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IN the last number of the JOURNAL there appeared a brief outline of the work of the recent Alumni Conference and also the proposed programme for the meetings for '96. A comparison of these plainly shews the latter to be of a much more practical character than the former; but the special feature to which we wish to call attention at present, is the introduction of "Social Reunions of Members of the Conference," to take place in the afternoon. This has been inspired by a keen and progressive spirit, who has noticed a tendency to dullness and formality in the meetings of the past, and who desires more unrestrained social intercourse among Alumni who have seen very little of each other for years. The Conferences have been of the highest value and have been made so by dint of hard work, but they should not be a steady "grind" morning, noon, and night. Queen's College is no *monastic* retreat for solitary meditation. It was really painful to see many of the Alumni last February toiling away at lectures for seven hours a day, snatching one another's arms for a few minutes chat between bells, and trudging lonesomely home to their meals only to return to more lectures. With apologies to these gentlemen for what may seem to be rather a severe scoring, we suggest that the idea of social reunions be expanded. Let a common dining place be arranged, either at a hotel or large boarding house, where all the members of the Conference,

together with the divinity students, could meet every day from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. If we had a residence at Queen's this would be easy, but we believe that there would be no serious difficulty in arranging suitable accommodation. No elaborate menu would be necessary, the expense would be little more than the cost of ordinary board, and everything could be under the supervision of a committee of students and local Alumni. If a feast of reason and flow of soul, and all the rest, would not be forthcoming, it would not be the fault of two or three of the leading lights of the Conference. On the surface, such a suggestion may seem impracticable, but we do not think so. No time need be squandered and the utilizing of the noon-hour makes its adoption entirely independent of the question whether or not less work should be attempted. The benefits of such free and easy association are apparent. The spirits of the members would be sharpened and they would go to their work with new zest. Former friends could renew their intimacy and learn, in a degree impossible at formal meetings, how the real man had been progressing since college days. The older men could come into contact with the younger, and the great brotherhood of those who are filled with Queen's spirit would be welded more closely together.

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The social element is far from lacking in our college life; indeed, it may be said to be strong, but it is not as widespread as it ought to be; in other words, its effects do not sufficiently pervade all classes of students. Of course, there is the *Conversazione*, the great social event of the session, and the Freshman's reception, a star of less magnitude, yet withal a bright one. But the proportion of students who take advantage of these is not large, and the social education of those who do not is often sadly neglected. The popularity that class meetings once had (and they were often of a purely social character) has been gradually weakening, and they are coming to mean little or nothing. Some of the boys, it is rumored, have been holding very successful "at homes" in their rooms, and the ladies, they say, keep a jovial hearth-fire burning in the upper regions. These are hopeful signs of a better acquaintanceship of the students with one another, but we do protest strongly against the dis-

continuance of such a time-honored custom as the senior year dinner; not merely because it has been the custom—for that would be a cheap reason—but because of the real social purpose that it serves. In many colleges such a dinner is an annual event with each class, and surely our students will not dispense with it, even at the end of their course. What more fitting close to the toiling together of four years could there be than an evening spent in grappling one to another with hooks of steel? Perhaps the ninety-fivers are planning something better for themselves, but if not, we would that they would think of these things.

* * *

In his address at the workingmen's meeting last Sunday afternoon, Professor Dyde made a strong plea for a public library. Special emphasis was laid on its value in diffusing a practical knowledge of what is implied in good citizenship and in increasing the intelligence of the community. The citizens of Kingston have always shewn a genuine interest in educational matters. They have contributed generously indeed to the university, and their public schools, so far as our observation has gone, are unsurpassed in the whole province. But it would seem that, as a general thing, they have little interest in literature and culture, or that those who have are not unusually anxious to impart such tastes to others. There is no public library, and the university, though doubtless having a strong indirect influence, does not appear to come into direct contact with many of the citizens. This should not be the case in a university city. There should be, to a much greater extent than at present, more than external bonds of financial support and pride of possession between city and university; there should be those deeper internal bonds of sympathy in intellectual and moral advancement. We are not prepared to say why this is not more apparent, but certainly with regard to a public library the university did her share in making generous proposals of co-operation a few years ago. The immense value of such co-operation to both parties need scarcely be pointed out. It would not be very far from the mark to say that party politics has in the past kept the city council bound hand and foot with regard to such a question as this, yet we do not see why ready promoters cannot be found for a scheme so elevating in its effects and so welcome to many whose limited means strictly forbid any outlay in books. The city has good reason to be proud of her electric railway, streets, parks and public buildings. Why should she lag behind smaller cities and towns in having no free public library? Citizens should remember that in contributing money to schools and colleges they are but taking the first steps. This is but laying the foundation. There should be

no reaction, as if no further duty was left. Not only should they give the young man, on leaving school to go into business, free access to books, but they should make their own higher life a part of the structure that is being reared on that foundation, and to do so a public library is in our day an absolute necessity.

* * *

Not long ago we referred to some of the evils connected with the granting of supplementary examinations. All will admit that the passing of these examinations is far from being an ideal university education. The excuse for taking them often is that lectures "clash" and cannot all be attended. How, then, can this "clashing" be avoided so as to reduce the number of supplementaries? A student unexpectedly finds at the beginning of the session that two or three classes which he wishes to take meet at the same time. He at once enters into negotiations with some of the professors for a change of hour. Now, our time-table has assumed permanent form with regard to nearly all the classes in the curriculum, but several complaints have reached us, both from professors and students, of three or four classes of importance being changed repeatedly year after year. Indeed, a recent graduate remarked, the other day, that a certain Junior class had been changed every year since he entered college. This may suit the convenience of one or two students at the time, but it generally interferes seriously with the arrangements of the Professor and the rest of the class. Further, other students entering the class another year find that it has not been customary for it to meet at the hour set down in the calendar, and accordingly have their pre-arrangements thrown into confusion. We are well aware that, with so many options as we are allowed, it is no easy task to arrange a time-table, but the solution of the difficulty is not the granting of supplementaries, involving the loss of contact with the professor and a "squeeze" through at 40 per cent. Doubtless, a certain amount of flexibility is necessary. Let the senate, however, refuse to change the hours, except in special cases where the classes are very small, and let every student exercise a moderate amount of foresight and shape his course in the best possible manner. In these two ways the bad arrangements that make many supplementaries necessary could be avoided.

* * *

Should systematic physical training, either in gymnasium or on campus, be a part of our curriculum and be made compulsory for every student? The JOURNAL has this year withheld its hand from this well-worn theme, and even now has no flood of light to throw upon it, but, convinced of Queen's insufficiency in this respect, we can at least bring it

to the forefront again. This season of the year is the most perilous for the students' health and the session rarely closes without several cases of serious illness. This is usually brought on by overwork and neglect of physical constitution. A clear, vigorous intellect, working normally, is not very compatible with a distressed and contracted body. This is a commonplace idea. Our very familiarity with it has taken away its edge. Every one will admit the necessity of exercise for those devoting themselves to confining studies, and it is a reasonable step, and one which does not interfere with a man's true freedom, to make this compulsory, especially when students are tempted to neglect it, both through thoughtlessness and ambition. The university should turn out *men* and not *sallow spectres*. The spirit should be afire but the body should not be in ashes. As every student is compelled to take English literature, whatever his course may be, so we cannot see that it would be arbitrary to compel every student to take a certain amount of exercise, with variety of choice. Good health underlies good work, and exercise underlies good health. Space forbids our citing the many other arguments for this, with one exception. We have to-day, to a great extent, lost that fine sense for the graceful and symmetrical development of the human body which was so characteristic of the Greeks. The loss is a real one, as witness many of the by no means artistic figures seen around our halls. The Greeks made physical culture a necessary part of education, and this does not imply a neglect of the higher faculties.

