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G. R. LOWE, B.A., - - Editor-in-Chief.
R. BURTON, - - - Assistant Editor.
F. PLAYFAIR, - - - Managing Editor.
W. A. McILROY, - - - Business Manager.
D. H. LAIRD, - - - Asst. Business Manager.

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FOR Queen's this has been a session of much bereavement. Our losses have been great: the aged, rich in labor and honor; leading men cut off in their prime; and the promising, taken away at the opening of life. In this issue we are called upon to honor the memory of two of the pillars of the university, recently removed by the hand of death; one a faithful and beloved professor, the other our most distinguished graduate.

* * *

D. J. Macdonnell occupied a unique place in the church. The beloved pastor of one of our largest and wealthiest congregations, he recognized that he was not the servant of his own congregation alone. God had called him to a wider work. He was a true churchman. Loyally he served the Presbyterian church, not because he was sectarian, but because he saw in her a real Christian society; and just because of the purity and strength of that devotion, he was in hearty sympathy with every other communion, though his labors were wisely restricted to his own. In Toronto Presbytery he was a father; at the General Assembly a most active worker. Augmentation was his peculiar care, and in his hands became a mighty factor in extending the church. He gave, too, great attention to home missions and the colleges, and was in touch with every department. To-day a leader in Israel has fallen.

He was more than a churchman. Of the well-known citizens of Toronto none was more celebrated or honored. He was her most noted preacher, and the power of his preaching was the force and beauty of the man seen in that impulsive, magnetic personality. He was interested in every moral issue of city and country, and his fearless denunciation or defence went home with conviction. Once, during the North-west rebellion, he preached on patriotism, and his glowing enthusiasm so moved his audience that, when he hesitated for adequate expression, the whole congregation rose and sang the National Anthem. Such men are the backbone of the nation.

To Queen's his loss is incalculable. He was perhaps, our most noted graduate. A standby in every crisis, the Principal has well called him his "right hand man." Wise in council, that entire devotion, which above all characterized the man, was nowhere shown more clearly than in the support of his Alma Mater. Only last year he gave a course of lectures in homiletics. Such devotion never dies; it surrenders its own existence that it may become the seed of a richer and wider life.

* * *

By the death of Dr. Saunders the city has lost another eminent physician, and the college a painstaking professor. Like Dr. Fenwick, the malady on which he was considered an authority was the cause of his death. For many years he lectured on sanitary science and medical jurisprudence. During these years he had been acquiring a wide reputation in medicine, consequently he was appointed last year to the important chair of clinical medicine at the General Hospital. As students, we hoped to have the benefit of his thorough knowledge for many years; but almost before he had time to make complete arrangements for his work, he was taken away.

In his college work he was always regular, thorough and painstaking, and thereby gained the esteem of his classes. His last day at the hospital was spent partly in company with Dr. Fenwick at their last operation; and none expected that in a day of two both would be attacked by their last illness. His memory is precious.

During this session two appeals have been made to the Arts Society in regard to matters concerning the *Concursus*; one, an appeal as to jurisdiction, which led to the settlement of the question by a conference between committees of the Arts and Science societies; and the other, a charge preferred against a member of the court, which is at present being considered by a special commission. Previous to the remodelling of the court in 1894, an appeal was next to impossible, as it could have been made only to the senior year, whose interests and prejudices were almost identical with those of the court. Under the new order, the Arts Society forms a more representative and distinguished body for the hearing of appeals, but being so large and unwieldy, it is altogether unfitted for considering those appeals except through specially appointed committees. Questions of jurisdiction, which will tend to become more numerous in future, would require conferences between the societies concerned in each case, with the almost certain result of considerable friction and inconvenience. This is a difficulty the solution of which, we think, lies in the establishment of a superior court recognised by the whole student body and composed of fair-minded men representing all faculties, who have a more or less thorough knowledge of the spirit of college societies, as well as of their history, objects and methods. We would suggest, though it is a mere matter of detail, that seven would be a convenient number of judges, and that they should be apportioned as follows: Three from Arts, two from Medicine, and one each from Divinity and Science. To such a court could be confidently referred all disputed questions of law, as well as other matters which through time it might be found necessary to refer to a capable and representative tribunal.

* * *

The comet struck us on Monday, 24th ult. Suffice it to say that the reports in the daily press were not without colouring. Now that the collision is past, and the sore heads are mended, and the dust is laid, we anticipate a speedy return to average good feeling. The merry heart, the *bonhomie* of the student, "doeth good like a medicine," and is not hard to take. The row was a serious matter, no doubt, and had its *kittle* points which we cannot presume to solve off-hand. Let us not take it too seriously, however. If we had space and could stretch the orthodox, good form of editorial comment, we should quote Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*: "Are you not moved, when all the sway of earth shakes like a thing unfirm?" etc. We might also picture the frown of Kant when he heard of the bursting of the door of the philosophy room.

We gather from the testimony of one who can

strike a sure blow, that he who is in a hurry with his fists has very inadequate conceptions of life. The concensus of opinion seems clear on one point, viz., that the class of '98 was rash in resorting to physical force. Of course the year is young and full of energy and has not, we presume, perused Matthew Arnold's "Sweetness and Light."

On the other hand, we do not believe an influential class of students is moved without cause. The alleged grievance must point to some reform, whether it be amendment to the constitution or to the personnel of the *Concursus*. The matter is being fairly investigated, and legislation will follow in the line of the best interests of the student body.

We hope, too, that individuals in whose bosoms the complications of the disturbance have engendered ill-will or distrust toward their fellows will seek to put themselves in the other man's place; and that the ugly feeling which is one of the worst results of such conflicts may be reduced to as small a blotch as may be. Let us believe the best we can of one another. Not barriers between man and man, but bonds!

COMMUNICATIONS.

WE insert part of a letter received by Prof. Ross, from Mr. J. A. Claxton, who, along with Mr. A. C. Bryan, is spending the winter in Edinburgh, attending classes in the theological departments of the University, Free Church and U. P. Colleges:

"Perhaps the greatest profit gained is along the line of books. The theological world has, as it were, been opened out to us, and we have obtained exceedingly good books at very moderate prices. We have also become interested in the writings of some of the leading scholars through our personal acquaintance with them. Drs. Dods, Davidson and Orr are men of the very first rank—scholars, and, withal, men of deep humility and reverence for the sacred word.

We hope to go to Glasgow, shortly, and spend some weeks there, so that we may be able to hear some of the leading men in that city. Our aim here is largely of a practical nature. We are taking lectures, but we regard this as of minor importance, and try to get, as far as possible, a knowledge of men and methods. An interesting feature of the work here is the Sunday evening Bible Class in Free St. George's. The class is composed entirely of young men, and consists of some five hundred members, and has been held continuously for about twenty years. Dr. Whyte is at present taking up the study of representative men in other countries than our own. Thus far he has considered Pascal

and Fenelon of France, and Bengel of Germany. He recommends Bengel's Gnomon both for its spirituality and for its succinct and terse aphorisms.

Another interesting feature of our visit has been our attendance at the International Missionary Conference held at Liverpool. This was under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement, and had delegates representing forty different countries. It was a very impressive gathering, and we shall return to Canada full of missionary zeal and enthusiasm."

DIVINITY HALL NONSENSE.

To the Editor of the Journal :

SIR:—I have read with much interest the JOURNAL since the beginning of the session, and have admired the ability and judgment displayed by the writers. There is one thing, however, against which I desire to enter a protest.

There has appeared in nearly every number of the JOURNAL a jumble of nonsense, sometimes amusing enough, and sometimes stupid enough, but always out of harmony with the spirit which should, and I think does, pervade Divinity Hall.

We should not *always* be represented by very harmless nonsense; we should not *always* supply the comic page. From the JOURNAL an outsider would conclude that at Divinity Hall " Motley's hat is the only wear." But my more serious complaint is that the writer (I do not know who he is) finds his nonsense in those things which are closely associated with what is most sacred to us. I speak without consultation with any other students, but, I think, voice the general feeling when I say that Divinity Hall objects to be represented always by nonsense, and objects still more to be represented by irreverent nonsense.

It is not fair that one or two individuals should give the impression that a spirit of levity and irreverence is uppermost among us. If there is to be a Divinity Hall column, the contributor should be responsible to the students. If an irresponsible student chooses to write nonsense and you choose to print it, you in my opinion publish the matter, not under the heading " Divinity Hall, as if it came from thence duly authorized, but under the heading of—say "Cap and Bells."

