

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. XI.

KINGSTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER 17, 1883.

No. 3.

Queen's College Journal,

Published in TWELVE NUMBERS during the Session by the
ALMA MATER SOCIETY of Queen's University.

STAFF:

A. McLACHLAN, - *Managing Editor.*

EDITING COMMITTEE:

Divinity—D. McTAVISH, M.A.

Medicine—T. CUMBERLAND.

Arts—S. W. DYDE, B.A. G. F. HENDERSON, '84.

A. G. FARRELL, '84.

A. McROSSIE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

TERMS:—Per Session, \$1.00; Single Numbers 10 cents.

Matter for publication should be addressed to A. McLACHLAN; Business letters to A. McROSSIE, P.O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

AT the special meeting of the Missionary Association held on Saturday, Nov. 10th, the students were quite enthusiastic about forming a Canadian Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance similar to the American Alliance which met a few weeks ago at Hartford, Conn. It is to be hoped that the Alliance will become a reality, and we should heartily welcome any movement that has for its object the infusion of a more earnest missionary spirit among the college students.

THE new regulations for the Reading Room are about as strict as such things are usually made. Every student should assist in carrying out the reforms at which they aim. Just here and in a whisper we would like to point out to the curators a change that ought to be made in distributing the daily papers. By the present management we get the first glimpse of them

when they are about a day old. Quite recently we overheard some very cruel remarks on the matter, and they were to the effect that "the curators have constituted themselves 'censors of the press,' and that before papers are put on file they are carefully examined, and any matter which it would be dangerous for students to assimilate is expunged." All this takes time, hence the delays. We hope this is not so, and would suggest that the practice which gave ground for the above stricture be discontinued.

THE changes recommended in the constitution of the A.M.S. by the Committee appointed to consider this question were adopted *in toto* at the regular meeting on Saturday night.

Some of the changes are sweeping and consequently met with considerable opposition, while others are less important.

The opening of the new office of Honorary President instead of that of non-resident, vice-President which heretofore existed seems to us a most desirable change. Perhaps the most important reform is in the mode of conducting the annual elections. Instead of the open vote we have now voting by ballot, the poll to be opened between the hours of 2 and 9 P.M., and the state of the poll to be announced every hour must intensify the interest of an election and rid it of much of the confusion and dissatisfaction which were a necessary attendants of these proceedings in former years. The only other change worthy of note is the opening of a new office of Assistant Secretary which the increasing duties of the Secretary render necessary.

WE are pleased to note that at the Medical Banquet other leading Medical Colleges in the Dominion were represented. This is as it should be and cannot but prove a beneficial influence in conducing to a more liberal and sympathetic spirit than that which has heretofore existed. We understand the initiative in this direction was taken by the Toronto Colleges and they are to be commended for their action. We would wish to see the Universities and other Colleges go and do likewise.

FOOTBALLING in the Central Association has come to a sudden halt. It is to be hoped however that the halt is only temporary inasmuch as the final ties still remain to be played. Here of course is where the hard struggle takes place and we anticipated some fine exhibitions of play in these ties. Our team has proved itself thus far to be worthy of the steel of the best clubs in the western part of the association and we are disposed to the opinion that the prospects of bringing the Championship Cup to Queen's are by no means unwarrantable. Considerable of our space in this issue is devoted to reports of last week's matches of both our Association and Rugby teams which will prove interesting at least to those of our readers who are lovers of this pastime.

THE result of the petition presented by the Football Association to the City Council, praying that the use of the Cricket Ground be granted to the Football Club when playing matches with visiting teams, though not so successful as we would have wished is still not altogether unsatisfactory.

The city council has disposed to accede to the request but it seems that the Kingston Cricket Club has control of the grounds and that the council was powerless to act in the matter.

The Cricket Club however has kindly con-

sent to allow the footballers the use of their grounds on terms quite as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances. The Park Committee also has generously granted the free use of Victoria Park to the students for their matches. Doubtless the offer of the Cricket Club as well as that of the Park Committee will be accepted.

AMONG our contributions will be found an article which deals with one aspect of "Universal Time." The *Globe* characterizes the change as "a noiseless revolution." The new method originated by Sandford Fleming will be pretty generally adopted over this continent. It has been sanctioned by the International Science Congress held lately at Rome and there is no doubt that even in conservative Europe it will soon supersede the old method. As a scientific reform, originated by our Chancellor this question has a double interest to Queen's. We are proud of the world-wide reputation achieved by Sandford Fleming because of his eminent ability.

EXCESSIVE examinations together with their necessary concomitants, cramming and superficiality, are admitted on all hands to be the greatest evils connected with the present educational system. From the time a boy enters the common school at six or seven, until he is dubbed Barrister, Doctor or Reverend, his life is embittered by a perpetual succession of examinations. Is this evil to continue growing instead of lessening? If so the result will inevitably be to destroy intellectual individuality and independence of thought. Any spark of genius that dares to manifest itself is at once crushed beneath the iron heel of the inexorable examiner. So widespread is this evil that some educationalists actually assure the public that the highest type of a University is a sort of learned inquisition, which, by the

test of a few hours written examination either extinguishes the youthful aspirant or turns out B.A.'s, M.A.'s, &c., after the fashion of a brick machine. Though, in Queen's, the evils arising from many written examinations are minimized by a thorough acquaintance with the art of questioning, yet they are not wholly overcome. Can no method be suggested by which we may get rid of this wearisome treadmill process, and by which a student may be allowed to exercise and cultivate whatever original genius he may possess? Assuredly there can. In the German Universities, which have done more, perhaps, than any others in the world, toward developing natural talent, for the most part set aside examinations altogether. A candidate for the degree of Ph.D., for example, is allowed to attend lectures and pursue some particular line of study and write a thesis containing the results of his research. Queen's has been following that method of late in many ways. This is seen in the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Science. Then too increasing importance has been attached to the preparation of original essays by some of the professors and the results are proving most satisfactory. In the faculty of theology, to which we wish to refer particularly, the essays and exercises required, for instance, by the professor of systematic divinity, have tended greatly to give an increased interest to that important study. This arises from the simple fact that when a student is able to write an intelligent thesis upon any subject he must have given it some thought, and the discoveries of thought in this science of sciences begets interest as well as in the science of nature. But can we not with safety and advantage go further in the same direction? After a student has gone through four or five years of college examinations may he not be allowed a little liberty? It would certainly be better for the second and

third year theological students, to be exempted from the heartless, coldblooded examinations that have vexed their righteous souls so frequently. Let them be required instead to prepare a thesis that will embrace the subjects set forth in the lectures. If it be in divinity some such subjects as the following. The way of Salvation, Christ the centre of all theology. The body of christian doctrines and their superiority to the teachings of any other universal religion, would embrace much, and call forth all the energies of the student. By some such method as this, cramming would be done away with and the individuality of the student would be conserved. The theological students hope that some such scheme as this may meet with favor from their professors.