But we have no gymnasium! A financial gulf and no generous millionaire to bridge it! A few years ago there was a strong agitation for a gymnasium, and several schemes were suggested by the best students in the college. No satisfactory plan was found and the matter has been untouched ever since. After the close of the football season, such alternatives as the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium and the skating rink are possible; but what proportion of the students take advantage of these? It is not large. We need a gymnasium in our own college to centralize and develop all other modes of physical culture. In football and hockey, as the new campus and the championships testify, we are progressing, but the absence of gymnasium training seriously hampers us even here, as we *have* lost matches through lack of condition.

What, then, is the outlook? Heretofore the authorities have had other projects on hand and have done nothing towards this, but at the opening of the Theological Faculty last November, the Principal said: "Queen's must enlarge its classrooms. . . . What is needed is a separate building for the Faculty of Theology, with which might be

combined committee rooms for the students, a room for refreshments, and a *gymnasium*." When Principal Grant makes a public statement of this kind he means what he says, and though it contains no definite promise, we find in it great reason for hope. He, for one, will do all in his power to advance the interests of the students. What is required is a strong movement on the part of the students themselves, not in a restless, chafing way, but with a candid expression of their demands and a resolute desire to do their share.

This hasty review will but serve to open up the question, and we would like to see discussion, if not action, revived. A gymnasium is not all; the students need regular physical drill, both inside and in the open air. Other hours could be found for lectures that take place after 4 P.M., and the space from 4 to 6 devoted exclusively to exercise. It is fanciful as yet to discuss the nature of the exercise, the style of building and other details, for perfection of equipment, though important, will yield poor results without the spirit of work. This much is certain, if Queen's boys are to do justice to themselves and honour to their college, she should in this, as in so many other things, be in the front rank.

CONTRIBUTED.

SKETCHES FROM THE FOOT-HILLS.

A MODERN PILGRIM FATHER.

PART II.

A TYPICAL valley among the foot-hills of the Rockies. Its sloping sides stretch out before the eye in vast sweeps. Leagues of flowing outlines intersect and melt into each other in immense liquid curves. It is as though the earth were rolling in vast waves towards the mountains, and as the deep long swells, which begin far out on the prairies, approach that great barrier, they lift their heads higher and higher, but without a break in their magnificent sweeping curves, until, just before reaching the mountains, rising too high to hold their form, their summits burst into rocky crests that ride like foam upon the immense green billows.

So vast and simple is the foreground, so clear the atmosphere and distinct the range of vision, so lofty the few clouds and the vault of heaven, that even the highest mountain peaks appear mere scaly spines upon the back of nature. Only when one stands upon one of the last ridges of the foot-hills and looks upon the mountains under the rare canopy of a thunderstorm—bringing heaven down to earth, and raising earth to heaven—does one realize the greatness of the individual mountains.

It is early summer. The rolling uplands are still green, and the myriads of wild flowers are at their

brightest. The lower levels or sloughs are purple fields of shooting-stars, while on higher ground appear many families of the legume clan displaying their bright livery of purple or blue. Most numerous of all in tribal divisions, the compositae dot the landscape, their favourite colour yellow. An early wild rose here and there is beginning to mark the trails, for the western wild rose is a most sociable flower and loves to line up along the roads in brightest holiday attire to watch the passers-by.

Along one of these trails two horsemen are passing, evidently making their way towards the only habitation in sight, a low rambling structure, which being but one storey high is designated a shack. Their general appearance is quite picturesque, though hardly to be styled elegant. One wears a regulation cowboy hat, an English shooting jacket rather the worse for wear, a pair of buckskin trousers very wide in the seat and very narrow at the knees, below which they enter a pair of top boots unpolished from the first day of service; to these are fastened a pair of Mexican spurs, the rowels of which are about four inches in diameter, and the spikes an inch and a half long. His companion wears what must once have been a broad-brim felt, now shapeless and beyond definition in colour. To permit vision the forepart of the brim has been pinned to the crown by a horse-blanket safety-pin, six inches long. A fancy woolen shirt, open at the throat, serves for upper garment; a revolver and cartridge belt, not supplied with either at present, girds his waist and serves to uphold a pair of ready-made trousers, strengthened with copper rivets at the vital points. Over the trousers is a pair of schaps, or leather overalls, with leather fringes down the outer seams. The large Mexican or stock saddles, which half cover their broncos, harmonize well enough with the costumes of the riders, and altogether there is a picturesque, unpremeditated look about their outfit which is quite interesting.

As to whether any of his friends in England would have recognized in the first rider the ardent emigrant, Percy Briggs, is perhaps doubtful, and still more doubtful is it that any of the second rider's friends would have recognized in him Harry Benson, the former school friend of Percy and first cause of his coming west.

While they are putting up their horses a word or two of explanation must be given to bring them up to date.

Percy had arrived in Alberta with a characteristically complete English outfit of implements of the chase, including the latest hunting and colonial costumes, and was immediately installed as a ranching pupil in the household of the ex-metropolitan lawyer of aristocratic family and decayed fortunes.

The household embraced the gentleman's wife, two daughters, and another pupil also entering that year. There were five daughters originally, but three of them had, after one or two unmatured engagements, fallen to the lot of former pupils. Percy soon found that his tutor's herd being very limited the study of ranching would not of necessity require all his time. As the gentleman explained it, the study of ranching was a qualitative, not a quantitative matter, and one cow properly utilized was of more importance than a herd of fifty superficially studied. To Percy the reasoning was quite conclusive. He soon discovered his friend Benson, now settled on a ranch of his own, and through him made many other friends for whom Calgary was a common rendezvous. By these he was gradually initiated into the mysteries of western life in all its wildness and woolliness. As an aside it may be remarked that the desire to make a novel and interesting impression on new-comers will account for the greater part of that same wildness and woolliness which is supposed to be the necessary result of western conditions.

To remove Percy's initial scruples he was assured that it was essential to success in a new country to first of all make oneself thoroughly familiar with the social atmosphere and customs of the country. This, too, seemed eminently reasonable. But the time needed to obtain this indispensable familiarity proved to be very considerable, for ere long he was spending two weeks in town to one on the ranch, until the shooting season opened, when that sport occupied his spare time and gave him infinite delight. True, his instructor in his official capacity had remonstrated with him in an academic sort of way, but his own example belied his precepts.

Following the natural course of his predecessors in a country where women are not very plentiful, Percy fell madly in love with one of his instructor's daughters, and before his year was up had added another handsome specimen to her already valuable collection of engagement rings. But one must sacrifice the details and get on, otherwise this simple sketch will be in danger of expanding into a three volume romance.

His year of apprenticeship closed, and his parents encouraged by the most satisfactory reports, Percy arranged for a sort of partnership with his father in order to undertake ranching on a respectable scale. The father was to supply the funds and hold a general claim on the ranch and stock, while the son supplied the experience and management. What was described as an improved and partially stocked ranch was purchased from one of Percy's friends, or rather from his friend's creditors. The friend, in spite of a very intimate knowledge of the social atmosphere and distinctive customs of the country,

had fallen into debt and financial deadlock, and finally drifted into the ranks of the Mounted Police, that last resource of the unfortunate.

