students and friends to know the whereabouts of last spring's graduates, we have traced some of them and find them in the following positions: Dr. L. Playfair is assistant to a busy doctor in Hamilton; Dr. H. Cochrane is attending to the miners in a coal region, Alberta; Dr. A. E. Baker is walking the hospitals in New York city.

To ye stalwart, husky freshmen, the JOURNAL gives the right hand of fellowship and welcome to our halls. The knowing ones are agreed that this year's freshies are a jolly bunch, but remember, that if the Y.M.C.A. forgets you the concursus will pick you up.

Cupid has not been idle, and as a result of his captivating art, Dr. Shannon has joined the Ancient Order of Benedicts.

Scene: Boarding-house doorstep on which stands a freshman.

Landlady—"What faculty are you in?"

Freshman—"Medicine, ma'am."

Landlady—"I only take divinities."
(Slams the door.) Exit, freshman.

We congratulate Paul, '07, Craig '09, on their good work at the R. M. C. sports.

Drs. Patterson, Bell and Bolton are always at home to their friends at the General.

Dr. D. Young is master of ceremonies in Utica hospital, N.Y.

The G.T.P.R.R. have called to their aid Drs. Judas Sniderius and D. Dingwall. Hurrah for Glengarry.

Dr. Reddon has an appointment in Saginay hospital, Mich.

Our old warrior, Dr. Rob. Patterson, is stationed at Rockwood Hospital.

It is reported that J. R. Stewart has secured a position in Staten Island Hospital.

Dr. J. Johnstone is dispensing drugs in Combermere.

Dr. McCormick is stationed in the North country.

Dr. Fergie O'Connor is house surgeon in Hotel Dieu.

"Dr. Halliday's new, handsome and commodious residence is nearing completion." The above is a clipping from the *Winnipeg Telegram* and refers to a graduate of '05, now prospering in Daysland, Alta.

Dr. G. F. Dalton, late demonstrator in anatomy, has gone to New York to specialize in eye, ear, nose and throat work. His place is filled by Dr. W. Gibson.

DEATH'S TRANSFIGURATION.

We eat and drink, and laugh and energize

In all the meanness of our daily lives,
And Death comes in our midst, a holy thing,

Like sacred night adorned with moon and stars,

And touches vulgar life with silver light

I. ZANGWILL.

Science.

THE students are once more gathering to their old haunts in Science Hall, from the surveys, from the mines, from prospecting in the wilds of Cobalt, and from the various mechanical and electrical works throughout the country. Already most of the summer yarns are told, and the men are beginning to settle down to the serious work of the year—a hard task with the dreaded exams. so far in the dim and uncertain future and so many pleasures for attention. We miss the old familiar faces of '06, but in their place we have a goodly number of budding engineers with a thirst for knowledge that Science Hall alone can quench.

We regret exceedingly that the regular Science editor is not here to welcome the freshmen to Science Hall. In his absence we may perhaps take advantage of his prerogative and offer a few words of advice. You are new to Science Hall and to each other. Get busy and become acquainted both with the men of your own year and those of the other years. They will be glad to know you and to help you in any way they can. Organize your year as soon as possible, the sooner the better, and make the meetings a success both by attending and by taking part in them. Attend all the meetings of the Engineering Society. You will find them both interesting and instructive. Take what part you can in the athletics of the college and help to keep up her record. Do not wait till next year, but start this fall and do whatever you can. Do not make the mistake of letting your book work get ahead of you. Begin now and keep your grip, you

will need it next spring. You are a record year in attendance—be a record year in scholarship.

Beware the vigilance committee.

The Engineering field class was held year at Thirteen Island Lake, near Bedford, and it would be difficult indeed to select a better place for the purpose. Only twenty-one students attended, but they all report a very pleasant and profitable month. Under the direction of Professor Macphail and his assistant, Mr. Jenkins, a survey was made for nearly eight miles of railroad, together with a hydrographic survey of part of Thirteen Island Lake, thus giving the boys an excellent opportunity of perfecting themselves in the practical details of survey work. During the evenings part of the time was occupied by a whist tournament, which was won by Messrs. Orford and McLaren.

The camp sports were held on Monday, Sept. 24th and were very successful. The events and winners were as follows:

Inter-year baseball match, '07 vs. '08, won by '08.