UNIVERSAL TIME.

THIS question, which is agitating the public mind at the present day, is one of no little importance. I do not intend to give any lengthy discussion of it, but to show principally the error it will occasion in Kingston's true time. As we know, any parallel of latitude may be intersected in any point by a parallel of longitude or a meridian line; and these two imaginary lines are at right angles to each other. And as we further know, the parallels of latitude are divided into 360° or 24 hours; consequently all parallels of longitude 15° apart represent a space of one hour in time. It makes no difference from what point we begin to reckon our hours, the result will always be the same. But for convenience all British provinces and territories, and a few other countries, fix upon Greenwich as the starting point. Every point on the earth's surface has its meridian, and further, its distance from the Greenwich meridian may be indicated in degrees, minutes and seconds, or hours, minutes and seconds. Accordingly we may have an infinite number of meridians each having its own independent time. But the new time regulation does away with an infinite number of meridians and reduces them all to 24 in number, 15° or 1 hour apart. That is, all intermediate places take

their time from the last meridian. As an example, all places lying between the Greenwich meridian and the 1st hour meridian, will have exactly the same time and be one hour ahead of the time used between the 1st and 2nd hour meridian. From this statement it is easily seen that all clocks, watches, etc., will indicate the same minute and second, but differ in the hour, depending upon what two meridians they lie between. Take the two meridians between which Kingston lies; the 5th meridian, longitude 75° west of Greenwich, passes through Aultsville, or near where the concession line running between Dundas and Stormont meets the River St. Lawrence. The 6th meridian longitude 90° west of Greenwich, runs in a line north and south through Springfield and Madison, about 75 miles west of a line running north and south through Chicago. On our latitude this represents a distance of over 600 miles between these two meridians, and between which all clocks, etc., will indicate exactly the same time. That is, Prescott will have the same time as Chicago though they are nearly an hour apart; it looks absurd yet it can not be otherwise. If we adhere strictly to the rules laid down in the new time regulations, how are we going to reconcile the state of affairs in a town like Sisul? In this town the 6th meridian passes through the centre and if we do not violate the regulations the eastern portion of the town will be one hour ahead of the western. I will now briefly consider how much Kingston will be thrown out of true time by the new regulation. A line running N and S through the centre of the Court House is $76^\circ 28' 37''$ W of Greenwich. That is $1^\circ 28' 37''$ W of the 5th meridian from which we must borrow our time. As 24 hours = 360° , 1 hour = 15° , or $1^\circ = 4$ minutes. Now $28' 37'' = 28.616$; and to find its value in time we have $60' = 4$ minutes; from which we find the value of 28.616 thus $\frac{28.616}{60} \times 4 = 1.907$, 1 m 54.4 seconds. This gives Kingston's time 5 minutes 54.4 seconds ahead of true time. All almanacs containing the rising and setting of the sun, moon, planets, etc., and which are calculated in true time and thus correspond for all places, will be no longer of any use. And any place requiring such knowledge will have to calculate special tables for its own

use, which tables will be of no use for other places, except those 15° distant from it, or some multiple of 15° . Again, all meridians, marks, sun-dials, etc., will be useless, which makes it inconvenient for the majority of people who rely upon such simple and accurate means for determining their time. I will not speak of the novelty of such expressions as fifteen o'clock or half-past twenty-one o'clock, which will be inconveniences only to be overcome by use and practice.

M. D.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS.

POSITION OF QUEEN'S AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES DEFINED—PRINCIPAL GRANT ANSWERS SOME CRITICS
—WHAT QUEEN'S COLLEGE NEEDS—A
FAIR DISCUSSION.

ON the first Wednesday in November the Theological Faculty of Queen's opens, and the matriculation examinations are held. We give that portion of the Principal's inaugural address which bears on legislative aid to colleges:—

In my address on "University Day" I referred briefly to Legislative assistance to higher education in Ontario, and as this is the first public opportunity afforded me of reviewing what has since been said on the subject I may be pardoned for referring to it again before I speak directly to the students of the Theological Faculty. The press, so far as it has touched the subject, has, I think in the main, endorsed the position that in the present circumstances of the Province only two courses are open. The State may aid every well equipped college that is admittedly doing good work, work that the Province would have to do if it was not done already; or the various Colleges must appeal to the public generally, and their friends in particular, for the additional funds they may require from time to time. No third course is possible.

—TONE OF THE CONTROVERSY.

I desire to thank heartily the writers who have done me the honor of criticizing my address for their general courtesy of tone and desire to get at facts and principles. Controversy ceases to be barren and bitter when men recognize that their opponents are gentlemen. I for one would not have spoken on this subject at all had I not felt that University College in chasing a shadow was in danger of losing the substance, and that even the gain of a paltry grant would cost the country dear if it led to the renewal of hard feelings between Colleges. There is an evident appreciation of this side of the case. Those who would like to see their own College extended indefinitely at the public charge feel that an annual legislative contest "would minimize if not utterly destroy the value of the benefit sought," and in stating his own position, one writer, who evidently speaks for others, has asked me to consider it fairly and to give my views a little more fully. I shall do so with the trust that he and his friends may try to look at the subject from our standpoint.

The one argument on which my critics seem to me to rest their case is as follows: University College is the cope stone of the Ontario system of public education; therefore, University College and *it alone* should be supported by the Legislature; not only so, but it should be supported *wholly* by the Legislature; and further, it should be extended *indefinitely*, and irrespective of the

proportion of the Collegiate work of the country that it does. With submission, I say that such an argument has only to be stated in words to be rejected. Every item of the conclusion would be combatted by men in sympathy with a truly national system of higher education. But, as some might agree with me on one item but not on others, let us

LOOK AT THE CONCLUSIONS ONE BY ONE:

1. Does it follow that because there is a public system of education, there should be only one College? That would be the idol of excessive simplification run mad. We have more than a hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. These ought to supply and they do supply students enough for three or four Colleges. There is a limit to the number of students that class-rooms can accommodate, and a limit to the number of students that professors can attend to, unless the students are to be neglected and the professors confined to hack work. *More than one College is needed in Ontario.* Why, then, if public support is to be given, should it be limited to one? Would it not be in true accord with our High School system to have at least two or three Colleges in suitable centres? And if voluntary effort has already established these, would it not be wise and economical on the part of the legislature to recognize and stimulate that voluntary effort? The legislature does so in the case of schools of art, mechanics' institutes, and other institutions. Why not in the case of colleges? Must a fetish called the State enter into senseless competition with more than half of the people who constitute the state? Such a position seems to me irrational. A college may have been