DIVINITY STUDENT.

THE COLLEGE WOMAN.

To those whom it may concern :

In a former number of the JOURNAL there appeared an item on the college woman. That there has been a change from former times we'll admit, but has it been for the worse? Does our lady-student not conduct herself properly in the corridors? Then she ought, forsooth, to be instructed in de-

portment by her less awkward! more mannerly!! brother students. What an unpardonable sin for a young lady to enter class fifteen seconds late, considering, too, that she comes from a room where the bell never by any chance happens to be out of order and that she is going to another, where the atmosphere, before the professor enters, is so conducive to everything that is good, holy and wise. Further, look at the small dimensions of the room set aside for the ladies, and because the din of conversation is heard by a few chronic grumblers, no doubt, the behaviour of the ladies, without exception, is written up in adverse terms and published broadcast. Place some of our gentlemen (?) critics in the same small space and the panels of the door would be removed—for ventilation—not to mention the usage the furniture of the room would receive.

Yes, the gentlemen are very anxious that the ladies behave themselves. They will establish rules of conduct innumerable so long as a personal application on their part is not requested. We're much obliged. But would it not be better, young men, to turn the search-light on yourselves for half a second and resolve that the ladies be not jostled in class by some of your number, as if they were playing scrimmage on the foot-ball team.

The JOURNAL, of course, is not responsible for its correspondents' opinions, but peradventure there be one young lady at Queen's, for her sake suppress some of the numerous articles which appear against the girls, or if the days of chivalry are gone, irrevocably gone, substitute 'for Queen's sake.'

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

A LATIN COMEDY.

To the Editor of the Journal :

SIR:—Several of the English schools regularly put upon the stage a Latin or Greek play. One of the most famous is the Latin comedy produced yearly by the students of Westminster school. This year it was my good fortune to see their representation of the Adelphi of Terence. One of the large rooms of the school, capable of seating about eight hundred, with walls cut and disfigured by countless generations of school boys, was used for the performance, which was divided into three parts. First came the prologue, a ciceronian panegyric on the school, recited by the head boy. On his withdrawal, the curtain rose upon the first scene of the Adelphi. The scenery and costumes were admirable, and the listener might have imagined himself in ancient Athens were it not that the *modi tibiis imparibus* were represented by a very modern brass band. Last came the epilogue, a species of Latin play brought up to date, written in Latin elegiacs by one of the masters, introducing living characters

and references to present events, from the German Emperor vainly trying to sell copies of his allegorical picture, to Trilby, with prodigious feet, which Svengali declared to be "perfect epics." An American heiress, who spoke her lines with a strong nasal accent, brought down the house. None but the boys of the school took part, and the representation of the ancient style was thus much more accurate than in those Canadian revivals in which the female parts have been played by women.

Why should not Queen's attempt such a performance? Several American and Canadian universities have produced Greek plays with success, but so far as I am aware, no Latin comedy. It would be both easier and more interesting than a Greek tragedy; most of us are less unfamiliar with Latin than with Greek, and the lively action of the comedy would be more entertaining to the average spectator. Save to enthusiastic professors and to parents whose sons are taking part in the performance, a Greek play gives but perfunctory interest, whereas anyone can understand the joke when an angry father belabours his son with a stick for consorting with chorus girls.

The prologue could be easily arranged, and might prove a welcome change from the time-worn valedictory. The epilogue would be more difficult, as Latin verse is but little studied in Canada; if found impossible it could be omitted, or replaced by "a little tale in prose." Will not the Classical and Philological Society give the subject their consideration?

Yours sincerely,

W.L.G.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

VICTORIA.

SITUATED in the north-east corner of Queen's Park, Toronto, stands Victoria University, the oldest and largest college of the Methodist Church of Canada. From the receipt of its letters patent, granted by His Majesty William IV. in 1836, until October 1, 1892, the college carried on its work in the town of Cobourg, Ont. On the latter date the first session was held in the new college building, which had been erected in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, which on 12th Nov., 1890, federated Victoria University with the University of Toronto.

The college building, three stories high, with large and beautiful class-rooms and professors' rooms, is said to be one of the finest in America. It is a model in neatness and form, built in the modern style of architecture, with a simplicity which is very pleasing to the eye. The brown stone of which the building is made stands out in strong contrast to the grey limestone of Queen's.

The reading-room is not so large as at Queen's, while the library, also smaller, is intended mainly for reference. The latter, however, includes a large, comfortable room arranged with tables and chairs where students may spend the hours between classes in study. This room is largely used, and a similar room would prove a great attraction in the new buildings which Queen's hopes to erect in the near future.

The lady students also have large and commodious waiting rooms and so do not have to run for first place, or jostle one another in their endeavors to find their proper habiliments.

Victoria, as already noted, is one of the federated colleges in Toronto University, the other being University College. Accordingly she does some of her own Arts work, taking the remainder with the professors of Toronto University. She teaches her own Classics, Moderns and English, and allows her students, freshmen included, a five minutes' walk through the park to the classic halls of 'Varsity for the other work in the Arts curriculum.

The Arts faculty consists of ten professors and lecturers. Dr. Reynar in English Literature, Dr. Bell in Latin, and Professor Robertson in Greek, men well-known as able scholars and teachers.

In Theology the work is managed by a faculty of four, superintended by Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D., who is the recognized head of the institution. He is the immediate successor of the late Chancellor Nelles, and is recognized as an earnest student and careful theologian. He has held with marked success several of the chairs in the university in both Arts and Theology, and his lectures are always listened to with pleasure and profit by the students.

The number of students in the college, consisting of theological and arts, is about half the number at Queen's, say 250, with about the same proportion of lady students.

The subject of sports and athletics is by no means a lost art at Victoria. Though there is not a regularly organized foot-ball team, yet foot-ball is not forgotten by the boys, while a couple of tennis courts in the college grounds give ample opportunity to the lady students to put in graceful practice some of the theories of physical culture. Not a few avail themselves of this pleasant game, and your correspondent has thought that a small part of Queen's campus might very appropriately be fitted up for the deserving lady students of Queen's. We believe that the Alma Mater Society, acting on the *verb. sap.* principle, will so arrange this matter as to receive the unceasing gratitude of their sisters.

Two college rinks are provided for hockey and skating. And another game much engaged in by the students is that of ball-alley. The game is very

simple in its character, some eight or ten playing in two teams, by striking the ball with the hand up against the high board wall, the side failing to keep the ball upon the rebound losing a man. It thus affords much innocent fun and gentle exercise to those who do not care to indulge in more severe sports. It has been from time immemorial the undisputed right of the freshmen to see that said alley-board is always clear of snow during winter months.

There is no C. I. et V. at Victoria. But instead the freshmen are given a six weeks *probation* in which to manifest their cheek, neck, copper, brass and other verdant and harmless qualities, when the long pent-up feelings of sophomores, refusing to be restrained longer, burst forth in the form of a 'Bob'—named in honor of the very obliging janitor—in which all offenders are personated in a manner not to be mistaken by the large crowd of onlookers who came out to see. A limited supply of prison fare—cake, I think it was, and lemonade—is then furnished to those present. The 'Bob' this year closed at 4 o'clock a.m. and there have been no *freshmen* since.

The student life and interest in the college are represented by the students in the Union Literary Society, which serves the same purpose as the Alma Mater at Queen's. The society has fitted up for its meetings a beautiful room on the third floor. The meetings are divided into three parts—Business, Mock Parliament and Literary. The meetings are well attended and much interest is manifested by the students.

A chapel service is conducted by the faculty each morning, at which all students are supposed to be present, but often a few are found missing. The chapel is the convocation room of the college but has no gallery, which is very much missed by the students on the occasion of any college day. They have to sing their songs and crack their jokes as best they can from the rear seats.

A very good Y. M. C. A. organization exists in the college. The meetings are well attended and are very helpful to all. The singing is spirited and most of the students show themselves to be acquainted with the old-time class-meeting practice of "telling their experience." There is some tendency, however, to have the meeting conducted by some one from outside the society, while at Queen's the students feel the work done by themselves gives the most satisfying results.

The spirit of the work done at Victoria is on the whole good. The students are an earnest and energetic body who, with rare exceptions, come to the college fully resolved to work, knowing that soon the time will come when they will be asked to go out and give of what they have received.

