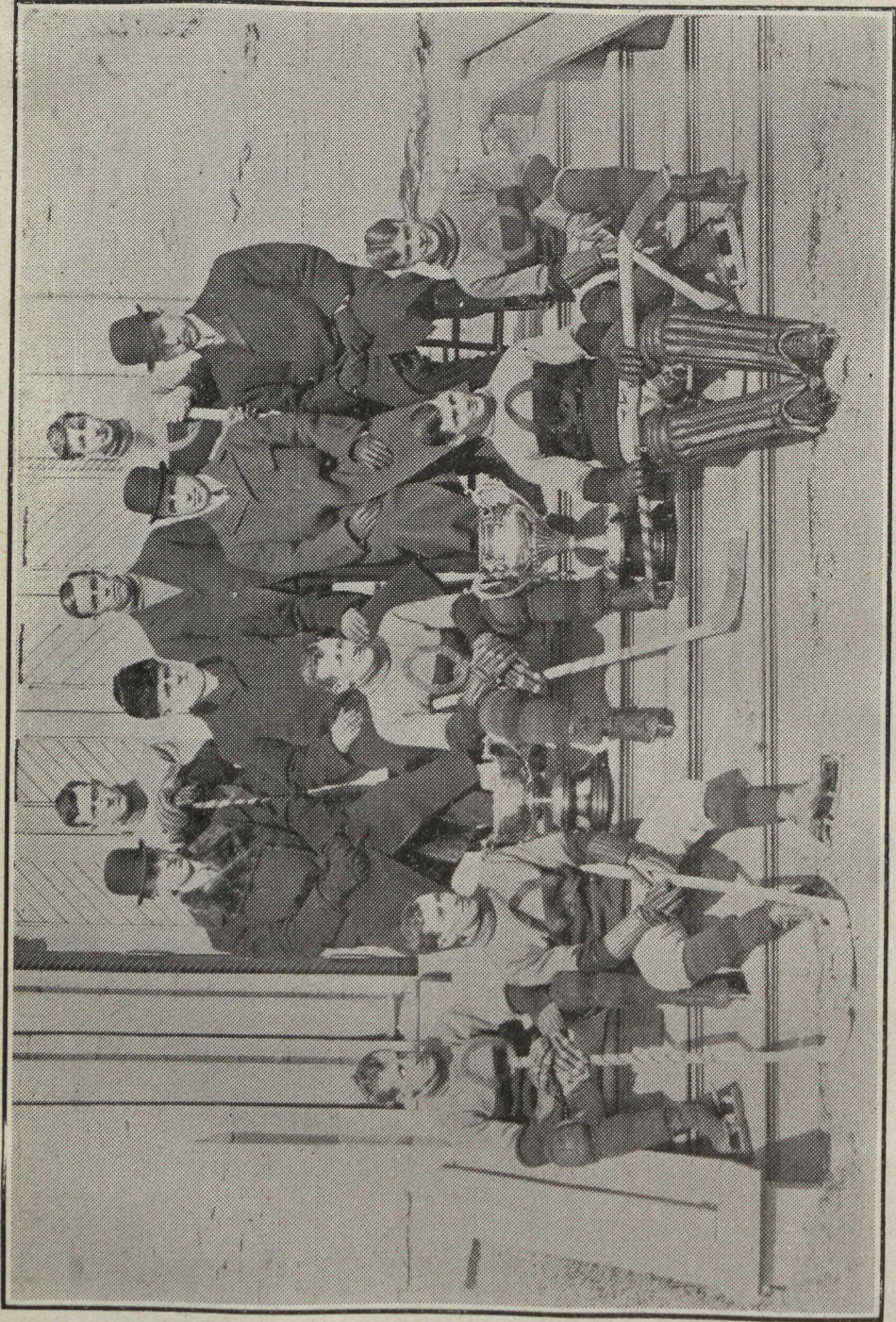


ALWAYS FOLLOW YOUR PATIENT TO THE POST MORTEM ROOM

From G. U. M.

(A MEDICAL PROVERB.)





AMATEUR CHAMPIONS OF CANADA.





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## *Heredity.*

**W**HAT is heredity? If you will look attentively at the parents and children of any family, you will notice examples of the ties which we speak of as heredity. When children resemble either parent in the colour of the hair or eyes, in complexion, features, walk, or voice, they are said to inherit these characters.

Sometimes, however, children inherit more unusual characters than these—hare-lip, cleft palate, a cast in the eye, or a sixth finger. Sometimes the resemblance to parents is not apparent in childhood at all, but becomes so when the children have reached mid-life. This is particularly true of the lineaments of the face. It is true also of certain internal organs, such as the heart, lungs, liver, intestines and kidneys, anyone of which may show an inherited resemblance in the fact that the same disease may attack the son or daughter at middle-life, just as it attacked the father or mother years before.

Again it is quite well known to physicians that a tendency to certain diseases runs in certain families. Baldness comes on at thirty in some, and not till seventy, or not at all, in others. The same is true of gray hairs. In some families the teeth are nearly all lost by decay before thirty years of age; in others, the teeth are sound up to seventy or eighty. A rheumatic or gouty tendency exists in some families, running through them for generations; and similarly a tendency to disease of the lungs, heart, intestines, kidneys, or blood-vessels.

Coming next to intellectual and moral traits, we may well ask whether these also are inherited. No doubt they are. The Bach family have for several successive generations been celebrated musical composers, the Arnolds have been prominent in literature, and the Rothschilds eminent in finance.

Now while it is generally true that strong parents have strong children, and sickly parents have sickly children, this is not always the case. Nor does it always happen that men of great ability have children of equally great ability. Often the reverse is true; but, on the average, intellectual and moral traits do run in families just as bodily ones do.