FORCED INTO EXISTENCE

by the unjust attitude of the State; it may have been the first in the country free to all without distinction of creed; it may be completely unsectarian so far as its arts and science courses are concerned; it may be situated in an appropriate centre; it may be open to both sexes and thus to all, instead of half the population; it may have as many professors as University College, or twice as many, and yet it has only to be snobbishly styled "denominational" to be ruled out of court. Is it not about time for men of candour to cease pretending to be frightened by this bogey? What the country needs is not phrases but facts. It needs more than one college. In Great Britain the principle adopted to secure and to perfect the colleges that are needed is that the Government shall help those who help themselves. On this principle it helps all the Scottish colleges, though all of them have theological faculties, and it is now proposing to give \$20,000 a year to a new college in Wales. The same principle is adopted in India, Cape Colony, and elsewhere. We are asked to adopt the principles of helping only those who will not help themselves.

GRANTS BY PARLIAMENT.

2. It is not in accordance with our educational system that schools or colleges shall receive the whole of their support from the Legislature. In the case of common and high schools the people who are chiefly benefitted have to contribute the largest proportion of the support. The grant that the Legislature gives to high schools does not amount to one-third of their annual cost. If the Province has more money to give to education, it should first of all give it to improve the High Schools. These need it most and, in fact, the best way to help the colleges is to improve the secondary education of the country. We ought to have in Ontario a dozen first-rate High Schools. I would not like to say how many or few we have, for, what I wish to point out at present is that it

does not follow, because an institution is Provincial it should therefore be wholly and unconditionally supported by the Province. The grant to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, though comparatively trifling in amount, is conditioned by results—the sum contributed by the county or city, the number of teachers employed, and other factors. A year or two ago, University College recognized the principle I am now pointing out by

IMPOSING CLASS FEES.

May it not take one or two more steps on the same line? May it not appeal to the citizens of Toronto? May it not appeal to those graduates who were educated in the Consulship of Plancus? Should it not cease to take money for Scholarships out of its endowment? May it not raise its fees to something like the standard in other countries? There is nothing peculiarly sacred in its present rate of \$20 a year. Scottish students are poorer in purse than Canadian, yet the class fees in the national universities of Scotland average \$50 a year, and the fact that the number of students is much greater in Scotland in proportion to population, shows that such fees exclude none who are determined to obtain a university education. Indeed I would vote for putting up such a fence in the hope that it would keep some men from coming to college. I want no men at college unless they have minds, and a mind to work. Men with such minds can earn money more easily in Canada than in Scotland. Again, Upper Canada College is as well endowed relatively to its sphere, as University College, yet its fees are \$50 a year. If the boys have to pay \$50, why not the aspiring and ambitious young men? In a word, the Province has

DONE A GREAT DEAL FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

and some of us think that it is in order now that the persons and places that have benefitted most should do a little. The Province has given half a million for buildings and a million for endowment. My friends, call you that little? I wish we had as much. And we have done much. And we have done something. How much have you done?

3. I quite agree with "A Toronto Graduate," that "higher education cannot safely and advantageously be left to denominational effort." I think the Legislature acted wisely in determining at the outset that there should be at least one college in Ontario well equipped. If all the people had patronized that college till its class-rooms were filled, the Province would have been called upon, as the population increased, not to pamper and overload the one, but to establish another college and then another in different centres; but at least one half of the people preferred to establish colleges on what they conceived

A GRANDER IDEAL.

They did so, not for mere denominational ends, as is ignorantly asserted, but from the highest public motives. Those men were among the noblest that ever lived in this great province. Read the list of our founders, if you would know what manner of men they were. Their names are inscribed in the Capitol. They did their work with a view to the best interests of the country. Such voluntary activity should be encouraged in a highly organized society. The less that "the state" is called upon to do the better. Doubtless the men who gave its constitution to Toronto University also acted in the public interest. And I say that the country is richer from possessing both kinds of institutions. Its educational life is fuller, more varied and more independent. Every one but the fanatics, who would reduce all life to the pattern of their own brick-yard, will agree with me in this. Well, is the actual history of the country not to be recognized? If the university question is to be re-opened, is it to be

SETTLED BY HALF OF THE PEOPLE

who desire one type of collegiate education getting it at the expense of the other half who have built, patiently, and at their own charge, after what they believe to be a superior type? I leave such a question to be answered by the common sense of the people. I leave it to the sense of justice, with which I willingly credit my critics. Having been asked to consider the position of Toronto University I may be permitted to suggest that while its graduates have already a share in its management I see good reasons not for handing it over to the graduates, but for freeing it altogether from party or political control. Indeed, it will be a good day for the country when the whole department of education is made independent of party. Still, the important question is not, who shall manage University College, but whether it is

WELL MANAGED.

If well managed, its friends may be asked to do something for its extension. If not well managed, I do not see why I should be taxed for its luxuries. Our graduates are satisfied with a voice in the management of Queen's. They do not govern it; but that does not stop the steady flow of their liberality. One word as to our finances, for this question has been imported into the discussion. A critic gravely informs us that while University College cannot get contributions, Queen's "has been able to get all the money it needed." This will be pleasant news to some of its friends, who perhaps are getting just a little tired—such is the weakness of the flesh—of giving without ceasing. I am sorry to

DISPEL SO PLEASING AN ILLUSION.

Had my critic read my address, he would have learned that we had just appointed two Professors without having secured an endowment for the chairs, and in previous addresses I pointed out that we need now, and need very badly, at least a quarter of a million of dollars. In a few years after we get that, we shall need another quarter of a million. All that I can promise is that the money shall be well spent. University College and Queen's may well sympathise with each other, for both are in need, but our need is the greater. But I believe that both of us shall get all that we really require, if we only go the right way about it, and exercise a little patience. And when the money is given willingly, it will be twice blessed.

"WHERE are you going, my pretty maid?"
 "I'm going to college, sir," she said.
 "Are you a junior, my pretty maid?"
 "No, I'm a fresh-girl, sir," she said.
 "What will you study, my pretty maid?"
 "Lock's Critique of Crochet," she said.
 "Do you ever cut college, my pretty maid?"
 "Well, sometimes—not often, sir," she said.
 "But do you smoke, my pretty maid?"
 "Well, now you've hit me, sir," she said.
 "What Prof. like you the best, my pretty maid?"
 "I like them *all* very much," she said.

