

# » QUEEN'S »

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## Queen's University Journal.

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QUEEN'S has sustained another loss in the death of Dr. Fenwick. The removal of a capable teacher and noble man is a severe blow to the institutions with which his name is associated. The gain involved in the loss is the emphasis given to high ideals and faithful service. "We learn in the retreating how vast a one was recently among us," and the qualities for which he was admired and beloved stand out in relief.

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On another page will be found a copy of the prospectus of the Summer School in Science, which should prove of interest to many of our readers. The courses of study pursued in this school have become a distinct phase of the university extension work of Queen's.

Yale, Harvard, and Cornell have summer classes in all university subjects. The University of Chicago is open all the year round, admitting of entrance at any season. The biological laboratory at Woodshole, near Cape Cod, conducted by professors of biology from universities in the United States, is a well recognized summer school of biology for research, including also elementary work; but in Canada, a regular summer school in science is unique.

Queen's has always aimed at helping those who are willing to help themselves, and her aim reaches to many who cannot attend the regular classes in the University and yet have the industry essential

to the pursuit of an extra-mural course. The summer courses in science are of great value to such students. The work done is not extensive, but thorough and of such a nature as to enable the student to engage intelligently in the further pursuit of the subject, laboratory work being an important feature. It is also worthy of note that for examination purposes, attendance at the summer school is equivalent to attendance at the corresponding sessional classes.

Besides its utility to students of medicine and to extra-murals, the school affords to university men, whose course does not include natural science, the opportunity of spending very profitably a few weeks in the vacation.

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In the next issue of the JOURNAL we propose giving to the world the first instalment of the biographies of the graduating class in arts. The custom of publishing "obituary notices" of the members of the senior year is a long-established one at Queen's, but for the last few years the practice has been discontinued for very sufficient reasons. In resurrecting the custom we feel that a word of explanation is necessary. So long as the biographies served well the purpose for which they were intended, in giving an estimate of the individual in question, as viewed from his conduct during his college career, no exception was taken to them, even when a good-natured joke turned the laugh against the subject of the biography. But when the biographer began to avail himself of this means of venting the virulence and spleen which had been accumulating in his heart for years against the unfortunate butt of his satire, a protest was raised, which, very properly, led to the suppression of the "obituaries." The present JOURNAL staff feels confident of its ability to restrain such abuses, while it maintains at the same time that 'tis no bad thing for a man at the end of his college course to learn what his fellow students have thought of his conduct during the course. Many members of the class in question have been consulted and all have expressed their willingness to be diagnosed, provided that the staff see to it that no spiteful personalities be introduced into the notices.

In his recent inaugural address on the "Unity of all Learning," Principal Peterson gave a timely reminder of an important aspect of education. McGill needs it. It began as a medical school, and its circumstances have favoured a technical growth. Situated in our one great commercial city, it is supported by business men who generally look with indifference on "liberal education," but will freely contribute to the "useful sciences." While still in its youth it secured the services of an eminent scientist, who for many years directed its course, and only lately retired in his old age. During Sir William Dawson's time the college made great advances. Lately the equipment has been immensely increased, but almost entirely in the department of science. It is fortunate that a classical scholar has now taken the helm. We hope to see the academic balance restored.

Ontario colleges need to be reminded of the same truth. Recent years have shown a marked tendency to specialization—a tendency also seen in other countries, notably the United States, and, perhaps, a sign of the times. There may be difference of opinion regarding the aggravating cause in Ontario; the fact few will deny and many regret. After the thorough training given in the English and better American schools, specialization may be allowable, but three-fourths of our matriculants are hastily and ill-prepared, and a thorough general course is most desirable. Yet we are safe in affirming that the majority specialize in their second year. The result is that capable men leave college masters of one subject, but not really educated.

If all knowledge is a unity, the corresponding faculties are also organically related, and the natural preparation for any work is the development of these several faculties, *i.e.*, education. The condition of mental growth is, therefore, a thorough course in language and mathematics, followed by literature and philosophy. Given these, the student will easily master any subject. He will also see that subject in its relation to others, and so be saved from the narrowness frequently found in all professions. Until the pass matriculant is prohibited from entering an honour course, or taking extra classes in anticipation, until at least his third year, we may expect crammed specialists; nor need we be surprised when professors violate the "Queen's English," or despise every subject on the curriculum but their own.

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Above all the tumult of the political world and the distant mutterings of war, the cry of outraged Armenia continues to be heard, and is attracting to that unhappy land the attention and sympathy of the whole Christian world. Nearly twenty years

have elapsed since the misdeeds of the "unspeakable Turk" in Bulgaria resulted in the division of the Ottoman empire, but he does not seem to have profited by that costly experience. The Venezuelan and South African imbroglios temporarily diverted the attention of governments from Moslem fanaticism, but already there are indications that the eastern question is about to resume its place as the one great problem which confronts Europe.

It is now over twelve months since Mr. Gladstone lifted up his voice on behalf of Armenia, and that scathing arraignment of the Turk, uttered when the news of the massacre at Sassoun lacked full confirmation, has since been more than justified by well authenticated reports from that district as well as by the more recent butcheries in other parts of Armenia. Whether the proper solution of the eastern question demands the extinction of the Turkish empire, the further parcelling up of the dominions of the Sultan, or merely the forcing of the sublime Porte to restrain the fanaticism of the Kurds and other Moslems and to guarantee religious liberty to all classes of subjects, must be left to the wisdom of the Christian powers of Europe.

But in the meantime there is a practical duty confronting the people of the civilized world, and especially the Christian people of Canada and the United States, who have sent many missionaries to that land. The destitution of the people and the rigors of the winter in that mountainous region bid fair to finish the work of devastation begun by the Moslem sword, and to settle the Armenian question once for all by the extermination of this ancient, industrious and God-fearing race. This would be an everlasting crown of shame to the closing years of the 19th century.

The duty of the hour is to save the Armenian. This demands the prompt liberality of the Christian people of all lands. Our missionaries now in Armenia and the devoted members of the Red Cross league may be trusted to expend wisely all funds sent to them. The need is urgent and the response should be generous and prompt. Already steps have been taken in many places to raise funds for the relief of the Armenians, and Principal Grant has recently brought to our notice and to the notice of the people of Ontario generally an appeal from one of our men, Mr. Chambers, now laboring in that country. This appeal, we are glad to say, is meeting with a hearty response from the college men in Toronto and other places. The members of Divinity Hall have already contributed liberally, and we trust that Queen's men, as well as the college men of Canada generally, will show themselves ready to make some sacrifice for the sake of this persecuted people, whose only crime consists in their determination to worship Christ rather than Mahomet, the prophet of Allah.

**THE LATE DR. K. N. FENWICK.**

One more martyr has been called to the roll of medical heroes. On January 17th, Dr. Fenwick, by operating, endeavored to save the life of a patient and sacrificed his own! By a small wound upon his hand he absorbed the poison from his patient which ultimately caused his own death.

Kenneth Neander Fenwick, the son of Rev. K. M. Fenwick and his wife, Anne Hardy, was born in Kingston in the year 1852. His father was for thirty years the minister in charge of the First Congregational church in this city, and afterwards a member of the faculty of the Congregational College in Montreal, and is still living. His mother died during the doctor's last session at the Medical College here.

Dr. Fenwick received his primary education at the Kingston Private Academy, from which institution he matriculated in arts at Queen's in 1867. After a distinguished course he received his B.A. in 1871. Next session he entered the Royal Medical College, and in the spring of 1874 he received from Queen's his M.D. and M.A. degrees. During his medical course he received the appointment of home surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital, which position he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the hospital. Immediately after graduating in

medicine, Dr. Fenwick proceeded to London to walk the hospitals there and to perfect his knowledge of that profession to which he had devoted himself. Having obtained his M.R.C.S. he returned to his native city, and entering into partnership with Dr. H. Yates he began his life work. After three years the partnership was dissolved and Dr. Fenwick began practice by himself. His abilities were in a few years recognized by his Alma Mater and he was granted the degree of F.R.C.P.S.K. Dr. Fenwick was one of those who recognized the fact that a doctor's education is not completed when he receives his M.D. To the very last he was not only a stud-

ent, but on several occasions sought in wider fields and in more renowned centres of medical education to perfect his knowledge of that profession which he so dearly loved. For this purpose at different times he visited Britain, Paris, Vienna, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other seats of learning. With a mind thus trained and stored with knowledge of his profession, and a hand skilled in the execution of those operations which were calculated to cure or at least alleviate the sufferings of those who came under his care, he soon built up an extensive practice, which was not limited to the city, but extended to the surrounding towns and cities. Doctors throughout this section of Ontario recognized his ability and skill and recommended their patients to place themselves under his skilful hands whenever the nature of their disease required a difficult or dangerous operation. He had thus acquired a reputation which was bringing credit to himself and adding lustre to the General Hospital and to Queen's medical faculty, with both of which he was so intimately connected.

Shortly after beginning practice he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Royal Medical College, and acquired that thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human body which in later years contributed in no small degree

to his success as a surgeon. He afterwards held the chairs of Jurisprudence, Physiology and Obstetrics and Gynæcology. In all these positions he gave abundant evidence not only of possessing the requisite knowledge, but also of the power of conveying that knowledge to others in a systematic and intelligent manner. As a teacher he was clear and concise, always popular with his students, always respected and trusted.

