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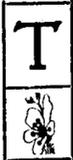
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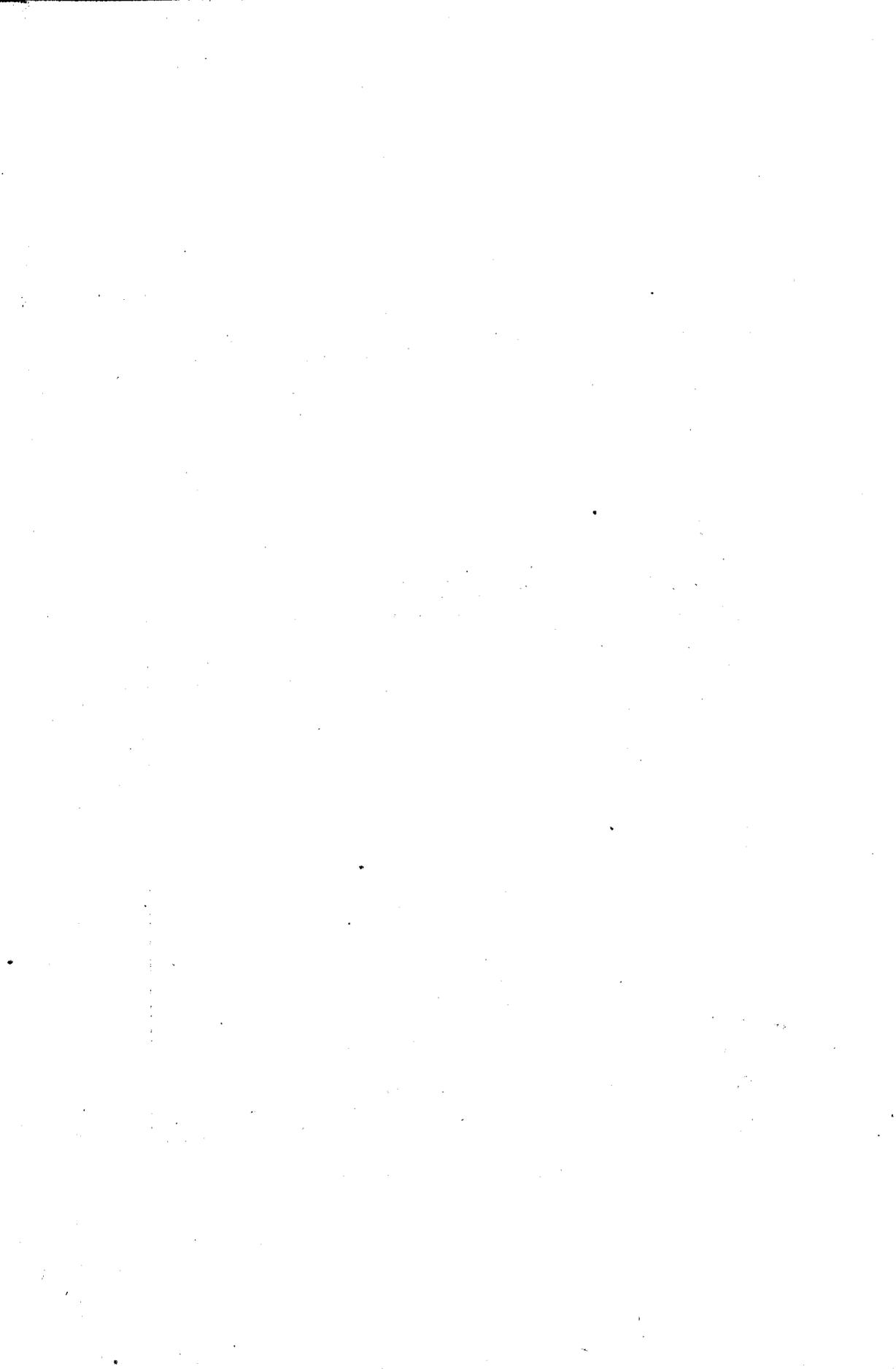
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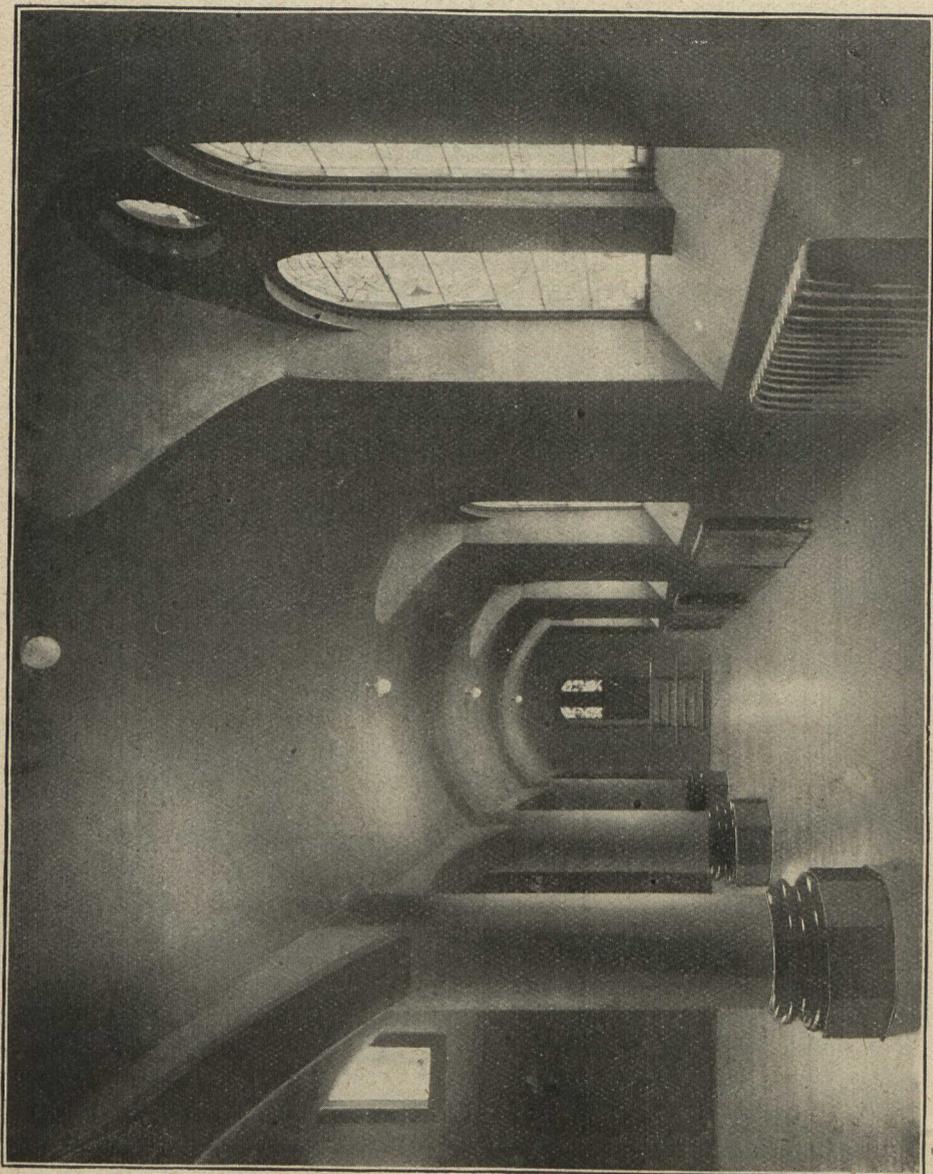
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VOL. XXXVI.