But inheritance shows itself not alone in the transmission of sound bodily and mental qualities, it shows itself equally well in the transmission of deformed bodies and weakling minds, that is, in what is generally known as imbecility and idiocy.

Imbecility is a milder form of mental defect than idiocy, and feeble-mindedness is a milder form of mental defect than imbecility.

High intellectual attainments are always associated with the perfection of brain structure, and the lack of intellect, or defective intellect, is invariably as-

sociated with defective brain structure. The difference in structure is perhaps best brought out by a comparison of the brain of a normal man with that of an idiot.

In the first place, the man's brain is much larger than the idiot's—being an average of 49 ounces to 37 ounces. Then, too, the number and depth of the fissures on the surface of a man's brain are much more marked than on that of the idiot. As a rule, the greater the number of convolutions and the greater the depth of fissures, the greater the intellectual ability, and the smoother the surface the less the intellectual ability.

It is safe to say that human brains differ as much from each other as human faces. Usually it is the fore-brain or cerebrum that is imperfect, but the hind-brain also is often defective. Idiots are born with the mere rudiments of a brain, and as a consequence there is complete lack of mental power. They are unable to walk, unable even to sit upright, unable to speak, do not possess consciousness, manifest their pleasure or pain by screams or grunts, are incapable of education, and must be washed, dressed, fed and cared for all their lives.

On the other hand, imbeciles have better developed brains and as a consequence possess a higher degree of intelligence than idiots. In the public homes which have been provided for both, the imbeciles are classified into six, or even a dozen classes, according to capacity of body and mind; but, for our purpose it will be sufficient to speak of them as (1) low grade, (2) medium grade, or (3) high grade. All imbeciles, whether low grade or high, differ very much as to behaviour, expression of the face, movements, and ability to learn.

Low grade imbeciles, when they have grown to manhood or womanhood are, so far as brain-growth is concerned, very much like children. They can be taught much less than the medium grade, and, these again, less than the high grade. Where memory is defective, as it always is in the low grade ones, they soon reach a limit in their education, beyond which it is impossible for them to go.

Medium grade imbeciles, as they reach boyhood and girlhood, learn to walk, but often with an unsteady or shuffling gait. With much training they learn to do many useful things about the home. They may learn the alphabet; later on may learn to read simple sentences and stories, and do the simplest sums in the simple rules; but they soon fall far behind others of the same age and never catch up.

The high grade imbecile sometimes differs very little from an "average human being." Limbs and body are often perfect. Occasionally the boys are handsome and the girls beautiful, especially in early childhood; but this beauty of face and form often disappears as manhood and womanhood is reached, and they sometimes become positively hideous to look at.

The defect of the nervous system in high grade imbeciles is seen in their inability to complete an all-round education in school and college. Memory in them is often wonderfully good. In some cases the extent to which they may be educated is very great. Some show great aptitude for music, some for mathematics, and others, again, become accomplished linguists, speaking and writing several languages.

And here caution is necessary lest you confound an idiot or imbecile with an insane person. The two are radically different. The idiot or imbecile comes into the world with a defective body, or brain or both. An insane person is usually one who was born normally, who has grown to manhood or womanhood in a perfectly normal way, but who, through worry, overwork, lack of proper food, want of rest and recreation, has broken down his nervous system so that for a shorter or longer time he is so ill that he has lost control of his mind and reason.

For the time being, he has disease of the nervous system. If the disease is not too severe, or does not last too long, he may recover just as he may recover from disease of the lungs. But, if the disease continues to make progress in the brain matter, the patient never recovers; he may live for years, but must be kept in a hospital for the insane, where alone he can be properly cared for and treated.

While we usually apply the term insane to one who has been hitherto quite normal among his fellow-beings, it must not be overlooked that an imbecile may become insane also. That is, the imbecile may become completely changed from what he has been in the past. Such imperfect mind and reason as he possesses may become unbalanced, and he is then described as an insane imbecile.

The worst criminals in the world are frequently recruited from high grade imbeciles. They are known as moral imbeciles when they are incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. In these, the higher qualities of the brain—will, reason, self-control—are all more or less wanting.

In order to help you to form some idea of what he is like, let me quote Dr. C. K. Clarke's description of one who was for some years an inmate of Rockwood Hospital for the Insane:—

"In Rockwood hospital there was an imbecile, who to the passing observer appeared an amiable, quiet and inoffensive man, pleasant to converse with, and on the surface possessed of an ordinary amount of intelligence.

His heredity, however, was sadly defective, and those who were not familiar with his history, and saw him poring over his bible with diligence, regarded him as a fine fellow, and were apt to remonstrate if any one happened to differ from his opinion. As a matter of fact, this man was a moral and intellectual imbecile with a history almost too shocking to narrate.

He did not learn to walk or talk at the same age as other children, but when he grew old enough to do these things showed a morbid desire to kill. He commenced with chickens, dogs and cats, then attempted to smother a baby, and at last committed a crime for which he was sentenced to death.

The sentence was commuted, and finally the young fellow was freed from the penitentiary, but had no sooner reached home than he commenced a new series of atrocities, disemboweling horses and cutting out their tongues. It would take too much space to give an account of this youth's crimes, but finally his mental defect seems to have suspected and he drifted from the penitentiary to Rockwood hospital, where he attempted all sorts of atrocities, such as the mutilation of harmless insane people.

He escaped one night, stole a horse and was found just in time to prevent the torture of the animal. Again he escaped, because attendants could scarcely be made to understand the inhuman characteristics of this amiable fellow. He had

not been gone an hour until he attempted another heinous crime. The civil authorities deemed it advisable to give him a taste of Canadian law in the hope of curing him of his evil propensities. He was arrested in the hospital wards and subsequently tried. In spite of the fact that he was a patient in Rockwood asylum when arrested, medical evidence to show his mental condition was not permitted to be given in court. He was found guilty and sentenced for a year, the judge saying that under the circumstances he must be lenient.