Dr. Fenwick's connection with the General Hospital began in his student days and continued till his death. Soon after he began the practice of his profession he was appointed one of the attending



THE LATE DR. K. N. FENWICK.

physicians. He was also one of the board of governors. It was mainly by his advice and owing to his influence, that the Training School for Nurses in connection with the hospital was established. The success of the school has amply justified all he said in advocating the scheme.

When the late Mr. Doran bequeathed to the hospital a share of his estate, the board of governors decided to erect a building for the care of women afflicted with those diseases peculiar to their sex. In the planning and equipping of this building, Dr. Fenwick's experience and knowledge of similar institutions in other cities was of great advantage to the board. The building was formally opened in February, 1894, and Dr. Fenwick was placed in charge. During the past two years many difficult and critical operations were there successfully performed by Dr. Fenwick. His death will be acutely felt by all connected with the hospital.

Such was Dr. Fenwick's professional life. In it there was much to admire and much which must have afforded him satisfaction and pleasure. No life, however, is all sunshine. Into his private life dark sorrows came. Married in early life to Miss Sterling, there were born to him two children, who survive him. After a few years of happy married life Mrs. Fenwick succumbed to a lingering disease, and thus his home was desolate. After five years he married the second daughter of Mr. Clark Hamilton, of this city. This union was broken by the death of his wife within a year. From this marriage there survives one daughter. In June last he married the eldest daughter of Col. MacPherson, of Ottawa. Dr. Fenwick thus leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss. Nothing that can be said or done, can console them for the untimely demise of the husband and father. But sorrow for the dead is not confined to them alone. His colleagues, his students, his patients and the public claim the right of sharing with his immediate relatives the grief which all irresistibly feel when they think of the life which was so tragically and so heroically ended.

#### THE PRINCIPAL'S TRIBUTE.

Every step in the progress of our race is gained by the sacrifice of those who lead the advance: and the men who are unwilling to be sacrificed are unfit to be leaders. This applies to progress in every department: in religion, morals, science, literature, and in material things. In the death of our colleague, Professor Fenwick, we have an illustration of this universal law. He led the advance in aseptic surgery in Kingston, and developed it to its present state of completeness. To him, we are indebted for triumphs of successful operations never before

attempted here. And now our exultation is turned into mourning because the leader has fallen a victim to those minute deadly poisons, to fight which he devoted his life and over which he gained so many beneficent victories. It is the old, old story renewed: humanity in crushing the head of some concrete form of evil, suffers in that very member through which it gained the victory.

We are sometimes told that it is hard to reconcile vicarious suffering or punishment with our sense of justice. It is not only hard but impossible to those whose conceptions of the life of humanity are dominated by the thought that each individual is a separate unit unrelated to the whole. They forget that such a conception is the purest abstraction. To those who realize the unity, the grandeur, and the destiny of the race from which the individual derives everything that makes life worth living, the difficulty vanishes. The leader has the joy of conflict and the joy of victory. That is his share and he counts it sufficient. At this point, lest he should use for selfish purposes what he has attained, lest he should be tempted to say, "Soul, henceforth take thine ease," he is made a sacrifice, for his own sake, for the sake of the truth he has gained, and for the sake of humanity. Better for himself that it should be so. His true self is fitted for the larger commerce of Heaven. Better for the truth, one grain of which is worth thousands of human lives. Better for the Temple of Humanity, the cement of whose stones is the blood of those who have laboured in the good cause of the redemption of man from every form of evil.

Fellow Professors and Fellow Students! Let us consecrate ourselves here anew to high aims and lives redeemed from all that is low, base, selfish and sinful. All of us are members of noble professions, or looking forward to membership. Let us not think it enough to live by our professions. Let the lower life be swallowed up in that which the profession symbolizes and stands for. Let us never be satisfied with that to which we have attained; but at every cost—and no step in advance is gained without cost,—let us struggle forward to the high places of the field where the Unseen Shining Ones shall crown and enroll us among the Immortals.

#### FROM THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

When the news spread that Dr. K. N. Fenwick lay dangerously ill, an unusual anxiety marked the countenance of every medical student. During the days he battled with our common enemy, death, this anxious look on each student's face seemed to ask the question his voice was fain to speak. When we realized that the bonds which bound us to the

LITERATURE.

AGAMEMNON.

A PORTION OF A PAPER READ BEFORE THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY BY GEO. E. DYDE, B.A.

Professor we loved were being gradually broken, there seemed to be no thought of books, no impulse to work, even in the heart of the most ambitious. The calm and sorrow which prevailed among the students then, were significant of his worth and the esteem he had gained in the class-room and among the students in general.

The regular attendance at his lectures showed the importance the students attached to them. The announcement that Dr. Fenwick was to perform an operation would bring nearly every student in medicine to the amphitheatre. On Friday, previous to his death, we saw him last at an operation, and the amphitheatre never before held so many students. Even then the hated poison was busy at its fatal work, yet the Doctor, unconscious of its end, was brighter and more enthusiastic than usual.

On that afternoon we listened to his last lecture, when he reviewed the technique of the operation. As he reviewed such operations we can all hear him say of a successful one, "Everything is going on lovely." When he died, the student's loss could not be estimated, for students in the past have gone forth conscious of their thorough equipment to meet all the ailments connected with his work. It was an inspiration to the present students to know that they would also go out equipped with like knowledge. His teaching did not end with graduation. He always invited the students to report to him cases met with in their practice, and proffered his help and advice. It was such sympathy with his class that gave him his magnetic influence. For no student could sit in his class, see his enthusiastic manner and bright spirit, and fail to feel that in the Doctor he had a sympathetic friend and teacher. No one who has seen his eyes sparkle with enthusiasm but sees them yet.

The blessings conferred on suffering humanity, the knowledge imparted to others, the rooms in the Hospital, and many other generous deeds will perpetuate his memory for many years, but the genial manner, the man himself, will never cease to live in the hearts of his classes.

MILTON'S SONNET—THE WALDENSES.

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones  
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold:  
Even them who kept thy truth so pure of old,  
When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones,  
Forget not: in thy book record their groans  
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold  
Slain by the bloody Piemontese, that rolled  
Mother with infant down the rocks. Their moans  
The vales redoubled to the hills, and they  
To heaven. Their martyred blood and ashes sow  
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway  
The triple Tyrant; that from these may grow  
A hundredfold, who, having learnt thy way,  
Early may fix the Babylonian woe."

**A**ESCHYLUS, the father of the Greek drama, was born at Eleusis in Attica, in the year 525 B.C. His early education was connected with the Eleusinian worship, through which he gained admittance to the higher forms of knowledge. But that which called forth his enthusiasm and patriotism beyond everything else, and was the soil from which his genius sprang, was the deadly struggle of his country against the innumerable armies of the Persians.

Aeschylus himself, the soldier poet, fought at Marathon, and was conspicuous for bravery at the sea fight off Salamis. He regarded the invasion of Greece as a struggle between the powers of light and darkness, and the wonderful victories of the Greeks he did not ascribe to chance, but felt that they were the triumph of the higher principles of equity, loyalty and mercy, which were not only the bonds of civic and national life, but were also the secret of Athenian glory.

Aeschylus' love for his country and interest in its higher life were intense, and formed one of the uppermost feelings in his breast. In the play of the Eumenides, which is particularly interesting from a political point of view, Athena, who institutes and presides over the court of the Areopagus, says to Orestes, coming to her as a suppliant:

"Thou art come unto my town  
Not uneneed, a harmless suppliant  
And cleansed; yet, ere thou art called my citizen  
I would have thee clean from every shadow of blame."  
And a little further on she bids Orestes to bring forward his witnesses and proof—

"While I call forth from that holy Athens here  
My citizens of noblest note to give,  
On this great plea, their true arbitrament  
With righteous thoughts not swerving from the truth."  
Such are the duties and responsibilities, the integrity and uprightness, the high spiritual endowments which, in the eye of Aeschylus, every citizen of Athens should possess.

A year or two before his death, Aeschylus left Athens. He spent some time at the court of Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse in Sicily, and was buried in that foreign land, and an inscription was written to his memory.

"Here Aeschylus lies from his Athenian home  
Remote, 'neath Gela's wheat-producing loam;  
How brave in battle was Euphorion's son,  
The long-haired Mede can tell who fell at Marathon."  
Thus he was honoured in his death as a patriot and soldier, rather than as a poet living to all time. Under the hand of Aeschylus the drama undergoes a marked development. The earlier plays, the

Supplices and the Persæ are still lyric in their character, bearing the stamp of the drama's origin, but in the later plays, the Seven against Thebes and the Orestian Trilogy, we enter into the realm of the drama as it is now understood, *i.e.*, the delineation or impersonation of character is the chief feature in the play, and action, at the same time, is freely represented on the stage. The later plays are characterized by dramatic energy, intensity and concentration, power and scope.