'08—1 b., Jay Bee Milliken; 2b., Jno. Cordukes; 3 b., Kid McKay; s.s., Spike McGinnis; 1.f., Allie Stewart; c.f., Molecule Birkett; r.f., Plug McColl; c., Freshman Campbell; p., Short Orford.

'07—1 b., Sliver McArthur; 2 b., Rusty Trueman; 3 b., Long John King; s.s., Karl Twitchell; 1.f., Mr. Jenkins; c.f., Scotty McLaren; r.f., Raison Wright; c., Lady Jim Akins; p., Ro Irwin.

Rifle match—1, Orford; 2, McGinnis; 3, Irwin.

Putting the shot—1, Akins, 2, Milliken; 3, Trueman.

Throwing hammer—1, Akins; 2, Milliken; 3, Trueman.

High jump—1, Akins; 2, McArthur; 3, Trueman.

Broad jump—1, Akins; 2, McArthur; 3, Trueman.

Hop, step and jump—1, Akins; 2, McArthur; 3, Trueman.

100 yards dash—1, Akins; 2, McKay; 3, McArthur.

Swimming race—1, Ransome; 2, Wright; 3, Stewart.

Boxing match (heavy)—1, Irwin; 2, Campbell; 3, Akins.

Boxing match (light)—1, Birkett; 2, Wright.

Throwing discus—1, Akins; 2, King; 3, McArthur.

Obstacle race—1, McKay; 2, Agassiz.

Wrestling match (heavy)—1, Irwin; 2, Ransome.

Wrestling match (light)—1, McKay; 2, Birkett.

In the evening after the prizes were distributed a very pleasant and enjoyable dance was given. The camp was favored on Sports Day by visits from Principal Gordon, Dr. Goodwin, Professor Gill, Mr. G. Y. Chown and Mr. Mitchell.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CAMP.

Kid M-K-y—Professor, where's the axe?

Prof.—You'll find it in my left-hand vest pocket.

Cy. Lady Jim and the Kid (returning from a husking bee which failed to materialize)—Boys, we had a lovely time.

Prof. (at lunch in the woods, strug-

gling with cork in bottle of olives).—
King, lend me your corkscrew.

We are pleased to see Hank McKenzie, '06, who has spent the last year in the topographical department at Ottawa, once more in Science Hall.

It is with regret that we learn that Mr. R. O. McCulloch, '07, injured his knee so seriously that he will be unable to return to college this year.

Messrs. Jenkins, King, Campbell and Wright are with a party running a preliminary survey from Kingston Mills to Collins' Bay.

Mr. H. Peppard has returned to college, wearing the pleased smile of a proud and happy papa.

Dr. G-dw-ns Soothing Syrup. Recommended by Messrs Ir-n and M-K-y.

The seats of the mighty—the steps of the Engineering building.

J. B. M-l-k-n, to H. D-mp-t-r and T. A. McG-nn-s, at 11.30 p.m. in front of New York Chinese restaurant, seeing an auto coming round the corner: "Now, boys, three cheers for the automobile."

G. R. M-L-r-n, at 4.30 a.m., 4½ miles from camp—"There's no place like home."

Rev. Hector McPherson, B.A., '02, who has been attending theological lectures in the University of Chicago, has gone to the University of Halle, Germany, where he will prosecute his studies in Sociology.

Divinity.

TO the writer, early returned from the mission-field, Divinity Hall presented a lonesome aspect. In the lower hall there was animation enough, for crowds were on hand to placate the genius of the place with an obolus. But in the upper corridor no voice was to be heard, nor form seen. Such quiet and emptiness in a place where one had been accustomed to sounds of laughter and many voices induced a sentiment of melancholy such as the spirits of the dead might be supposed to feel, could they re-visit the scenes they loved while in the body.

It has been suggested that the students in divinity take upon themselves the work of beautifying their classrooms. The rooms have been characterized as cheerless. When we survey the ragged window blinds, the broken benches, the streaked and discolored walls, unrelieved by picture or ornament, we feel that the criticism is not undeserved. Doubtless, if a sufficient number of the theological students took an interest in this direction the college authorities would take the matter in hand. The students' part might consist in the purchase of one or two appropriate and worthy pictures for each room. It should be a labor of love. It is a good thing to have in our daily surroundings a little of the beauty of Beauty in addition to the beauty of Holiness.