When in gaol the prisoner won the confidence of the gaoler, who regarded him as well-behaved and trustworthy. The gaoler told me on inquiry that although a few cats were missing, he did not connect the prisoner in any way with their disappearance.

I asked the young man what he had done with the cats, and with a genial smile he gave me full details of their destruction in the gaol furnace.

The truth of the matter is that this man was intellectually imbecile, and strange to say, became a veritable fiend when he saw blood, the sight of which made him pale, agitated, and intensely excited."

If you have followed me thus far in what I have said, it must now be clear to you that our every-day lives from birth until old age are shaped largely by two great influences: (1) by what we inherit from parents, grandparents, or other near relatives, and (2) by our environment, that is, by our surroundings.

Our environment is moulding our lives every day we live—the air and light about us, the food we eat, the liquids we drink, the clothing we wear, the houses we live in, the earth we walk on or dig in, the water we bathe in, the people we associate with in schools and churches, the sights we see at home, or when we travel—all of these affect us more or less throughout life. Environment and heredity—these are the two factors that largely mould human life.

A study of the great differences in the intelligence of idiots and imbeciles as seen in an idiot asylum, and a study of the differences in ability as seen among pupils of our high and public schools, as also equally great differences in ability among students of our colleges and universities, must convince anyone that there are almost infinite gradations in intelligence amongst human beings, reaching all the way from the lowest grade of idiot on the one hand and extending by infinite gradations, through imbeciles, through feeble-minded people, and through normal people, all the way up to the highest genius on the other.

Briefly we may classify human beings into (1) idiots, (2) low grade imbeciles, (3) medium grade ones, (4) high grade, (5) feeble-minded, (6) backward, (7) normal human beings of poor ability, (8) normal human beings of mediocre ability, (9) people of talent, (10) men of genius. Only a few geniuses have ever lived on earth—such as Moses, St. Paul, Buddha, Confucius, Mahomet.

We all come into the world stamped with a certain quality of blood, brain and brawn, and quite unable to make geniuses out of ourselves if we have been born weaklings in body and mind. A Juke cannot change himself into a Jonathan Edwards. But within the limits which have been imposed upon him by his heredity, a man of good family stock may hope by the exercise of his will and reason to dominate unfavourable surroundings, and command a considerable measure of success in life.

## Queen's University Journal

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## Editorials.

THE appearance of Queen's is to be further improved. Our tendency here is to pay little attention to externals, and so the years '10 and '11 are to be especially commended on the part they are to take in making our grounds more attractive. The JOURNAL wishes them every success and hopes that others will maintain the interest until the work is completed. The new scheme is to surround the College property with a plain, substantial fence in good style, with more ornamental gateways at the various entrances. Not only will this improve the appearance of the University, but will protect the enclosed grounds. It is hopeless to attempt to have good grass, and shrubbery under the present conditions. People with no interest in the University make short cuts across the lawns; carts and delivery wagons use the roads as if they were public property, maintained by city taxes. Outsiders, however, are not the only offenders, and much of the damage done is caused by some of ourselves. Of course, generally, we do not see the grounds at their best, but if more care were taken, Queen's would be more of an attraction in Kingston than it is, to the many visitors and tourists who come here during the summer months. A beginning is to be made on University Avenue opposite Alice Street. Here a triple gate is to be built, and a fence is to be extended as far as Stuart Street, and it is further proposed to carry it along Stuart to the main entrance which, of course, would be rebuilt. Considerable care will, no doubt, be taken in the design which, above all things, should not be ornate.

As the work progresses, opportunity will be given for the authorities to put the place into shape. Flower-beds could be laid out and various kinds of Canadian and other shrubbery could be planted very effectively at a very moderate cost. Once we show we are in earnest about this, perhaps the city council would consider the proposition of paving with asphalt blocks, University Avenue between Union and Stuart streets and along Stuart to Macdonald Park. Further than this, a quiet resilient pavement in front of the General Hospital would be a boon. Again we wish the new scheme every success.

Just step over to the Old Convocation Hall and see for yourself. How surprised and delighted you will be! No one could have thought that it would make so much difference. The world does move, and at last we are provided with comfortable seats which add greatly to the appearance of the old Hall.

Considerable discussion has been going on among those students interested in outdoor sports as to whether a new campus will be ready next fall. It would be a desirable thing to have the matter settled before College closes, so that plans for next year may be put into shape during the summer. There is no doubt that as things stand now, Queen's can play championship football. And then we who look on do not want to lose interest in the boys who play the game. We hope for good news soon!

We have redeemed a New Year's resolution which in our haste we gave up as lost a few weeks ago. After all our pessimism was unfounded, and we have won the Intercollegiate championship.

The prologue to examinations has begun. Who are these who are rushing down Princess street, with cap and gown, more or less shyly tucked under arm. Homer would say, "Whence do they come, and whither among men do they rove?" Among them, we see the grave senior, conscious of many battles and saddened by the thoughts of farewell, the studious medical, the noisy divinity, the ——— artsman, with his scientific brother, and among the last, the important freshette with the full weight of the glory of a year's committee work. Again it is asked, "Whither do they rove?" They seek the Studios of Light, perhaps not of Truth—to have their pictures taken. Let them seek not for Justice, let them seek for Mercy. But we have been guilty ourselves so we refrain from saying more.

#### AS TO COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

"A member of parliament at Ottawa, the other day was rash enough to say that if you wanted unreliable information a university professor was the man to consult. How such a man can vote intelligently on measures affecting education in any way is hard to understand."—*Queen's University Journal*.

The reference, of course, is to Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.

It so happens that Mr. Osler's particular remark was rendered rather untimely by the nature and experience of the gentleman at whom it was aimed, Prof. Skelton, of Queen's University. Prof. Skelton is not a mere theoretical, ethereal, intellectual being who has no conception of the practical—he has spent too many years in active newspaper work for that.