Before proceeding to discuss the Agamemnon, let us try to understand what the nature of tragedy is. Tragedy is a drama that awakens in us a sense of the sadness that is in life, but in such a way that we do not receive from it a feeling of unrest, but rather one of thoughtful sympathy and repose. After seeing the presentation of a drama, as Prof. Campbell puts it, the spectator, instead of continuing to mourn over Oedipus or Heracles and their distant woes, returns with deepened thoughts and strengthened resolution to encounter for himself the stern realities of life, or to bow in silent contemplation before its mystery.

A character is not suited for the hero or main personage in tragedy who has no traits of nobility or greatness. He must carry with him the sympathy of the audience, *i.e.*, their attitude must be sympathetic although their approval is withheld, even when, like Macbeth, his career is becoming steeped in crime. He should have great aims or opportunities which are thwarted by some weakness in his character or withdrawn in an unavailing struggle with fate. For this reason tragedy is not a presentation of highly wrought sensational events, or mere portrayal of passion, but the whole course of the action is tinged with lofty imagination and with reflection or thought. Thus it is brought into harmony with life, enriches its content and enlarges its horizon. Aristotle's definition brings before us in a few words the main features of tragedy. Tragedy is an imitation of action, serious and complete, and characterized by greatness, through pity and fear effecting the purification of such feelings. By exciting pity, fear and awe over scenes which are worthy to evoke these feelings in their greatest purity and intensity, the mind, by contemplation of such lofty scenes, is emancipated from selfish and unworthy thoughts, feelings and points of view which tend to dominate the individual soul. Tragedy also exerts a soothing and consolatory power. Those that have passed through sorrow or suffering, see in the presentation an unfolding of their own feelings, with which, in the deepest, they do accord, but which it is beyond their power to express; and so receive comfort from the thought that their case is not beyond human sympathy. The Greek point

of view is insufficient in that it describes tragedy as imitation rather than ideal creation.

Thus when we see clearly the true significance of tragedy, the truth is brought home to us that it is of universal interest, since it touches life at all points, and is ennobling in its influence, inasmuch as it tends to uplift the soul to a life of purer thought and feeling.

In reading the Agamemnon we cannot but be impressed with the clearness and boldness with which the characters stand out. There is no mistaking what their feelings and nature are. The chief traits alone are given, without any rounding by bringing the chief personages in contact with anyone apart from the main interest and action of the play.

The tragic power of the scene from the entrance of the king to the end of the play is of the highest order. Instinctively the spectator feels, in the midst of ceremony and pomp, an oppression in his breast ominous of dark and terrible deeds. The frigid meeting of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, the pathos of the scene in which Cassandra tuned her lay most swanlike for her end, the indignation and denunciation of Clytemnestra by the chorus and her shameless avowal of the deed, disclaiming any bond of duty or affection, and the angry altercation with Aegisthus, are unsurpassed in the tragic art.

But let us here insert a short sketch of the play. Agamemnon, king of Argos, having sailed with a great armament to Troy, to avenge the treachery of Paris in carrying off Helen, arranged with Clytemnestra to transmit the news of his success by means of a series of beacons extending across the Aegean sea. Accordingly on the night of the capture of Troy, by the successful carrying out of the plan, the news reached Argos before the morning.

At this point the play opens. The watch man who has kept his post on the castle roof for a year, announces the message to the queen, who at once orders the fires of sacrifice to be lit on every altar, and summons the elders to the palace.

After some delay, just about day break, the queen appears when the elders respectfully ask the cause of the joyful demonstration. On being informed that Troy is captured, they are filled with amazement, and when after some questioning an account of the means of communication by the fire beacons is related, the statement conveys to them little satisfaction. The queen retires from the stage and the chorus sing a long ode, dwelling chiefly on the fate of the Greeks before Troy. At the conclusion of the ode a herald enters who announces that Agamemnon has arrived. In this scene the herald relates the sufferings and hardships of the army during the investment of Troy, and gives an account of a terrible storm which burst upon them on their voyage

home. The queen, however, enters and cuts short their colloquy, and bids the herald to convey a message of welcome to Agamemnon.

The stage is left empty and the chorus sing a choral ode, at the close of which the king enters, and in a stately way thanks the gods of Argos for the success of the expedition, and then referring to the intimation of the chorus that there is some discontent among the citizens, muses upon the jealousy and insincerity of men, and states that with any disaffection in the state he will promptly deal. There is no ecstasy, no word of joy, no spontaneous outburst of feeling, everything measured, self-contained, frigid.

At this point Clytemnestra enters and to our surprise there is no word of joyful welcome, but with an action that indicates a lamentable perversion of feeling, she turns to the chorus, and in a fulsome and offensive way dilates upon the mental anguish which she endured during her lord's absence. After a long peroration, still using this oblique mode of speech, she assumes the strain of adulation:

"But now these weary days  
Are o'er, and I shout, exempt from care:  
Here stands the watch dog of the fold, the mainstay  
That saves the vessel; yea, the lofty pillar  
That holds the roof from the ground; an only son  
Returning to his father, or, to mariners  
Firm land appearing beyond hope, fair day  
Seen after tempest: to the thirsty traveller  
A spring of running water 'mid the sand."

Beautiful words, but in her case mere rhetoric, false at the core. And when at last she turns to greet him, it is only with an invitation to participate in an action which will pluck on him the envy of the gods, to enter the palace on a floor strewn with purple tapestries.

Agamemnon is not deceived by the queen's specious welcome, and with cutting sarcasm says:

"Daughter of Leda, guardian of my hall,  
Thy welcome, like mine absence, hath been long."

But the proffered courtesy of the woven carpets he deprecates, as it would be presumptuous on the part of a man to celebrate his own triumph in such a manner in the midway of his career.

"When one  
Shall end a happy life in peace and joy,  
Then celebrate his glory."

After a short parley the king yields to her wishes and accepts the perilous honour. With a burst of triumph, yet controlled, she shows with terrible intensity her ravenous and cruel hatred, suggested in the words:

"There is a sea that will quench it!"

And then with reiteration of her former strain of hypocritical flattery, she ushers him into the palace. The chorus, left alone with Cassandra, a daughter of Priam and Agamemnon's captive, are filled with apprehension over so ominous a reception. Shape-

less fears press upon them with strange weight. The boding thought comes to them that men may recover from calamities.

"But once let blood of man drop to the ground  
Before his time, and darken all the sod,  
What spell to call it upward shall be found?  
What tact so wise? Though he were all but God  
Who learned the secret of restoring health  
To mortals sunk in death.  
Zeus put an end to that forevermore."

The tragedy deepens, the pathos, terror and pity of the following scene are unsurpassed. The prophecies which Cassandra utters foretelling with startling cries the undoing of her master and her own sad fate, would pierce the heart of those who are touched with the "still, sad music of humanity," would thrill the most unconcerned. The chorus are deeply impressed with the scene and as she passes out sadly meditate. With a burst of triumph she barely conceals the intensity of her rancor and hatred, and then with reiteration of her former strain of hypocritical flattery, ushers him into the palace.

The chorus are left on the stage with Cassandra, a captive Trojan maid, who foretells with startling cries the fate that awaits her master and in which she will also be involved.

The chorus are deeply wrought, feeling that this is more piteous than the ruin of pride. At this moment the death cry of Agamemnon is heard and causes consternation among the elders. Clytemnestra immediately appears and shamelessly avouches the deed, casts off all feigning, and gloats with a truly demoniac hatred over the death of her husband. The chorus reproach her and threaten her with the curse of the city. In the violent controversy which follows, Clytemnestra reveals the thoughts of her heart regarding herself as the minister of the gods in avenging on her husband the unnatural sacrifice of her daughter.

In the midst of this scene, Aegisthus, Clytemnestra's paramour, appears and the altercation begins afresh, with even an approach to violence. Clytemnestra, however, whose anger and hatred are appeased, allays the strife, expressing the hope that the blow which she has struck may be "the be-all and the end-all here."

Let us now make some remarks on the leading characters.

The play bears Agamemnon's name because he is the leading actor in the course of events with which the drama deals, just as in the play of Julius Cæsar the dictator is not the main personage, but has the shaping hand in the events upon which the action of the play depends.

Clytemnestra is a more fully drawn character, a well defined and striking figure. Her nature appears throughout side by side with that of her husband;

her spirit is that of recoil, antagonism and hatred, but her outward demeanor is one of hypocritical adulation. Our first impression of her is that she is absolutely without feeling, implacable, the incarnation of the spirit of revenge. She feels little of the "compunctious visitings of nature" which haunted Lady Macbeth and drove her into gloom and the madness of despair. She fancies herself to some extent a minister from heaven in avenging upon her husband the sacrifice of their daughter Iphigenia. But even with the aids which outward relations and inward convictions supplied her, there are indications that Clytemnestra's mind was not unvisited with startling fears. Aegisthus is a character upon whom little honor is bestowed. Except in relation with Clytemnestra, he is on all sides regarded with hatred and contempt. He meets his death "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

A few concluding words on the active principles of Greek tragedy may not be amiss. The idea of doom as a legacy inherited from forefathers, stands as a dark background to the action, but across this, ever and anon moral ideas are being drawn, giving greater brilliance and diversity to the web of life, and deepening its meaning.