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No. 11.

The Writer and the University.

PERHAPS, relatively speaking, there is no branch of study in our schools and universities which is so sadly neglected as the writing of good English; and yet our learning in the arts and sciences is of little avail unless its results can be imparted to the people either by speaking or by writing; and good speaking implies good writing. Too little attention is paid to the teaching of English composition in the high schools; for it is a well-known fact that the average freshman is more adept in concealing his ideas in turgid language, which is the despair of his professors, than in writing good, workmanlike English. And what shall we say of that army of writers who supply the people with their daily reading? It must be confessed that in Canada and the United States their work is, on the whole, crude and amateurish, and far below the level of the output of the daily and weekly press in England and in France.

And yet their work touches our daily life on all sides. They write our advertisements, they write our magazines, they write our novels, they write our scientific books, they write travels and adventures for us, they write our histories and biographies, they write our text-books—all our books of instruction from almanacs to encyclopædias. Leaving out the reading that is done by a small class, most of the writing that is read in the United States and Canada is written by persons who write for a living; most of it was written during the last five years, much of it written the last year, much of it, in fact, within the last month, and a good deal of it was written yesterday. These journeymen writers write almost all that almost all Canadians read. That is a fact that we love to fool ourselves about. We talk about "literature" and we talk about "hack-writers," implying that the reading we do is of literature. The truth all the while is, we read little else than the writing of the hacks—living hacks, that is, men and women who write for pay. We may hug the notion that our life and thought are not really affected by current literature, that we read the living writers only for utilitarian reasons, and that our real intellectual life is fed by the great dead writers. But our hugging this delusion does not change the fact that the intellectual life even of most educated persons, and certainly of the mass of the population, is fed chiefly by the writers of our time. Let us hope that the great writers of the past do set the standards whereby a few judge the writing of the present. But, even if this be true, it is still true also that the intellectual life of the American and Canadian people is chiefly shaped by current writing.

The writers' craft is becoming a very large craft. In numbers it ranks second or third, perhaps, among the professions. The craft has come to be a fairly

well-paid craft, too. By sheer economic demand, therefore, writing as a career is attracting as capable men and women as most of the other professions. It is an interesting fact, too, that the earnings of writers during the last twenty years have increased faster than the earnings of most of the other professions. The writers of current literature, then, form a craft influential enough, big enough, and well enough paid to deserve as careful training as those who ply the other trades, which we usually call professions.