The ranch and its remnant of stock, some second-rate horses, cost £500, about double its value. Another £1,500 were spent in putting it in repair and increasing the stock of horses. The following year a glowing report of progress was accompanied by a request for another £500. Only £300 were sent, however, and more specific accounts asked for. Percy, seeing no trouble ahead, used this sum to extend his shack, improve its furnishings, and fulfil his engagement with his instructor's daughter. Notwithstanding his fine reports in general terms the losses on the ranch considerably surpassed the gains. But why trouble his father with these temporary misfortunes when all was bound to come right, once everything was in final shape. Unfortunately, he did not keep an accurate record of the various reports which he made to the senior partner, as he styled his father, and the natural consequences under the circumstances must be evident. The elder Briggs became suspicious, stopped further remittances after the third year, and became more insistent on having a detailed statement, which for one reason or another could not be got ready. For the past year and a half, pending a settlement of the difficulties, Percy has been living by the gradual disposal of the stock. As his method of living has been rather extravagant, and the prices to be had for horses are very low, his herd of horses is melting away. Meanwhile his friend Benson, becoming bankrupt, has been sold out, and begs to be employed in some capacity to keep him out of the police force, an appeal which Percy cannot resist, hence Benson's connection with the ranch.

At the time of our description of them they were returning from a fruitless search for a number of horses strayed or possibly stolen a month before. Entering the shack, which is found to be very comfortably furnished, and the walls ornamented with the weapons and spoils of the chase, Percy finds his infant son rolling in the midst of an immense grizzly skin, his mother watching him. He finds also a letter from England, left by a neighbour who has been to town. The letter simply states that the elder Briggs will leave for Canada in a couple of weeks to investigate for himself the affairs of the ranch. A hopeless sense of impending destruction takes possession of Percy. He explains the situation as well as he can to Benson, who grasps the essential features with sufficient clearness to cause him to go into Calgary the following day and apply for admission to the police force. Percy's wife makes no attempt to understand the details, she simply weeps and relapses more fully than ever into helplessness.

The father arrived, explanations were attempted, but the more the son explained the angrier grew the father, till in the end he seized everything saleable on the ranch and had it transferred to Calgary to be disposed of. While having the few remaining horses and cattle driven to town, he relented so far as to send back one of the men with a cow and calf for the benefit of his grand-child.

Thus the avenging angel came and went, leaving Percy no present refuge but the home of his father-in-law, where he well knew no rejoicing would greet his arrival. Borrowing a horse and buckboard from a neighbour, he bound the calf on behind, set his wife and child with a few traps in front, and started them off by the long wagon trail for a friend's ranch, where the night would be spent, while he led the cow by a shorter trail over the hills. Arrived at the friend's house it was found that the calf had broken loose and been lost on the way. Percy immediately conceived the bright idea of letting the cow loose to hunt up the calf, but in the growing darkness he soon lost track of the cow, and whether the cow found the calf or not he never knew.

The following day the buckboard resumed its journey down the trail, the united family on board. The rattle of the loose wheels died away in the distance, and the vehicle and its occupants became a mere moving speck upon the vast face of nature, so oppressively silent, so exasperatingly calm in the presence of human woe.

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AMONG THE GREEKS.

AN OUTLINE OF THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE A.M.S.

It is a difficult task to find the origin and sketch the growth of any science, but it is especially so in the case of medicine, which undoubtedly had its origin in some simple experimental practices which led to the formulation of general principles. The mythological theory of the origin of medical practice traces it to Egypt, whence it was carried to Greece by Chiron. Here we find a distinct history of medicine, and I propose to trace it through the work and writings of a few men.

According to the Greek idea of the incarnation of heavenly powers, the power of healing the sick and warding off death had been bestowed by Apollo on his son Æsculapius or Asclepius. Trained by Chiron, he acquired a wide reputation for curing all kinds of diseases and raising the dead to life, and was hailed as a long-looked-for saviour. But Pluto complained to Jove that Asclepius was robbing the lower world of its subjects, and as a result the first medical man was slain by Jove's thunderbolts. From Homer we learn that in the Trojan war the

Greeks had two physicians, Machaon and Podalirius, who were called the sons of Asclepius. After this his descendants were the recognized physicians, and their secrets and experiences were passed on from father to son. In this we have the crude origin of clinical medicine. A grateful people erected temples in honor of their benefactors, and to these, as the residing places of the sons of Asclepius, sick people flocked in large numbers. Soon, however—as the oath of Hippocrates shows—evils arose. First, in the abuse of this knowledge; and secondly, in the rise of mysticism and superstition. The result was the degradation of the high ideal of the sons of Asclepius into a mercenary craft.

But from the well-known shrine on the Island of Cos, and from the house of the Asclepiadæ, a reformer, Hippocrates, arose, who enabled the profession to regain its high position. He founded a school and bound his disciples by the celebrated oath of Hippocrates, a part of which reads as follows: "He (the pupil) will reverence his teacher as a father and his descendants as brethren; that he will use his art for the benefit of his patients and never to their injury or death, even if requested by them; that he will be chaste and never divulge any of his professional secrets." Hippocrates devoted himself to collecting and organizing all the medical information possible, and is credited with being the author of seventy volumes. Thus was a sure foundation secured for medical science. From this there resulted accurate observation of diseases and minute descriptions of all their symptoms. Many interesting examples of this are found in the writings of Hippocrates, making him a model of accurate observation for all time.

The practice of medicine as founded by Hippocrates is intensely interesting, but we have room only for a mere outline of his theories. Health and disease were governed in two ways, by external and internal causes. External causes included the influence of season, climate, water and exercise. Special emphasis was laid on exercise, so much so that it was incorporated in the curriculum of every school and academy. The internal causes were the influence of the food and the condition of the constituents of the body. This brings us to the physiology of Hippocrates, which was necessarily very crude and undeveloped. The body was supposed to be composed of the four elements—earth, air, fire and water. Various combinations of these produced the four humours—blood, phlegm, black and yellow bile—and in these lay the principal seat of disease. The chief treatment was through external causes, and internal medicines were quite secondary. This shews that, with all their imperfections, they were firmly convinced that they must work with nature.

The principal lesson to be learned from his practice of medicine is the close relationship between the different branches of the science, a thorough knowledge of the one depending on a thorough knowledge of the other. Hippocrates' ideas of physiology were crude, chiefly because he had little or no knowledge of anatomy. We learn from many sources that dissection was not allowed by the Greeks, as they regarded it as a profanation of the human body. Consequently physicians had few opportunities to study the anatomy of the body, and even the slight knowledge they had is surprising, when we consider that this was over 2,200 years ago.

This is a brief sketch of the work of a great but modest man, whose favorite expression was: "Life is short but art is long." He died about 357 B.C., and so great was the esteem in which he was held by the Greeks that for over 600 years his tomb was preserved and plainly to be seen.

After his death several schools arose. Plato speaks of two of these, those who practiced by charms and incantations and those who were guided by rational observations and remedies. These were split up into many smaller divisions, and true progress was much retarded by profitless controversy. Soon after this Alexandria became the great centre of advanced medical science. Here the first skeleton was articulated, and about 330 B.C. the first human body was dissected by Eristratus, the result of which was a much more accurate knowledge of the constitution of the body.

It was not till medicine was firmly established by Hippocrates that it attracted much attention beyond the Asclepiadæ, and then physicians became divided into two main classes. The first class was the public or civic physicians, while the others travelled around from place to place. The former became quite important, received high salaries, and had fashionable booths in the wealthy parts of the city.

At Rome medical men were held in small esteem till the days of the empire, when the profession was given a standing and court physicians, etc., appointed. It was here that the profession began to divide into separate branches, physicians for internal troubles, surgeons, oculists, dentists, aurists, and lastly lady medcs., so that Queen's did not have the first lady medical college.