Aeschylus' treatment of the conception of fate is interesting. The idea handed down from old time is that a man having committed a crime not only subjected to punishment, but brought a curse upon, the family clinging inveterately to it, descending from father to son, and requiring only of a member of the family to commit an impious act to evoke its power. It was impossible to escape the curse; it haunted the houses. But the light dawns in the pages of Aeschylus, that the curse of heredity is not irredeemable. Even when it falls it gives scope for the display of moral grandeur, as in the case of Eteocles, who, although banned by his father's dying words, still undaunted, marshals his forces and dies fighting in defence of his native land. And though an eventually noble human being might be unfortunate or might err, he does not for that reason suffer hopelessly and for ever, but light at the last would dawn on his spirit. This thought receives a most interesting exemplification in the words of Orestes to Athena, just previous to his trial before the Areopagus:

"Sovereign Athena, sped by Phœbus' word  
I am come. Do thou with clemency receive  
The outcast, not red-handed nor unpurged  
But mellowed by long time."

"Nor does the eye itself,  
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,  
Not going from itself; but eye to eye opposed  
Salutes each other with each other's form;  
For speculation turns not to itself,  
Till it has travell'd and is mirror'd there  
Where is may see itself."

## POETRY.

### PROLOGUE UP TO DATE.

WHAN that the yule tide was come agen  
To bringen jolitee to alle men,  
And everychon on whom you turned your eye  
Of chicknes hadde he or a great turkeie,  
Or els a goose was berying to his hoom  
To maken glad who so that hider come;  
So priketh him nature in her corages  
That longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,  
And specially the clerkes of Queene's wende  
Their merie way to every schires ende,  
Ne thinken not of al the wrathie faces  
Of professours who gaze on empty places,  
But thinken of her hoomes and friendes there,  
Of fader purs and of here ladies faire.

Byfel that, in that sesoune on a day,  
Upon a journey as I took mi way,  
I chaunced upon a merie compaignie,  
Mani thei were and eek right mottelie.  
Anon I saw with whom I was i-falle,  
For trewely clerkes of Queene's were thei alle;  
And as thei rode lowd showted everychon  
That to al nabour folk it mighte be known,  
That he a student was learned and gay,  
Who hoom for yule tide did take his way.  
And sithens I have found me tyme enow,  
I schal endeavour for to telle yow  
Of eche of hem, so as it semede me,  
And which they weren, and of what degre;  
And eek in what arraye that thei were inne,  
And at a Senior wol I first begynne.

This Senior was a very worthi man,  
That from the tyme that he first bigan  
To gon to schole loved philosophie;  
Ful smerte he talked of teleologie,  
Of Darwin and of evolutioun  
He well cowde telle the condicioun;  
And tho bitymes he seemed in wordes lost,  
Unto that classe he was a noble post.

Of his stature he was of even lengthe,  
But stout he was, I wis of mighti strengthe;  
Short was his nose, and his moustache also,  
His forheed overhung his face below.

In classes, sins his sight ne was not cleere,  
Astryde his nose and hooked to each eere  
Glasses he wore. To tellen his arraye—  
His clothes were goode, but thei were not gaye,  
But al i-kept in such condicioun  
As semely was to his positioun.  
Altho with mighti lernyng oft he spoke,  
Ful shy he was and hadde mani a joke;  
Slow did he speke, but wel debate and write  
And sikerly towde voters' lists endyte.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### FROM A QUEEN'S MAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Journal :

WE discover in reading the editorials in the last JOURNAL, and in reading also the *Quarterly* and many of the other Canadian publications, that the prevailing idea seems to be that the unfortunate dwellers on this side of the line are nothing but "white trash" with low ideals and sordid aims.

We do not profess to know what the standard of judgment may be, but we are inclined to think that in many cases it is mainly imagination, and a sort of vague impression that since we are not Britishers or worshippers of all that is English "don't you know," we must be mere worthless cumberers of the "ground."

We are quite willing to admit that as a people, the people of the United States have their faults, but when as a people we are broadly accused of following low ideals we think it would be quite appropriate to give the grounds of the judgment.

If the whole fault lies in the so-called fact that we worship the almighty dollar, and that mere material and external prosperity is the "be-all and the end-all" of our existence, we would like to call your attention to one or two observations.

During my very pleasant sojourn of seven or eight years in Canada, the fact was pointed out to me with untold pride not only once, but dozens of times, that next to the Bank of England, which was the mightiest moneyed institution in the world, the Bank of Montreal took its rank. The fact that the Canadian Pacific was the best equipped and the most modern transcontinental road, I was never allowed to forget, and was often told that though there were no men in Canada so immensely rich as some of the American multimillionaires, there was still a solid backbone of wealth that gave unassailable stability to the whole country.

While we admit these contentions as being facts, we submit that the way in which they were reiterated gave us to believe that other people than those of the U.S. took a pride in material prosperity, and if this constitutes the low ideal of which we have heard, the charge may cover more ground than we would like to admit.

But all else aside, permit me to say that if the judgment with regard to our position and aims is based upon any or all of the three following considerations, we are not surprised that it should be made. When you take into consideration our congressional debates, our daily press and our municipal government, we admit that you or any observer has a perfect right to draw the strictest inferences. We as a

people, I can assure you, are by no means proud of our achievements in any one of these lines. And it is unfortunate, but it is true, that these are the most conspicuous features in our institutions to the casual observer, and righteous disgust at them is liable to conceal all the merits that may exist in other more substantial and more representative lines.

But even when these three elements in our national life are made the basis on which the criticism of our whole existence and ideals is placed, we would urge that there are extenuating circumstances, even here. It will be admitted that in a democracy, where the worst element has as powerful a voice in public matters as the best, it is just in these three particular lines that the evil effects of the system will be most conspicuous. The best men, even the representative men of our country, never see the inside of our congressional halls, and we resent it, if as a people we have to be judged by that standard. Developments of later years, I am sure, would cause even Canadians to hesitate to judge their whole country by the men who rule in its politics.

As to the newspapers of our country, they too, to a large extent, pander to the appetite of the masses, and while we have newspapers that are pure and as uplifting in their tendencies as any published anywhere, these are not the papers which reach the outside world. Such papers as the *Philadelphia Ledger* and the *New York Tribune*, are completely buried under the evil glitter of such sheets as the *World*.

As to municipal governments much the same conditions exist as have already been noted in regard to our congress. It is the "boss," the "heeler," and the newly "naturalized" citizen who run things in civic politics, and here, as elsewhere, the men who are the sinew of the country refuse to come to the front.

Permit me in conclusion to state that a people whose beginnings were laid on religious toleration and the law of God, whose sole aim has ever been and now is, to furnish a refuge to the down-trodden, the poor and the oppressed of all the earth, whose greatest problems have always been how to assimilate and regenerate these foreign hordes, who spent millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives to preserve the institutions of popular government and personal freedom, whose wealthy men have within the past thirty-five years given as many millions to education alone, not to mention other charities and benevolences, and whose Protestant population of persons over fifteen years of age can number two out of every five as actual communicants of the church of God; a country with such a record as this and with such an aim before it, can hardly with

justice be accused of following "low ideals." True, it may be that the ideals are but poorly realized. This we may admit, but that is quite a different thing from saying our ideals are low.

The United States asks no extension of territory for gold or for dominion, she is the friend of the friendless in other lands, and her only aim is to solve the problems that her very ideal has thrust upon her, to give religious civilization to the dark places of the earth, and to attain to a position of true worth and genuine greatness, such as shall one day lead all men everywhere "to rise up and call her blessed."

[We are not aware that the JOURNAL has spoken recently of the "low ideals and sordid aims" of the people of the United States. We take it that our correspondent is, in part, poking fun at us; in part, using us as the medium of hitting the other fellows. Such a breezy and honest communication is always welcome and we look for a discussion of some of the moot-points.—The Editors.]

#### THE PASS COURSES.

*Mr. Editor:—*

The opinion that the increased perfection of the honor courses has not been an unmixed blessing seems to be gaining ground at Queen's. I think that I reflect the sentiments of a great many students when I say that there is a tendency in the pass courses to postpone the interests of those who do not intend to pursue the honor course in a subject to the interests of those who do. The aim seems to be to make the pass course a thorough preparation for the honor course rather than to treat it as the point at which nine-tenths of the students discontinue the study of the subject.

This tendency is most manifest in the pass courses in Greek and Moderns. The most essential requisites for a man who intends to enter the honor course in either of these departments is a thorough knowledge of the formal side of these subjects, such as grammar, composition and vocabulary. It does not matter so much what authors he reads, as how he reads them. But the case of men who do not intend to take honors is different. They should, if possible, obtain some idea of the beauty and grandeur of the literatures of Greece or France and Germany.

If we examine the Greek course we find that a man who takes pass work gets a little Plato, a little Thucydides, and considerably more Homer, to all of which not the least objection can be made. But I am inclined to think that in the case of the Homer there is too much of a good thing, for in order to get an extra amount of Homer, the student has to forego all acquaintance with one of the most important departments of Greek literature, the Greek

drama. In my opinion no student, let alone a Greek student, should graduate in Arts without some knowledge at first hand of such an important phenomenon in the history of literature as the classic drama of Greece.