And with this she skipped around the corner to buy some chewing gum and fix up a crib for "Johnson's Evolution of Bangs."—*Acta*.

A LONG time ago a celebrated preacher delivered a discourse on the text; "He giveth his beloved sleep," observing that a large number of his hearers were nodding their heads, he suddenly stopped and said: "Brethren, it is hard to realize the unbounded love which the Lord appears to have for a large portion of this congregation."

FOOT-BALL—HOME AND ABROAD.

QUEEN'S AT COBOURG.

THE various excursions of the football team have been so often and so fully "written up" in the columns of the JOURNAL that any attempt at a detailed description of the recent trip to Cobourg is unnecessary. It was, as Captain Abbie would say, "like all the others—only better." There was the same cold noisy ride to the depot, the same futile attempts to snatch a few minutes sleep on the train, the same venerable old jokes made by the "Queen's" at the expense of the Theologues, and *vice versa*. Then, as daylight began to appear, there was the usual anxious wondering as to whether the weather would be propitious, the usual speculation as to the probable result of the match and finally the usual exchange of greetings at the Cobourg station.

The first match of the tournament,

QUEEN'S VS. BOWMANVILLE

was announced to take place at one o'clock and promptly at that hour the men appeared on the field. The teams were as follows:

Queen's:—Goal, J. Young; backs, L. Irving, E. J. McCardel; half-backs, J. Heslop, A. E. Freeman; forwards, centre, J. McLennan, S. W. Dyde; forwards right, J. C. McLeod (captain) T. A. Bertram; forwards left, G. W. Mitchell, H. H. Pirie; Umpire, A. McLachlan.

Bowmanville:—Goal, Foster; backs, Rowe, Ward, half-backs, McCullough, Archibald; forwards, centre, Hooper, Moses; forwards, left, Moysse, Brown; forwards, right, Burden, Allen; referee, Mr. Stans, Cobourg.

From the first it was evident that the Queen's men had somewhat the advantage of their opponents as far as scientific play was concerned, but, on the other hand, their opponents were far heavier. The result was a close and exceedingly rough game. During the first half hour the ball remained in unpleasant proximity to the Queen's goal, but at the end of that time a determined and well sustained rush was made for the opposite end of the field. After a little scuffling and scrimmaging a corner kick was secured by Bertram who made a splendid shot for goal, Pirie indulged in one of his famous "headers," and the ball passed under Bowmanville's tape.

During the second half-time Queen's played a much stronger game and their opponents were forced from the first to play on the defensive. This, however, they succeeded in doing so well that no further points were made, and at three o'clock time was called, the rival teams exchanged cheers and then retired, Queen's victorious.

The second game, Victoria vs. Whitby was proceeded with at once. The Whitby team played well and not so roughly as Bowmanville, but they were overmatched and after an exciting contest, were beaten by two goals to one.

In the evening the visiting clubs were entertained by the "Vics" in Alumni Hall. The reception was an informal one and was thoroughly enjoyed by every one. Refreshments were served by the young lady students of

the University. Songs, speeches and recitations were given and at an early hour the visitors returned to their hotel. Mr. Punshon's singing, and Mr. Bruce's recitations were inimitable and called forth hearty applause. Mr. A. McLachlan, and Mr. E. H. Britton represented Queen's.

On Friday the weather was unfavourable and fears were entertained that the Queen's Varsity match, confidently looked forward to as the most exciting of the tournament, would not take place. However at twelve o'clock, about an hour later than the time announced, the men appeared and commenced to play. The Toronto men were reinforced by Mustard and Elliott two of the best and best known players of the Knox team. On the other hand, the Kingstons were somewhat "used up," in consequence of Bowmanville's rough play the day before. Dyde and J. McLennan were, in fact, unfit to play, so that Chown and R. J. McLennan were obliged to take their places. Freeman was obliged to return to College for an examination so that he too was off. His place was supplied by John Young who gave the goal into J. C. Booth's hands. Needless to say, it was well attended to.

It would be quite impossible to give a lengthy description of the game. At one moment the ball was in front of one goal, the next in midfield, a moment later at the other goal. Now one side appears to have the advantage, then the other. Old footballers who was present say they never saw a closer or more exciting game, and the writer is inclined to believe them. Excitement ran high, bets were freely exchanged and when at the end of an hour no goals had been taken and play had to be stopped on account of the rain, the disappointment was general.

In the afternoon after a good deal of argument the two teams consented to play an extra half hour in the hope that a goal might be taken on one side or the other, so in spite of the slimy, slippery ground and an unpleasant drizzling rain play was resumed at about half past three. The Queen's men had strong and well founded objections to this course, but in deference to the wishes of the Tournament Committee, consented. The result, however, remained unchanged, as despite the desperate play in which both sides indulged, neither succeeded in getting a goal. Time was called at four o'clock and the match declared a draw.

At a meeting of the Victoria club held shortly afterwards, it was decided to continue the tournament at Kingston and last Saturday was, we understand, the date fixed. The weather however again interfered and the chances are that unless played this week the final ties must be left over until next season.

Our boys are exceedingly anxious that the Vics should come down at the earliest possible moment. Twice they have visited Cobourg, twice they have been the recipients of a generous, boundless hospitality which they will always remember, and they are anxious now to return the compliment, as soon and in as full a degree as it lies in their power to do.

QUEEN'S vs. BROCKVILLE.

THE Rugby game which took place in the Cricket Field on Thanksgiving Day between our team and one from the town of Brockville, proved an agreeable surprise to our men. It will be remembered that at a match played in Brockville last season our club was victorious by six goals and some extras. The Brockville club was at that time, as yet in its infancy. This season, however, it is much better organized with an increased membership, and the result was accordingly unexpected.

Play was commenced shortly after three o'clock, the teams taking the field as follows:—

BROCKVILLE.

Backs—Freer and Sturge; quarter-backs, Cloustone and Taylor; three-quarters back, Turner; forwards, Comstock (captain) Wood, Worsley, Chaffey, McLean, Fairbairn, Lockwood, Murray, Smart and Stevenson.

QUEENS.

Back—J. Booth; quarter-backs, Renton and Macdonnell; half-backs, F. Booth, Strange and Gordon (captain); forwards, Foxton, Duff, Logie, Marquis, Bain, Rathbun, Kennedy, Marshall and Cartwright.