As compared with Queen's—if the comparison be not odious—the spirit of thought and life in Victoria seems to rest on a scientific basis rather than on a philosophic or literary foundation. The facts of nature and history are carefully collated and studied. Thus the work done is not so much that of a speculative character, as a gathering of facts, and an attempt by a proper classification of these, to arrive at whatever results may be deduced.

These, Mr. Editor, are some of the facts and impressions received by your correspondent about the halls of Victoria.

As a centre of learning it, too, is doing a grand and noble work for God and for the men and women whose faith is based on the principles of religion as laid down by John Wesley, of whom it is no unworthy successor. And if the methods pursued by her are not just the same as those followed by sister institutions such as our Alma Mater, yet because of the similarity of aim and purpose, we can easily join hands over all such differences and heartily bid each other the highest success in the great work of raising the world to a higher plane of thought and life, for

"God fulfils himself in many ways

Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

W.H.E.

EMBRYOLOGY.

A PAPER READ BY W. MOFFATT, M.A., BEFORE THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

[The union of the male and female pronuclei marks the completion of the initial stage in the development of the embryo. One single cell is formed by the union of these two elements and immediately this newly constituted cell divides.]

The fertilized ovum immediately begins to segment. The first division is effected by the cleavage of the nucleus into two, each half appropriating its share of the remaining protoplasmic contents of the cell.

Even before the sub-division is complete differentiation of cells begin. All these are physiologically different, as will be more manifest by the history of their subsequent development. The upper cells or epiblastic are situated directly over the others, or hypoblastic. These epiblastic cells divide more rapidly than the hypoblastic, and so by following the lining membrane or envelope of the cell come to encircle the hypoblastic cells, which do not completely fill the cavity, and this discoidal area of contact of these two layers forms what is known as the "blastodermic membrane." It is in this membrane that the first approach to definite form of the embryo takes place, and it is therefore sometimes spoken of as the germinal disc. The blasto-

dermic membrane consists at first of two layers (epiblast and hypoblast) and soon a third layer makes its appearance between these two and developed from them. This is the middle or mesoblastic layer. From these three primitive layers external or epiblastic, middle or mesoblastic, and internal or hypoblastic, the different tissues and organs of the body are developed. The epidermis (nails, hair, etc.) and nervous systems are developed from epiblast; the skeletal muscles, bony skeleton and vascular system from mesoblast, and the endothelial lining of the alimentary canal and glands of the body is developed from hypoblast. Thus the greater portion of the body is developed from the middle layer of the embryo, a very small fraction being developed from the other two. The first trace of the embryo is noticed as a faint streak or groove on the external surface of the blastodermic membrane. This is formed by a heaping up of the epiblastic cells. The two upliftings unite above and thus enclose a canal called the neural canal, lined by epiblast, from which is developed the spinal cord. The cephalic extremity of this canal is soon seen to be more dilated than the rest and to present constrictions dividing it imperfectly into three chambers, in which we have developed the fore brain, mid brain and hind brain. The spinal neural canal, the hypoblast and epiblast are in contact; here the primitive trace takes place. This thickening gradually separates off from the hypoblast and is known as the notochord. This when fully developed forms a continuous rod-shaped body lying below the primitive groove. It is essentially an embryonic structure, though traces of it remain in the centre of the intervertebral discs throughout life.

On either side of the neural canal a portion of the mesoblastic layer is divided longitudinally from the rest of the mesoblast, so as to form a thick column extending the whole length of the spinal canal and notochord. From part of it is derived the vertebral column. The rest, at the upper and outer part, being differentiated from it, eventually forms the muscles of the back. This becomes converted into a number of quadrilateral blocks or protovertebral somites. The process of segmentation commences in the cervical region and proceeds successively through the other regions of the spine until a number of segments are formed which correspond very closely to the number of the permanent vertebrae. These protovertebral somites extend laterally, they grow forward and inward until they meet in front of the notochord in the middle line which they thus enclose, and backward and inward around the spinal canal which they also enclose. Therefore we see the notochord and spinal canal are surrounded by a cellular mass

which is converted first into cartilage, then into bone. The segmentation, however, persists, and we thus have a spinal column made up of a number of separate articulated bones, the vertebrae. The notochord becomes absorbed, except a small part of it, which, as I mentioned before, remains in the intervertebral substance.

The head at first consists simply of a cranial cavity, the face being subsequently developed as a series of arches with clefts between them. These arches are divided into two sets, according as they are placed in front or behind the mouth. Those behind the mouth (post-oral) are five in number in birds, reptiles and mammals, and of these the first only is concerned in the formation of the face proper, the lower jaw being formed from it. The last three arches correspond to those in the fishes and amphibians which form the gill-plates, but which in the Amniota (birds, reptiles and mammals) never do so. The limbs are regarded as lateral extensions of the vertebral somites already referred to. The eye is an outpushing of the brain substance. The lungs, stomach, liver and kidney, including other different glands of the body, are simply diverticula of the primary alimentary canal.*

The blood-vascular system develops in three stages, and in this connection I will speak only of the heart. In its very earliest and primitive condition the heart consists of a pair of tubes, one on either side of the body. These, however, soon coalesce in the median line, and fusing together form a single central tube. This central tube becomes elongated and bent on itself so as to form an S-shaped tube. The bent tube then becomes divided by two transverse constrictions into three parts. A division of one of these parts into two again takes place and this gives us the highest form of vertebrate heart.

I now wish to show how the facts of embryology throw light on the problem of the living world. This problem, as you well know, is "How did animals and plants come to life, and how are we to explain the present state of nature?"

There are three hypotheses concerning this matter. The one is that the present state of things has always existed, and, I presume, never began. I am not aware that any scientist maintains this position at present. The second hypothesis is that the present work of animals and plants began suddenly in some past epoch in the course of the days or periods of creation. This is the theory of the book of Genesis, of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the orthodox theory of the greater part of the civilized millions. This hypothesis is a more rational one, and no objection could be raised against it, in my opinion, if the facts we are acquainted with were not in direct

contradiction with it. Miraculous and incomprehensible is this theory, but all theories which pretend to explain the beginnings are so. They cannot avoid recurring to the hypothesis either of spontaneous generation of matter, energy and life of the universe, or of the creation of it by the watchmaker of Paley's well-known argument. But who made the watchmaker? it is naturally asked. This question neither you nor I are prepared to answer and as none can answer it many will dismiss the question as untenable and absurd. We must confess the question is above our reason. But what of the first question? Can any one of us show matter, energy or life spontaneously generated out of nothing? Certainly not, and all the progress of physics and chemistry goes to prove how numerous are the transformations of matter and energy and to confirm the axiom "*ex nihilo nihil fit.*" Therefore in being asked to believe in the spontaneous generation of matter, energy and life we are asked to believe in something which is contrary to our reason, and certainly contrary to all our experience. And of the two creeds, the one *above*, the other *against* our reason, we prefer the first, willingly admitting that our present intelligence is unable to comprehend most of the phenomena we are acquainted with, while at the same time it is most reasonable for us to expect that the race will reach a more adequate explanation and fuller interpretation of facts which are as yet beyond the grasping power of our intellect. But the fact of believing in the watchmaker's existence which is forced upon us by the fact that we have never yet seen anything come spontaneously into existence, does not necessarily force us to accept the special methods in which the watch was made, as assumed by the adherents of the special creation theory. And we cannot, so long as matter and energy cannot be shown to arise spontaneously out of nothingness, upon any theory, dispense with the existence of a Creator.

The third hypothesis is the hypothesis of Evolution. Here I quote Prof. Huxley's own words. It "supposes that at any comparatively late period of past time our imaginary spectator (supposed to be a witness of the history of the earth) would meet with a state of things very similar to that which now obtains, but that the likeness of the past to the present would gradually become less and less in proportion to the remoteness of his period of observation from the present day; that the existing distribution of mountains and plains, of rivers and seas, would show itself to be the product of a slow process of natural change operating upon more and more widely different antecedent conditions of the mineral framework of the earth; until at length he would behold only a vast nebulous mass representing the

constituents of the sun and the planetary bodies. Preceding the forms of life which now exist, our observer would see animals and plants, not identical with them, but like them; increasing their difference with their antiquity, and at the same time becoming simpler and simpler until finally the world of life would present nothing but that undifferentiated protoplasmic matter which so far as our present knowledge goes, is the common foundation of all vital activity."