But aside from this particular case, the abstract question is an interesting one—is the college professor of any earthly practical use beyond academical bounds?

In olden days he was not, but this is now in the process of change. The opinions of professors in such branches of university work as political economy and history are now proving of immense value in the solution of social, economic and political problems.



And in direct ratio to the college professor's cultivation of the practical has the university secured for itself public interest and support; to wit, Mr. E. B. Osler gave \$25,000 to the University of Toronto some time ago.

However, in university work as in everything else in this age, there is a division of labor, and the professor of a purely "culture" branch of learning is not, and should not be expected to be, an authority on things practical.

If the question under discussion be one of stocks or bonds, or labor problems, or naval policies, or one of a thousand such practical questions, the professor of Greek is a very unreliable source of information, but if the question be the principal parts of an irregular Greek verb, he is a very reliable source of information.

*Ottawa Free Press.*

## Definitions.

Ruination—Freshette at G. Y.'s, October 9th.

Prevarication—Miss Brown enjoys Fergie's lectures.

Remuneration—Miss Hewton receives 75c. for senior curatorship.

Hasty Generalization—Miss Dupuis says, "men were deceivers ever."

Celebration—Year '12 at Grimm's after winning inter-year championship in debating.

Consternation—Miss Farrow at thought of segregation.

Condemnation—Levana writes to Engineering Society.

Glorification—Miss Birley gets  $\sqrt{++}$  in Latin prose.

Justification—Miss Thibault goes to sleep in Sr. Latin (Tues.).

Conciliation—Miss Marguerite Stuart for some days after final year meeting.

Sensation—Miss Leighton arrives on time for lecture.

Indignation—Miss Walks at conduct in Jr. Greek class.

## Ladies.



THE last meeting of the Levana Society was held on Wednesday, March 8th. The eagerness to hear the election results caused one of the largest attendances for this year. After the regular business was finished Miss Marguerite Stuart read the Levana Poem which was very cleverly written. After the critic's report the regular meeting adjourned and the annual meeting was held. The reports from the various departments showed that the Levana Society has been well supported by the girls, and has done splendid work. The convener of the Programme committee,

Miss Chown, deserves special credit for the energy with which she has performed her duties, the proceeds from the Levana Play are sufficient to send three delegates to the Y.W.C.A. conference to be held at Muskoka next June. After the reports had been received the election results were given out as follows:—President, Miss L. Hudson; vice-president, Miss Agnes Allen; secretary, Miss C. Wilson; treasurer, Miss E. Wright; critic, Miss M. Playfair; Sr. curator, Miss N. Cordingley; poetess, Miss M. Neilson; prophetess, Miss C. Watt; convener programme committee, Miss M. Stuart; convener athletic committee, Miss E. Henderson; president Ladies' Glee Club, Miss V. Blakeley.

Elections for the new Y.W.C.A. executive will be held on Friday, March 18th. The nominations are as follows:—Honorary president, Mrs. Prof. MacDonald; president, Misses Maude Playfair and Dorothy Robertson; vice-president, Misses Helen Denne and May E. MacDonell; treasurer, Misses Alexina Carlyle and Jean Hay; corresponding secretary, Misses Edith MacCallum, Margaret Brown and Lilian Stewart; recording secretary, Misses Grace Mackay and Jeanie Raitt.

## *Arts.*

THE Arts budget appeared in several places last week, but it failed to get in with the rest of the Journal material for which we humbly apologize.

The action of the Arts Society as to the raising of the fee has, of course, by now, become ancient history. We have yet, however, to consider the action of the Senate. A committee has been appointed to frame a communication to the Senate requesting that they authorize and collect the fee of \$2.00 from each Arts student at the beginning of the fall term. This is now the practice in the faculties of Science and Medicine. What action will be taken by the Senate, however, will be awaited with much interest as the expression of opinion on the vote was by no means unanimous. The sanction of the Senate is necessary, the Arts Society having the power to levy, but not to collect any fee.

The final year held its regular meeting last Tuesday, at which a most enjoyable programme was rendered. The poem, the history and the prophesy of that illustrious year were given, its outstanding characters and characteristics depicted in glowing colors and projected into the future, to the great outside world upon which it will shortly be cast.

Amateur meeting was voted a howling success by year '11. The lectures in English, History and Latin especially received most vociferous applause, also the trombone solo which came in for its share of joyous appreciation. All present pronounced the meeting one of the best yet.

We are pleased to see "Mack." Omond around again and able to take his seat in the Opposition after his recent illness, which confined him for a few days at the hospital.

A few gems of thought gleaned from the annual meeting and elsewhere about the halls:—

Definition of the Dinner,—*"A small piece of roast turkey and frozen wind."*

P. T. hasn't used his hospital ticket yet, doesn't expect to, and further, doesn't want to.

*"340 students, each giving \$1.00 make \$340."*

Protest against the Dinner,—*"No ladies to partake in the festivities which is a shame."*

*"Just ordinary common horse sense." "The plains the red men formerly roved over and on which we are now paddling our own canoe."*

*"As these are all the addresses we have to listen to this afternoon, etc."*

He with the ministerial tone,—*"I think that there ought to be a more equal distribution of the money in this world."*

## Science.

N EARLY every engineering text-book we pick up now-a-days contains an article which will be accompanied by a number of diagrams or graphical representations of the relation between two numbers. The field for usefulness of these diagrams is rapidly becoming greater and at the same time the diagrams themselves are often so complicated that numbers of students will pass them by.

We are informed on very good authority that one of the additions to the courses in most of the departments of the third year will be a class on "graphs"—the course to begin next term.