Mr. D. Kinghorn, of Montreal, acted as referee, and Messrs. Dennistoun and Hamilton, of Queen's, who were unfortunate enough to be incapacitated for the match, as umpires. The Brockville team wore a neat uniform, consisting of crimson and black jersey, white knickerbockers and blue stockings, while our men wore the usual all blue suit. Throughout almost the entire game the ball was kept in the vicinity of the visitors' goal. Indeed Queen's secured a goal in the first three minutes, and from that out the Brockvilleites played a weak game, the score at the end standing 68 points to 4 in favour of Queen's.

Some very good individual play was shown on their side, however, that of Messrs. Comstock, Freer, Taylor and Cluston being particularly noticeable. For Queen's, we venture to say that every man did his duty, but we may mention the splendid drop kicks of Jackson Booth, the heavy running of Marquis, Gordon's punts, and the forward play of Strange and Logie, as especially good. A most pleasing feature of the game was the gentlemanly manner in which it was conducted. The visitors showed that they possessed a good quality of which but few clubs can boast, that of taking defeat like gentlemen.

AT DINNER.

In the evening two teams with their friends assembled at the British American to partake of a dinner in honor of the Brockville players, About sixty were present. The chair was occupied by Rev. Professor Nicholson, Hon. President of our Rugby Club, who was supported on his right and left by Mr. Gordon, captain of the home team and Mr. Fairbairn, Secretary of the Brockville club. Mr. E. P. Comstock, the Brockville captain, filled the vice-chair and had on his right and left Messrs. HENDERSON and Macdonnell, President and Secretary of our club.

After full justice had been done to an excellent bill of

fare, the usual loyal toasts were proposed by the chairman and duly honored, after which Mr. George F. Henderson gave "Queen's University and the learned professors," which was ably responded to by Professor Nicholson and Mr. H. R. Duff. Mr. Gordon then proposed "The Brockville Football club" which was enthusiastically received and responded to by Messrs. Comstock and Freer, "Queen's Rugby Club," proposed by Mr. Comstock, elicited a speech from Mr. A. J. Macdonnell, the popular secretary. This was followed by "Sister Clubs" proposed by Mr. Dennistoun and responded to by Sergeant-Major Von Iffland, R.M.C. and later on by Mr. W. C. Carruthers, captain of the city team. Mr. W. J. Shanks then gave "Our President," to which Mr. Geo. F. Henderson responded.

This ended the regular list of toasts, but several volunteer toasts followed. Among these "Our Country," was proposed by the chairman in a highly eloquent speech, and heartily received. Several college songs and recitations were given during the evening, and duly appreciated. "God Save the Queen" brought to a close a most enjoyable reunion at the eminently respectable hour of 11 p.m.

WHAT I SAW.

ONE day last week one of the JOURNAL staff might have been seen wandering through the College halls with a look in his eyes which plainly asked "Who will show me any new thing?" Suddenly an inspiration comes. Why not visit the Physics Laboratory? Editors are always men of decision and so at once the lecture-rooms are sought out. To our friends who may never have had the pleasure of a walk through the college we may explain that the apartments allowed to Physics are in the southwest corner of the building. There is the lecture room proper, the room containing the apparatus, and below these in the lower flat of the building is the working laboratory. On entering one is struck with the practical business-like air of the place betokening the earnest and enthusiastic nature of the professor. But we did not stand here long as a faint halloo from below recalled us to the fact that we might be trespassing and had better make our presence known to the professor. We found him in his "workshop" engaged in unpacking some drills, etc., which had just arrived for use in the "lathe." This instrument is a much finer piece of machinery than its name usually suggests. Of course, we wanted to know all about it. We wished one of the co-eds had been with us as a woman's proverbial curiosity and irrepressible questionings might have gained us more information. However the professor's willingness to oblige made up from our lack of—. In one corner of the room we noticed a carpenter's bench and set of tools. A set of circular saws of different sizes for cutting wood and iron and which can be fitted to the machinery were shown to us. It was explained that when the proper time comes a gas engine such as are in Edinburgh laboratories will be put in and the lathe, etc., run by steam. Students will then have a splendid opportunity

of learning physics in a very practical way. Of course we cannot begin to mention all we saw, our attention was called only to some new pieces of apparatus. A combined force and exhaust air-pump has been fitted to the counter and this the professor finds very useful for class experiments. But we are in a hurry to get up to a beautiful balance which has been attracting us for some time. The professor kindly undertook to explain the working of this interesting piece of mechanism. It will weigh with accuracy to the one millionth of a pound. It was made by Oertling of London, combines strength and lightness and cost about 21 guinies. English balances are stronger than French. But Prof. Marshall said for a fine chemical balance he would prefer a Paris make. Following the dictates of our curiosity we halted before what looked like the nucleus of a pipe organ. It was made by Koenig, of Paris, the celebrated maker of acoustic instruments and cost some £40 or more. A "sirene" was fitted to the instrument and the necessary apparatus are on hand for working the sirene with a head of water and we hope it will not be long before we shall see it used in Convocation Hall in a lecture by Prof. Marshall. While we were looking at a cyclostylo - used for printing examination papers and which is more convenient than expensive, the professor made a remark which set us thinking. "There is enough printing in connection with the college to keep a university press running. Why not as in San Francisco University teach students wishing to learn, the business of printing." We repeat this remark in the hope that it will evoke some discussion from clear-headed practical men. Other things we saw of course too numerous to mention, some of greater and some of less importance. During our examination Dr. Williamson entered. His presence in the place where he worked so long seemed to revive old memories and we wished ourselves reinforced by a hundred of "his boys" that we might give the grand old man a cheer. For class experiments the laboratory is comparatively well equipped but it is yet far from what we hope it will be in the near future. As to the purchase of new apparatus Prof. Marshall's remarks must commend themselves to all. "One must be careful lest he accumulate a lot of historical apparatus. We intend only to add, as requirements suggest, such instruments as are necessary for an intelligent treatment of the subject?" This article is longer than we intended it to be but in excuse we plead the novelty of the theme.

"O GEAWGE," she exclaimed rapturously after they stepped out of the boat, "how sweetly precious it is to wander once more on *vice versa*."

"I AM so alarmed, Lizzie," exclaimed a St. Louis girl who was engaged to be married to a young army officer, "He hasn't written me in three days." "There is no occasion to get excited," was the reassuring reply; "he is out of the reach of the Indians, there is no epidemic prevailing where he is stationed, and when he last wrote he was in perfect health." "Oh, yes, I know all that, Lizzie," said the timid, agitated creature, "but then there's the army worm."

❖VERSES.❖

ZEUS AND THE MAIDENS.