To put it shortly the evolutionary hypothesis means that matter and force, the entire world and the life it contains—their past, present and future—have been, are and will be, evolved by a process without any special interference of a creator. This is the same as saying that there is no breach of continuity in the methods by which the present existence of the universe has taken place. The whole process might be compared to that which takes place in the development of the higher animals out of a semi-fluid, comparatively homogeneous substance which we call an egg.

Now embryology is merely an evolution and to study the development of any given organism is to study its evolution from a single cell—egg cell—to a stage when it is capable of leading an independent or semi-independent life. In many cases this evolution lasts some weeks, months at the longest; and in many cases breaks occur, the process being stopped for a time and resumed later on. This is the case in most butterflies whose development takes place in two or three stages, the last or adult being singularly short, sometimes hardly exceeding a few hours, during which reproduction is the only function accomplished, and indeed this stage seems to have no other object in view.

Tadpoles begin as fish, having gills and the circulatory system belonging to fishes, although destined to become something very different from fish. Is there then not some intimate relationship between amphibians (frogs) and fishes, if amphibians have not their origin in fishes, if amphibians are not transformed fishes?

(Continued on page 144.)

SPORTS.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME OF THE ONTARIO HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

QUEEN'S, 12; STRATFORD, 3.

THE final Hockey match of the O. H. A. was played off on Wednesday, the 26th inst., when Queen's journeyed to Toronto and defeated Stratford by a score of 12 to 3.

This is the second year Queen's has won the championship of Ontario and each time no team could compete with them at all closely. Last year

they defeated Trinity by 17 goals, and that in Toronto too. This season they have only played two games, for having drawn a bye in the first round, they won the game from Ayr which put them in the finals against Stratford. Thus they did not have to meet the Osgoode-T. A. C. combination, which was got up especially to beat Queen's and which the executive tried to play off against our team in the finals. However, Toronto saw too far ahead that time, as Osgoode was beaten by Stratford.

The personnel of Queen's team is somewhat changed since last year, but from all appearances they are none the less strong. The three new men on the forward line, though each playing a different style of game, are all very effective. McKay, the "little golden-haired lad," put up a very strong game. His splendid shooting and sure passes were his best points, and his checking is also very close and strong. He scored five of the twelve goals taken by Queen's. Brock, in Rayside's old place, is a very fast man, and also a good shot. It was because of his close checking that Stratford did not score oftener than they did. Harty, the other new man on the team, is a careful player; he put up a very clean game and was always where he was most needed. Of the remaining four men little need be said. They have all played on the team for the past four years and all Queen's students are familiar with their style of play.

At the beginning of the game things looked rather blue for Queen's, but after about ten minutes play they settled down to good, steady work and McKay scored the first goal for them. Shortly after this Stratford evened up by scoring on a long lift from centre, which rolled between Hiscock's legs. This was the only point they got in this half, while Queen's succeeded in piling up five to their credit. In the second half Stratford were outplayed altogether. They were wild in their passes and poor shots, while Queen's were playing quite steadily and scoring about as often as they pleased. Queen's got seven while Stratford scored two in this half. Just before half-time Weatherhead was ruled off for rough play, but his opponent, who had struck him across the face with his stick, was allowed to stay on. Weatherhead was the only man hurt during the game.

The referee, Mr. Alexis Martin, of Toronto, was impartial enough, but as he did not understand the game very thoroughly, some of his decisions were not quite correct.

At one time during the second half, McLennan made a very brilliant play by scoring for Queen's after having brought the puck all the way down the rink and being checked by every Stratford man.

Capt. Curtis says he is well satisfied with his team this year and that the chances are good for Queen's winning the Ontario cup again next year, and also making a good fight for the Dominion championship.

QUEEN'S VS. TRINITY.

On Saturday, Feb. 22nd, Trinity journeyed eastward and played an exhibition game with Queen's. The home team won by 18 goals to 4. Notwithstanding its one-sided character the match was interesting to the spectators, owing to the very pretty play of the victors. The defence had nothing to do, but McLennan distinguished himself by frequent excursions into our opponents' territory. The four forwards played perfectly, McKay and Brock being a little more in evidence, the former by his fast and accurate shooting, the latter by the speed with which he overhauled the unfortunate Trinity man who happened to obtain possession of the puck. The Trinity men took their defeat quite philosophically, although expecting to do somewhat better.

ON THE OLD ONTARIO STRAND.

(For the benefit of those who are not familiar with them we gladly yield to a request to reprint the words of a couple of our classic songs, and accordingly place first one which is uppermost in the heart of every patriot of Queen's.)

My father sent me down to Queen's
That I might there become a man,
So now I'm in the city,
Which is so very pretty,
On the old Ontario Strand.

CHO.—On the old Ontario strand, my boys,
Where Queen's forever more shall stand!
For has she not stood,
Since the time of the flood,
On the old Ontario strand?

A blooming freshman there, at Queen's,
I thought to take a noble stand;
But found the girls too pretty
Within the Limestone city,
On the old Ontario strand.

I spent my precious time in Queen's
In every kind of fun,
And so I often shirked
My classes and my work,
On the old Ontario strand.

But a noble Theologue I grew,
My head with controversy crammed,
And now the next advance
Is seven fifty and a manse,
On the old Ontario strand.

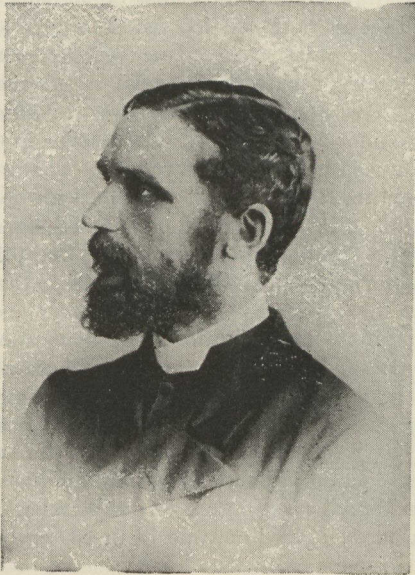
The Meds with high and noble aim,
Get lore by many a curious plan,
For they often rob the graves
Of defunct and extinct braves,
On the old Ontario strand.

No more we'll hear of Federation,
And Queen's independent yet shall stand,
For has she not stood,
Since the time of the flood,
On the old Ontario strand.

THE LATE REV. D. J. MACDONNELL.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS, DELIVERED IN CONVOCATION HALL ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1.

About forty years ago a student came to Queen's, who, in spite of extreme youth, soon shot ahead of all his fellow students, and at the end of the session came out first in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. He had been well grounded in these fundamental disciplines. Fortunately for his subsequent development, the matriculation examination was not so overloaded as it is now. He took the B.A. course, which extended over three sessions, and three years in Theology, with interruptions of High School teaching in order that he might educate himself



THE LATE REV. D. J. MACDONNELL.

without cost to his parents. Then crossing the ocean, he spent two years at Scottish Universities and one year in Germany. A brilliant university course having been thus completed, he was ordained to the ministry of the Church of Scotland. Returning to his native land, he gave himself up thenceforth to a life of service, which offers none of the honors or rewards earthly ambition craves, but which is all the more honorable and Christlike on that account. He was a Trustee of Queen's; he had thrown himself heart and soul into the life and death struggle to save it, which Professor McKerras and Principal Snodgrass led in 1869-70; when Dr. Snodgrass resigned the Principalship in 1877, he at once urged his co-Trustees to call me to the post; and from that day to the day of his death, he has been the wise, unselfish counsellor and my strong right hand in every-

thing that has been proposed and carried out to make Queen's in reality, what it is by charter, the Edinburgh University of Canada. Is it any wonder that I have felt unmanned since the news of his death came to us? The blow followed hard on those we have received one after another this session. First came the death of Dr. Williamson, the grand old man, dear to the heart of every student who has ever attended Queen's; then the death of James D. Stewart, the student of greatest promise among many bright spirits in my own class; then the retirement, because of utter prostration of health, of John Cormack, as faithful a servant of the University in his place as Dr. Williamson himself had been in his: a man in whose steady judgment, even temper, and unsullied loyalty, the senate trusted implicitly; then the death of Dr. Fenwick, our brilliant surgeon whose reputation was very far from reaching the zenith we all looked forward to; then the death of Dr. Saunders, a pillar steadfast in every storm, a man true and tender, whose last thoughts were divided between his home ones and his students; and now the death of D. J. Macdonnell, to whom we owe more than to any other single man. It will not hurt the feelings of the dearest friends of any of the others if I say that the last loss has been the greatest. For there was this unique charm about Macdonnell, that no one ever envied him any success he gained. Even in the competitions for college prizes, those who came second or third were accustomed to say that they were glad that it was he who had won, or who was before them. Every student will acknowledge that a more astonishing tribute to the beauty of his character could not possibly be paid than this. While he was with us we thought we knew him, but we did not. It has been well said that when the greatest tree is standing with its fellows in the forest, we cannot estimate its size aright. Only when it is felled do we see, by the amplitude of the ground it then covers, the grandeur of its real proportions. Thus death reveals the truth to us. Some men who are considered important because of their wealth, their station, or their brilliant accomplishments, pass away, and instead of their being missed, something like a sigh of relief is heard. But when a man who is intrinsically great is taken away, his greatness comes home to us by the awful sense of desolation that we experience. We see for the first time his true proportions; how foolish we were when we judged him by the ordinary standards; how irreparable is our loss, and at the same time how great is our gain from having known him and from having him still with us in spirit, a possession for ever to our inmost hearts and lives. We rise to a new height and receive a fresh consecration in the great cause of

God and man, which has inspired every hero and saint since the struggle between good and evil commenced on earth.