Regarding the skill and character of current writers, it is probable that they fall below the level of lawyers in the excellence of their craftsmanship, but not in the character that their work shows, and that they do no better than physicians and perhaps as badly as teachers and preachers. Of course, they ought to do a great deal better than teachers or preachers, because they both teach and preach to all the people all the time, and not merely on Sundays and during the period of school age. Newspaper writing, of course, runs from very good to very bad. The most important part of it, which is the reporter's part, is generally very bad. Magazine writing is just shaping itself into craft. The magazine in Canada, and especially in the United States where so many more are published, is just finding its power and its opportunity, and shaping its character to definite ends. It is becoming one of the most influential forms of current literature, and the chance that it offers for strong men is just beginning to be understood.

But, as I have intimated, the press—the poor man's university—is, on the whole, very poorly equipped. The reason therefore is that not enough training is given in our universities to the men who are doing the work on our papers and magazines; and especially no scope or provision for advanced work along their line has been made. The result is that a very great deal of our literature is poorly written.

There are two departments in particular of our current literature that are badly written. One is what may be called the literature of reports and documents—from commercial reports to governmental documents. The waste in printing poor reports, if it could be saved, would be enough, I am sure, to endow a chair, for the teaching of the men and women who are to write our current literature, in every university in Canada. So badly are governmental reports and documents written, as a rule, that the public seldom finds out what the government, municipal, state, or national, is doing. This is one cause of bad political conditions. Large amounts of money are spent to gather useful information which is so ill-told that it remains practically unknown. In the United States the national government, through all its departments and bureaus, prints an incalculable mass of things at an enormous cost, which it cannot give away because they are so ill-written that nobody wants them. Nothing is gained by this waste of labor and of paper, except that it makes the "dismal science" still more dismal, and yet nobody seems able to stop it or to change the "system," or even to induce those in authority to employ men to edit such of these reports as might be read if they were written with common intelligibility.

The other department of current literature that is such "tough" reading that much of it is valueless is the work of academic men, the publications of many so-

cieties, the monographs and "theses" and "studies" of teachers and students of our universities—books on science, on historical subjects, even on political science, which fail of their purpose because they are written without form or style. Some of our academic men go on year after year, piling up these unreadable things, as the government writers go on piling up their unreadable things; and the habit has become so fixed that they are even held in esteem for writing unintelligibly. The public is asked to believe that learning makes unintelligibility necessary.

We complain, and we complain justly, of the commercialization of the press and, to a degree, of all current literature. And it would be strange if it had escaped commercialization in this rush of industrialism which is the most striking fact of our time; for all the professions have, to some extent, suffered the same misfortune. But, if the press is commercialized, it is not the writers who have commercialized it. They are the victims of this commercialization. We have left the writing to be done by those who lack the strength and the skill that come from good training, and the forces of commercialism have found many of them easy victims. For most men when they set out to write, set out with high aims. The first impulse that drives men to their pens is usually a noble impulse. They wish to teach their fellows. They wish to win names for themselves. They wish to exert a good impulse. When they succumb they succumb because they are weak rather than because they are depraved. Yet the strong man who can write well is the man of real power. He can capture and command the machinery of publicity. If, then, this great machinery of publicity is controlled and used too much by sheer commercial men, this has come to pass because strong men have not been trained in our universities as good writers. Is it not true, then, that our universities, which are justly offended at the commercialization of current literature, have failed in their duty to prevent it?

More emphasis should be placed, therefore, upon undergraduate work in the English language and literature. But this is not enough. At least a whole-year of graduate work should be devoted to composition under the direction of a teacher who can give all his time to such work. Our universities themselves are in need of such special provision for training in English for their own sake, and for the better adjustment of their work and influence to our democratic society.

The dominant method of training in the university work of our time is by research. The higher academic degrees are given for research work. Men are chosen for college faculties who have won these higher degrees. Their mental habit and their methods of teaching are shaped by this method of training. This is the right method of acquiring facts and of acquiring skill in acquiring facts, for it is the scientific method. But, while it is the proper method for scientific work and training, it is not the proper method for the teaching of an art. You cannot apply it to painting, to sculpture, to music, or to the great art of writing.

But the method of training by research has so dominated our university activity that the teaching of the arts has been neglected. Our higher teaching of English has run to philology; our higher teaching of literature has run to such tasks as the tracing of mediæval legends from one language to another. These are scientific pursuits; and one result of their domination of university methods is