Such is a brief outline of some points connected with the origin of a science, the noblest to which any student may apply himself; a science which demands of its devotees a life of self-sacrifice, for, as Plato says, it seeks not its own interest, but the interest of that to which as an art it belongs. Its progress has been great, but even now we are only beginning to understand the truth of the old saying, *Vita brevis, ars longa.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

ESSAY WRITING.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR:—In that vivid description of Oxford student life from the pen of W. L. G. in a recent number of the JOURNAL, there is one point in particular which might be profitably applied to our work in Queen's. He says, "This task (a weekly essay) is compulsory on every Balliol student during the first two years of his course, no matter what his subject of study. . . . The effect of this essay system is good, especially because it forces students of science and mathematics to cultivate an acquaintance with English literature and philosophy, which is too often lacking in their Canadian brethren." The majority of students are so eager to specialize or to reach professional work, that it is extremely difficult to persuade them that they are seriously lacking in this respect. It is not putting it too strongly to say that the mathematical and scientific, and even the philosophical and classical students of our Canadian universities are disgracefully ignorant of modern literary and scientific questions with which every scholar should be familiar. This is due largely to the headlong rush through high school, through university and through professional school, till the insignia of professional standing have been obtained and then, culture, farewell!

Now, sir, perhaps no better antidote for this could be proposed than the essay system. Not that weekly essays should be demanded, for this would probably be at the expense of class-work and essays of special courses, but at least one every month would be of great value and should not overcrowd any student who is attempting a reasonable amount of work. It may be argued, however, that the literary societies of the college should do this work. The answer to this is, that in these societies the few and not the many do the work and reap the benefit, and that the rank and file of the students can be touched only by every one of them being required to write such essays. They might not be able to treat the questions profoundly or exhaustively, but not the least benefit would be the clearing up of their ideas and expressing them in literary form. The subjects assigned should be of general interest, not too difficult or too technical, and suitable books should be recommended. In this way every student would be compelled to extend his vision beyond the narrow limits of his special course.

Our gracious senate receives so much advice from aspiring educationalists, that I let loose this suggestion with considerable timidity, but in adopting some such plan they would be following the example of one of the most successful educational institutions in the old land.

GRAD.

TOM'S BHOYS.

Mister Editer:

DERE SOR:—It's long since I writ ye and now I'll till ye somethin' about the bhoys who are lavin' me, for who knows thim, sez I, better than mesilf, for I sees thim all the time, and hears thim too, and don't have to kape me ears open aithur. Shure don't they come to me house at 3 in the mornin' and shout, "Tom are ye up," the d—ls what do they think I'd be doin' up so late. What a hape of trouble I heves to watch thim all, and thim fellows of the furst year are the wurst I ivir sot eyes on. Sometimes I think they have a dozen waggins in the "Din," and I slide quickly down the bannister and everythin' is in the middle of the floor, hats, coats, rubbers, moccasins, chairs, table legs, and thim fellows as innocent looking as lambs. Be the howly smoke! I niver cotch any one who breaks anythin' for thim loons of divinities break everythin', and I knows it.

Now I'll till ye somethin' about thum. There's Mr. McEwen, the bhoys call him Alik, the President of the Æsculapian Society. A noice fillow he is, nate and trim and a good singor. He allus sings about some swate Maree, but they wont till me who she is. I have no trouble to watch him. He attends all his classes, passes everythin' and even at the dinner they tells me he passed it to the nixt man. He'll make a good docthur.

Then there's Mr. Ames, he's our Secritary. I don't know much about him but what I thinks to mesilf. I don't converse much wid him because I'm no good to sympathise and he allus looks lonesome. He's here at ivery class, carries his books, and thinks an awful lot. He's the chap who got tin dollars from the Æsculapian, and now me jewels of the 3rd year will hev d—l a cint for the summer session. He wears sharp pointed whiskers and the bhoys till me the nurses don't like thim. I guess he'll do well.

Nixt ther's Mr. Hagar, the tallest and thinnest med. in the college. Shure don't I see his name on the saling of ivery room in the college, and shure isn't the dissectin' room zo fate hoigh. They tills me he laves his boardin' house 5 mmutes late and is here on time. He's a hustler too at exams. and allus near the top. Yis he'll honor us if he quits growin' and I'll trot him out aginst the council.

Nixt there's Marselis. When he com in I niver thought to git that bhoy, to be sober and grave lookin' like a docthur. But some days in his furst year he slept late and his bhoyish look wore off, and now, thanks to mesilf, he's as good as the bist of thim. When he laves in the spring I wish him good loock and so does ivery student.

There's Harry McKeown, me curly-headed bhoy. When he com in all the gurruls would mate me

and say, "Tom, who's that curly-headed bhoys at the college?" and I'd say, "That's the bhoys." A noisy little rascal he was too, but ivery wun loiked him and now he's sober as a jidge. Shure last summer the docthors at Belleville wouldn't have anybody else in charge of the hospital, and he showed thim Trinity and Toronto men what we knows here.

See that fellow who pretinds to be aslape; that's Berry. I'll give ye his pidigree. He's the man who wint snooks with Ames in the tin dollars. I meet him at the park o' nights, and not alone aither. Yit he wurks purty hard and is well up in anatomy, and Dr. Campbell lift the second year to his care. He recomindid thim for morals and intelligince, but bad cess to thim, they have left thim. He's the only man wouldn't sware by me at the elections.

Nixt is Norman Henderson. He has many names among the bhoys, but Dr. Soolavin calls him Freshie. He's well up all round in wurk, friendship and music. He's the most usefule man in the college at the dinner, for he is honorary musician to both colleges, and shure I know of no one to take his place.

Nixt there's Mr. Merriman. He's just as his name tills ye, allus meets ye with a smile. He'll till ye a lot of intelligince if ye spake to him privately, not openly. He spends his time in keeping in sight of Teepie and studying. He must know a lot about his wurk because he upsets the docthors by his questions.

Thun there's George Stewart, good at football, midicine and Y. M. C. A. You sees a little man in grey, his frock coat allus buttoned close, a nice smile, that's him. He was a good bhoys when he left me and wint to the Hospital as house surgeon, and I hope the nurses don't spile him. I wonders if he gits a midal!

Good mornin' now, mister editer, till nixt wake.
Yours, for twenty years and niver lost a sub,

TOM.

"Song is not truth, nor wisdom, but the rose
Upon truth's lips, the light in wisdom's eyes."
—Sel.

* * *

"They win who never near the goal,
They run who halt on wounded feet;
Art hath its martyrs like the soul,
Its victors in defeat."—Gosse.

* * *

At the last meeting of the Yale faculty before the end of last term, a resolution was introduced by one of the professors for the purpose of prohibiting any game with Harvard next year.

* * *

Out of 1112 football players in eighteen leading colleges, 65 were disabled for a week or longer, 10 temporarily disabled, and only one injured. This classification has been compiled by a Y. M. C. A. athletic authority.

SPORTS.

HOCKEY.

QUEEN'S PLAY THE MONTREALERS FOR THE STANLEY CUP.

SATURDAY night last, Queen's, as champions of Ontario, played with Montreal for the Dominion championship and the Stanley cup. Our team was defeated by a score of 5 to 1, and, as matches go, the score does not indicate a one-sided game. We do not usually make excuses when we are defeated, and would not depart from our custom on this occasion were it not that the Montreal and Toronto papers, without exception, have given one-sided reports of the match. Several causes contributed to our defeat. In the first place Rayside was sadly missed, although no fault could be found with McKay, who played a splendid and plucky game; but Rayside's scoring ability would have added greatly to the strength of our team. Then again the size of the rink was against us, and this will always hamper any Ontario team that plays against Quebec, as the rinks are much larger there.