From time to time, during the summer, the editorial columns of the Toronto *Globe* have discussed many of the questions which confront the preacher in these latter days. Some idea of the nature of these ques-

tions may be given by the following titles: Sociology and the Pulpit, The Preacher and His Politics, What Canada should most Fear, The Church and its Modern Problem, Moral Cowardice and Social Vice. We have been delighted to read these sane and vigorous articles. It was inevitable that we should contrast their tone with the attitude to the church and moral problems of other editorials, both in Canadian and American newspapers. In some of the latter one might read for a twelvemonth and find no hint of the responsibility of the church and preacher in relation to sociological problems, no hint of hope that in the church was their solution to be found. The attitude of some Canadian papers is one of good-natured tolerance, asking no help, but oftentimes railing because the church is not helping to the extent or in the manner that the paper thinks it should. We quote the *Globe*: "As at the foot of Transfiguration, the world still brings its problem of demon possession and life-paralysis to the church; the testimony against the disciples to-day, as of old, too often is, "they were not able"; and yet, despite the baffling and failure and shame of it all, the church goes back into its secret place and with an earnestness that will not fail nor be discouraged asks its own age-long question, "Why could we not cast it out?" When the church has that question on its lips and that burden on its heart there always comes to it a solving of the problem."

Rev. John Ferguson, B.A., '03, is mathematical master in the Fergus High School, a position which he will hold till Christmas.

Alumni.

THIS summer there died in Toronto to one of the most famous of Queen's graduates, a man whose name is well known all over the Dominion, Mr. Alexander Muir, the author of "The Maple Leaf." Born at Lanark, Scotland, in 1834, while yet a boy he came to Canada and settled at Scarborough. From there he came to Queen's, graduating with the degree of B.A., and took up teaching as his life work. In 1866, at Leslieville, he composed both the words and the music of "The Maple Leaf." At the time of his death he was principal of Gladstone Avenue School, Toronto.

Albert Scott, B.A., B.Sc, finding the life at Temigami too lonely for a single man, found a life partner in Miss Grace Loraine Oldrieve, second daughter of G. S. Oldrieve, of Kingston. Miss Oldrieve was one of the most popular girls of the city and Mr. Scott deserves hearty congratulations on his good fortune.

C. T. Cartwright, B.Sc., '05, is employed in the smelting works at Trail, B.C.

H. A. Guess, M.A., '96, who for some time past has been manager of the Silver Lakes Mines at Silverton, California, has received the appointment of superintendent of reproduction for the Cananea Copper Company. Cananea, Mexico, at a salary of \$12,000 a year. His brother, George Guess, also a Queen's graduate, is chief chemist in the same company, whose mines are the third largest in the world.

W. L. Uglow, M.A., '05, is on a Transcontinental Railway survey party in Nipigon district.

On Wednesday, Sept. 12th, the Rev. Geo. B. McLennan of Huntsville, Muskoka, was married to Margaret Russel, daughter of Mrs. James Ramage, of Chesley, Ont. G. B. McLennan, B.A., B.D., of Queen's, was an old first team scrimmager, playing the game here for seven years and being once president of the Rugby Football Club.

Dr. Templeton, who graduated here in Medicine this spring, has distinguished himself by crawling under a tender in the freight yard of the New York Central Railway, binding up the legs of a man who had just been run over, and carrying him to the hospital. Dr. Templeton was a well known figure on the Queen's football teams for several years and is at present attached to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, New York.

David Andrews, B.A., has been appointed to the principalship of Elora High School.

Another Queen's graduate, A. H. Singleton, B.A., M.D., of Rouleau, Saskatchewan, feeling unable to take care of himself, found a helpmeet in the person of Miss Evelyn Dickson, of Kingston, also a graduate of this University. Dr. Singleton was for a time house surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital, and Miss Dickson graduated at the head of her class from the nurses' training school there and was later superintendent of nurses at the Rockwood Hospital. Good luck to them both.

S. E. Beckett, M.A., '05, has just received a call to the Presbyterian Church at Carberry, Man. Mr. Beckett has, since his graduation, been

assistant minister of Knox Church, Winnipeg.