a neglect of the art of expression, even a sort of contempt for it. You will find this contempt in our schools of science. A scientific man who can write well—write, I mean, in language that everybody can understand—is looked at by his fellows with suspicion. He is considered a “popularizer,” a man who plays to the galleries. It is not considered good form to write well. It is a mark of weakness to cultivate style, or to think about methods of expression, except to make sure of accuracy. When literature is taught by the historical method, and by the critical method, and by the method of research, to the practical exclusion of the method of severe and continuous practice in writing—in such an intellectual atmosphere the feeling grows and at last becomes a conviction, that literature is a closed chapter of human experience, and that it has all been written; and men forget—young men do not even find out—that literature is a continuous expression of every phase of human experience in every period, that it must be continuous, that every generation must contribute to it, ill or well, whether it know or not; that literature must be written in the present and in the future, and that no man can tell when a great outburst of it will come, or who will write it, or what form it will take, or whether it will even be recognized when it appears. Youth in our training do not have that feeling of expectancy in literature, that bounding hope, which youth ought to have as a right of its eagerness of spirit; for we do not whet their minds for actual experiment with their own creative impulses. Do we not rather overawe them with the greatness of the past and discourage them by hopelessness of the present. Such is the inevitable intellectual result of exalting the function of those useful drudges, the commentator and the critic, over the creative impulse itself. Vigorous efforts in the practice of any art are necessary to keep alive a keen appreciation of that art. Vigorous efforts to do good writing are necessary to implant and to keep really alive a proper appreciation of great literature. This is, in fact, the only way to teach or to study great literature so as to make it a vital and not a mere theoretical force in men's lives—the only way to keep the stream of literature flowing clear and strong, the only way to keep alive the consciousness that it flows all the time, shallow or deep, muddy or clear, do what we will. For men study most lovingly and profoundly what they themselves wish to do or to imitate or to live by.

W. W. SWANSON.

A Trip to Troy.

WHEN asked to join a party to visit Troy, I was startled by the incongruity of the thing. It was like being asked to step across the street to a restaurant and have a cup of afternoon tea with Moses. The strangeness of the situation, however, did not prevent me accepting the invitation with alacrity. Accordingly, one beautiful summer's evening we took ship at Constantinople, while the Golden Horn still gleamed yellow, and the lake-like windings of the Bosphorus shone like gems against the green hills. The beauty of the scene was calculated to soothe the feelings considerably ruffled by the rudeness of Turkish officials, and in time we recovered sufficiently to order a cup of tea, and discuss our plans for the morrow. We expected to arrive at the Dandanelles about five the next morn-

ing, and were to be met by some native friends. We hoped to begin our drive to the ruins by eight o'clock or earlier, if possible, to avoid the heat of the day. But we had not counted on the slowness with which things move in Turkey. We roused the consul, poor man, from his morning nap, only to find that we had to secure a guard to go with us, as we were four women travelling alone, and the country was disturbed by brigands at the time. By dint of much urging and pushing matters we had all in readiness about ten o'clock, and started off in two spring wagons, our guard bringing up the rear on horseback. We were accompanied by three Armenian girls, friends of one of our party. We sat in the wagon—four of us—with our knees drawn up to our chins in a vain effort to occupy no space at all, and so we jogged on for about three hours and a half, supported by visions of things to be seen.

The latter part of the way led through fields quite level for the most part, as we were crossing the plain which stretches between the mountains and the sea.



I. THE PRE-HISTORICAL WALLS, SHOWING HERRING-BONE PATTERN.

Our anticipations rose as the minutes passed, and we eagerly peered from our covered carriage at every turn of the way. The mountains drew down nearer to the sea, falling off in height. A fountain here and there warned us that we were approaching the end of our journey, and then at last we drove down a gentle slope and the city was before us.

The first view was not encouraging—a few walls, boulders, and piles of stone scattering up the slope of the hill were all that the unpractised eye could discern. On scrambling up the slope, however, we were gratified to find the city assume more definite proportions. We stood on a plateau; before us stretched to the sea the famous "ringing plains of windy Troy"; behind us, in the distance, rose the mountains. Since our impressions of the city had been gathered from Virgil, we were somewhat disappointed in the dimensions of the city which lay before us. The whole place could be set down on the grounds occupied by the University buildings.

Guide books were now produced and by their aid we tried to trace the remains of the seven cities; supposed to be built, one on the ruins of the last. Prehistoric

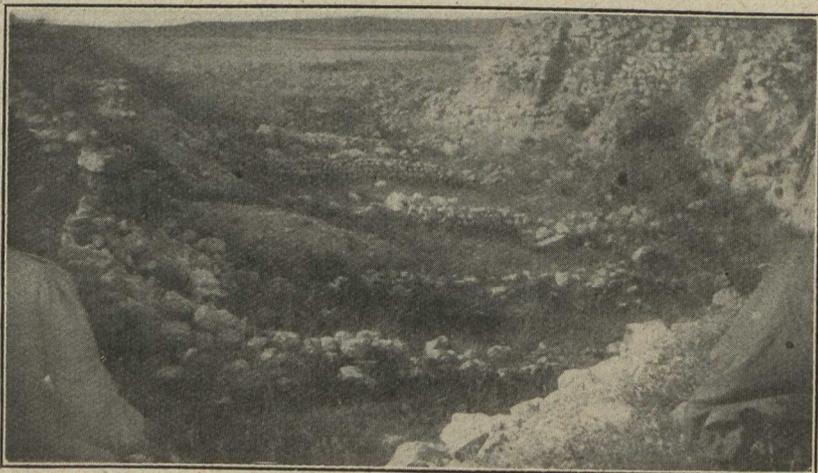


2. MYCENEAN WALLS, MARKED BY A 'SET-BACK' AT INTERVALS.

Troy was represented by a few piles of stones put together in a herring-bone pattern (see illustration No. 1). What protection they could have afforded is not clear, as they might, to all appearances, have been overthrown by a fairly strong push.