When a man so beloved and distinguished is taken from us, we may well recall features of his character which suggest lessons for our guidance. He was an earnest student. He devoted almost the whole of his time at college to his studies and he was a student to the end of his life. I would fain impress this lesson upon you. You can hardly be called honest unless while here you act in accordance with this principle. A student is at college for the purpose of studying. That is his business; and no business will prosper if this purpose is neglected. Some students fritter away their whole time on athletics or society, or meetings of various kinds dealing with frivolous or important issues. These men have no right to be here. They are here on false pretences. They may, as they put it, "get off" or "knock off" so many classes, but they do not master any subject, nor even get a definite idea of it and of what they know and of what they do not know. Macdonnell was too truthful a man to trifle in this way. Besides, though always sunny and genial, he had a backbone. He was a Puritan of the best type. He would never pretend to know what he did not know. Hence he always did well at examinations. Even when he knew little of a subject, his ideas were clear and consequently his language was clear. Knowing a little, he was always eager to know more. This explains his going to the old world when he completed his course here. In Scotland he found that men's minds were just awakening to the superiority of German scholarship. So he went to Germany and though he spent but one year there, he began his work in the ministry, not only a well educated man, but in sympathy and in touch with the important questions which are just beginning to appear on our horizon. He kept up his scholarship too, even when immersed, more than any other minister in Toronto, in multitudinous congregational, ecclesiastical, civic and educational details; for all sorts of duties were thrown upon him, because it was found that he did everything well. In preparing for his Sunday discourses, he always consulted the Greek and Hebrew texts of the books of scripture that he expounded. His first aim was to get at the actual meaning of the passage. Having gripped this strongly, he developed it with delightful clearness and applied its teaching to life with an energy there was no resisting. He was not possessed of creative imagination and hence did not rank with the greatest preachers. But he was a great expositor of scripture. His short, sharp, clearcut sentences the dullest could understand. He combined in himself the qualities which the writer of the Book

of Deuteronomy must have possessed; the clear intellect of the jurist; the crystalline sincerity which rejoices in definite statutes and understands their necessity in society; the human-heartedness, pathos and fervour which applies these to the individual and the nation; and the prophetic power which realizes that God is behind and in both law and exhortation, and that unless we live in Him we have no life.

As a pastor, I think he was at his best. I would like you to know how joyously he gave himself to his duties. It never occurred to him that he was too great for petty details; that his time was too valuable to spend in looking out for work for some poor Scottish immigrant, who naturally turned his steps to St. Andrew's church or manse on arriving in Toronto; that an hour was too much to give to consoling a little child, or an old sick woman, or to help a student wrestling with financial or spiritual difficulties. The story told in the *Globe* the other day, of his manner of helping an old woman in Peterborough, was simply an illustration of a habit which expressed itself in different forms all through his pastorate. Finding that she had no fuel, he at once sent and ordered a cord of firewood. Next day, on visiting her again and still seeing no fire in the grate, because there was no one to cut the wood, he quietly threw off his coat and sawed and split enough to last her until she could be permanently attended to. He knew everyone in his congregation personally; his address, occupation, circumstances, character and need. He had the threads of all the work of his congregation in hand, and therefore the annual reports were always models of completeness. And what a pastor indeed he was to those who craved for spiritual life or comfort!

I need say little of him as a Churchman, except to point out that he combined a warm, almost passionate love for his own church, with longings for a wider union of Christians and a Catholicity of spirit which made him beloved in every denomination, because everyone acknowledged its sincerity. He was a true Presbyterian, but always rose above cant and was never led astray by the temporary forms which Presbyterianism assumed at any one time or in any one country. To him, it meant not negations, nor accidents of form, but the same free government in the Church which we have in the State. Hence his views on the eldership; that if elders are ordained for life, they can in no real sense, be the representatives of the people, and that our church courts should include genuine representatives. Hence too, his views on church union and the necessity of having a simpler and shorter Confession in the 19th or 20th century than was historically justifiable in the 16th or 17th. Hence too, his zeal on behalf of

all the missions and enterprises of the Church. There was hardly one for which he did not do more than his share, while he wisely gave special attention to those which he considered the most important, or for which he was most fitted. His work on behalf of the fund for giving a decent maintenance to all the settled ministers of the church, the time that he gave to compiling our books of praise and the interest he took in theological education, ought never to be forgotten. Recognizing that the problems of theology are to be found in the wise study of literature, philosophy, sociology and ethics, he gave so much to equip our faculty of Arts, that he could not do all that he desired for the theological faculty, and of late years that was a constant grief to him.

His citizenship was wider than his churchmanship, and rightly so, now that the church as an organization is divided. He would not admit the mediæval division of life into sacred and secular. That did not mean that any part of it was to be given to licentiousness. To him the pettiest detail of life was divine. He was filled with the spirit of the Old Testament prophets, to whom Israel—whether

as an independent nation or as a community in exile, or a people limited to the city of Jerusalem—was ever the great object of solicitude, tender regard and inextinguishable hope. He never apologized for dealing in the pulpit with public events, because he never dreamed of making party capital out of them. Standing on high moral ground, he could read the signs of the times, and often foresee with singular sagacity the meaning of events. He was heart and soul an imperialist, while detesting that spirit of national arrogance or brag which is found so largely among the baser sort in every nation. He valued highly his British citizenship, because Britain represented; better than any other nation, the cause of freedom, righteousness and

peace on earth, and that he knew to be God's cause. He saw how paltry mere "continentalism" is, when many thought it a word to conjure with.

But while his mission included the world, he never forgot what he owed to the little spot of the world on which God had planted him. He had known the blessings of a religious home, and knew that home is everything and that without it there is no soil for the soul to grow into strength. What a home was his! And how loyal he was to the city in which he lived, and to all its best aims and interests!

There seemed one exception here. Instead of identifying himself with the University of Toronto, he worked for Queen's as if he were living in Kingston. He had good reasons; not merely the attachment which every man naturally feels for that which is his own, and especially for the institution where he received his intellectual new birth, but also because he believed that Queen's had a special work to do and a place to fill in Canada, and that sacrifices on the part of its alumni were simply indispensable to its existence and development. Toronto was sustained by the whole of the provincial endowment



THE LATE DR. SAUNDERS.

for higher education. McGill could depend on the great benefactions of the millionaires of Montreal. Queen's, having neither the one support nor the other, had to trust to something better—the willing gifts of its own alumni and those who could appreciate the work it does and is capable of doing. Then he never dreamed of asking others to give, until he himself had headed the subscription list, as he did, again and again and again, with sums as large as his quarter's salary.

But, it is a vain task to think of distributing the personality of such a man into different departments. He was always himself, a complete man, and hence his extraordinary influence over others. In nothing was he more unique than in his self-forget-

ulness. Only as we forget ourselves in great aims do we really do anything great. Unconsciousness of self is the note of the highest service, and to that he attained, as few in our country or age have attained. Let us, his friends and fellow-students, follow him, even though it be at a great distance.

THE LATE DR. H. J. SAUNDERS.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN QUEEN'S.