It is with deep sorrow that we have to record the death of our late fellow-student, J. C. Wilkins, of the School of Mining. John Craig Wilkins, eldest son of Rev. W. T. Wilkins, was born in Kingston Dec. 29th, 1876, and died at Fort William, Sept. 3rd, 1906. He received his primary education in the Public and High schools of Trenton, Ont., beginning to teach school himself when eighteen years old. Two years later he was in charge of the Public school at Wellwood. After teaching for a few years he entered Queen's as an undergraduate in Arts, but before graduating left the university to become assistant director of the American School of Correspondence in Montreal. After two or three years he returned to college, entering the School of Mining to take a B.Sc. course.

On the closing of college this spring he spent some time in Kingston as assistant in the city engineer's office, but receiving an appointment on the G.T.P. survey, he left the city and joined the surveying party under C. De Vere Fairchild, C.E., west of Fort William, intending to return to college in September. But the Supreme Disposer of all events had ordained otherwise. Only a few weeks before his intended return to Queen's he came in from the survey to consult Dr. Paul, of Fort William, as he had been unwell and thought he had la grippe. The doctor at once ordered him to the hospital to be treated for typhoid and the strongest hopes were entertained for his recovery until Sept. 2nd, when symptoms of perforation of the bowels appeared. A consultation of three

physicians was held and they decided to postpone operating. The case was hopeful until early next morning, when he was told that he would not recover.

He received the tidings calmly and said to the doctor, who regretted he had not operated: "Don't regret it, Doc., it's all right." Fully conscious, with steady pulse and firm voice, even smiling occasionally, he conversed with his brother Charlie and his cousin Hugo Craig, until a few minutes of his death. His breath then began to fail, and after bidding his brother good-bye, his heart fluttered slightly for a minute and then ceased beating forever. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Trenton, Sept. 6th, 1906, being accompanied to the grave by the Firemen of Trenton, the Brethren of Trent Lodge 38 A.F. and A.M., and by a large number of sorrowing citizens of that town, as well as relatives and friends from a distance.

Athletics.

THE most important topic, of course, in connection with athletics just now, is the progress of the gymnasium. There was a measure of disappointment felt that the building was not ready for use with the opening of the session, but it was quite certainly not the fault of Professors Kirkpatrick and MacPhail, who have had charge of the construction. Unavoidable delays have prevented the completion of the work by the expected time, but we hope to see the gymnasium in use early next month. All recognize that the work has had the most painstaking supervision and that the structure when completed will be a beautiful addition to the group of

college buildings. The cost is, so far as the work has gone, almost identical with the original estimates. The secretary-treasurer of the Athletic Committee hopes to be able to lay before the students at an early date a more complete statement regarding this child of their enterprise.

The Association Football Club is entering on the new season on a slightly different basis from heretofore. In place of a game here and one away from home, they have been given permission to take part in a six-game series of matches with the teams of Toronto and McGill, if such a series can be satisfactorily arranged. The practices are being well attended and the prospects are bright for a first class team this fall. Ramsay has been elected captain in place of Carmichael, resigned, and is industriously coaching his men in the fundamental verities of "socket," which, he claims, exhibits all the virtues of an athletic exercise besides providing a training in the principles of pure reason not to be equalled outside of the critical philosophy of Kant. We do not quite follow Mr. Ramsay in this matter, but we are glad to see Association football on a better footing.

Rugby is being taken up with the usual zest. Some difficulty was experienced in the matter of securing a coach. However since Russell Britton has begun to be actively interested in the matter, the outlook for the fall series of matches has taken on a decidedly more encouraging aspect. A large number of promising new men are practising regularly and some others have entered this year with reputations already made. Good work is being done in training the men in tackling and a wonderful improvement in

the quality of the play has taken place during the past week. The fact that we get down to work in football later than some other colleges ought to be an incentive to get down to hard practice at the earliest possible moment. We have no sympathy with the old song that we will never have a football team of the first order unless we open a couple of weeks earlier. Queen's has had and can have again, as good a football team as ever walked, and, what is more, she can have it this fall. What we need is good, faithful practice.

We take this opportunity of congratulating the track men on their success at the R.M.C. sports. In the vast improvement which has taken place in our track athletics since last fall, we feel sure we are merely experiencing the benefit which is following from our entering the intercollegiate games last fall. It has given the needed incentive for training and faithful practice. Mr. Palmer is doing faithful work with the athletes each evening, and it looks as though some venerable records were to go by the board on the day of the games. The track is in very poor condition, however, and the men find it quite a severe strain to make the longer runs. An effort is to be made to improve its condition by mixing a light clay with the cinders, and, if successful, the whole track will be treated in this fashion.