The most interesting walls were the sloping ones, seen in illustration No. 2. They are strongly built of medium-sized stones, and at least six feet thick. They slope inwards at the top, and enclose a circular city, the curve being accomplished by the wall being set in at an angle diverging slightly from that of the original wall. A ramp (see No. 3) leads up to the entrance where Priam's palace was situated, or at least was supposed to have been situated owing to a treasure found at that spot.

Two other walls surrounding those already mentioned mark the site of later Greek and Roman cities (No. 2). The Roman wall is composed of huge blocks of soft stone, kept in place by their own weight. The old mason's marks can still be seen on them.



3. PRIAM'S TREASURE WAS FOUND NEAR THE TOP OF THIS 'RAMP.'

Of the buildings of the cities, but little remains. A wall here and there, or the outline of a foundation show where the houses once stood. A level rectangle, paved with marble slabs and strewn with fragments of carved marble bases and capitols, marks the site of the ancient temple. A number of earthenware cups or jars, sunk in the ground, indicate the mercantile sections of the city. These, with a stone-paved well and the outline of a diminutive theatre, close the list of the visible points of interest. The imagination, however, now claims its share of activity. Old scenes come to life again. The din of battle rises from the plains, faces full of rage and pity gaze at the brutal triumph of Achilles, while in the dim distance lies the little island, where the wooden horse is taking form. The calm of night settles down, only to be broken by shouts of triumph and dismay. Lurid flames light the path of Aeneas as he flees. The imagination is about to follow him in his flight, when the views dissolve, giving place to the unromantic light of day, in the form of a summons to depart.

As both mind and body were by this time fatigued, the summons was obeyed, not without a backward glance of sympathy at the old city, once more to be left to its silence of centuries.

GRACE CLARKE.

Students in Disguise.

ONE Day a lady, who was by no means a Saint, decided to give a dinner party, and after consulting her Callander and getting her Pen-found, began to Reid over De-long list of her friends. She then Rose from her chair and going to the Hall Cald-well over the Bannister Her Elder son, a Harty Little Kidd, soon appeared. "Stanley," said she, "get your Pen-son and help me to Wright these notes." Then summoning the Butler, "Take the Car-michael, and deliver them."

When the eventful Knight came, a motley crowd was Marshall'd into the room, where a Harper and a man with a Fife Pierce'd the ear with their Sharp notes. There were present a Birley Gardiner, who Waddell'd in Widd-is Capp-on, a Weaver, a Miller, a Baker, a Clarke Orr two, a nice Little Shaver from Hamilton and a New-man with a Downey moustache and a White-lock of hair.

My lady was wearing Black, and had a gold Lockett with a necklace of Coral Topping it, tied with a blue Bow, but she was in an unhappy frame of mind and ready to Nash her teeth with rage for the oysters on the half Schell were bad, the Salmon turned end Over-end by the Carver, while the Cook had Dunn the roast Lamb to a Crisp. In anything but a Lowe voice she exclaimed, "Shaw, that Cooke, she Burns everything and is the Daly Bayne of my life. Yule see that I will not Fee her a Nicol." Her next remark was, "This Beete is not fit to Norrish even a Staebler."

After this, conversation rather Paul'd, and all wore a downcast Eyre and felt Tremblay, for they knew she Might Dash at them in a Shortt time. "I C. U. Peel-ing fruit with a Steele knife," she called. Then turning to Patt-er-son at her side, "Watson, have I not forbidden you to Cram your food in so fast. How-son Cann you be Hale doing that? See Howell I am."

All now wished themselves safe in their Holmes and prayed that La-Chance Wood not bring them to the house of this Barker any Moore to be treated like Groomes. One nervous guest dropped a Berry, and then, lest it should Sully the cloth, put it in a Stirling silver Pitcher.

She next began to Turn-er wrath upon the ladies.

"I do not like the way you Platt your Hare," she said to one Hardy, Young, Brunet Bell. "And you Oughten't to wear, of all Hughes, that horrid Brown. Just look at the way that skirt is Gord-on! And there is a hole in your Slipper. I'd Patch-ett if I were you? Don't Tweddell your fingers, miss."

Their Powers of endurance Mor-an exhausted, and Fairlie White with wrath, they felt Wilder than ever, so Madden'd with anger, all prepared for their home-ward Tripp. Ac-Cordingly the men, glad of an opportunity of Bowen' the ladies home, Hofferd to accompany them in their Walks and they left their hostess in a fine Huff, pulling down the Curtin' and Bolton' the door after them, with much jingling of Keys, as if she feared they might return to Robb her.