It appears that the old time table is giving away to the graph. The advantages of diagrams over tables are many; they present the inter-relation of the factors at a glance; interpolation is more quickly effected; and they are economical in time and labour. Complete tables usually comprise a good-sized volume, whereas the same scope as a number of pages of tables may be presented in a single diagram. The effect of a change of one of the factors entering the problem, on the remaining factors, does not by the use of tables become immediately evident, whereas a diagram will reveal this effect instantaneously. By the use of tables interpolation involves a mental operation of subtraction and proportion; in a diagram interpolation is performed graphically. Although it is true that more accuracy is secured with the use of tables, it is of little moment, because a graph will give results as accurately as the conditions of the problem will usually warrant.

At the last meeting of the junior year the matter of a year memorial was discussed. The meeting declared almost unanimously in favor of having a memorial of some kind, but those present not having had enough time to think the matter over seriously, nothing definite was done. If rumor can be depended upon the year '10 Arts are to build a handsome entrance to the University grounds on University Avenue and to help along the good work '11 Arts proposed among other things the building of a section of iron fence around the grounds, in accordance with the customs of other universities in the United States and elsewhere.



This was mentioned at the meeting, but was not received very favorably—in fact, a vote taken as to whether the year would support '11 Arts in this proposition was defeated *unanimously*. It seemed to be the opinion that if anything in the nature of a fence were to be constructed, a low stone masonry dike would answer the purpose better, being more in keeping with the architecture of the buildings and not so prohibitive in appearance. Osgoode Hall grounds, Toronto, were mentioned as being rendered unsightly in this manner. Another matter which received approval was that of founding a scholarship in Science. The Science course is certainly the most poorly equipped course in this regard. One of the members of the year in the discussion, made the statement that in one faculty of the University there was a scholarship for every man. The matter will be thoroughly discussed at the next meeting and all members should turn out so that there will be no dissatisfaction expressed if any action is taken.

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We are glad to see that the cold bath which D. Gould Anglin had while ice-boating has not had any serious effect.

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The first of the student papers before the Engineering Society will be read on Friday.

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## *Medicine.*

**A**T a meeting of the junior year, held on Thursday last, the year-book scheme came up for discussion, but nothing definite was done owing to the small attendance.

Perhaps one of the things that commands the biggest respect of the Toronto graduate is his Torontonensis, and the same might be said of the McGill graduate. It is nothing more than his year-book, yet he will point to it with pride, for therein is contained in some tangible form the recollection of his college days:—Some ostensible remembrance of the boys with whom he stood shoulder to shoulder in trouble, and heart to heart in sport. Now that Arts and Science are so anxious for this tangible remembrance of the other fellow after the "last sad rites of graduation" we hope that Medicine will, at least, not hinder the scheme.

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There will be important matters up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Aesculapian Society, Friday evening. Medical students should attend.

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Dr. J. E. Galbraith, '09, dropped off at Kingston the other day, while on his way to North Dakota. "Gal" has been House Surgeon at the Western Hospital, Montreal, for the past year. He expresses himself as well satisfied with the course and informs us that there is a place for a couple of this year's graduates at the Western.

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We regret to hear of the death of Mr. P. P. Clark, formerly of the year '11, Medicine.

THE THYROID GLAND.

I hear thee speak of the Thyroid Gland,  
 But what you say we can't understand,  
 Professor, where does that acinus dwell?  
 We've hashed our dissection and can't quite tell,  
 Is it where the macula lutea flows.  
 And the suprachoroidal tissue grows?  
 Not there, my class.

Is it far away where the bronchi part,  
 And the pneumogastric controls the heart,  
 Where endothelium, endocardium lines,  
 And the subpericardial nerve inter-twines,  
 Where the subpleural plexus of lymphatics expand,  
 Is it there, Professor, that gruesome gland?  
 Not there, my class.

I have not seen it, my gentle youths,  
 But myxœdema, I'm told, it soothes,  
 Landois says stolidly functions unknown,  
 Foster adopts an inquiring tone,  
 Duct does not lead to its strange recess,  
 Far below the vertex, above the pes,  
 It is there, my class.—*H. B. (The Student).*

## *Divinity.*

THE final meeting of the Y.M.C.A. was held on Thursday of last week, and, as is the custom, was presided over by the Moderator of the Theological Society, while the programme consisted of short addresses delivered by members chosen from the graduating years of the different faculties. The talks were of the nature of personal experiences, mixed with a little fatherly advice for those of the other years. The question that seems to be uppermost in the mind of those who are graduating, at such a time, is, of course, just what has my course done for me. As was stated by one of the speakers, it is easily possible for a student to graduate from the best university and be less fit to play his part in life than when he entered. But though this is a possibility we believe it is so seldom the fact, as to be a very remote probability. Every student should, throughout his course, be careful not to submerge himself in the work that bears directly on the classes he is taking. The Alma Mater and other societies call for something of his time and energy. The social engagements that come his way though not always pleasurable should not be neglected. They are duties he owes to himself as well as others. Sports form a very necessary part of college life and should receive not only our support, but wherever possible, our active participation. If we do not enter into these activities, we are apt to go forth from the

College Halls to find ourselves out of touch with the practical life of the community into which we come, and to lose valuable time in adjusting ourselves to conditions as we find them.

W. Dobson received many congratulations from the members of the Hall on his return from Ottawa, where, as usual, he distinguished himself in the final hockey match with McGill. We are all glad that the Intercollegiate hockey cup stays at Queen's another year.

One of the signs of the approaching "license"—J. C. bought an easy-chair.

## *Education.*

LAST week we had a couple of lecture periods occupied in a somewhat new manner. In the one case, in History of Education, one of the ladies exchanged places with Dean Lavell for the hour, and demonstrated the fact that she is as much at home with the lecture method as she is with the socratic method used at the Collegiate. Then, on another day, the advanced class were invited to visit the general class, to hear several descriptions of famous paintings. These descriptions were given by some of the students, while copies of the pictures were shown to the class by means of lantern slides.