With regard to the pass course in Moderns, there is still greater room for complaint. At the mention of German literature we immediately think of Gœthe, Schiller, Lessing, Heine, and with French literature we inseparably associate the names of Corneille, Racine, Molière, Hugo, and are surprised to find that none of their works form any part of the pass course in French and German. It is made up of the works of more recent and sometimes inferior authors. The freshman or sophomore, with his ardent thirst for the best ideas, is dissatisfied with those which the texts in pass moderns supply, and unless he takes the honor course, leaves college with no notion of the richness and nobleness of the literatures of France and Germany, or of the mighty influence which they have exerted in the development of civilization.

Some urge that the works of the Greek dramatists and the French and German classics may be too difficult for pass men. I, for my part, cannot see that there is anything inherent in the nature of a classic to make it difficult. When I was a freshman the junior Greek class read a play of Euripides and no one found it too hard. The next year in senior Greek the class studied a play of Sophocles. In this case there was some fault found with Sophocles' style, but not enough to cause the Greek drama to be altogether removed from the pass curriculum. As for moderns, the simplicity of the French classics is well known, and I am sure that German classics can be found which would be suitable for pass students.

Others object that the works of the Greek dramatists, and of the best authors of France and Germany do not furnish as good a basis for the acquisition of a vocabulary and for drill in grammar and composition as those of Homer, and the more recent authors in moderns. In the case of the Greeks this is not so; because the Greek dramatists are closer to the classic age of Greek literature than Homer. The objection is more valid when applied to the moderns. No doubt the language of the French and German classics is different in some respect from the best usage of the present day. But the difference must be slight, for language does not change much in a century or a century and a half. At any rate, the objection is by no means strong enough to cause the masters of French and German literature to play no part in the pass course.

Someone may raise the further objection that if a student get a good grounding in the Greek, or French

and German languages, he can read the classics after he has left college. But this is an ideal, which is very rarely attained in real life. When a man has finished his arts course and gone into divinity, teaching, medicine, law or business, he usually requires all his time and all his energy, to make his way into the front rank of his chosen profession. He is not likely to pay much attention to foreign classics, especially if they are mere names for him. And besides, he loses the culture and inspiration to be derived from them in the meanwhile.

Many are inclined to blame our professors for the existing state of affairs; but after careful consideration of the matter, I have come to the conclusion that they are not so much at fault as, at first sight, they appear to be. We find matters in much the same condition in other universities. It is an unfortunate result of the undue tendency towards specialism or rather of the tendency towards undue specialism. I was pleased to see that the Department of Education is about to raise the standard for specialists in the general as well as in the special part of their course, which, by the way, is a better method than the school of pedagogy is, of making teachers few in number and more efficient. The ideal at Queen's should be to satisfy the claims of both pass men and honor men in every department, so that the general education of our honor graduates may be irreproachable, and the education of our pass graduates imperfect neither in mental training nor in ideas. X.

**EXTRACTS FROM A RECENT LETTER TO THE PRINCIPAL FROM MISS O'HARA, M.D.**

Miss Dr. O'Hara, writing from Dhar, Central India, says that at a meeting of the Council, composed of all the missionaries, Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan were chosen to enter upon a new mission to the aboriginal Bheels, a "new, untried and most difficult field. I was proud of Dr. Buchanan, she says, and glad that he was a graduate of Queen's, when he arose and expressed his willingness to accept the work for which he was chosen. His devoted wife is not less worthy of commendation. The work in Njjain has become very dear to them. It was a new field, and during their first year they encountered many difficulties—had no buildings, but lived and worked in tents, dak bungalows, and all sorts of places. A bungalow is built, and through Dr. Buchanan's untiring efforts a hospital and preaching hall have been built. Njjain is dear to them also from the fact that the remains of their sweet little Helen lies there, and yet they sacrifice their feelings that they might go forward to the work of the Master among the blacks. Both being medical missionaries, they are the better prepared to begin the work. Dr. Buchanan is physically

strong. His love for and tenderness towards the people render him most suitable to do work among these primitive people. The fact that he is an ordained missionary is another advantage. A missionary's work is not simply to heal the sick, but to gather in, baptize and feed the flock of Christ."

It is proposed in some quarters to give the lady missionaries in Central India not merely the right to "sit and deliberate" in Council, but also to vote. Concerning this proposal, Miss O'Hara says:—

"I, for one, do not wish to be put, in a position which is not accorded me in the church to which I belong. I feel very strongly in this matter, and am writing to you just as the whole aspect of the case appears to me. You are at perfect liberty to make my views on it known."

All lady missionaries have not the education, experience and native judgment of Dr. O'Hara. She may be quite sure that the General Assembly will not sanction anything revolutionary.

**"AT HOME" AT 'VARSITY.**

DEAR SIR—Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending—in the capacity, perhaps, of Queen's delegate without portfolio—the annual "At Home" of the 'Varsity Woman's Literary Society. This reception, which is tendered by the society to the officers of all the other college societies, was held in the Students' Union building last Saturday. The gymnasium was used as the reception room and was tastefully decorated with streamers of blue and white, the University coat of arms, etc. The refreshment room also looked very inviting with the gay colors about the lights, the cosy little tables each with its jar of flowers, the charming waitresses, and the bountiful supply of good things. From five o'clock to seven was devoted to conversation and promenades. Then took place the event of the evening. The guests assembled in the hall on the second floor and were there entertained with a representation of the "Women of George Eliot." Sixteen ladies came on to the platform, in groups of two or three, dressed in appropriate costumes, and carried on an animated conversation on various topics. The material for this conversation was taken entirely from George Eliot's works, and was arranged in a connected form by Miss White, the President of the Society, who desires great credit for the successful manner in which the whole affair was conducted. Finally George Eliot herself appears and dismisses the characters with appropriate remarks to each, upon which the audience called back the whole "troupe," together with the "playwright," and gave them well-deserved applause. It then, as 'Varsity hath it, put on its rubbers, took the other man's umbrella, and wended its way homeward, entertaining many a grateful thought towards the ladies of 'Varsity for their unbounded hospitality.

PEDAGOGUE.

## SPORTS.

### HOCKEY.

ON Monday, Jan. 26th, the Victorias and Queen's II. played a series game in the O.H.A. Queen's team was strengthened by Harty and McLennan, of the first team, who of course out-classed the Victorias at all points, and were instrumental in winning the match by a score of 5 to 4. Dalton, Newlands and Devlin all did well and will develop into first-class players. The Victorias are lacking in combination and deficient in scoring ability, but are all fairly fast and good stick handlers and should make a good strong bid for the junior championship of the O.H.A.

Stratford, Ayr, Osgoode, T.A.C. and Queen's have won the series in their respective districts. The Executive of the O.H.A. meet on Feb. 4th to arrange the semi-finals.

The boys should at once get down to good steady practice, as the new combination in Toronto is very strong and much superior to any hockey team Toronto has ever had in the past. The match in Morrisburg showed Queen's that they are by no means up to championship form.

## SCIENCE.

### SUMMER SCHOOL IN SCIENCE.

THIS school is conducted by members of the staff of the University and of the School of Mining and Agriculture. Its object is to assist teachers and others who cannot attend the University during the winter session in completing a University course in arts. Two or three subjects are to be taken up each session, their nature depending on the application that may be made by candidates. For the session of 1896, the subjects will be Botany and Animal Biology, with particular reference to the practical part of the specialists' examinations in these subjects. Attention will be given to the preparation of microscope specimens suitable for class work in schools.

Classes will begin on Tuesday, July 7th, 1896, and continue in session for about four weeks. Persons proposing to attend should apply to William Mason, Bursar School of Mining and Agriculture, Kingston.

The classes in Animal Biology will be taught by Professor Knight; those in Botany, by Mr. F. J. Pope, M.A.

### PROSPECTUS.

There will be two courses in each branch of biology, an elementary one for beginners in botany and zoology, and a more advanced one for students who already possess some knowledge of these sciences.

The beginners' class in each subject will be suitable for Public School teachers and others who desire to learn the elements of botany and zoology in order to teach these subjects in the Public Schools, as recommended by the Educational Department. These classes will form also a suitable introduction to the study of medicine, and students who take them and subsequently enter upon the study of medicine will be exempted from attendance on them during their first winter session.

The advanced classes in botany and animal biology will be suitable for High School assistants and Public School teachers who have already passed the senior leaving examination in biology or taken the pass class in the University, and who desire to prepare for High School specialist's certificate, or for the University examination in these subjects. The histology class in animal biology will be suitable for second year students in medicine.

The beginner's course will go over much the same ground as is covered by Boyer's Elementary Biology. The lectures will treat in an elementary way of such topics as protoplasm, cells, cell division, reproduction, early stages of development, tissues, organs, and a general outline of the classification of animals and plants. The laboratory work, consisting of animal and plant dissections, will be such as will elucidate the subjects treated of in the lectures. This course will be accepted as equivalent to the junior class in animal and plant biology in arts, medicine, or veterinary science, and all students attending it will be admitted to the regular University examination in April or September on payment of the examination fee.