"Reilly, I thought I should have Dyde!" said one Prittie girl to her Squire, passing through the Gates into the Lane, as the Bell chimed the hour from the Belfry in the Park. "I feel that it Sears my very soul with Payne. And at any Raitt we have so little Klugh to her wrath. She has no Code of honor and cannot Play-fair. I Haight her."

"Forget it," said the Walker by her side, Anglin' for her hand. "In-Steaid, come to the Beech and see the moonlight on the Hore Frost at the Shore of the Lake. Marion, give me a Rae of hope. I long to be a Tower of strength to you and be at your Beck and call forever. Lo-see, is not my Arm-strong enough To-ro you over the sea of life?" and he fell on his knees before her.

"O'Neill not to me," she murmured. "I will be your Bryd-on whatever day you name, in the little Kirk-patrick."

"Any Church will do," he answered cheerfully. Then, "Give me your fingers," he implored, and began to Hunt-er round for them.

"Palm-er fingers?" she asked shyly, and Offord both.

Just as he was Patton' them gently a Medlen' neighbor passed and whispered, "Woodhead! Use your Lip-man."

The hint was a Goodwin, and he thought Mabee he Otto take it.

CONTRIBUTED.

A Hindu Legend (Translated from the French.)

IN the beginning, Twashtri created the world. But when he wanted to create woman he considered that in the making of man, he had exhausted everything tangible. Nothing substantial remained. Then Twashtri, in his perplexity, plunged into a profound reflexion; and this was the result of his soliloquy: He took the roundness of the moon, the undulations of the serpent, the entwining of the ivy, the tremulousness of the grass, the slenderness of the reed, the velvetiness of the pansy, the lightness of the leaves, the furtive glance of the fawn, the radiance of the sunlight, the tears of the clouds, the sparkling of the dewdrop, the incon-

stancy of the wind, the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock, the softness of the down which adorns the throat of the robin, the hardness of the diamond, the sweetness of honey, the cruelty of the tigress, the warmth of fire, the coldness of snow, the chattering of the jay, the rippling of the rill, the cooing of the dove. He mixed all these things together and out of them he made woman. Then he made a present of her to man, saying: "Here is your companion."

North-West Arm

BY LILLIAN VAUX MACKINNON.

Into the shelter of the quiet land
 A restless arm of ocean is outflung,
 And straightway are its heaving waters calmed,
 The placid shores and leafy glades among.

Beyond the harbour, sea-fogs, and the moan
 Of storms, and billows white with foaming crest;
 Within, the guardian shores look kindly down
 With benediction of unbroken rest.

Yet sea-gulls push their white-winged passage through,
 Such charmed waters cannot hold them long;
 Out to the ocean's tempests must they go;
 Only the blast can lure souls that are strong.

The mirrored water meets the heaving deep,
 The gleen-clad slopes merge into shoreless space,
 'Tis mighty powers alone such stillness keep;
 An ocean's fulness thunders in its place!

—Copied from *Canadian Magazine*, March, 1909.

Again the Great One.

They passed, in the course of an hour, two dead cows and more than fifty dead chickens. A strong smell of gasoline pervaded the atmosphere, and there were wheel tracks in the dust. Sherlock Holmes became greatly interested. "Watson," exclaimed, he after deep thought, "there has been an automobile along here!"

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD.

BY virtue of defeating the Cliffside of Ottawa, champions of the Interprovincial Hockey League, our senior hockey team have brought to the College halls the Sir Montagu Allan Cup, emblematic of the Amateur Hockey Championship of Canada, and, *hoc facto*, of the world. After a very successful season, in which they won five league matches out of six, and showed themselves superior in strength to the Toronto University septette in the game in which the latter defeated them, the team landed, for the third time, the trophy, representing the Senior Intercollegiate Championship, which was donated to the League by Queen's in '03, and now it takes its stand among the other trophies in the University Library. Almost immediately a challenge was sent by the Hockey Club to the Trustees of the Allan Cup, and it was accepted as soon as a set of rules and regulations to govern such cup matches had been drawn up. A sudden death game was arranged for on Monday, March 15, just two weeks and a half before the examination season. An excursion was got up in a hurry, and to the pleasant surprise of everyone, over one hundred and fifty (and almost all of them students) availed themselves of the opportunity. This, we claim, is the least that could have been expected, and is, nevertheless, a practical evidence of that intangible conception, which is called in hackneyed phrase, Queen's spirit. The men who represented the University on the team had spent a great deal of time and energy during the latter part of the season in the hope of winning out, and for this reason, if for no other, they deserved to be supported to the very end. In a strange rink, among strange and hostile rooters, nothing cheers up our team more than a few renderings of the Gaelic slogan, especially if the game be a close one.

Everyone knew that the Cliffside game would be the hardest of the year, and that our voices and energies could not be spared, for we were going in to win.

Athletics has always occupied a high position at Queen's, and on this occasion studies and examination worries were deliberately thrown aside for a time, and the hockey team was shown in no mistakable manner the appreciation the student body had for its season's work. Queen's alumni and friends in Ottawa were on the scene of the contest, almost in a body, and on all hands the feeling was that it was great to be there with the 'bunch.'