A service was held in Queen's on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23rd, in memory of the late Dr. Saunders. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was not very large. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Bell, assisted by Rev. Profs. Mowat, Ross, and Ferguson. Dr. Bell said:

For the third time in this session we are called upon to mourn a professor. In each case the loss has been a serious one. First, Dr. Williamson, connected with the university for over half a century; then Dr. Fenwick, one of the most distinguished of our professors, and now Dr. Saunders, distinguished for personal excellence of character. Many thoughts crowd in as we think of the change to come to us all. The year is sown with the graves of those who have passed from among us. Only the divine revelation can make it all clear. In it we hear of the "valley of the shadow of death," and we have hope, for the "shadow" implies a light. All things point to the resurrection and bring us to the thought of the new testament revelation in the Son of God. "O death, where is thy sting, O grave, where is thy victory." Our hearts rise into gratitude for this revelation. "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." When we think of the "falling asleep" of scripture, that which we call death, is seen to be only a transition scene, an entrance from a dark into a bright world. It is an awakening to a new, higher, better and more glorious life for all God's children.

We are met this afternoon to think of one recently taken away from us. What are the lessons we are to learn from the life of Dr. Saunders? The following are some of the characteristics of the man:

(1) His sterling character. He was a real, manly, noble man. There are many in our day with low ideas of conduct, who avoid wrong because it would lead to serious consequences. It was not so with Dr. Saunders. He did right because it was right, and abstained from wrong because it was morally wrong. It is refreshing to meet with such a man.

(2) His wise counsel in everything connected with the university. He was thoughtful, earnest, reliable in the medical faculty, and particularly in the university council. He was always diligent in advancing the interests of the university and securing its progress in every direction.

(3) His loving and friendly disposition. The medical students realize this. He was not only deeply interested in his work as a professor, but his students were to him personal friends. This characterized his whole life and led to that generosity of disposition which was perhaps the most marked feature of his character.

(4) The readiness and willingness with which he attended to the wants of the poor without hope of reward. He felt that he was doing right in doing an act of kindness to the Lord's poor. His memory will be blessed by these.

(5) His continuous, faithful, earnest and devoted membership of the Christian church. In this respect his loss will be a heavy one.

What does it become us to do then? Let us take these lessons of his life to ourselves. Let us bow with deep humility before that God and Father who orders all things according to the counsel of His own will. "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord." So let us bow in humble submission before the majesty of heaven and say, "Lord, not our will but Thy will be done."

EMBRYOLOGY.

(Continued from page 139.)

Man, according to the evolutionary hypothesis, is nothing more than the last result of the evolution of the higher vertebrates. Mammals must be considered as having been evolved out of lower vertebrates, just as amphibians must have been evolved from fish-like ancestors, and as all vertebrates must, in different lines, have been evolved from fish like forms. If this is the case, man's embryology or development should retain some traces of this long and varied ancestry. That such traces do exist is now a well-known fact. In the development of the human embryo it arrives at a stage where we find temporary branchial slits and arches corresponding exactly to those found in fishes, and indeed cases are recorded where children have been born with the opening of the gill slits in the neck. This fact was not understood at first, but is now clearly recognized as a case of arrested development of the embryo in this region at the fish stage.

The evolution of the circulatory apparatus is wonderful. During the first hour of evolution the heart is a mere tube or bulb, exactly similar to the heart of the Ascidians. Through some modification it then presents the typical aspect of the heart of mud fishes. Later on we meet with the condition persistent in adult amphibians; then follows a stage which corresponds to that of the reptiles, and finally the heart corresponds to that of birds and mammals.

All fishes have a number of gill-arches supporting gill-filaments on each side. In these the blood is oxygenated as it flows through. When we consider amphibians we see that the gill-arches and the corresponding blood vessels are retained in the tadpole, but this we do not wonder at, since the tadpole during early life is a gill-breather. But when we consider reptiles—a lizard, for instance—we meet with the same vessels. Why? No reptile at any time of its life is a gill-breather and the use of these vessels is not easily understood. They cannot be said to be useful to circulation, because the circulatory function is much more effective in birds or mammals, where these vessels are profoundly modified. No explanation can be given, except that reptiles have been derived from amphibians and fishes, and have retained a large part of the anatomy of their ancestors. In the case of amphibians the gills shrivel and disappear, while lung respiration becomes established. The vessels do not entirely disappear, but remain and persist as before, and the gill-arches minus the gills are known as aortic arches. Now the need of these aortic arches is gone, a much better circulation might be provided otherwise, but this would require a miracle, but as none occurs we readily understand how these arches persist. They *have been* useful and *necessary*, and their presence explains itself. So now since these aortic arches are present in the reptile we must interpret them in the same way as we did those of the frog, the only differences being that in the case of the frog these arches were useful a few hours, or days, or weeks, or months ago, and in the same individual; whereas in the case of reptiles they have been of service only in their remote ancestors the amphibians, and further still, the fishes. Can any other intelligible explanation be given of the presence of these arches in reptiles? If so, I would like to hear it. But the argument may be pushed further still. Unless as circulatory organs, unless as respiratory organs, these aortic arches are not limited to adult amphibians and fishes. We meet with them in birds, in mammals, and even in man himself. Why these structures, most of which are destined to disappear, should thus put in a temporary appearance is hard to understand upon any other ground than that which I have already stated.

The development of the central nervous system furnishes us with another important argument out of many in favor of evolution. The brain of man, during the development of the embryo, passes through a series of stages of increasing complexity, and a careful study shows that these stages which are temporary in the embryo, are permanent in the principal groups of animals. For example, one may easily detect in the evolution of the human brain a

stage corresponding to that of the brain of fishes, but while the fishes permanently retain this brain-structure an advance occurs in man and the brain acquires the character of that of the reptile; later on it progresses again and acquires bird characters, then mammalian characters, and finally it acquires those characters which are peculiar to mankind. Many other embryological facts do not admit of any explanation, if the hypothesis of derivation and descent is not admitted. For instance why have some whales been provided with a full set of teeth, which remain rudimentary and soon disappear in the course of development, and which are never used, nor even could be useful. Again, why are these pelvic bones in the whale, and even rudiments of hind limbs, when both are totally useless?

Consider, too, the muscular anomalies in man. It is well known that there are frequent variations in the muscular system, muscles being sometimes differently attached, sometimes absent, while in many cases unusual muscles appear in the human organism. Have the persons who offer these abnormal conditions been specially created with these peculiarities? There is no reason for supposing that they originated by a different method from that with which we are all acquainted, and what can the creationists say to explain these facts? The evolutionist appeals to descent and does not much wonder at the occasional presence, in man, of muscles which exist permanently and constantly in other mammals. In fact nearly all the muscular anomalies in man are normal dispositions in organisms which are inferior to him in the zoological scale. This means that no condition is exceptionally met with in man which does not represent the normal condition in apes or in other animals. It must sorely try the feelings of the creationist when he attempts to explain, with satisfactory reasons, the presence in that specially created creature, man, of muscles which typically belong to some other mammal, ape, bear, or hog, also specially created.

Morphology shows the unity of plan of quite different organs, as for instance, the arm of man, the forepaw of the lion, the wing of the bat, the fin of the whale, and the wing of the bird. It shows that they are all made up of the same elements, which are more or less modified in each case according to what is required of them.

In some reptiles (Sphenodon) there exists a rudimentary third eye. This appears in the median line between the other two eyes. This eye is developed from a portion of the brain just as the other eyes are, and from this fact is known to be an eye. That portion of the brain from which it is developed is known as the pineal gland. This pineal gland still exists in all vertebrate brains including the

brain of man where it exists functionless and is looked upon as a vestigial remains.

There exists as diverticular of the alimentary canal of many of the lower animals an appendage caeca or blind gut. Here it exists in a remarkably well developed condition (rabbit one foot long). This appendage exists also in man, but in a comparatively rudimentary condition (4 inches), and is the most troublesome and useless structure in all human anatomy.

So we have seen that in the development of the animal kingdom (and similar remarks might be applied to plants) that any form of a certain order in reaching its present adult state passes through all the stages of development represented by the forms beneath it in the scale. For example, the young crab has no resemblance to the adult but resembles most one of the very humblest of its order, *i.e.* water-flea or cyclops when it is said to be in a definite stage the zoea stage, and before its embryology was worked out, the young was thought to be a different species from the adult. This zoea grows and moults, changes its form getting into the the frond-like form called Megalops (having large eyes and a long straight tail), and lastly the Megalops grows, moults and becomes a respectable looking crab, although by some considered a somewhat degraded member of society.