It seems to us that when the time can be spared from the regular course, the occasional introduction of a few novel features of this kind is of considerable benefit to the class,—and most particularly to those who are called upon to do the special work involved.

The meeting of the Aeschylean Society, on Monday, March 7, was one of the pleasantest of the session. An interesting programme was given, which consisted of a piano solo by Miss Maxwell, a vocal solo by Miss Philp, one of Drummond's "Habitant" selections by Mr. Lechaine, and a piano solo by Miss Black.

Last Friday, when we arrived at the Collegiate at 8 a.m., there were a number of sentences on the blackboard. One, in particular, attracted our attention,—“Brethren, we are met here for no earthly purpose.”

## *Alumni.*

AN interesting and instructive address on the all red route was given last week before the Canadian Club, at the luncheon at the Hotel Royal, Montreal, by Prof. Jackson, who graduated from Queen's some time ago. Prof. Jackson expressed himself as being in favour of the route, and made a plea for an effort by which more knowledge should be had concerning Australia.

It is with deep regret that we hear of the death of Percy Clarke, '11, Medicine, last week. The Journal extends the sympathy of the students to the bereaved family.



We hear that the Rev. D. C. Ramsay, M.A., is about to take unto himself a wife and that after March 30th, "Doug." will be able to supply a president for the ladies' aid.

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SOME MORE NOTES ABOUT '07.

Whatever may be said pro or con on the value of a university in a business career it is at least true that very few of our members have drifted that way. Thomson is in the real estate business in Winnipeg; Wallace, (S. A.) handles a variety of interests besides having the managership of a big store in the neighborhood of the Soo. Miss Pratt took a commercial course after leaving Queen's and no doubt has made her debut in the business world since.

Newspaperdom captured our brilliant wit, Rafter, who edits the paper at Arthur.

The profession of law, by some considered "inhuman" seems destined to outlive the charge, for in last year's exam. results we note the names of Dingwall and Grover, both of whom have completed the two years' course, the latter with honours. So the election of J. I. as Jr. Judge of the Arts Concurus will, no doubt, yet prove to be a prophecy. Livingston is also at Osgoode; while McCallum and Kennedy are in law offices in Winnipeg.

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## Exchanges.

THE SEASON.

"The voice of Spring sounds soft and sweet  
 With music that has long been mute.  
 The cuckoo's note, the lover's lute,  
 Pipe forth from their unseen retreat.

The minnowy brooklets dance with glee,  
 While sparkling gleams of blue, betray  
 Their wanton windings to the day,  
 And mimic cascades tumble free.

The south wind softly woos the fields,  
 The circling swallow swiftly flies  
 Through endless depths of turquoise-skies;  
 The dappled mead its perfume yields."—*Fleur De Lis.*

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OUR JOURNAL.

"We congratulate the various educational institutions which forward their magazines to the College on the excellent Christmas numbers that have reached us. If the laurel had to be awarded we think "*Queen's*" would be the worthy recipient. To be able to publish weekly such a journal and maintain the standard it does is deserving of great credit. . . ."—*St. John's College.*

We would like to call the attention of our readers to an article on slang which appeared in a recent number of the *Niagara Index*. Even university men will do well to consider how much truth is in it for them.

"American invention of all the means for promoting the welfare of, and, what seems paradoxical, degrading and pernicious to the social body, is proverbial. But in the fertility and even exuberance of the faculty, for creating new and highly figurative additions to their language. Americans stands par excellence, alone. This may be attributed to the desire of change, of novelty, of driving off the music of monotony, so distinctive of the true American character, that, rather than be thought lacking in progress, it loses cast in the follies of extravagance. In his energetic and life-long pursuit of the omnipotent greenback, he has no time for refining his vernacular, or rendering it chaste and elegant. The press, the stage, the social circle, in fact all the channels of public intercourse teem with the pert, pointed, current sayings of the day. The majority of persons in our populous cities, receive with avidity and applaud all the light, superficial nonsense, that is dressed up in that tawdry garb of vulgarity, denominated slang. The youth drinks in with greedy ear the smart talk of the companion who draws attention by his swaggering display. To be posted on the latest productions is considered an infallible mark of being up with the age. It amounts to a catastrophe to be thought behind it. Fast life demands fast language. On the contrary if one delivers himself of an elevated sentiment in an elegant manner, a look of pretended horror is depicted on every countenance. But if persons caught by the tinsel of such diction, would trace its low and vulgar source, the offensiveness of its use, and difficulty of overcoming its practice, they would shun its use and occasion as the most loathsome infection. Too often we hear people of refinement and station allowing themselves this unworthy method of expression."

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Love of my later youth, thy steady flame  
Is stabler, if less brilliant, than the rash  
And fleeting passions of a year ago,  
Now burnt to ash.

In thy calm presence I can banish care,  
With thy sweet aid my lumbering muse invoke,  
With thee I raise fair castles in the air  
That end in smoke.

Unbroken in our bliss, e'en though I bring  
A heart at once another's and thine own,  
To thy chaste lips no other's kisses cling  
But mine alone.

Let others scoff and futile insult fling,  
Blind to thy matchless grace, thy beauty ripe,  
Unmoved I listen and serenely sing  
My old briar pipe.