FAIR MAIDENS (WHO JUST HATE SNOW AND COLD.)

O F snow and old winter what on earth is the use!
Then hear our petition good Zeus, good Zeus,
Grant, we implore thee, this boon to all,
That henceforth the Spring may come after the Fall.

ZEUS (ABOVE).

I see maidens fair of the silken locks,
You have *fall-en* in love with calico frocks;
No doubt where the North-wind, old Boreas, lingers,
He makes the lips blue and stiffens the fingers.
I'm sure you all think him a tremendous big bore, as
"He pierces us through," you'll shout in a chorus.
'Tis pity John Frost causes feminine woe,
By *painting the cheek and hurting the toe*.
And, as aches and pains in winter you've caught 'em,
I grant that the Spring shall follow the Autumn;
But that the old order may not be undone,
Say we stick Winter between—just only for fun!

(Exit Zeus, chuckling.)

KORAX

❖CORRESPONDENCE.❖

DEAR EDITOR,—

It is with deep regret I inform you, and through your JOURNAL, the many friends of the Rev. Donald McCannell, B. A., of his early and unexpected demise.

I met him at the Presbytery in Winnipeg in December, 1881. He was appointed to Big Plain, I to Rapid City. As our ways led together we procured the ordinary outfit of horse, cutter, robes, &c., and struck out for a journey of 150 miles over the Prairie. Your revered Principal can bear testimony how soon acquaintance ripens into friendship on our wide and solitary prairies. The friendship began there ripened by our continual labor together in the discharge of Presbyterial duties and none of his fellow graduates of Queen's can mourn his loss more than I.

Mr. McCannell was appointed to the Big Plains. The mission was then in a most disorganized state, the people dissatisfied and murmuring but by his unflinching cheerfulness, his tact and energy it speedily became one of our most contented and strongest stations. Every family in his congregation knew and loved him.

Last year the C. P. R. moved their station from De Winton two miles westward to Carberry. Very rapidly the nucleus of a town gathered and Mr. McCannell seeing its importance gathered a congregation and commenced to build a church. Within three months after the station had been transferred and one month before the contract demanded, a neat and commodious church was erected.

The station became self-supporting and called Mr. McCannell and he was inducted about 6 months ago. At his induction there was only one minister present on account of the weather. At the last meeting of Presbytery

he was appointed to preach and preside at Minnedosa. The day of the induction was a dreary wet day and the distance was 40 miles but remembering his own disappointment he went, and being in an indifferent state of health at the time, it proved too much for him, for on coming home he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever before which he finally succumbed on the evening of Tuesday the 30th Oct.

He was so strong and active that his sudden death gave general surprise. His place will not be readily filled either in the hearts of his congregation, or in the ranks of our missionaries in the North-West; but he has died as a good soldier would wish to die, in the midst of the battle. Although we knew not his warfare was over and while the time allotted was brief, the work accomplished was great.

Enclosed is the minute of Presbytery referring to his death.

Yours very truly,

J. CAMPBELL TIBB.

Missionary, Rat Portage.

Nov. 5th, 1883.

CONDOLENCE.

At the meeting of the Presbytery yesterday the following resolution of condolence was passed:

The Presbytery of Manitoba would express their deep sorrow at the early and unexpected death of their dear brother, the Rev. D. McCannell, B.A., of Carberry,

They would join in sympathy with his congregation and relatives in their common loss.

They would express their appreciation of his cheerful and self-denying labours, his unremitting energy, and his readiness to undertake any duty imposed upon him.

They would place on record their recognition of the uniform success which has attended his labours, and the blessing which has accrued through them.

And they would bow in deep submission before "Him who doth all things well," in the sudden removal from labour of one who promised so many years of usefulness, for they know that "to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord."

❖COLLEGE SOCIETIES.❖

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ON Saturday Nov. 10th Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada addressed the members of the Queen's College Missionary Association upon Foreign Mission work. After expressing his pleasure at meeting with the students of Queen's he proceeded to show the relative position occupied by Foreign Missions in the Church's work. He pointed out the analogy between the different spheres of work and the admonition given by Christ to His disciples as recorded in Acts 1. 8. They were to begin at Jerusalem. This resembles the work we ought to be doing in the home and in our own congregation where we should ever be looking for opportunities to bear witness for Christ. Next the Gospel was carried to Judea—the region lying round about Jerusalem. By this the speaker said it represented our great

Home Mission work that extends now over this Dominion from the Atlantic and Maritime Provinces on the East to the Pacific and Vancouver Island on the West. This includes our great North-West, which we believe will be peopled in a few years with teeming millions drawn from the redundant population of the different European countries. Samaria lay near Judea but owing to animosity that existed between them there was little or no communication among them. The work in Samaria seems therefore analogous to our French Evangelization. It is giving a free and untrammelled Gospel to a people in our own midst who have long been burdened by oppressive ritual. Then by the uttermost parts of the earth we are to understand our great Foreign Mission work. The speaker pointed out that the extension of the Foreign Mission work did not imply a neglect of our home work. On the contrary they are complements of each other. Just as in landing troops at the Crimea no battalion was allowed to deploy until the succeeding one had been landed and drawn up into line, so the Foreign work can only go on satisfactorily when the Home Church backs it up in a solid body. Many think only of the self-denial that is implied in becoming a Foreign Missionary forgetting the glorious reward that is held out for those who exercise this self-denial. If a young man receives an important office in India or China under the British Government he is complimented upon his good fortune, but when a missionary is appointed to a far more important and lucrative post than any earthly Government can offer, men are apt to deplore self-sacrifice. Reference was also made to the excellent spirit manifested by the two late appointments of the Committee. Rev. Joseph Builder has been appointed to Central India and Rev. J. Jamieson to Formosa as co-worker with the distinguished Missionary Rev. Dr. McKay. He closed his very interesting address by directing the attention of the students of Queen's to the Foreign Field, and we are glad to be able to state that some of them are definitely preparing for that work.

Y. M. C. A.

A REGULAR business meeting of this Association was held on Saturday the 17th inst. The Convenor of the Religious Work Committee reported that they had agreed to hold regular services in the following places: Barriefield, in charge of J. Hay, B.A., and J. A. Grant; the Depot, in charge of R. Gow, B.A. and M. McKinnon Colborne Street, in charge of A. McAulay, B.A. and D. Munro.

It was unanimously carried that it was the desire of the Association to hold regular meetings in St. Andrew's Hall every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. R. C. Murray B.A., D. McTavish, M.A. and S. W. Dyde, B.A. were appointed as a committee to consult with the ministers of the city on the propriety of holding such meetings.