The advanced course will consist of 20 lectures and 40 hours of laboratory work, and is intended to serve as an introduction to the histology of plants and animals. Students will be taught how to use the compound microscope and how to make and mount microscope specimens. Each member of the class will, at the end of the course, have secured in both animal and plant histology a set of at least 100 specimens. The practical work will be such as will assist extra-mural students in arts in reading first year honors in biology. Attendance on this course will be accepted by the University as equivalent to attendance for one winter session in the arts or medical class in histology, and will entitle to admission to the regular University examination in this subject in April or October, on payment of the examination fee.

Fee for beginners' class in Animal Biology, \$4.00.  
Fee for advanced class (Histology), \$6.00.

Fee for beginners' class in Botany, \$4.00. Fee for advanced class, \$6.00.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

**A**T the Society's meeting, on the 25th ult., the auditor reported on the bill for the use of the City Hall, and it was ordered to be paid. The conversazione committee reported that liabilities amounting to \$25 had been incurred. This report was adopted and the committee discharged. The report of last year's JOURNAL staff was presented, and was, perhaps, the most encouraging in the history of our paper, as it showed a balance of over \$41 on the credit side. This is the more pleasing when it is remembered that five or six years ago a balance of even a larger amount appeared on the other side of the books. The secretary of the athletic committee reported that all arrangements had been made with the directors of the Kingston skating rink for the opening of the drill shed as a rink for hockey practice. He also recommended that the committee be empowered to assign hours for practice to the different college teams. The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

A resolution was then passed sympathizing with Mr. R. C. McNab in the loss he has sustained in the death of his father. A committee was appointed to draw up a letter of condolence from the Society to the widow and family of our late Professor, Dr. K. N. Fenwick.

The mock parliament was called and J. S. Shortt, B.A., leader of the Government, proposed Mr. F. A. McRae, member for the east riding of Simcoe, as Speaker, and, as the Opposition concurred, Mr. McRae was duly installed in the chair. The Speech from the Throne was then read and the House adjourned.

A general sale of papers and magazines from the reading room followed, and must have realized a fair sum for the Curators, as the bidding at times was very animated.

Last Saturday night a bill relating to the defunct conversazione was presented and referred to the auditor, as was also the annual report of the football team. On motion the election of new officers for the football club was deferred till next Saturday evening. The executive committee reported that they had appointed a delegate to represent Queen's at the Osgoode Hall reception. As this action was without precedent, it gave rise to a very animated discussion, and action was finally deferred until the delegate had reported.

The parliament then went into session, and the speech from the Throne was thoroughly discussed during the remainder of the evening. It is expected that the first division will occur next Saturday.

### Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of January 17th was led by R. Bamforth, who discussed the relation of obedience to knowledge. He showed how even a truth might lead to error if pitted against another truth which properly was its complement. Christ's mission was both to do and to teach. Hence to gain further knowledge, we must make what we have thoroughly our own by practice. Rev. A. McKenzie, B.D., was called upon and expressed his pleasure at being again present in the Y.M.C.A., and seeing the advance that had been made. Messrs. Burton and Wallace were then chosen as delegates to the annual Y.M.C.A. convention to be held at St. Catherines.

Following the meeting, a short but instructive paper was read by W. C. Dowsley on Temptation. By illustrations from the life of St. Peter, and from the life of Christ, the teacher indicated that the usual effect of temptation withstood was to perfect, establish and strengthen the human soul, as the dross is removed from gold quartz by fire. In our struggle with evil we should be encouraged by the assurance of the sympathy and help of our Saviour who was in all points tempted like as we are yet without sin.

On Friday, Jan. 31, the delegates to the annual convention reported, with W. H. Cram in the chair. James Wallace, being called upon, gave a brief sketch of Prof. White's address on "Prayer," and promised at some future meeting to present his discourse on Bible Study. The President then spoke in complimentary terms of Dr. McTavish's address, and remarked that he found that, although our Association compared very favorably with others in reports, yet he thought we were lacking somewhat in systematic Bible study. Both delegates report a very successful convention and excellent entertainment at the hands of the St. Catherine's people.

### Q. U. M. A.

The regular meeting of the Missionary Association was held on Saturday, January 26th, President Gandier in the chair. After devotional exercises and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Treasurer presented his report showing a deficit still of \$233.27. A communication regarding the opening up of a new mission field during the coming summer in the Presbytery of Lindsay was read. As the particulars were somewhat scanty, the matter was laid over for the time being.

A. Rannie who labored during the past summer under the association at Welwyn, N.W.T., gave an interesting and graphic sketch of his work. J. H. Turnbull who labored at Arrow River, Man., also reported. The work of the past summer has been on the whole very satisfactory. Five fields were occupied by the association.

**SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.**

The Sunday afternoon talks were resumed on the 19th January, when the Principal had as his subject "A Canadian Hero Now Living." He said that it was easy to recognize heroes removed from us for a few centuries, but not so easy to recognize heroes of our own time. The blindest men in our Lord's day were able to see that the old prophets were heroes; but the men who built monuments to the prophets crucified the greatest of the prophets. The defects of heroes are on the surface where everyone can see them, while their virtues are in the centre of their being.

The text of the talk of the day was the volume "From Far Formosa," recently issued from the press, in which we have the story of the labors of a life, admirably arranged by the Rev. J. A. McDonald, St. Thomas.

"Every age and every land has its heroes, and I have met with some in Canada, contact with whom has made me thank God and take courage." Such an one, he said, was George L. MacKay, the first missionary that our church in Ontario gave to the foreign field. He was born at Zorra, Oxford county, in 1844, of Highland parents. He learned religion in the best of all schools, the home. Early in life his thoughts were turned to the duty of going with the gospel message to foreign lands. He had to cut his own course through life and was all the better for it. By teaching and subsequently acting as a missionary catechist, he prepared for his sessions in the University and Theological Hall, and having completed his course in 1870, a thoroughly well educated man, he offered himself to the Foreign Mission Committee. There was nothing extraordinary in his endowments, but he was an earnest student, and afterwards found that none of the time spent in study had been wasted.

He next visited Scotland to sit at the feet of Dr. Duff, professor of evangelistic theology and missions in the new college, Edinburgh. He went in the steerage, and returned to New York as a steerage passenger in the company of seven hundred Irish immigrants. He knew well the use of money, but had a supreme contempt for luxuries in comparison with a call to the discharge of duty or attainment of some spiritual aid. Indeed his whole life has been one of glad endurance of hardship.

He was appointed to China and the particular spot was left to his own choice. In the selection of his field he was like Paul. He chose the northern part of the island of Formosa, because it was unoccupied by any other mission. The voice of God whispered to him, "This is the land." Combined with devotion to one great object, we see in him a remarkable flexibility as to means to be employed

and a wide view of the whole problem. Like every great man, he has a strong sense of causality, which is apparent in his reverence for fact and his contempt for everything like gush or display.

His methods are well worth studying by those who intend to be foreign missionaries. He went out unmarried, a very proper condition for a man going to another civilization. He learned the language of the people by isolating himself and not going where a word of English was spoken. He grasped the tenets of Confucianism, Buddhism and Lanism, so as to put himself in the place of those whom he served. He taught geography, geology and science generally, as parts of the truth.

His is a rare combination of industry, intense devotion, practical sense, accommodation to those among whom he works and reliance on God. The man is one with God in Christ and therefore a hero.

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On Sunday, 26th ult., Rev. Mr. Carruthers and the Principal conducted service in Convocation Hall in memory of the late Dr. K. N. Fenwick. The professors of the different faculties occupied seats on the platform, while the centre of the hall was reserved for students. The attendance was very large. Mr. Carruthers conducted the opening exercises and then gave a short address on "The Development of Ideal Manhood as Seen in History and Experience." This subject he pointed out, naturally suggested itself from a consideration of the fact that three representative lives had been called away from Queen's to the spirit world during the present session.

A true manhood has been the theme of all ages. Some nations have emphasized one feature, some another. Rome conceived of man in a corporate rather than in an individual capacity. Force and obedience were the emphatic characteristics of her ideal. Greece emphasized culture. As a result of her zeal in this direction, she gave to the world within the space of two hundred years greater philosophers, statesmen, historians and poets than were ever given in so short a period before or since.

Israel again while not wholly ignoring organization and culture directed her attention to the sphere of morals, and took for her ideal a perfect character. In matters of conduct and character she has been the world's teacher.

None of these systems was perfect—the Greek and Roman perished because of the collapse of their social life. This was symbolized by the fact that Rome on one occasion took down the golden statue erected to Virtue and gave it as the price of her ransom. When virtue departs all else is gone.

Following these systems we have a fourth, which embraced the good of all these and avoided their

extremes. Christianity recognized the wisdom of the Greeks and taught the duty of rendering unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's. It asserted the insufficiency of mere outward form as a guide in conduct and emphasized the establishment of a kingdom of righteousness in every individual heart. The founder and head of this system unites men to Himself. His spirit dwells within all who receive Him, and to them He gives the power to become the sons of God. The result of His indwelling is a life the fruit of which is "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control." The perfection of manhood is Christ; and the work of every Christian is the living reproduction of His likeness. In the construction of a Christ-like life we build for eternity."