But, perhaps, the chief reason why we were defeated lies in the fact that the rules in Ontario and those in Quebec differ in regard to off-sides. Playing under Ontario rules the score would have been 5 to 4 against us, a somewhat even score, as one can readily see, and dissipates the idea given by the press of a one-sided game. But three of our goals were disallowed by the referee, being taken by our men when off-side according to Quebec rules, but perfectly legitimate according to those of Ontario. One can see that under these circumstances our team was hampered by the rules, as well as by the size of the rink. We congratulate Montreal on her victory, nevertheless, and acknowledge defeat by a better team under the circumstances.

This closes our season, and with one defeat in nine matches we may well feel proud of the season's work. The teams were as follows:

Montreal—Collins, goal; Bikerdike, point; Cameron, cover point; Mussen, Mackerrow, Routh, Hogson, forwards.

Queen's—Hiscock, goal; Curtis, point; Taylor, cover point; Cunningham, McKay, McLennan, Weatherhead, forwards.

F. Chittick, of Ottawa, was referee.

Olympic games will probably be revived. The first will be held in 1896 at Athens. In 1900 the games will be held in Paris and it is generally supposed that the meeting of 1904 will be in the United States.

GOLLEGE NEWS.

A. M. S.

AT the meeting on March 2nd, on motion of J. M. Mowat, a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with Mr. A. B. Ford in his recent bereavement.

R. F. Carmichael, in the absence of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the *Conversazione*, moved that the Society grant the sum of \$44.80 to the committee to enable them to meet the remainder of the *Conversazione* expenses. The Executive reported that the proposed lecture in aid of the campus fund could not be arranged for, so the matter was allowed to drop.

The Society then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to discuss the temporary disappearance of the piano from Convocation Hall, and after receiving a large amount of evidence, it was thought that, as usual, '96 must have had a hand in the abduction, and therefore the Society ordered the case to be tried at the next meeting, and directed that the Executive of '96 be summoned to appear before the bar of the house to answer the charges. R. Burton, '96, gave notice that at next meeting he would bring in a motion censuring the A.M.S. Executive for not having the piano returned to the regular meeting room.

Last Saturday evening the second open meeting of the session was held, and the Executive is to be congratulated on the success of the evening's entertainment. No business of any importance was transacted, as notices of motion were extended till next meeting, and the "piano" dispute was laid on the table for one week. The Executive reported that arrangements were being made for the debate on the education problem, and that the contest would probably take place on the 23rd inst.

The Vice-President then took the chair and the following programme was presented:

Violin Solo.....	C. H. Berger
President's Annual Paper.....	A. E. Ross, B.A.
Selections.....	Banjo Club
Address.....	Dr. Ryan
Selections.....	Banjo Club
Vocal Solo.....	J. S. Potter
Duette.....	Messrs. Potter and Neish
Selections.....	Banjo Club

The President's paper was an able treatment of the development of the theory and practice of medicine among the ancient Greeks, and in another column will be found a short sketch of the address.

Dr. Ryan told some very good stories of old Alma Mater nights, when it was usual for "John" to move adjournments by turning off the gas, and consequently debates were sometimes finished under the glare of the midnight moon, with the Society ranged upon the campus and the speaker perched

upon a chair. Those, too, were the early days of the *Concursus*, when even an arrest—not to mention an execution—often involved a large quantity of fractured ribs, noses, fingers and furniture. The Doctor here plainly betrayed his nationality by remarking that these were among the happiest moments of his life. He then pointed out the unique position occupied by the A.M.S. in the history of university life in Canada. Under its organizing control were grouped all the undergraduate elements of college life and government. He strongly emphasized the advantages to be derived from a regular attendance at the meetings, for in this way a good working knowledge of rules of procedure, as well as practise in public speaking, would be obtained, and the work of the various committees afforded an opportunity for a first-class practical training in finance, organization and journalism. The address was in every way admirably suited to the occasion, and the advice given with regard to the Society was most opportune.

The Banjo Club still continues to uphold its reputation, and the selections evoked great applause from the audience. Messrs. Potter and Neish, in their fancy banjo drill, displayed considerable dexterity in handling the instruments, and in his vocal solo Mr. Potter brought down the house. The musical feature of the evening, however, was the violin solo by Mr. Berger, who completely captivated the audience and won golden opinions on all sides.

The best of order was preserved during the meeting, and taken all through, it was, perhaps, one of the most pleasant open meetings in the history of the Society. Still, two improvements might be suggested—first, that the meeting should begin on time; and second, that closer communications should be established between the chair and the performers, so that when a number was called it would be unnecessary to despatch a special envoy to hunt up those who should take part.

YEAR MEETINGS.

'95

The regular meeting of the senior year was held on Feb. 28th, President Turnbull in the chair. Mr. H. R. Kirkpatrick and Mr. T. Rigney reported in reference to their visits as delegates to 'Varsity and McGill *conversaciones*. A motion was introduced that the year should not hold a class dinner, but it was thought advisable to appoint a committee to ascertain the feeling of the members of the year on the matter and to report at a special meeting the following week.

This meeting was held on the following Tuesday, when the committee appointed recommended that the dinner should not be held. This recommendation was adopted.

'96.

At the last meeting in February, after the regular business had been disposed of, a very interesting programme was presented, the musical part of which consisted of some choruses by the Glee Club and a solo by S. Fee. The class poet, R. W. Geddes, recited a poem on the year, and R. Burton read a history of the class, dealing with the chief events of the session.

'97.

The regular meeting was held on March 7th, with a much better attendance than usual. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that a classical education is of more value as a preparation for the duties of life than a scientific education." The subject was treated exhaustively by Messrs. M. A. McKinnon and W. A. Alexander on the affirmative and Messrs. H. S. Lohead and A. L. McLennan on the negative. The judges, Miss Dawson and Messrs. Wallace and Leckie, decided in favor of the negative. The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday, April 4th, and a good attendance is expected.

'98.

At the meeting on the 4th inst., after the regular business was over, the following programme was rendered:

Piano Duet.....Misses Cryan and Malone
 Recitation.....J. Anthony
 Paper.....Class Historian D. H. Laird
 Song.....C. W. Walker
 Reading.....T. Fraser

The programme was one of the best of the session, Mr. Laird's paper being worthy of special mention.

THE LEVANA DEBATE.

The increased number of girls who waited for the debate testifies to the growing interest in our Society. The subject was followed with great attention and not a little amusement: "Resolved, that Colleges require a Lady Dean."

The affirmative drew attention to the want of refining instinct in society, and attributed it, so far as colleges go, to the absence of a model of womanly grace and refinement. What our colleges need is a lady dean, not a duenna, but a friend, who would call forth the best in the girls and suppress the worst. It was maintained, too, that the social element of girl's character was not called into play sufficiently in college. Another point was that a lady dean might be more attentive to our material comforts, especially in enlarging our cloak room.

The negative made stirring replies, maintaining that refinement was generally the outcome of a kindly, unselfish spirit; that a girl is supposed to have all necessary politeness and grace before leaving home; that a lady dean would tend to destroy the friendly and confidential bonds between junior

and senior; and, lastly, that it would be next to impossible to find a lady who would combine all the elegant qualities enumerated by the affirmative.

The debate was won by the negative. The only fault that could be found was the tendency to generalization and repetition, but these were small blemishes in such stirring speeches.