The outlook for an interesting tennis tournament is not bright. The best players are absent from college this year, and in addition to this the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the club are resigning their positions. The courts are not in good shape but rolling and attention

for a few days will immensely improve them. The tournament will be carried through, plans having been already made for the contest of the first round.

As a form of exercise and a means of diversion, tennis is as popular as ever. The courts are in constant demand and enthusiasm is keen amongst those who know the game. The new officers of the club are: President, G. A. Platt, B.A.; vice-president, E. J. Reed, B.A.; sec.-treas., E. S. Malloch; medical committeeman, Morrison.

None too soon Americans awakened to the fact that the football played by their college teams was rough and brutal sport, with few redeeming features and lacking any elevating influence upon those who played it. Public opinion finally revolted at the shocking number of fatalities and demanded a change in rules. The demands of the public have been met. The play will this fall be more open; the massing of men in the wedge formation will be eliminated.

Beyond doubt the new game will in time become more interesting to spectators and participants alike. The former style of play was dull. There was only an occasional run. In its close formations deliberate injuries were inflicted on opponents; coaches instructed players in ways of evading penalties. In the open game under officials who rigidly enforce rules peril to live and limb is reduced to the minimum. Physical risk is not entirely done away with, but the possibilities of brutality are greatly lessened. The forward pass is allowed under the new rules, and American coaches prophesy that it will ultimately become one of the most spectacular and popular features of the game.

We cannot accept the opinion that the open game is altogether superior to the scrimmage style of play. Running, catching and tackling are the features which are most popular of Rugby. But when the ball is quickly and keenly heeled, the game as played in the Intercollegiate Union combines the best features of the two styles. The Toronto University team of last season clearly demonstrated that the scrimmage game is not monotonous or dull, but that it is swift, clean, brilliant, and gives scope for a diversity of tactics.

FOR A JOB IN A SMALL TOWN.

Married or single, it matters not,
Nor if at figures you are quick;

One thing alone do we demand,

You must be fast with a hockey
stick.

Exchanges.

AFTER the close of last session a number of journals came to the sanctum. We beg to acknowledge the following: *Acta Victoriana*, *Fleur de Lis*, *Niagara Index*, *The Oxford Magazine*, *Fordham Monthly*, *The Dial*, *The Anchor*, *The Sibyl*, *The T. C.D.*, *The University of Ottawa Review*, *The Intercollegian*, *The Notre Dame Scholastic*, *The News-Letter* (John Hopkins), *Glasgow University Magazine*, *The Oalmon*, *The St. Ignatius Collegian*, *Buff and Blue*, *Magazine of University of North Carolina*.

In this list universities in all parts of the world are represented. Ten are from United States; one from England, one from Ireland, one from Scotland. Two are from our Canadian universities. The *Oalmon* comes from far-away Panahou. We will not pre-

sume to make comparisons. Some, of course, impress us as stronger than others. But all are creditable, and together furnish a fair sample of college literature. Some indeed—and this is the strongest criticism that can be offered—fail signally to reflect student life in the college at which they are published. This in our opinion is the most important function of a college paper. There is a distinct difference between the scope of a students' publication and one issued by the Faculty, as is the *Quarterly*. Many of our contemporaries, while depending on students for contributions, trespass on a field which is surely meant for men of matured judgments and literary attainments.

What a number of ideas literary, artistic and journalistic our contemporaries represent. The *Sibyl* comes out between covers of bright purple; *The Fordham Monthly* varies this to a deep red with an interior border of gray; within this space is the name, in letters of the same color. The students of John Hopkins prefer a more sombre shade, and the *News-Letter*, dignified in appearance, has a cover of dark brown. The *Fleur de Lis*, the organ of the students of St. Louis Medical School, with its wide front of light grey, bearing a most artistic design, is one of the most attractive that we have seen. The *Acta Victoriana*, in appearance—and in regard to matter also—is worthy of special praise. It impresses one as chaste, artistic and effective. We are glad that Victoria University is represented by a magazine so thoroughly deserving of careful attention.