In reference to the game itself, nothing need be said here, except that it was the hardest fought battle that a great majority of Queen's supporters had witnessed in many a year. Excitement and anxiety were always at the highest pitch, and although our players had the best of the play, no one could tell when a couple of the Ottawa forwards would break away on a dangerous rush. The game was well handled by the officials, and was free from intentional roughness. The Ottawa press has spoken very favorably of the style of the play in comparison with that of the professional league.

The very fact that both sides were strictly amateur added greatly to the interest. The men were in the game for the love of it, and not for what they could get out of it. The mercenary aspect, and the playing of the game for gate receipts, were entirely absent features. Good sportsmanship and the ability to accept a defeat in a gentlemanly manner characterized the Cliffside team, man for man; and in the dressing-rooms after the match the defeated septette took especial pains to seek out every Queen's player, to congratulate him on the victory, and to say that the better team won. It is teams made up of men of that stamp, and characterized by that spirit, that it is a pleasure to watch in a struggle. The element of sport is supreme, and this surely ought to be the main element of good in such athletics. We venture to suggest that the Sir Montagu Allan Cup and what it represents will do more than anything else to increase the interest of the hockey-loving public in the amateur game, and to place it in a position of eminence far above that occupied by professional hockey at the present time.

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL OF MINING.

A short time ago a large and influential deputation, consisting of professors, graduates and friends of the School of Mining, waited upon the Premier of Ontario, and impressed upon him the importance of the work which Queen's was doing for the Province, through the School, and the obligation she was under to the incoming students to provide more extensive equipment and larger quarters. In short, the deputation asked the Ontario Government, as represented in the Premier, for a grant of \$150,000 for the erection of a new building to be devoted to the Departments of Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy. The request was not refused, as some of the Toronto dailies have pointed out; but the deputation came back with the assurance that the matter would receive due consideration.

The growth of the School has been very rapid; and this, indeed, would not have been the case had not the class of work it had been doing received the hearty endorsement of the people of Ontario. The very fact that over a hundred new students are enlisted on the books each session, and come here in preference to Toronto or Montreal, proves the necessity of maintaining the School at a high

pitch of excellence. Here in Kingston we are situated almost in the heart of an extraordinary mining district, for in the counties of Frontenac and Hastings a greater variety of minerals are mined than in almost any other district of equal size in Canada. For an institution, in which mining engineering, mineralogy, geology and metallurgy form as important a part of the curriculum as they do here, Kingston is a highly advantageous situation. A very large number of mines and mining localities are within very easy reach of the city, and weekly excursions can be made by the different classes to these points, to study operations as they are actually carried on in the field. This matter alone ought to recommend to the attention of the Government of the Province the obligation it owes to the people generally to give adequate support to the School of Mining.

As to the immediate necessity for increased expansion, there cannot be the slightest doubt. The School is now but 16 years old, and in 1893 consisted in outward appearance, of only the Carruthers' Hall. In 1897 the first students graduated, and there were only two of them, one in Mining Engineering and one in Civil. There were three graduates in 1898, one in 1899, four in 1900, and three in 1901. In the spring of 1902, when the Carruthers' building, the present mill, and the Mechanical Workshop were the only science buildings on the quadrangle, the number of graduates suddenly rose to fourteen. The quarters had then become too crowded; and in the fall of that year the Engineering and the Physics, Mineralogy and Geology buildings were ready for use. Then it seemed that sufficient space had been provided for many years to come. But the growth of the registration list still proceeded by leaps and bounds; and the number of graduates increased gradually, until in 1908 no less than 34 obtained their B.Sc. From the present outlook the figures will be much larger in the course of the next few years.

An interesting comparison in the matter of growth may be made with the Michigan School of Mines, in Houghton. In the sixteenth year of its growth, this, the best reputed school of its kind in the United States, had on its enrollment 95 students less than we have here in our sixteenth year; while in the twenty-second year of the Michigan school, the number still falls short by 39 of that on our present enrollment.

The Carruthers' building, which is now the headquarters of the Chemistry Department and all its branches, is taxed greatly beyond its capacity. Within its precincts, accommodation has to be found for 450 students. The extent of the overtax can be seen on comparison with the large new building at McGill, which is only used by 200 students. Again, the Mining Laboratory was constructed to provide accommodation for six men. Now it is used by sixteen men in the final year alone, and next year the class will be larger.

There is no necessity for dwelling at any greater length on the need of increased facilities in connection with the School of Mining. The matter is too pressing not to be self-evident. The growth in numbers of the student-body is, we reiterate, proof of valuable services rendered to the Province, and also a foreshadowing of the still more valuable services to be rendered in the future. In the course of the present year the School of Mining will be placed on the Carnegie Foundation, and the latter, by furnishing retiring allowances to men who have labored hard and long, will be an additional attraction for good engineers to cast in their lots with Queen's.

"NOTHING FOR IT BUT THE TRUTH."