So the fish in its development summarizes and transcends the history of its ancestry, the frog summarizes and transcends that of the fish, so does the reptile that of the frog, and the bird that of the reptile, a final consummation being realized in that of the mammal, which recapitulates the history of its ancestry.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

ON account, no doubt, of the uncomfortable proximity of the spring examinations, the attendance at the last meeting of the A.M.S. was rather small. Before the general order of business was taken up, a resolution of condolence was passed sympathizing with Messrs. D. R. and A. F. Byers in the loss sustained in the death of their father.

Printed reports of the Athletic Committee for the session of 1895-96 were distributed amongst the members showing an unusually large balance of \$198.86, the football receipts for this year having exceeded the expenditure by \$119.19. The report as a whole was a favorable one, and was adopted by the society. The following committee was appointed for the ensuing year: A. B. Ford, M. A., Sec'y-Treas.; J. Johnston, W. J. Bain, R. Hunter

B.A., T. McDonald, J. W. Merrill, A. E. Ross, B.A., E. C. Watson, M.A. and J. Harty. The bonds given as surety for the Sec'y-Treasurer were ordered to be handed over to the sureties.

The mock parliament which has been a most interesting and instructive feature of the Society's meetings during the session held its concluding sitting at this meeting, and the Speaker of the House, in a few well-chosen remarks, declared the House prorogued for this session.

An open meeting of the Society will be held next Saturday evening in Convocation Hall, one of the principal features of the programme being a mock trial. Later, this meeting has been declared off.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting on Feb. 21st was conducted by Mr. James Parker, his subject being "One Cause of Failure." The attendance was not as large as usual, owing to the funeral of the late Dr. Saunders, but those who were there heard a good practical exposition of the words, "Others fell among the thorns, and the thorns grew up and choked them." The discussion elicited a criticism of one feature of our meetings, *viz.*, the rather senseless habit of applauding each speaker. It is time this custom was dead, and now that the subject is up again it would be well to kill it.

On the 28th, Mr. W. H. Murray spoke from the words, "Man shall not live by bread alone but by every word . . . of God." The speaker developed the meaning of these words and applied them in a direct way to the people of to-day, and especially to professing Christians. This is still the great temptation in our times, and here, as elsewhere, Christ's conformity to the will of the Father must be our ideal. The discussion developed one or two practical lines of thought growing out of the leader's remarks. The Executive met on Monday to arrange for the annual meeting, which is fixed for the 6th inst.

ARTS SOCIETY.

On the strength of the resolutions submitted by the Sophomores, the Executive called a special meeting on Thursday, Feb. 27th, which was well attended. It was decided to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the grievance therein recited. The commission named was D. McG. Gandier, chairman; J. W. McIntosh, G. R. Lowe, T. S. Scott and J. H. Turnbull.

The report will be presented at the annual meeting on the 10th inst., and in the meantime the Commissioners are busily engaged in the taking of evidence. The plaintiffs are represented by Mr. J. S. Shortt, and the defendant is looking after his own interests.

'98 AND THE CONCURSUS.

Now that the storm centre which lowered over these halls last week has shifted a candid statement of the facts may enable us to discern "where we are at." At a session of the Concursus on Feb. 18th, a case in which the sophomore year was a party to the prosecution was so conducted as to cause the members of that year to feel that they had strong ground for complaint against the attorney who conducted the prosecution. At the same session a case was called against another student who happened to be long to the sophomore year. This defendant was unavoidably absent from the city on that date, and his counsel asked for an enlargement of the case until his client's return, stating that he would be in attendance any day of the following week if called upon. On the Friday following, the sophomores discussed their grievance and passed a series of resolutions, condemning the conduct of the senior attorney, and declaring their intention to resist any attempt to bring any member of the class of '98 before the Concursus, so long as the officer referred to was allowed to retain his position. Copies of these resolutions were to have been sent to the secretary of the Arts Society, under whose jurisdiction the court exists, and to the chief justice of the Concursus, but these were not forwarded to the officers mentioned until Monday morning. In the meantime the chief justice, learning on Saturday of the return to the city of the defendant in the case that had been enlarged, instructed the clerk to convene the court at four o'clock on Monday, Feb. 24th. The sophomores took the posting of this notice as the final reply of the Concursus to their resolutions, when, unfortunately for their case, the chief justice had not received their communication. When it did come to hand, at ten o'clock Monday morning, it did not state that an appeal had been taken to the Arts Society, nor did it ask for a postponement in order that an understanding might be arrived at. A meeting of the officers of the Concursus was held at once, and all those present, except the constable of '98, agreed that the session must be held, especially as the communication from the sophomore year made no request, nor even any suggestion except that which was implied in the threat to resist until the offending officer was removed. The question then resolved itself into one of strategy and force. In the former the Concursus outgeneraled its opponents and got possession of the defendant, thus putting itself on the defensive in case of a struggle. At three o'clock the sophomores had a meeting at which a resolution was introduced asking the chief justice to postpone the court. While this was still under consideration the prisoner arrived under the escort of a posse of police and was taken into the

court room. A scout at once gave the news to the sophomores and the meeting adjourned pell mell without awaiting a reply to their overture for a short truce. A rush was made for the court room but the door was guarded, and an entrance could not be gained. Special constables and other supporters of the court were admitted by another entrance, the intention being to mass these in the front of the room and then at four o'clock throw open the door and admit the disaffected. The crisis was precipitated, however, by the bursting open of the door, and for two or three minutes the scene was scarcely less gentle than a foot-ball scrimmage. No attempt was made to rescue the prisoner and in a few minutes a fair degree of order was restored. The disaffected students were given an opportunity to voice their grievance through the president of the sophomore year. The chief justice then reviewed the circumstances at some length and decided that the case should be called, ruling that such action would in no wise prejudice the appeal which had been lodged with the Arts Society, the said appeal being based entirely upon the former case. The sophomores stated that their grievance was not with the Concursus as an institution, and in proof of this finally agreed to the case being called and tried without any further attempt at resistance. Thus ended this unfortunate collision which was largely the result of misunderstanding, and which for a time seemed to threaten the existence of an institution to which, as much as to any other agency, is due the autonomy of which students of Queen's are justly proud.

Q. U. M. A.

The regular meeting of the Association was held on Saturday, February 29th, President Gandier in the chair.

After devotional exercises by M. H. Wilson, the treasurer presented his report showing a deficit of only \$6.64, a very satisfactory financial standing at this season of the year. It was decided in reference to a field in the Lindsay Presbytery brought to the notice of the Association by Rev. D. D. McDonald, that the Association do not take it up.

For the coming summer there are at present five fields under consideration. One in British Columbia, one in N.W.T., two in Manitoba, and one in Algoma. There is also a likelihood of a sixth being taken up also. It was resolved that it should be left in the hands of the Executive to make arrangements for suitable fields, and appoint men to them.

J. S. Watson, B. A. gave an interesting and encouraging report of his work under the Association at Hargrave, Man., during the past summer. The meeting closed with prayer.

YEAR REPORTS.

'96.

The regular meeting of the senior year was held on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., with a very fair attendance of members.

The committee having charge of the class photo reported the work well on toward completion, and a motion was passed requesting the secretary to "drum up" the few remaining delinquents.

The report of the committee appointed to arrange for the annual dinner was also submitted and sub-committees appointed. The affair, which promises to eclipse all its predecessors, will be held in the Hotel Frontenac, on Monday evening, April 27th.

T. C. Ikehara, the delegate to 'Varsity's *conversazione*, announced his return; and the reading of a cleverly written poem by Mr. A. C. Spooner, the class poet, together with the critic's remarks, concluded the meeting.

'99.

'99 held a regular meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 25th, in the Senior Philosophy room, a place of meeting which was found far cosier and otherwise more suitable than the larger Junior Philosophy room. The ladies of the programme committee had made the arrangements for the meeting, and after the usual business had been transacted, the Vice-President, Miss Jennie Kennedy, gracefully took the chair.

A resolution of condolence with Messrs. A. and R. Byers, (historian and marshal of the year), was passed. Then an excellent programme was presented, comprising piano solos by Miss Mai Gober; violin solos by Mr. McConnell (encored); a recitation ("On the Rio Grande") by Mr. J. F. Miller; a reading from Horace by Mr. W. Wemp; short speeches on the subject of the approaching comet by Messrs. J. F. McDonald and Miller; a very bright and clever paper by the prophet, Miss Ethel Minnes, predicting a brilliant future for the year in general and some of its members in particular; a poetical reading by the poet, Mr. Tandy, and the report of the critic, Mr. T. Kennedy.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Dr. Kilborn leaves the hospital this week to begin practice in the city. He will be replaced by Dr. Third, of Trenton, who possesses many qualifications for his work.