As for matter while there is a general similarity in the productions of our contemporaries, some are vastly

more virile and solid than others. As we hinted before, in some of the magazines from the neighboring republic we trace evidences of overpowering ambition on the part of their contributors. In many cases a perusal of their articles left one with a feeling that the author had attempted a subject which was beyond his powers. Their work appeared strained and unnatural. There was an utter lack of ease and spontaneity. This is a defect which cannot be forgiven but which can be corrected in time. It may perhaps be excused on the ground that, "if some men did not aim too high the world in general would fall too low."

The American college papers seem to have no difficulty in the matter of securing contributions from their constituents. At least they do not find it necessary to appeal to the professors. We envy them their position. At Queen's we meet with cold silence when we address a word on this matter to the students. And in regard to short stories, our contemporaries are almost uniformly more fortunate than the JOURNAL. We can choose from them several stories that are excellent specimens of this form of literary production. It is our belief that we have at Queen's students who could write with splendid effect along the same lines. It seems, however, that they cannot be induced to make an attempt.

Editorially, the strongest of our exchanges is the Oxford magazine. Too many of the magazines before us reduce the editorial department to the vanishing point. To us it seems impossible that a college paper should adequately reflect student life without giving some attention to the affairs of their constituents. Have the students no interest in having furnished them

each month an epitome of the doings in all faculties and all departments? Are there no problems arising from their status as self-governing individuals? The editorial utterances of several of our contemporaries are extremely brief.

In poetry too, we are to some extent outdone. Queen's students seem afraid of exposing the depths of their feelings. And this is all that is necessary for a short poem—simply a sweet, musical expression of the deep feelings, the powerful emotions which one sometimes experiences. With some effort and a little practice this should not be beyond the power of many of our readers.

We cannot conclude this review without emphasizing the fact that the publications which come to the sanctum form a most interesting and peculiar type of current literary effort.

The following lines taken from the *Fleur de Lis* we present to our readers as a typical example of the work of this nature done by students of other colleges.

HEROISM.

A song instead of a cry,
A laugh instead of a moan!
Only the brave can die
Life's lingering death alone
With silent contempt for a groan
And a steadfast smile in the eye.

Therefore a song not a cry,
A laugh instead of a moan!
Only the brave can defy
The forces of sorrow alone;
The soul of a man is known
By the way he says, Good-by.

When we take up the *Sibyl*—which by the way, is published by the stu-

dents of Elmira College for women—we realize that we constitute but a poor substitute for the Exchange Editor. Our uncouth remarks, though we strain to be delicate, complimentary and gallant, would make a poor showing in comparison with the suavity of a review from his pen. In a poor, stumbling way, however, we can say that the *Sibyl* is an object of admiration to the members of our staff. It is rich in good short-stories; contains several bits of verse; and abounds in the fun and humor which are the stamp of college life. We are naturally glad that it comes regularly to the sanctum. Further, we are in a position to know that it is the despair of the Business Manager. Who could not make money flow with such a publication to attract subscribers?

Bright eyes stung by the angry spray,
 Cheeks that are wet with brine,
 Small hands clinging within my own
 Brave little heart of mine;
 Sweet! we are happy, you and I
 Daring the fates above.
 Thrilled with the swing of the playing
 foam

Danger, and life, and love!
 —G. T. Pardy, in *Chicago Tribune*.

There are 207 freshmen at University College, all smelling like new-mown hay; 206 of them hope to be Premier of Canada. The other one is angry because Paw wouldn't let him be a motorman.

The *Oxford Magazine* in commenting on the letter which Mr. J. M. McDonnell—Queen's Rhodes scholar—wrote to the JOURNAL, claims that our correspondent is in error in regard to the *esprit de corps* at Oxford. It is of the opinion that Mr. McDonnell's

views will change after three years in the university at which he is now studying. The JOURNAL is not in a position to speak with authority on the matter. It may, however, call attention to the obvious fact that Mr. McDonnell has attended both Oxford and Queen's and is therefore able to make a comparison. Our contemporary, we feel sure, has no conception of the extraordinary unity of aim and desire with which Queen's men regard their Alma Mater.

The *Oalmon* points out a weakness when it says: "The appearance of Queen's University JOURNAL would be improved by cuts in the various departments." The editorial department it pronounces first class.

Appearance and matter both taken into consideration none of our exchanges is so uniformly satisfactory as the *Fordham Monthly*.