#### DIVINITY HALL.

Many signs and wonders are come to pass in the days, the like of which the prophets never dreamed. A. Polly. Getics sleeps with her fathers and El. O. Cution reigns in her stead. The unhappy doctrines are left to their own defence,—(by the way it was most unfortunate that the Prof. hastily ruled that truth is *not* a sufficient witness for itself),—and the long suffering divinity student is now deeply absorbed in **all** the learning pertaining to diaphragm and wind bag, abdominal and dorsal muscles, larynxes and voice-boxes, etc., etc.

Many a prudent landlady who, last autumn, in her earnest desire for quiet and well behaved lodgers, carefully sought out divinity students, now begins seriously to doubt the wisdom of her choice; for does she not hear daily and nightly too from his room, weird sounds as he practises "mouth notes," "throat tones," "chest tones," sepulchral tones, and anon breaks out with an exceeding great and vigorous cry, (loud enough to be heard on Garden Island) beseeching "Jno. Maynard" to stand to the wheel about five minutes longer! She, poor lady, not unjustly, arrives at the conclusion that her erstwhile quiet and respectable lodger must have wheels in his head.

Many of the younger brethren, yea and twain of the patriarchs, have forsaken the wisdom of the Hebrews and have gone away to follow after other gods, even "Puck, god of the Hockeyists." Their zeal for the latter is greater than was ever their love for the former, in-so-much that they bear marks of many wounds and mutilations, which they proudly display as tokens of the sincerity of their devotion to the service of Puck. How are the mighty fallen! No longer do they find pleasure in "doing the grand" in the once delightful company of the angelic beings who frequent Mike's rink. For they have set their affections on a little round black piece of

rubber,—they follow after it as they were mad; yea they reach out for it, and, when they have gotten it, they make as though they would fall upon its neck and kiss it. Who hath woe? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath blackness of eyes? They that tarry long at hockey, they that go to seek *mixed* hockey.

Modern (?) exegesis. 1 Kings ii. 2. "I go the way of all the earth"—comment. "of course this does not mean that he revolved round the sun, although the words no doubt will bear that meaning. It merely means that he was about to die!"

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

One of the most striking features of college life, to those who have been here some years, is the development (?) of the college woman. A few short years ago she stepped timidly and irresolutely into the class room, thankful indeed if not greeted by "Hop along sister Mary." Now she saunters in in groups of three or four, chatting gaily about the leap year ball, or other social functions until at least fifteen seconds after the bell has rung. Then the distance from the cloak room to the doorway was all too long, and not even a brother, much less a cousin or a friend's cousin was recognized en route, now—but why particularize? And yet there are some of us who sigh, though we dare not do it over our own signatures, for more of the old order of things.

We have heard of a theological student (not in our own Divinity Hall) who used the notes taken by his father twenty-six years ago, and found them, *verbatim*, the lectures the professor was still giving. Our progeny will not be so fortunate unless our professors are more careful. Some sets of lectures are quite frayed and weather-beaten already and will scarcely last twenty years longer.

We understand that several students have not yet paid their Arts Society fee, and yet these gentlemen do not hesitate to take full advantage of the privileges of the reading room. To all such we would like to point out the fact that the Arts Society has to meet their expenses as they are incurred, not at the end of the college year. Go at once to the arts committeeman of your year and surprise him by paying your dollar without being "dunned."

If you see a man these day sidling up to every mirror he comes near and going through a series of contortions, do not be alarmed. He is not going to have an apoplectic fit; he is merely a divinity student trying to breathe in eight or nine different ways at once. If you find a fellow off in a secluded corner of a corridor gazing at his Adam's apple in a pocket-mirror and applying massage treatment to the cords and muscles of his neck, do

not suspect him of being a visitor from Rockwood. He is a theolog trying to overcome the defect of talking with his throat instead of with his tongue and teeth. Should you, in the still hours of the night, be roused by the deep bass mutterings of the melodramatic villain mingling with the shrill treble of the terrified heroine, pause a moment ere you ring up the fire department or the police. It is only a diligent divinity student making the most of the short course in elocution.

There are times, it is said, when even the worm will turn. As a case in point, the assistant librarian has asked us to inform the students that he is NOT the P.M.G. nor his assistant, and as his desire is "ar far as in him lies to be at peace with all men," he is anxious that the students should spare him the pain of having to refuse their modest (?) requests to hand out letters.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the society was held in the museum of the medical college on Friday evening, Jan. 31st. Important changes were made in the constitution. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: James Brown, B.A., honorary president; J. W. McIntosh, M.A., president; T. S. Scott, 1st vice-president; W. Moffatt, M.A., 2nd vice-president; W. Cram, secretary; R. Burton, critic. After the adjournment of the annual meeting, W. Moffatt, M.A., read a very interesting paper on Embryology, illustrated by limelight views.

#### YEAR REPORTS.

'99.

This year is working in a business-like style since the newly adopted constitution came into force. At the last regular meeting all items of business were promptly dealt with and a splendid programme given. Mr. D. M. Robertson was appointed committeeman for the Arts Society, in place of Mr. T. McDonald, who cannot return this session, owing to an injured knee. A hockey committee was appointed to arrange suitable hours for the practice of the '99 hockey team.

The programme was, without doubt, the best yet, and had the spice of variety. It included three excellent piano solos by Misses Bajus, Anglin and Minnes, a recitation by our "Daisy," who was loudly encored, several readings and impromptu speeches, conspicuous among which was Mr. W. R. Tandy's vivid description of the scenes in connection with the opening of parliament from the press gallery. Then followed a very "feelin'" debate between Messrs. McConnell and Smith on the time-honored resolution that "'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." The judges, Misses Millar, Minnes and McDonald,

awarded the palm of victory to the negative—Mr. Smith's side. Interesting papers were read by the historian and the critic, and the meeting closed with the university "Doxology." This year seems justified in its proclamation that it is "right in line" and "bound to shine."

#### '98-'99 DEBATE.

The evening of January 24th, witnessed a mighty conflict between three stalwarts of '99 and three of '98. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that the Press exerts and has exerted a greater influence for good than the Platform." Both years were well represented in the audience, which was most appreciative. Of the three judges appointed, only two put in an appearance, Messrs. Gandier and Lowe, and the latter was voted to the chair.

Mr. Tandy, '99, led the affirmative and made much of the permanent influence of books, the spiritual discernment of writers and the opportunities of reflection on the part of readers. He quoted Carlyle, pointed to the modern university, the churches and the press gallery, the large constituency of the Press, its influence in legislation and in civilization.

Mr. Fraser retorted that the evil must be subtracted from the good, and that Carlyle is not infallible. He emphasized the influence upon humanity of Jewish preaching and of the teaching of John the Baptist, of Christ and of the apostles; the work of Roman and of Irish missionaries in England and the power of the pulpit in the great revivals of religion in securing national reform. Green was much quoted by both sides. Mr. McDonald, for the affirmative, referred to the influence of the Bible and of the quickening effects of its translation and distribution, and also claimed Shakespeare as the glory of the press. Mr. Millar, '99, quoted Macaulay on the degeneracy of Athens parallel with her supremacy in oratory. The humorous element was contributed by Mr. Ferguson, '98, who reinterpreted Green, introduced Peter, the hermit, Colet and others; pictured Pym and Hampdon on horseback; told how Henry Ward Beecher made a tower of the United States and thus outdid "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Geo. Edmison, '98—as was perhaps natural—laid stress on the power of personality, quoted Principal Grant, Profs. Dyde and Cappon, and urged that the Platform prepared the way for the Press. Mr. Tandy, in conclusion, sought to confound the adversaries and lauded the publicity of the Press.

Indeed, the array of ideas on each side was quite formidable, the judges were sorely in need of the *tertium quid*, and when the palm was awarded to '98, it was on the ground of having presented their arguments in better form than did their opponents.

**MEDICAL NOTES.**

Dr. Fenwick's death and Dr. Saunnder's illness necessitated several changes in the faculty. At the college Dr. Garrett now occupies Dr. Fenwick's place, and Dr. Campbell succeeds Dr. Anglin. At the hospital Drs. Anglin and Kilborn lecture on clinics. Though the future looked dark, owing to the removal of the first two professors, yet the new appointments are satisfactory to the students, and their work has so far restored confidence.

All the students are grieved to hear that Dr. Saunders is not convalescent. We are grateful to Dr. Kilborn, who so generously proffered to lecture in Dr. Saunders' absence.

If spring were to cause a general cleaning of our building, we would devoutly pray for it, and a release from the uncleanness of some of the rooms. In the absence of fancy work, paintings, etc., the spider has most artistically decorated the surgery class room, draped the corners and has even hung the gas jets to the roof by means of his threads. We ourselves are much to blame for the condition of the rooms, but some students can't appreciate a clean condition of affairs, so others must bear with it, till some future time or measure will alter affairs. Neither can we blame the genial Tom who keeps things as cleanly as it is possible for him.

The Æsculapian Society has dinner matters about completed and will now turn its attention to the preparation of a new constitution.

Billy Irvine has notified a certain body of men in the city that he is willing to give up his old habits of life and enter a new field, if they will look favorably on him. Consequently he will be seen at the rink, on King street, and such places, which his bachelor habits formerly led him to forsake.

**THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.**

At the regular meeting of the association held on Tuesday, 28th January, Mr. Hiscock read a paper on American laboratories. He gave a full description of the many laboratories to be seen at John Hopkins and then compared them with those to be found in Science Hall. For neatness and cheerfulness none he saw compared at all with our own. In arrangement and suitability for the work which they are intended their laboratories show a decided inferiority. This is due to the fact that when new facilities are needed to supply the wants of the institution, instead of erecting a new building for the requirements, they renovate any building that is available in the neighborhood. Then, in continuation, he gave a very interesting description of the elaborate furnaces for smelting iron at Pittsburg in Carnegie's works; of the process itself, the chemist's laboratory and his work.

**THE LEVANA SOCIETY.**

On Wednesday at four o'clock the usual meeting of the Levana was held and proved to be a most important one. No programme was offered, but a full and excellent constitution was drawn up and adopted clause by clause with scarcely an objection. For the first time the Levana stands a full-fledged society, with her own laws and restrictions; and by order of a high court is recognized head of the female portion of the college. As this fact is not generally known, it may be well to allow it recognition through our common JOURNAL, for several times we have received hints from it and other sources of the need of a restraining hand somewhere. It is impossible to conjecture how such a restraint can be given or how received; we have no court to scare into prudence, and can only trust to the good sense and refinement of the young women, both of which should revolt at the publicity of loud talking, practical jokes, etc. in the corridors or elsewhere. This, we are told, is growing too common. Let us hope he was a pessimist who said so; a dark exaggerator, or at the least an individual a little deaf and short-sighted. If not, then young women, beware! lest the heavy hand of a constituted Levana descend upon you and crush you to powder.

The marriage of Miss Reid has not, as we feared, led to the loss of our president, and the subsequent agitation of an election. To the satisfaction of all the girls, Miss Reid has expressed her intention of retaining, under her new name, her honorable position until forced to abandon it, and we will have still the pleasure of her presence in the chair at our usual meetings.

**Y. W. C. A.**

On January 10th Miss Malone read a most interesting paper on "The Right Use of Time," emphasizing the importance of the minutes in the great scheme of life. Miss Cameron lead the following meeting and took for her text the quaint verse, "As the north wind driveth away rain, so doth an angry countenance a back-biting tongue." As the marginal reading renders it "bringeth forth rain," the leader took both views and gave an excellent paper on the good and bad influences of a good reproving face.

On the 24th a suggestive address on "Our Hearts' Desire" was given by Miss M. Campbell.

"All I said was 'goodbye'  
At the end of the summer,  
With a bit of a sigh  
All I said was 'goodbye,'  
You have flirted, thought I,  
With every new-comer.  
All I said was 'goodbye'  
At the end of the summer."

*Ex.*

## DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

“I WISH the Principal and all others to know that I'm not married.”—Bishop Currie.

Mr. Editor:—Please insert the following in your next issue:

To my fellow students:—I am a pun-fiend. I want to be cured. As you love me say nothing to irritate my punsivilities.—A. A. McGibbon.

“Say, Jimmy Conn,” he said as he finished the ad, “are you a brother of Poly Con?”

The New Woman. Forey W-d (in knickerbockers) and Geo. D-lt-n asked for cigarettes at a corner shop. “We don't sell to *boys*,” she said.

“This I, or he, or it, this thing that thinks, is nothing but the idea of a transcendental subject.”—Kant.

J. H. T-rnb-ll—“Kant's wrong. It's *she*.”

“I feel Savage enough to ‘bust up’ that Standard Bank.”—H. H. Sinclair.

Prof.—“Plural of the word for *hand*, Mr. Gl-v-r.”  
Mr. G.—“*Hands*.”

Prof.—“No; *artificial hands*. Plural of *eye*, Mr. G.”  
Mr. G.—“Artificial ice.”

“I'm now digesting a little theological work, entitled ‘Bits of Pasture or Handfuls of Grass, for the —Hungry Sheep.’”—Walter B-m-tt.

“What's all cut and dried?”—H. W-nd-ll.

10 p.m.—H-rt-n prolongs a Sunday evening call.

10.30—Violent rattling of the stove, locking of back doors, etc. H. still lingers.

11.15—“My, but I feel tired!” H. still lingers.

11.57—Mother (at head of stairs)—“Say, Dotty, it's time you were in bed.” H. goes.

Sympathetic stranger (passing at 11 p.m.)—“Can I be of any assistance to you?”

Mr. McN-ll (exhausted on the door step)—“No, thank you. I'm just contemplating the infinity of space and the infinitesimality of human reason.”

Prof.—“Is Mr. H-ll still dislocated?”

S. F-e.—“No, sir; he's married.”

“Do any of you know when the Modern Language Association meets next?” asked a prominent Celt. And the modern language tutor replied, “No, but the association of diverse hearts is perennial and speaks for itself.”

Man at the 'phone.—“192. Tell W. B. Munro—

Matron.—“Are you sure——? This is the Infants' Home, you know.”

“Sweet! She's sweeter than buckwheat pancakes and patent molasses!”—H. R. G-nt.

1st Student in Honor Latin (translating)—“Pointing the—the—the—”

2nd Student (prompting)—“With envy's finger.”

1st Student (triumphantly)—“With the end of his finger.”

“I dissent from the Learned Principal on the foreign mission marriage question. In fact the distinction of foreign and home mission is misleading. It is all home missions, and what is home without a wife?”—D. M. G-ier.

“Arise! Arise! Arise!

Her eyes,” etc.—Geo. D-de.

“Why does — like the Levana?”

“Because he's raising a moustache, and Levana is from *levare*, to raise.

Prof. Knight—“I shall now introduce to the class an animal that is capable of turning inside out.”

Enter Powers (who is late)—Tremendous sensation.

“There was a young girl on the Niger  
Who rode, with a smile, on a tiger;  
When they returned from the ride  
The girl was inside,  
And the smile on the face of the tiger.”

At the Junction. “Why don't you go to the meetin' in the school house, Mr. Johnsing?”

Mr. J.—“I hain't goin' 'obah thaeh to hab no students practicin' on me.”

“Oh! how I would like to take that Junior Ph(i)lossy(phy) Class!”—H. B. M-n-o.

Prof. in Hebrew—“To what conjugation does lectarctar belong, Mr. W-ls-n?”

Mr. W-ls-n (evidently musing on urgent domestic considerations)—“The spil-pil conjugation, sir.”

Prof. (not divining the thread of his thought)—“It is an unusual instance.”

Mr. W-ls-n (aside)—“I hope so.”

Prof Knight—“Mr. Brown, where have we the most delicate sense of touch?”

Mr. Brown—“On the lips, sir.”

Prof. Knight—“How do you know?”

Mr. Brown—“By nightly experience, sir.”

Class convulsed.

“Oh, dear,” she said as he encountered her by impact at the rink. “Please don't,” said he, and she didn't.

“When you write your merry jokes,

Cut 'em short;

People hate long anecdotes,

Cut 'em short.

Life is short and full of care,

Editors don't like to swear,

So treat your jokes just like your hair—

Cut 'em short.”

*Eli Perkins.*

Subscriptions due in January—No joke.

**EXCHANGES.**

**T**HE *Student* finds its way into our sanctum weekly, as breezy and invigorating as the air of the salt sea over which it journeys. As the students' organ of the University of Edinburgh it faithfully mirrors the lighter side of student life in "Edinboro' Town." The last number to hand (Jan. 16th) has a frontispiece entitled "The Lady Student, Romance and Reality," and the opening article deals with the effect which she (the reality) produces upon freshman, sophomore and senior respectively. To the writer of the article she is a psychological problem to be studied individually. We on this side of the water shall be glad to learn the result of his investigations. Under "Landmarks for a first-year Medical" is a humorous letter on "Class Assistants," which contains some clever skits. University notes appear to be crisp and pointed, though naturally somewhat enigmatic to one "on the outside." Athletics, societies, amusements and other phases of college life all receive due attention, as might be expected from the fact that the *Student* is published by the students' representative council of the university.

*Acta Victoriana* for December came to hand enlarged and improved, reflecting much credit upon the staff and upon the college. This ambitious step has been taken, so the salutary informs us, with a view to "widening the circle from which subscribers may be drawn," and the staff look forward to making it a magazine which will recommend itself to the whole Methodist body of Canada, with a possibility of issuing every month of the year. This first number indicates that there is sufficient energy and ability among the students of Victoria to make possible the realization of the programme outlined. The various departments are well edited, and we are not sure but that the plan of giving different members of the staff charge of particular departments is better than our own present method. The literary department contains an article on the Aryans, by W. T. Allison, '98, accompanied by two original poems, "The morning hymn to Aditi" and "The Aryan Sun-and-Dawn Drama," besides a page of readable and gossipy notes. The scientific department has a review of Dr. McLennan's new work on psychology, and an interesting article by H. M. E. Evans on the pollination of flowers, though rather too technical for the general reader. Space will not permit us even to mention the articles in the other departments, although under the heading "Missionary and Religious" are some very good things. The college news is breezy and no doubt interesting to those "on the ground." The biographies of the freshmen are a leading feature of this

part. They are well written, but what means this devotion of the freshmen to the fair sex? Such widespread degeneration would not be tolerated in this conservative institution. Can it be the itinerancy which is to blame for this state of affairs?

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