A. McLachlan and L. Perrin were appointed delegates to the Convention to be held in Perth on the 29th inst.

❖ EXCHANGES. ❖

WE have before us a number of our Canadian exchanges. Through these we always look with special interest. Though we cannot count our college papers by the scores yet there is in them one feature especially noteworthy, this is that with few exceptions they are real student papers. Canada and things, especially colleges, Canadian, (and we beg no one's pardon for our loyalty) bulk largely in our respect, and though the Senates of the different Universities in their corporate wisdom may 'fall out and chide and fight,' we, the Exchange Editor of the JOURNAL have nothing in our heart but affection and nothing upon our face but "a smile that neither time nor age shall ever wear away."

The first number of *Acta Victoriana* is soaked with Methodism. An article in it entitled "Our Educational Institutions" seems to present very cogent reasons why the Montreal Theological School should, especially since the consummation of the Methodist Union, no longer exist. From the statements made we would be led to think the writer correct. However there is no doubt something to be said on both sides. Apart altogether from the matter, of which we confess we are not competent judges, the manner and style of the article are highly creditable to the writer.

The *McGill University Gazette* contains an able contribution called Remarks on Shakespeare's 'Tempest.' The writer looks in the main upon the 'Tempest' in its relations to the other works of Shak., and his views are well sustained throughout. But we think that he shows more knowledge of books about Shak. than of Shak. himself—or, perhaps, more knowledge of Shak. in general than of the 'Tempest' and its characters in particular. We will only notice the line or two he devotes to Caliban—a being, he says, "with a human shape, and a mind sensible to physical and natural beauty, and though smelling like a fish, and with long nails, yet full of scorn for apes with foreheads villainous low." First of all we know from the first act and second scene of the play that Caliban was 'not honored with a human shape.' We suppose, however, that what the writer means is that he had flesh, blood and bones in contrast to Ariel who was but air. But flesh, blood and bones do not make the shape of a man any more than that of an ape, bat or fish. Again Caliban was in a manner sensible to physical beauty (which, I suppose means the beauty of Miranda,) but that only served to arouse his passions. So that if 'to be sensible to' stands for 'to appreciate' then Caliban was far from being sensible to the beauty of Prospero's daughter. Once again with reference to the 'apes with foreheads villainous low,' we think that Caliban's scorn of them was excited because he felt himself, with regard to the size of the forehead, to be only on a level with them. Just as a French boy can bestow no worse epithet on an English boy than 'French pea-soup,' and likewise when one African wishes to cover another African with opprobrium he dubs him 'you ole niggah!'

The October number of the *University Monthly* is to hand. The article 'A Walk on the Shore' is meritorious chiefly because it is, we think, the author's own. We mean by that, not that he received none of his information from books, but that most if not all of what he has written bears the impress of the writer's own individuality. The quotation from 'a modern naturalist' is, we think poor—or, it may be, we have no imagination. But when we are told that one of the rays of a star-fish, when cut open, is like a cathedral aisle half a mile long, in which are thousands upon thousands of marble columns in a double row, we are inclined, like Mr. Burchell in The Vicar of Wakefield, to cry "Fudge!" Apart from that

we are mistaken if the article was not written by one who has a genuine liking for that branch of scientific study and a thorough appreciation of the wonders of the sea.

The *Portfolio* contains an editorial on Woman's Love versus Money, if we may be allowed to give it a name, in which the writer endeavors to tell us something of the influence of woman's love and something of the influence of gold. It begins 'It is a prevalent idea that woman's love can exert the best and strongest influence over man, while not a few believe that money is the ruling power.' We cannot help saying that no doubt the first clause of the sentence is the prevailing idea in the *College* the *Portfolio* represents, but we want to be serious. We did expect from the opening statements that the Ed. was going to come to some conclusion. But after giving us a picture of a man in whom the love of money is the ruling passion, viz.:—Dickens' Scrooge, and after telling us John Gough's sentiments she leaves us still wretchedly uncertain. We think we can account for this defect in the editorial. In the mind of the writer 'strongest' was probably confused with 'best.' She says 'strongest and best influence.' Now many would agree at once that woman's love exerts a *better* influence over man than gold, who might not agree that it exerted a *stronger* influence. Moreover the utter wretchedness of the man who is dominated by a love of filthy lucre only serves to show the mighty power this love has over him. Instead of the stronger the better, it is now the stronger the worse. We would, while liking the manner of the writer and commending the end in view, suggest that she endeavor in future to have before her a more definite aim.

No doubt the writer would agree with a ballad that appeared some years ago in *Cassell's Magazine*, the burden of which is:

The old fair story,
Set round in glory,
Wherever life is found;
For oh! it's love, it's love, they say,
That makes the world go round.

The *Sunbeam* shines out upon us pleasantly from amongst the many sombre papers of our brother institutions. We are sorry we can only find the conclusion of The Five Old Maids. The *Sunbeam* will pardon us for writing a conclusion to a conclusion.

Behind the wall a little mouse
Heard all was said within the house,
And chuckling much with inward fun,
Proceeded thus when they were done,
"Dear ladies when you want advice,
You've only got to come to mice,
I tell you when you meet a man,
You catch him, catch him if you can;
You keep him, keep him, when you've got him,
You hold him, hold him, when you've caught him;
But if he wriggles from your grasp,
And you try in vain a man to clasp,
Don't give yourself to blank despair,
But lean far back in a big arm chair,
And smiling say 'Don't care! Don't care!
Even thinking of him makes me squirm,
Before him I would love a worm,
I much prefer a breath of air,
He wasn't worth a button—there!"

Did the *Sunbeam* ever read a little poem, called 'Sixteen and Sixty,' if we remember rightly. We would quote it now only we are afraid the Managing Ed. will be howling already at the fearful size of the Exchange column.

→PERSONALS←

WE congratulate J. R. Lavell, B.A. '78, Barrister, in his little "client" who presented his case a few days ago.

ARCHIBALD McMURCHY, M.D. '83, has been appointed medical officer for the Nipissing district of the C.P.R.

THE REV. JAMES ROSS, M.A., B.D. '78, is safely fettered at last. Hymenial bliss now reigns in the Perth manse. He has our warmest sympathy.

DR. H. H. CHOWN, B.A., Fred. J. Bamford and A. W. Thomson were interviewed in their western city. The Winnipeg mud seems to agree with them both financially and physically. Dr. Chown, during his nine months residence, has already worked up a lucrative practice, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Bamford occupies a good position in the Central School, and our friend Thomson expects to carry off a sheep skin from the Manitoba College next spring. We wish them luck. By the way Fred, who always had a taste for gymnastics and athletic sports, has become quite a bicyclist, he talks of making a trip to the Rockies, on his machine, next summer. A 1,000 miles or so is nothing out there.