Y. M. C. A.

Mr. J. Johnson led on March 1st. The subject assigned was "True Humility," Jas. 3, 13. The leader pointed out that every individual, and every body of individuals, have their weaknesses, and that these frequently spring from pushing to an extreme some particular truth in which they are really strong. Humility is usually the sign of a wise man, and arises from a true sense of his limitations. Liberality of spirit, the disposition to see and recognize the good that is in others, should be cultivated.

The annual business meeting of the Association was held on Friday evening, March 8th. In the absence of the leader for the evening, Mr. F. Playfair, the subject, "Seriousness," Titus 2, 6, was dispensed with, and after devotional exercises the business was commenced, with President Turnbull in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the report of the retiring president was read, expressing thanks to God for the success of the past year and giving a brief resume of the work. Special mention was made of the success of the Handbook, and some suggestions offered to the incoming executive. After this the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—R. Burton.
 Vice-President—W. H. Cram.
 Recording Secretary—J. B. McDougall.
 Corresponding Secretary—J. Wallace.
 Treasurer—D. L. Gordon.
 Librarian—P. M. Thompson.

A report was then received from Treasurer Cram, showing a balance of about eighteen dollars to the credit of the Association. H. Fair presented the report of the Devotional Committee, M. H. Wilson of the Programme Committee, D. McG. Gandier of the Membership Committee, and C. G. Young of the Religious Work Committee. The reports indicated progress, and on the whole the past year has been a good one for the Association. The retiring president in a few words thanked the members for their kind co-operation during the year, and then introduced President-elect Burton to the chair. Mr. Burton expressed his sense of the responsibility which had been placed upon him, and asked for the assistance of all in making the work a success in the coming year.

It is safe to predict that with so able an executive the Association will continue to advance.

A suggestion was offered by one of the members at the annual meeting which, we think, worthy of mention. One of the requisites for the meetings of the Association is an organ, and instead of renting, why not pass round a subscription and purchase one? The suggestion is a good one.

Q. U. M. A.

On the 16th ult. the Missionary Association met with the Theological Alumni Association, specially for the consideration of the University Foreign Mission scheme. After opening exercises the treasurer of the Home Mission Fund presented his report showing the needs of that branch of the Association to be \$242.30. He then called the attention of the graduates present to the fact that our capacity for receiving had never yet been over-taxed.

Dr. Bell, treasurer of the Foreign Mission scheme, made a statement showing that there must be on hand by March 31st \$1200 to pay Dr. Smith's salary to that date. Of this only \$373 is now in the treasury.

After a full discussion of the question it was moved by Rev. J. Hay, seconded by Principal Grant, and unanimously carried, that a statement be at once issued to all graduates, alumni and friends, especially to those who have hitherto supported the missions, explaining what has been done, the present condition of the funds, and the necessity of raising \$827 before the end of March, and asking each subscriber to express his views concerning the future support and management of the missions.

A committee was also appointed to draft a resolution from the joint associations, expressing sympathy with our missionary, Dr. Smith, in his severe illness.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

Illness and bereavement combined to prevent the graduates who were to have spoken to us on the 3rd and 10th from fulfilling their engagements; but their places were so well supplied by Professor McNaughton and Rev. Mr. Courtice that those who attended felt that they had lost nothing, to put the matter as considerably as possible. A good many of the students of Queen's, however, are evidently not aware that the Sunday afternoon meetings have re-commenced, and that—as those who saw to them for the last two or three years well know—a great deal of trouble is taken to get men whom we all want to hear. It is a poor acknowledgment of all this trouble and a cold welcome to old friends whose hearts are warm to us, if the students generally do not think it worth their while to attend. We believe that ignorance rather than indifference is the explanation of the non-attendance of many, and therefore we call the attention of all—Arts men,

Medicals, Divinities, Miners, and what-not—to the fact that service begins sharply at 3 p.m., in Convocation Hall, every Sunday till the first of May.

Professor McNaughton took for his subject on Sunday, March 3, the Book of Job. He pointed out the dramatic character of the book and showed its two-fold purpose. (1) To expand men's views regarding the infliction of suffering. (2) To shew how a good man endured the severest adversity. The ordinary conception of suffering, that it is a punishment for sin, was advanced strongly by Job's friends, who came not only to sympathize but to preach. But Job, conscious of the integrity of his own life, found this view inadequate to meet his individual case. Gradually he finds a deeper and a purifying meaning in his troubles, and recognizes that evil and suffering are but steps in the unfolding of a divine and beneficent plan, and ultimately work for good.

Last Sunday afternoon the address was given by Rev. A. C. Courtice, of the First Methodist Church. He opened his subject, "The Bible our Guide-Book," by asking two questions: (1) What is the place of the Bible? (2) What is the purpose of the Bible in the religious life of the individual, nation and race? As to the first, the Bible is an important part in the mediation between God and man in the putting away of sin. Sin is a sundering of moral relations between God and man, and without both it could not be. The fact of sin thus makes a double intercession or mediation between God and man possible, and this we find in the functions of priest and prophet. Prophetic mediation is itself two-fold. (1) The inward spiritual mediation. (2) Outward historical mediation. The Bible is the second objective and historical form of prophetic mediation, and is the cream of spiritual mediation. It culminates in the person of Christ, and imposes upon thinking men of to-day the task of working out to their legitimate social results the principles involved in individual salvation.

In the second place, the *purpose* of the Bible is man's religious guidance. It does not contain the sum total of all information and knowledge, but it is an infallible guide to man's life. To realize this we must keep close to Christ and follow the current of divine life. That current rises all over the Bible, but in seeking guidance we must not only know the main currents, but the great central purpose of mediation or closing up through Christ of sundered relations. He is the deep channel into which all the currents flow, and by that channel we are to reach perfect manhood.

List of speakers for the rest of this month: March 17, Rev. C. J. Cameron, M.A. (1887); March 24, Rev. J. J. Wright, B.A. (1885); March 31, Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A. (1890).

SCHOOL OF MINING NOTES.

The Science boys appreciate their library and are apparently doing a great deal of reading.

A stillness, as of death, in the laboratories, the arranging of the exam. programme, and the spring-like look of the professors are all signs of the times. Exams. are at hand.

Some good copies of Mr. Mason's drawing of St. Andrew's Church have arrived from the engravers. It will interest the students to know that he purposes making a similar one of the University buildings.

On the evening of March 1st the Board of Governors of the School of Mining met in the Science Hall and presented diplomas to the following students, who have completed the prospector's course: S. F. Campbell, W. Hall, W. C. Heathcote, Hamilton Lindsay, E. C. Musgrove, J. Newlands, E. H. Pixley, M. G. Spotswood, G. H. Williams, A. Waddell. The work of the class was reviewed by Prof. Goodwin, the Director of the School, and addresses were given by H. Calvin, M.P., Prof. Carr Harris and Principal Grant. The practical nature of the work done was emphasized, and it is expected that the teaching of veterinary surgery, navigation and mechanical engineering will soon be provided for.

DIVINITIES, '95.

Our hand quivers, our specs. are misty, our heart is heavy, for we have been reminded that certain of the elect must soon go out from us. In some cases we are tempted to ask, "Oh, foolish brethren, who hath bewitched you that ye desire to depart so hastily?" But we must remember that the anxiety may be as much hers as yours.

Let us take a dip of serious ink. It may seem an ordinary event to see a graduate gather his little all and depart, perhaps never to return, but the event has its own pathos notwithstanding. No man can exactly fill the place of another. College associations mean something, and the give-and-take spirit so characteristic of students is not a matter of mere contract. For these reasons, though it may be sentimental, we are compelled to take out our red bandana and wipe away a tear.