At the last meeting of the Æsculapian Society there was presented a notice of motion of sympathy with the Principal for the disorderly conduct of the Arts and Divinity students in the college building.

It was interesting for medical students to watch a city freshman assume the marshal rod over his fellow art students at the funeral of the late Dr. Saunders.

Little Arts and Divinities love one another.

G. McD.—(To ice wagon) "I don't love you any more."

3rd Year Men—"Don't monkey with the ice wagon."

A. B. F-rd—"Ah! yes, ah! Mr. President, the only share I had in it was to hit the fellow who knocked my hat off and tossed my hair."

Y. W. C. A.

On the usual hour on Friday, the 14th, the Society attended a mass-meeting in Convocation Hall and had the pleasure of hearing three very interesting addresses delivered there. The following Friday Miss Munro led the meeting on "My Responsibility," and succeeded in making it a most interesting one. One of Drummond's beautiful addresses was freely quoted from, and several selected readings on the subject by some of the members added a new pleasure to the meeting.

THE BATTLE OF THE PHILOSOPHY CLASS-ROOM.

(With apologies to Campbell.)

Of Burton and the Court
Sing the glorious day's renown,
When to battle fierce came forth
All the might of Edmison,
And the troops within the hall took their stand;
Every mighty fist was clenched,
Off the door was quickly wrenched,
Not a man was there who blenched
Of all the band.

Like Timmerman the mighty,
Stood the minions of the court,
When the door fell in before them,
And their muscle held the fort.
It was at the hour of noon by the bells;
As they waited in the path
There was silence deep as death,
Wasted they no idle breath
In useless yells.

But the rebel cohorts flushed
To anticipate the scene,
And Fr-s-r fleeter rushed
O'er the deadly space between;
"Hurrah for '98," cried Edmison,
But the second football team
Are scrappers great, I deem;
They are stronger than they seem
Before they're done.

Again! Again! Again!
And the havoc did not slack,
Till a feeble cheer the foe
To our cheering sent us back,
And their men along the hall slowly go.
Then ceased those dreadful deeds,
Herr B-rn-n's case proceeds,
And the treasury he feeds;—
Oh ho! Oh ho!

K.

(Not historical accuracy but spirit!—Ed.)

NOTE.—Subscribers outside the City will do well to remit by P. O. Money Order.



MAJOR-GENERAL W. B. Munro is one of the products of the "Classics Grinder," whose pupils familiarly call him "Old Pete." His amusements since coming to college have been bothering the court, bluffing the b—k, writing jokes (?) for the JOURNAL and scrapping in inter-year football games. Rontgen's rays have shown his "nerve" to be of a questionably great length and of a corresponding width. Never known to be backward, he has been forward (spare) on the third fifteen. Rumor has it that in early life he studied human nature and "Pol-lac Kon" side by side, and his record shows "Cheeky" to be always the keen observer, brilliant student and "bon camarade."

Ernest L. Fralick (Rev. Guss), is withal a striking combination of philosopher, theologian and "dead game," hailing from the city whose natives generally show a fondness for the three "B's." He has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of Alma Mater, Concurus, and his year, holding, during his course, important offices in each. Much of his time has been spent in original researches regarding "the origin of evil," the "non-marriage of Queen Elizabeth" and the "incidence of taxation on tobacco," all of which have worried him considerably, and are, he claims, closely related. Although not an exponent of overwork, he has generally stood well up in exam. lists and will probably get there in the spring to the delight of his numerous friends.

"His botes clasped fayre and fetisly,
His resons spake he full solempnely."

William Miller Kannawin, familiarly known as Billy.—To remove all suspicion from the mind of the reader, I may assure him that the sprightly individual who answers "adsum" to the above euphonious name is not an Indian. Mr. Kannawin, after completing one year's work as an extra mural student of Toronto University, came to Queen's in 1893. Since coming among us he has been a diligent and successful student, and no more honorable or reliable man adorns Queen's or any other University. He spends his summer on a mission field, at times

diverting himself by hunting partridge and free methodists. He is small of stature, but mighty in valour. His medical attendant tells me he is sound in wind and limb but affected with heart trouble which, however, cannot be very serious, as his landlady assures the writer that he is always ready for three square meals per day and one at night. In politics he is a conservative and in religion an Irishman. Mr. Kannawin is unmarried.

Stanley W. Matthews came to Kingston from Peterboro, a suburb of Ashburnham. He possessed at the outset a well-defined love of self, a fraternal affection for Ashbury and a juvenile admiration of the fair sex. Encounters with boarding-house keepers, regular attendance at A. M. S., and the stern discipline of Hon. Mathematics have greatly modified these characteristics and have all but cured him of a too persistent evasion of the ordinary collectors of inland revenue at Queen's. With a little more earnestness of purpose he will achieve success.

"With lockes crull as they were laide in prese
Of twenty yere ot age he was I gesse."

In an old Lindsay weekly may be seen the following note: "One early morning, a short time ago, a group of persons stood to watch the sun rise over a gentle hill. Above the horizon appeared a mass of dark and fleecy clouds, beneath which gradually rose the sun. Never before, they thought, had the orb of day risen so bright and glorious, his ruddy early morning hue enhanced by contrast with the dark mask of clouds above. Never before had he appeared so brilliant. They stood enraptured—when lo—they found that they had mistaken for the rising sun the beaming countenance of Adam Clarke."

Adam, who has been with us but two years, is known as the "silent, smiling beauty." He is a very good student and a much travelled man, but much learning hath not made him mad. He is a faithful disciple at the feet of Hatch, but is often heard be-moaning the hard fate which forces the skaters to leave the rink before he has had time to skate with more than twenty-five young ladies each evening.

Robert Wakinbeme Anglin. Step up. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the next specimen in this wholly unique collection of ninety-six freaks. Owing to the reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, his birthday has become lost, strayed or stolen, so that his age is uncertain. However, to use a classical idiom, he is older than he is wiser. You will observe that he is of goodly stature and of a pale complexion, and that he has upon his upper lip three score four and three hairs. He belongs to the

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

SEVERAL members of the conference disagreed with the Principal when he insinuated that it was wrong for the Scribes and Pharisees to wish for a sign that would make the hair start, and some of the students who have been trying to add gravity to their appearance by putting on moustaches have corroborated the Alumni.

A Student *gallant* (to lady at rink)—“Have a round?” The lady skates around once and sits down.

At the next meeting of the Levana Society there will be a debate on the resolution, “That the ladies exercised a refining influence on the boys.” A lady member of '98 will introduce the resolution, bringing as one instance the occurrence last week between '98 and the court.

M. A. McK-n (in the midst of the fray and on missing his brother)—“Where's my brother? Who has seen my brother?”

St-w-rt W-ds—“I was the only man who surrounded the prisoner.”

Alex. McInt-sh—“B-rt-n takes fits of repentance that would do justice to the greatest sinner.”

McKinnon to Goodwill (in the corner)—“You hold me and I'll hold you and neither of us will get hurt.”

Voice to P. M. T. (after the scrap)—“You speak.”
P. M. T.—“No, I feel ill.”

“What excuse could I give if we met anyone?”
“Oh, I'll say you had to go down Princess, and I couldn't see you go alone.”—Guy C-s.

Medicals—“If you do not find the lost cord, Jack, Tripp will help you to run the farm.”

One night I was awakened by the stopping of my clock. I had set the alarm for 2 a.m., and as the heart-action of the clock was somewhat weak I was afraid it might stop before it went off. Even an application of Agnew's Heart Cure failed to keep it running.

A student from the sea coast, accustomed to being lulled to sleep by the loud sounding winds of the ocean, on coming inland was unable to get any rest until he got a room in a tenement house, in the other part of which the inhabitants snored like a hurricane. His landlady, for this convenience, taxed him \$2 per week extra.

Another student who had lived in the Wild West beside a mining camp, has become so used to the sounds of strife and nocturnal revelry that they had become a necessity for his peaceful slumber. When he came to Queen's he was compelled to discipline himself in nightmare, and now before he gets soundly asleep he terrifies the household by a

succession of tragical war whoops. Then peacefully he folds his arms and sinks to rest. There may be a soporific silence in the starry skies and a restful sleep among the lonely hills, but for these the music of the spheres is not so soothing as the howling of the wild waves or of the wilder bacchanalians.

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