WILLIAM E. D'ARGENT of academic fame is back with us again this session.

THE REV. JAS. SIEVEWRIGHT, B.A. '55 has resigned his charge in Prince Albert. N. W. T.

MISS MOWAT who attended lectures in French and German last session is at present attending the Richard Institute Toronto.

WE miss the genial face of J. Steele, '83, from the College Halls. On account of ill-health he was forced to leave his mission field last July, and has been home ever since, but was steadily improving when we last heard of him. We hope he will soon be amongst us again.

C. HERALD, '84, has returned with restored health from Merrickville, where he had gone for the past few weeks to recruit.

J. HAY, B.A., '82, has arrived from the Northwest much improved in health. He expresses himself as being highly pleased with his prairie mission field. We were pleased to notice in the public press that the people of his mission showed their appreciation of his labors in an unmis-takable manner.

REV. LESLIE W. THOM, who completed his theological course last spring has been lately inducted into the congregation of Arthur. We wish him every success.

WE are very sorry to learn of the severe affliction that befell D. McTavish, M.A., in the sudden death of his father, which occurred last August.

ALEX. MCAULEY, B.A., '83, and Jno. McLeod, B.A., '83, have each lost a brother by death this past vacation. We extend to them all our sincere sympathy.

DIED.—At Carberry, on Oct. 30, of fever, Rev. D. McCannell, B.A., graduate in Theology of '80. (See under "correspondence").

The memory of our much respected friend is still fresh in the minds of many of us. We think of him as a faithful friend and exemplary student. At his graduation in '80, it

was observed by the Vice-Chancellor on presenting him with a prize, that during the whole seven years of his College life he had never failed to answer *adsum* at the class roll-call. We little thought then that one so robust and giving promise of long and useful service in the vineyard of the Master should so soon be called to answer the last great roll-call of the faithful and receive his "well done"! at the hands of Him whom he delighted to serve on earth.—Ed.

IN MEMORIAM.

We're all, fellow-gowns, in the battle of life,
Like students we'll march hand in hand in the strife;
When some of our numbers are stricken with woe,
Like men we will give them our hand as we go.

Grim death has been busy in the homes of the boys,
Has robbed hearths of loved ones and hearts of their joys;
We've laughed with our mates in their pleasure and gladness,
We'll weep with them now that their mirth's become sadness.

KORAX.

❖ FROM EXCHANGES. ❖

PROFESSOR of chemistry—"Suppose you were called to a patient who had swallowed a heavy dose of oxalic acid, what would you administer?" K.—Who is preparing for the ministry, and who takes chemistry because it is compulsory.) "I would administer the Sacrament.

It is claimed that Cornell University has reached the full limit of endowment, \$3,000,000, prescribed by the Legislature of New York when its charter was granted.

ALGERNON, under her window in the cold, white moonlight, with a tender expression, sang:

" 'Tis the la-last rose of summer
Le-heft bloo, hooming alo-hone;
All its le-huvlee companions
Ah-ha fa-deh-hed and gone"—

Voice of pa, from next window—"All right, young man, all right. Just pin a newspaper over it to save it from the frost, and we'll take it in with the rest of the plants in the morning."

BILL NYE's platform is: "One country, one flag and one wife." He says he has never pined to make the marriage record of his family Bible look like a hotel register.

AN old bachelor recently gave the following toast:—Woman—the morning star of infancy, the day star of manhood, the evening star of age. Bless our stars, and may they keep a telescopic distance.

WHEN a fellow takes a visit home, the next week's paper comes out with the announcement that he occupies such and such a *chair* at the University. The fellow feels happy.

A COLLEGE to every 100 miles of territory in the United States.

IN accordance with the will of the late Lewis Morgan \$100,000 will go to Rochester University, to be used for the education of women.

THERE are 20 Universities in Germany. Of these Berlin has the greatest number in attendance, 2,880 Leipzig has 3,000; Munich 2,000, and the others from 1,500 to 250, a total of 25,520 students, of which number 7,000 are Americans.

Six months after marriage; "Weel, weel, Sandy, how do you like the little ledly?" "Ah, weel, Derry, I'll no deny that she have foine conversational powers."

CAESAR's mistake; "Boss, will you tell me how to make root beer? asked a colored man of a clerk in a drug store, a day or two ago. "Yes, I will: Take a hickory stick, three gallons of water, an old hat, a quart of molasses, a paper of tacks and a pound of cayenne pepper, and boil skim and set in a cool place." "Say dat again, boss, so I can disremember." The clerk repeated his directions and the customer brought his fist down on the counter with the exclamation: "I see where I spiled my hull batch! I left out de tacks!"

WHEN a Freshman doesn't hear plainly the Prof.'s question, he says in a subdued tone, "Pardon me, professor, but I didn't understand you." The Sophomore says, "Will you please repeat your question?" The Junior says, "What, sir?" The Senior says, "Huh?"

"So You have got twins at your house? said Mrs. Beambe to little Tommy Samuelson, "Yes, ma'am, two of 'em." "What are you going to call them? Thunder and Lightning." "Why, those are strange names to call children." "Well, that's what pa called them as soon as he heard they were in the house."

A CORRESPONDING secretary of a business man was invited to take tea with a family, the head of which was an aged and devoted widow. When all were seated, the widow said, "Mr. B——, will you please say grace?" This was a stumper, and the guest was about to decline, when a second look from the hostess made him feel that he ought to make the attempt. Bowing his head, with trembling voice he said: "Dear sir, yours received and found in good order. Please accept thanks for same, and oblige yours truly.—Amen."

MEIN Gott, Isaac! mark up eferyding in der shtore dree hundred und fifety ber cend. Here comes a shtudent vot vants trust.

Two men were blown up by dynamite, and a cruel joker who saw them ascend, remarked,—"There they go, two for ascent."

A MAN being asked, on the failure of a bank, "Were you not upset?" replied, "No, I only lost my balance."

— We would respectfully remind our readers that our subscription is payable in advance. As yet very few dollars have arrived, which is naturally a matter of regret to us. We trust that our friends will pay up as soon as possible. [Ed.]

A. M. S. ELECTIONS.

— NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the above Society for the Election of Officers and other Business, will be held on Saturday, December 1st. at 7:30 P.m.

Poll opens at 2:00 P.M., and closes 9:00 P.M.