But we cast our little band on the world without much fear as to their success. They are all honorable men, none of them fat nor sleek-headed, but all sleep well o' nights except when dyspepsia works woeful havoc. All have worked faithfully as students, and we have not the least doubt but that a very few more years on their heads will make them men. We never care to be prosaic on suggestive themes, and we are glad to say that, after spending hours in courting Shakespeare and supplicating the

Muse, our poetic genius suddenly blazed and we scored the following:

B is for Bryan, who taketh full lectures;
L is for Leitch, who for "pictures" says "pectures,"
Or else 'tis for Laird, whose whiskers are downy;
P is for Peck, with few hairs on his crownie.
T is for Thompson, as lean as a rake,
While H is for Hutchy, who the first call will take.

Of this list we are decidedly proud, not from the point of view of quantity, but of quality. To specify excellencies is not necessary. We simply defy any Canadian institution from Atlantic to Pacific to turn out a better batch of divinities this year.

To the examining committee of the Presbytery we respectfully submit the following:

Vex not their ghost. Oh let them pass. They hate you
much
That would upon the rack of this tough hole stretch them
out longer.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Professor McNaughton's Sunday morning class in New Testament Greek will not meet again this session.

The usual rush to the studio of Sheldon & Davis has again taken place. The Court, the JOURNAL staff and the A.M.S. executive have been handled with due care, and to-day the champion football and hockey teams will face the inevitable.

The Classical and Philological Society has been meeting regularly, and its members have attained great dexterity in analyzing the roots of ancient lore. At any rate they are finding an intelligible way for themselves through the mazes of Philology.

At a recent meeting of the Freshman year it was proposed that the subject for the next debate should be, "Resolved, that students should have free access to their boarding house pantries," but, unfortunately, the subject had to be abandoned, as no one in the Year could be induced to take up the negative side of the question.

A medical exchange has the following:

"The Freshman class this year represent various avocations, and are in fact a motley crowd. Among others we might mention a graduate of the black jab school, two defunct theologues, two insane hospital nurses, a Chicago detective, two carpenters, a grocer, a kleptomaniac, and several bushwhackers."

Does any one know the pedigrees of our Freshies?

There are many men who come to college with the intention of attending strictly to their studies, but whose very popularity too often thwarts their best purposes. They become president of this, that and the other organization, join musical clubs, write for papers, go into athletics, are popular in society, and perhaps even maintain a good standing in their class. This certainly shows a wide diversity of talent, and their companions call them good

all-round men. The trouble is that they get *around* into a great many things, but do not get *all around* any one thing. Concentration of energy accomplishes much.—*Brunonian*.

At a special meeting of the senate of Toronto University the following letter was ordered to be sent in reply to the printed report respecting the junior matriculation curriculum, received from the senate of Queen's University: "The senate acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of the communication from Queen's University, of the 12th ult., respecting the new curriculum for university matriculation. Its intention was to improve the quality, as well as to increase the quantity, of work required, and it hopes that after a fair trial of the present curriculum a further advance may be possible. When the matriculation curriculum comes up for the next revision, the memorandum from Queen's University will receive further consideration."

In its report of the recent meeting of the Natural Science Association, the *Varsity* states that "a magic lantern was used with advantage; probably the first time it has been used in this work, photo-micro-petrography, in Toronto or anywhere." *Varsity* is certainly to be congratulated for her enterprise. This use for a lantern is a new one. But the last number of the *American Journal of Science* mentions a lantern used in this connection as the novelty at the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America. But to neither *Varsity* nor the Geological Society do we yield priority in this matter. A lantern for petrological purposes has been in use here since last term. Indeed it was from Prof. Miller's use of his lantern at the January meeting of the Ontario Mining Institute, that the Toronto representative got the idea which has since been adopted there.

At the meeting of the Political Science Club, on March 5th, J. A. McColl introduced the subject of "Trusts and Combines" in a very carefully prepared paper, tracing their origin and gradual development out of the old system of competition. The popular prejudice against trusts and combines was shown to be largely groundless, as they are the natural outcome of the competitive system, and are also an ameliorated stage of the monopoly that would result if competition were carried to the bitter end. Last Tuesday evening the subject, "State Aided Immigration," was opened up for consideration by W. J. Herbison. Quite a lively discussion followed, during which many of the principal features of the question were touched upon. The general conclusion reached was that state aid, whether material, as free passage, money loaned, &c., or ideal, as El Dorado advertisements, only results in bringing in the classes that are least desir-

able. As examinations are so near, it was considered best to discontinue the meetings for the remainder of the session. The club adjourned to meet again and re-organize next October.

The following statement, found in the letter-box of the sanctum, will throw more light on a subject referred to in a recent number of the *JOURNAL*: The Bald-Headed Men's Club has been duly organized, and officers have been selected. The plan adopted in appointing officers was in line with Carlyle's theory of the ideal state, in which the wisest man holds the highest office, the next wisest the second office, and so on through the whole descending series of offices. The club selected the baldest man (by actual count) for president, and filled the other offices on the same principle down to the position of outside guard, the top of whose head looks like a boiled ham studded with cloves. On the same plan an honorary president was selected from among the members of the staff. It was decided to call the organization Elisha Chapter, No. 1, U. B. of B. H. The emblem of the society will be two she-bears rampant on a green field streaked with red and strewn with bones, with the bald-headed man in the moon looking down on the scene with a smile of grim satisfaction. Underneath will be the simple inscription, "Bear and for bear." It was suggested that instead of a goat the society should have a good, active she-bear, which, when not in use for purposes of initiation, could be turned loose in the corridors and at public meetings, but the geographical member of the society said that the cost of importing one from Bear-she-ba would be too great at present, and the resolution was laid on the table. A communication, evidently from a Cockney, was received, offering to sell the club a valuable *heirloom*. As the president gazed fondly at the *polished* assemblage before him, and saw that there wasn't enough raw material in the whole club to supply the wool for a doll's wig, he quietly ordered the secretary to send the communication to McC—l to be used as curl paper.

PERSONALS.

SANFORD FLEMING, C.M.G., LL.D., has again been elected Chancellor by the University Council. For fifteen years he has filled this office with ability and distinction and all friends of Queen's will be delighted to hear of his re-election.

H. M. Jack, M.D., has returned from Florida for a visit to his friends.

F. Playfair, '96, who has been spending a few days at home on the sick list, has returned again to work.

Rev. R. McKay, B.A., B.D., of Bromley, has been called to Hemmingford, near Montreal.

J. S. Rowlands, '93, is attending Bengough's Business College in Toronto, and the *Whig* says he is doing excellent work.

Professors Fletcher and Dupuis were in Toronto the week before last on business in connection with the Departmental and Matriculation examinations.

The Hockey Club last week were visited at their hotel in Montreal by "Yale" McDougall. He is as sprightly as ever, and expects to be back to Queen's next session.

Professor and Mrs. Macgillivray sustained a severe loss last week in the death of their infant daughter. We can assure them of the warm sympathy of all the students.

Jack McLennan has snatched a few weeks from his dental studies in Toronto and expects to stay with us the rest of the session and write on some examinations.

Rev. A. K. McLennan, B.D., Dalhousie Mills, is the President of a new Christian Endeavor Union, which includes all the societies within the bounds of Glengarry county.

We understand that C. H. Edwards, '96, was married a few weeks ago, but as yet we have received neither cake nor particulars. The *JOURNAL* feels the slight very deeply, but, nevertheless, offers its congratulations.

Last week W. McKechnie, '98, received a telegram announcing the severe illness of his father, and before he could reach home he was informed of his father's death. The students feel the deepest sympathy with him in his sad bereavement.