G. U. M.

## *Athletics.*

### QUEEN'S DEFEAT CLIFFSIDES.

THE first challenge game for the Allan cup held by the University team was played at the rink against the Cliffside of Ottawa, winners of the Inter-provincial league series, Saturday night, and resulted in a victory for Queen's by the score of 6-3. The score at half-time was 2-1 for the Cliffside. By winning this game Queen's renews its hold on the Allan silverware and furnishes an interesting testimony to the hockey played in the Intercollegiate. The crowd that witnessed the game was one of the largest that has turned out during the present hockey season. And in spite of soft ice and a number of delays, no spectator had reason to complain of lack of interest. The game was one of the fastest ever seen on the local ice. Not for a minute in either half did lagging prevail. Queen's fought off the vigorous Cliffside attack of the closing minutes of the game and returned the compliment with such effect that the bell sounded with the visitors ready to quit. In its closing stages the game developed a considerable degree of roughness. In this the Cliffside were the offenders. Disgruntled and sore that their comprehensive efforts to annex the cup were coming to naught they undertook to put Queen's out by unfair tactics. Occasionally they were caught by the officials: more frequently apparent partiality resulted in a repetition of the rough work.

Queen's won the game on points and general superiority. The forward line played the same game that carried the team to victory against McGill. The defence proved to be one of stonewall strength. Dobson, Campbell, Crawford and George never showed to better advantage. They were tireless in attacking and back-checking. Individually and together they were better than the Cliffside forwards. Basil George, on the defence, proved himself one of the best men in the business. He was ably backed by Trimble and Gilbert. The little goal-keeper was all eyes. He blocked well and cleared most effectively.

The Cliffside showed speed and strength. They played good hockey. Broadbent, who was picked up from Ottawa seconds for the game, was the best man on the forward line. Darragh and Stuart were also effective. The forward line lacked the speed that was credited to it. The defence, through dirt and roughness, made good. McKinley, in the nets, proved a hard man to beat.

### THE GAME IN DETAIL.

Play began at 8.15. Both teams opened aggressively. Play centred around mid-ice and both defences were called on to block rushes. Dion and Broadbent got away with a rush that looked dangerous and Gilbert handled a slow one from the side. Basil George rushed up centre ice. Play was transferred to Cliffside territory. Darragh secured near his goal but was forced to the side at the centre where Campbell secured. The Cliffside defence and forwards bunched around him, a wild slug finally sending the puck across the ice. Bill Dobson swooped down unchecked. He carried the rubber to the mouth of the goal, scoring on a fast shot that made the rings shake. Queen's 1, Cliffside 0.



## CLIFFSIDES AGGRESSIVE.

Queen's played fast to increase the lead. The visitors, however, were on the job. Their forwards checked closely. In spite of hard work on the part of the tri-color, the Cliffsiders' attacking division kept its speed. Dion finally got away down centre ice, passing to Broadbent, who scored on a shot from the side. Queen's 1, Cliffsiders 1. With the score even, the game became faster. Every man on the ice was called to his best efforts. The play was marked by fast, hard rushes on the part of both forward lines, and splendid defence work. Both Gilbert and McKinley were forced to handle a number of shots. George and Trimble saved many times and started several attacks on the Ottawa goal. About five minutes before the close of the first period Dion scored for Cliffsiders. This put the visitors in the lead. Queen's smothered the aggressiveness that marked the play of the visitors for the remainder of the period. The officials were sounding the whistles every two seconds. Time and again Queen's rushes were rendered ineffective by rulings on off-side play. The half came to a close without additional scores.

## THE SECOND HALF.

The final period opened with both teams playing the fastest kind of hockey. Queen's went to work to overcome the lead. Cliffsiders worked like demons to increase the lead. The checking was close. The attacking of both forward lines was vigorous. Queen's finally forced the play into the Cliffsiders goals. George and Crawford followed in a shot from the side and thirteen men piled up in the Cliffsiders' net. The net went to the ice but a goal was scored.

## QUEEN'S SHOW SUPERIORITY.

With the score at two goals each, no slackening of the pace was possible. Queen's worked better than in any part of the game. Basil George checked Stuart and rushed up the side. Dobson secured from the mix-up in Cliffsiders' territory, passed to Greg George at centre and the third goal for the cup defenders was tallied. Queen's 3, Cliffsiders 2.

The next goal went to Queen's after a period of fast work. Dobson and Campbell pulled off a number of dazzling rushes. Dion and Broadbent and Darragh also led a number of dangerous attacks. Queen's defence finally started an attack on the Ottawas that ended in a score. Queen's 4, Cliffsiders 2. At this stage of the game, the locals were out-playing the visitors. The defence of the cup was assured of a successful issue. The fifth score for Queen's followed after a short interval. Crawford secured from the face-off, went down centre ice, passed the cover-point and shot on the Cliffsiders' goal. The shot was cleared but Verne secured again, scoring from a mix-up near the net. Cliffsiders got the next count through the verdict of an Ottawa goal judge. The decision was one of the rankest ever seen here. The officials were appealed to, but refused to take action. The goal judge was changed and play resumed. Queen's showed splendid condition. The visitors realized that their attempt to lift the cup was destined to failure and showed their sportsmanship by resorting to most discreditable roughness. Greg George was first put out by a body check and Crawford was slammed into the boards a minute later. Both players returned to the

game. The offenders were not penalized. Dobson and Campbell also came in for a share of the dirt, the former being heavily bodied several times near the Cliffside's goal. Queen's ended the game strong, scoring the final goal. Queen's 6, Cliffside's 3. The teams were:—

Queen's:—Gilbert, B. George, Trimble, Crawford, George, Campbell and Dobson.

#### ALLAN CUP OFFICIALS.

The handling of the Queen's-Cliffside game for the Allan cup, on the part of the officials appointed by the trustees, gave rise to general complaint on the part of disinterested spectators. Facts undoubtedly warrant this complaint. In regard to the decisions on off-sides, little can be said. But for the general management and the penalizing surely nothing but condemnation of the officials is possible. The Cliffside's were rough in the final periods of the game. For their most glaring offences no penalties were given. Queen's suffered penalties for the slightest checks. Crawford was also sent to the fence in the first half for playing in front of the Cliffside's goal. The same tactics on the part of the Cliffside centre were not penalized. Queen's wants no favors from officials. The team, through policy and principle, will not resort to rough play. If the trustees of the Allan cup desire to keep that trophy symbolic of clean amateur hockey it is imperative that they secure more competent officials for future games.