The University of Ottawa *Review* is strong in articles of a serious nature. The issue before us contains a discussion of the Education Bill; an essay on Don Quixote; and a sketch of Irish Historical Ballads. A short-story or any work of fiction would relieve the sombre aspect of our contemporary. The *Review* leaves itself open to the charge of failing entirely to reflect student life.

Be it noticed by all those into whose hands these fragmentary comments fall that we are simply revelling in our ability to use the dignified and portentous word—'contemporary.'

The *Collegian*—St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal., comes to us fresh from

the press. We confess ourselves quite taken with its appearance and general effect. We have marked predilection for a publication that deals with such questions as that of 'Political Honesty,' and 'Socialism a mere Theory.' The *Collegian* is particularly strong in poetry. Lack of space alone forbids more lengthy commendation. We bring our review to a close with the subjoined sonnet of which our contemporary should be proud.

FATE.

As two proud ships upon the pathless
main,
Meet once, and never hope to meet
again,
Meet once, with merry signalling and
part,
Each homeward bound to swell the
busy mart,
So we two met one golden summer
day
Within the shelter of life's dreaming
bay,
And rested, safely anchored from the
world,
For one brief hour, with snowy pinions
furled;
And when the sun sank low along the
west,
We left our anchor with its peaceful
rest,
And floated outward on life's tangled
sea,
With foam-kissed waves between us,
wild and free;
As two ships part upon the trackless
main,
So we two parted. Shall we meet
again?

In Bacteriology laboratory: "Cupid"
Cl-n-y, wrestling successfully with a
bacillus prodigiosus: "Methinks this
agars success."

Book Reviews.

"MADE IN HIS IMAGE."

THE unsolved social problem of how to deal with the submerged tenth forms the nucleus of Guy Thorne's new novel, "Made in His Image" (The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto). Bosanquet, the young Minister of Industrial Affairs, comes to the conclusion that the "soft emollients of soup-kitchens and prayer" have proved worse than useless, and that for the health of the nation at large, the idle criminal class should be removed as a cancer would, without hesitation and without remorse. "We must sweep away the unfit for good and all," he cries. "These bodies which are full of vice and irremediable degradation are to be destroyed. We will keep them no longer to ruin us. No longer will we allow them to reproduce other bodies more lost and degraded still."

He spends years in working up the idea, organizing and combining the trade unions till they form a powerful engine for the carrying out of his scheme. And though he is strongly opposed by the "sentimentalists," headed by his friend and college mate, the Christian enthusiast, John Hazel, he succeeds in carrying the affair triumphantly through. To tell more would be to spoil the story, which follows the fortunes of the slave colony and at the same time the private lives of the two young opponents in politics and rivals in love.

The story of George Mason, one of the degenerates, forms an interesting thread in the tale. The family record, which is given in detail, the author assures us is an actual fact—a story of worthless, drunken parents, of no home, no education, no trade, no know-

ledge or hope of anything better. A stupid brain in a little bullet-head—what more could be expected from such heredity and such environment? After several imprisonments for minor offences he is caught in the act of sand-bagging John Hazel. Bosanquet naturally looked on this case as another proof of the absolute necessity for his remedy. Hazel's standpoint simply was, "Has George Mason ever had a chafce?" And he determines to give him one.

To the dispassionate reader it would seem that Bosanquet's scheme did not necessarily preclude the exercise of every modifying and humanizing agency within the limits he prescribed. Deprived of the freedom they had abused, and forced to the work they had shunned, surely the element thus rendered innocuous to society need not therefore be quite dehumanized.

So, too, with the theology of the book. There is apparently in the mind of the author no other choice than between the orthodox creeds of the majority of the characters and the rather gross materialism of Bosanquet. A study in half-tones would have made the book truer to life, if perhaps less thrilling.

Still it is to the intense opposition of these ideas that the author owes some of his most dramatic scenes. He is not writing a treatise on sociology or on theology; his aim is to reach the great novel-reading public, and there is no doubt that so readable a romance as "Made in His Image" will readily accomplish this.