In the last number of the *Week* Principal Grant gives a brief review of the relations of Canada and Newfoundland, under the heading of, "Some Thoughts on the Subject Suggested by Reading Kingsford's History of Canada."

Rev. D. G. S. Connery, M.A., had a serious attack of illness while officiating for the last time in the old Presbyterian Church at Winchester, before moving with his congregation into the fine new church they have erected. We hope that our old friend will speedily recover.

"Knox Church, Leamington, will hold its anniversary services on March 10th. Rev. J. Hodges, B.A., of Tilbury, will preach morning and evening. Mr. Hodges is one of the best preachers west of Toronto, and the Presbyterians are to be congratulated on securing his services"—*Leamington Post*. Well done, James!

The Recording Angel has the name of another graduate of Queen's to add to the list of those who have broken away from single blessedness. Rev.

John McKinnon, M.A., B.D., of Springbank, Ont., was, on Feb. 27th, married to Miss White of Roslin. Rev. John Black, B.A., officiated, assisted by Rev. M. McKinnon, B.A., of Fenelon Falls. May they be happy and remember that, as exams. approach, cake becomes very acceptable in the Sanctum.

Rev. Dr. Milligan gives an outline, in the *Week* of March 8th, of "Queen's College Conferences" for the last three years, and also an abstract of the programme for '96. We call attention to his admirable summing up of the value of these meetings. "The value of these Conferences can only be truly appreciated by those who prepare for them and thus enter most fully into the treasures they offer. These studies, both in content and in the conditions under which they are pursued, constitute a post-graduate course in the best sense. Mind comes into living contact with mind. Men freely express to believing, able men their difficulties and conclusions on the great problems of our age, as they specially bear upon ministerial duty and opportunity. Thus men's minds become clarified, their convictions deepened, their methods of work wiser, and their aims, being more clearly defined, become surer of realization."

The *Knox College Monthly* for March contains a very fine portrait of the late Prof. Thomson of Knox College. The opening article is an account of his life and work, from the pen of Rev. Principal Caven. He says: "The expectations as to Prof. Thomson's future career, awakened by his brilliant course in Arts and Theology, were abundantly justified during the period—too short, alas—of his connection with Knox College as a teacher. To any one who heard him in his chair, it was evident that he had a thorough mastery of his subject, that he had examined it both comprehensively and in detail, that no difficulty had escaped his attention, that his conclusions were the result of his own careful thinking, and that he could present his subject in a luminous, forcible and interesting manner. It was clear that he could both think and teach, and that in both matter and form his prelections were carefully prepared. But it was equally evident that you were listening to the utterances of a mind as upright, reverent and devout, as it was profound, comprehensive and clear. While his teaching encouraged independent thought on the part of his students, it always tended to confirm their faith in the word of God, as the unerring standard of doctrine and morals. It was a religious influence as well as an intellectual discipline."

The University of Pennsylvania will hereafter give degrees to women.

Term examinations have been abandoned at Cornell, and rank is determined by daily recitations.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

THE De Nobis man, ever since his visit to the photograph gallery, has been suffering under an acute form of disorganization and it is doubtful if his sparkling (?) wit will survive. If not, the Glee club will prepare a special funeral dirge.

Sophomore and Freshman comparing conversational lozenges after a recent party. S.—“ Mine reads, ‘Ask papa.’ ” F.—“ And mine, ‘Ask mama.’ ” Mutual congratulations.

L-h-d (in heat of a debate)—“ Oh, I beg your pardon, that must have been an oversight on the part of my ears.”

Prof.—“ Have you many classes this year, Mr. C-k.” R. J. C.—“ Ah—ah—a few, none to speak of.”

“ I dofe on oaks,” said the languishing maid,
 “ So noble, so stately, though few;
 Tell me, now, Mr. Jones, what’s your favorite tree ?”
 And he tenderly answered, “ Yew.”—Ex.

“ I think the senate ought to furnish a sofa for that little waiting room.”—‘ Tired ’ K-l-y.

Librarian Leckie in Y. M. C. A.—“ Mr. Chairman, I found the Y. W. C. A. hymn book on a divinity’s seat.” “ Please, sir, I didn’t put it there.”—C. G. Y-g.

He asked a miss what was a kiss
 Grammatically defined;
 “ It’s a conjunction, sir,” she said,
 “ And hence can’t be declined.”—Ex.

A recent adventure should be recorded. Some of the boys happened on a domestic squabble on Division street. The feminine side of the house was decidedly in the ascendant, till two or three of the boys seized the Amazon and held her, while her husband took to his heels. Bravo!

A well-known divinity was recently found brooding gloomily over this example of newspaper English. It will bear a careful analysis:

“ The S— and B— Presbyterian congregations are still undecided as to who their new clergyman shall be. Almost every Sabbath a stranger occupies the pulpit. A few of them are clever as speakers and in the composition of their sermons, but many of them are away behind the times as preachers, reading their sermons from manuscript which makes it unpleasant for the occupants of the pews (especially when the church is warm) many going to the land of nod before he is through. About the only conclusion that the S— Presbyterians can arrive at from their experience is that men may be born but not preachers. It is to be hoped that some suitable theologian may soon put in an appearance that possesses the required ability to preach in those churches, that will be accepted and is born a preacher, and makes a vow that he will never read his sermons from the pulpit.”

Several of the lady students are said to be contemplating applying for the position of Lady Dean. Qualifications necessary: “ An educated, refined, strong, gentle woman . . . a very fountain of wisdom and love.”

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

T. R. Atkinson, Simcoe; Miss Chown; J. Johnston, '94; J. O'Shea, B.A., Brandon; I. T. Norris, B.A., Toronto; Prof. Ross, J. B. Cochrane, B.A., city; J. H. Mills, M.A., Athens; Rev. Alexander McDonald, Napanee; Miss A. Snyder, Toronto; C. V. Bennett, B.A., Toronto; Rev. A. Gandier, B.D., Halifax; W. H. Rankin, M.D., Brooklyn; M. B. Tudhope, Orillia; T. A. Kirkconnell, B.A., Port Hope; Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph; Rev. A. Patterson, Pakenham; C. A. Ferguson, '97; Rev. J. J. Wright, B.A., Mallorytown; C. E. Smith, '97; J. A. McColl, '94; J. S. Rayside, '94; H. Carmichael, '95; H. B. Longmore, '97; Rev. J. Sharp, M.A., McDougall; Miss Reid, M.A.; Rev. J. Cattnach, B.A., South Monaghan; Rev. D. Strachan, B.A., Hespeler; Prof. Mason; D. A. Volume, '95; Rev. D. O. McArthur, Melrose; J. A. Hutcheson, Judge McDonald, Brockville; J. B. McIver, city; Rev. D. J. McLean, B.A., Arnprior; H. A. Calvin, M.P., Garden Island; Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., Spencerville; Rev. J. Cormack, B.A., Maxville; J. S. Gillies, Braeside; Rev. Principal Caven, Toronto; C. McArthur, Montreal; George Morden, Napanee; G. Malcolm, Stratford; Dr. J. M. Stewart, Chesley; J. M. McLennan, Lancaster; Dr. Sweetland, Ottawa; Mrs. McKerras, city; E. C. Currie, '94; Rev. J. G. Potter, Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto; A. E. Knapp, '93; E. J. Stewart, '96; W. M. Whyte, '96; J. S. McEwen, '95; R. W. Anglin, '96; L. V. Croft, '98; A. E. Ilett, B.A.; Miss Allen, Halifax.

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