#### THE INTERCOLLEGIATE BOXING AND WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.

The first Intercollegiate tournament in boxing, wrestling and fencing was held in Queen's gymnasium, Friday evening, Queen's, Toronto and McGill being represented in the various events. Queen's proved easy winners of first place, capturing seven events of the eleven on the programme. Toronto secured second place, with McGill third. The tournament proved one of the most interesting athletic events of the season; the number of spectators proving the popularity of this new form of Intercollegiate competition.

One of the best events of the evening was the heavyweight boxing between Gage of Toronto, and Dickson of Queen's. An extra round was required to decide the winner, the decision finally going to the Queen's man. This carries with it the Intercollegiate championship. J. A. McDonald in the heavyweight wrestling also proved invincible, winning the event without difficulty. The contest between D. E. Foster of Queen's, and Keith of Toronto, in the welterweight wrestling was one of the best of the evening. The men were evenly matched and neither secured a down. The decision was given to Foster on the ground of aggressiveness. J. A. MacDonald also won the middle weight wrestling event, obtaining two falls from his opponent.

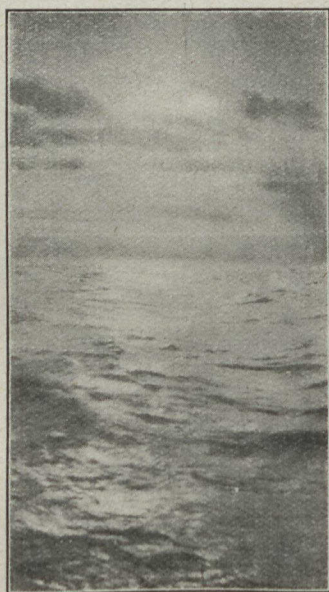
The summary of events and winners is:—Fencing, D. A. Carmichael, Queen's; heavyweight boxing, H. Dickson, Queen's; featherweight boxing, R. F. Davidson, Toronto; middleweight wrestling, J. A. MacDonald, Queen's; lightweight boxing, W. P. Alderson, Queen's; lightweight wrestling, O. Alyea, Queen's; welterweight wrestling, D. E. Foster, Queen's; welterweight boxing, G. M. Morgan, Toronto; middleweight boxing, W. A. Willison, Toronto; heavyweight wrestling, J. A. MacDonald, Queen's.

The officials were:—Capt. Kaulbach, R.M.C.; Major Shine, R.M.C., and Sergt.-Major McGowan, R.C.H.A.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY AND TORONTO.

Toronto University has threatened to withdraw from Intercollegiate hockey on the ground of unfair treatment in regard to the games for the breaking of the three-cornered tie that marked the conclusion of the league series. As an additional reason for withdrawal the statement is made by the Toronto executive that Intercollegiate hockey has always involved the team in financial loss. That Toronto should desire to quit Intercollegiate hockey is regarded at Queen's as a matter for regret. But the action of Toronto in threatening retirement on the grounds alleged in the published statement is regarded in anything but a favorable light. If the Toronto hockey team proved a source of loss to the athletic directorate a frank statement of the fact would have led to an attempt to remedy matters in the league. An athletic organization that will, however, mix the issues and object to executive ruling that is capable of easy defence is out of place in the Intercollegiate. The opinion at McGill is that Toronto's action in refusing to abide by the decision of the executive is without ground or justification. At Queen's feeling is along the same lines.

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## *De Nobis.*

Prof. Cappon quoting Dr. Faustus, was interrupted by a dog barking in his office.

"Now hast thou but one bare hour to live."

Exit the Prof. towards the office.

Re-entering, he continues,

"And now thou must be damned perpetually."

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Her arms were soft and round,

He said,

And that is why he lost

His head.

He really can't be blamed

A speck.

Her arms were soft, and round

His neck,

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Mod. Hist. class:—

Prof. Morrison calling the roll:

Miss Sp--n-r?

Mr. J. Spooner Macd-n-ll (in next seat) HERE!

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Students discussing the Allan cup game.

J. McLeish (who did not go alone):—"I liked the part best when Queen's scored the third goal and broke the tie, when everyone got up and hugged his neighbor."

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### SCIENCE '12 MEDIODRAMA.

The stranger was a Freeman bold,

A Hardy man was he,

His Gray hair showed that he was old,

As he sat beneath a tree.

He dwelt in Burrows 'neath the ground,

And lived by catching fish,

With careful hands he'd set the Bate

And soon have all he'd wish.



The Cook prepared his fish and Rice,  
 And when he was Bolton the food,  
 A glass of Beer would make him feel  
 In a Fairlie happy mood.  
 One day a maiden ambled by,  
 A Fairbairn, Scott, was she.  
 "I Sawyer" the maiden then did cry  
 To the man beneath the tree.  
 His eagle eye did Pearce her thro',  
 But well she stood the test;  
 She said "I wish you'd tell me true,  
 I have just one request.  
 He said, "I'll Grant you what you ask."  
 Said she, "Then who are you?"  
 He said, "You're Medlen in my affairs,  
 Besides, I Donahue!"  
 She hit him with his heavy Kane,  
 "Watt's wrong, 'you cross old sinner?"  
 Then down the trail with (L)a Rush did Huyck,  
 Said he, "I'd like to Skinner!"—*The Poet.*

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### *Gymnasium Subscriptions.*

Previously acknowledged, \$1,362.10. \$15, Dr. J. M. McEachern; \$6, W. Dobson; \$5, W. J. Elliott, M. Meikle; \$3.45 anonymous. Total, \$1,396.55.

Financial year 1910-11 is now begun. We should aim at \$2,000. It can be reached quite easily if every student contributes even a little.