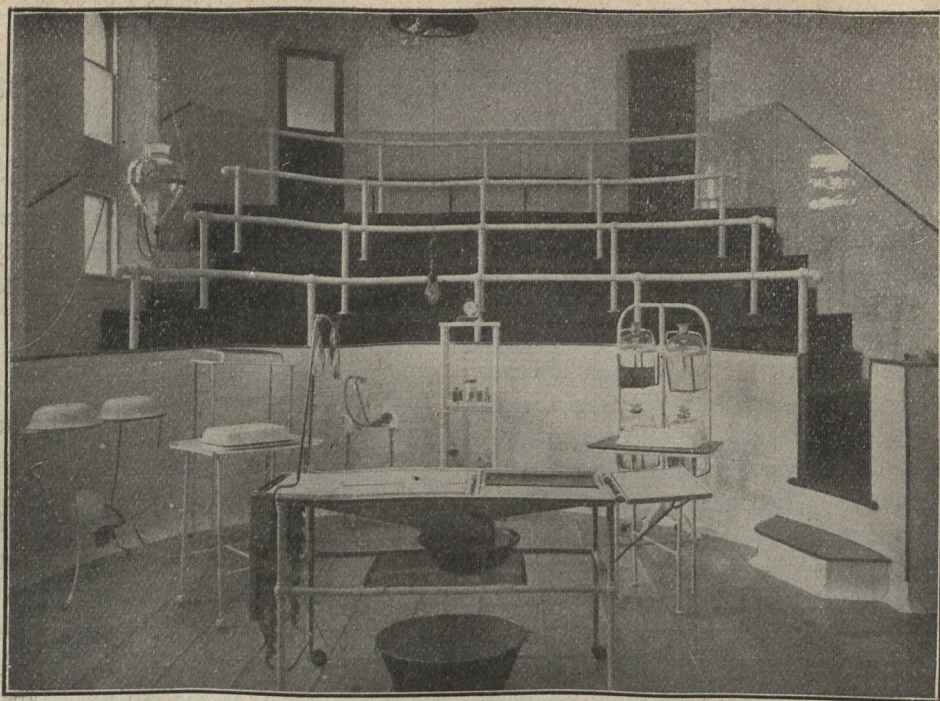
A hen was cackling loud and long;
Said I to her, "How strange your song!"
Said she: "It's not a song. In fact
It's just a lay, to be eggs-act."

THE LATIN APPOINTMENT.

The *Whig* quotes from the Peterboro *Examiner* a paragraph criticizing the authorities of the university for failing to appoint a Canadian to the Chair of Latin.

We are under the impression that the governing bodies of Queen's know as much as the writer of the criticism referred to about the qualifications which they desire a member of the teaching staff to possess. Further it is quite wrong to assume that the authorities have no faith in the graduates of the university. It is beyond doubt that they would give full and kindly consideration to an application from a Canadian source. Their object is to get the strongest men available, and they are right in not allowing petty questions of nationality to interfere with their choice. It must be remembered, too, that the English universities are strong in classics and that their graduates in these departments get thoroughly into the spirit of the civilizations of Greece and Rome. It is therefore quite natural that a brilliant man from the halls of these famous institutions should commend himself to those having the appointment in charge. Regardless of the nationality of the new incumbent of the Latin Chair, we are glad that one of such promise and high attainments has been secured for the position.

D. E-y, discussing the odors of un-Araby to be noted around the chief building of the Faculty his presence adorns: "No, boys, it's no use. There has been an evil odor around that building *ever since I have been there.*"



Operating Theatre, Hotel Dieu.

BALLADE MEMORIAL.

BY LAURISTON WARD.

WHETHER in Persia or Cathay,
Or in some region farther yet,
Beyond the confines of the Day,
Its moon-encircled walls are set,
Whether its ramparts glow with jet
Or shine with every star that gleams,
I seek it still, beyond regret,—
The City of Forsaken Dreams.

The storm-tossed creeds of yesterday
Find harbor there. Its streets are wet
With tears of those who weep away
For Athènes, and for Olivet,
Visions of cross and minaret,
Of crucifixion that redeems,
It holds them all, tho' men forget,—
The City of Forsaken Dreams.

Whether its battlements be gray
With ancient sorrow and the debt
Of dead desire, who can say?
But still I think its parapet
Glow with a lustre yet unmet
And wide and wider throws its beams:
Its desperate triumph knows no let—
The City of Forsaken Dreams.

ENVOY.

Prince, tho' the far-enfolding net
Of circumstance unending seems,
Know well its strands shall never fret
The City of Forsaken Dreams.

—From *Harper's*.