It is interesting to read the many different views which are expressed in the newspapers and magazines as a result of the recent Jackson-Carnian controversy in regard to the historical method of the interpretation of the Scriptures, and the view which was expressed in an editorial of a recent issue of that many-sided paper, the *Globe*, which had for its text the words of Dr. Goldwin Smith, "Nothing for it but the truth," will no doubt meet with the approval of all men who value truth and realize its indestructibility.

But the writer of the article gives expression to a certain amount of satire on the efforts of young ministers, and evidently feels it his duty to warn the innocent "university student of the new philosophy" and the unwary "theological fledgling" not to attempt the discussion of such questions as may have come to them during their college course. "These bantlings from the academic nursery have as yet nothing to do with truth. When they air their second-hand impertinences in the pulpit they but make their hearers grieve. Years will teach them." It is the flavor of this part of the article to which we take exception. We are so often told that this philosophy and higher criticism is all right, but don't preach it in the pulpits, don't teach it to ordinary people. Wait until you're older, and you can speak with authority. This is what the writer of the article quoted from above seems to imply. Indeed, his words remind us of a protest which appeared some time ago in the *Presbyterian* against the present methods of study at theological seminaries. The author of this protest recommended the establishment of a Sunday-school in connection with the seminary in order to insure a more practical education of the students and to "save theological education from excessive star-gazing and metaphysical cliff-climbing or theological soap-bubble-blowing and transcendental ballooning."

We are afraid that the difficulty with Canadian students is that the practical needs press so heavily upon them, that it is impossible for them to get enough of these discussions on questions such as referred to by the *Globe* editor. The trouble with the Canadian ministers to-day is that they have avoided such discussions at the beginning of their ministry and so have become indifferent to them, or simply could not find time to undertake the study necessary to discuss such questions intelligently. When would the writer in the *Globe* have the student begin such discussions? How long must a man be out of the "academic nursery" before he may dare to discuss such problems as the Pentateuch and Deutero-Isaiah with his people? A man must begin some time; is he to wait until he has lived the best part of his life? Surely, if he is to begin at all, should it not be when he is just fresh from college and these things are uppermost in his mind? If it is said, a man should wait until his opinions are formed, and his ideas are set, we answer, that the true preacher should never allow his opinions to be set. The true scholar is always in a formative stage in regard to his opinions, and just as much so, perhaps, at the age of 45 as at that of 25. Because two or three men have shown lack of balance and want of sympathy, and lack of an ordinary amount of common sense, is that sufficient reason for supposing that every university student will do so? Indeed, from the storm which has just passed over the Canadian

Methodist Church in the matter of the recent controversy, it is evident that the conflict must come between the old and new views of things, and that the man of sympathy and tact and ripe scholarship, such as Rev. Geo. Jackson is recognized to be, does not fare much better than the "theological fledgling" would.

Moreover, we beg to disagree with the statement that "these bantlings from the academic nursery have nothing to do with truth." Nearly every man comes to college with the old views and there comes into contact with the new ones. If he is earnest and sincere he fights his battle while at college, and as a result, when he comes out he has the new point of view. Now, is he to hide the fact that his point of view has changed? No! We believe if a man has the new view, he is a coward if he tries to hide the fact. We do not believe that he should go about shocking people, but we do believe he is false to himself and to the people whom he teaches if he does not commit himself. There is no necessity for a man to bring before the people the process through which he has passed to reach certain conclusions, but we believe that these conclusions should be given to the people. There is no sense, for example, in discussing in the pulpit the literary problem of Deutero-Isaiah, but a preacher should not hesitate, we believe, no matter what his years are, if he is in sympathy with the people and sincere in his belief, to tell his people that scholars looked upon the book of Isaiah as a compilation and not a work of one man. The real difficulty is that scholars have gone so far ahead of the ordinary believer in their study and view of the Bible that it is hard for that sympathy to exist between them that should. But we believe the truth has been kept back too long. It should now be put forth, and no matter whence it comes, or who speaks it, so long as he who speaks is sincere and has sense enough to put the truth positively and reverently. The young man, we believe, should be encouraged rather than discouraged; for the true revival of the Church is to come through the more earnest study of the Holy Scriptures.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL wishes the best of success to everybody in the coming examinations. April is a month of strain and stress and tries our staying powers to the last degree. Exercise and recreation are pre-eminently necessary at regular times each day during the 'climb'; and the experience of the many is that a few hours' good solid rest before an examination is worth far more than what may be crammed into the head during that interval. What one may lose by not plugging at his book until the minute of the examination is far more than made up for by the increased freshness and clearness of the thinking apparatus.

The next and last JOURNAL of the present volume will be issued on May 1. It will contain the examination results and Convocation proceedings. It is hoped that the subscribers will leave their addresses with the Business Manager so that arrangements may be made for the delivery of these last numbers.

Ladies.

LIFE OF THE COLLEGE GIRL AT McMASTER UNIVERSITY.



THE freshette who enters her term of college life as a student at McMaster, finds herself received with the usual condescension and perhaps more than usual warmth, into a company of some thirty or forty young women who form the congenial clan of 'McMaster girls.' Though the number of students is steadily increasing, as each successive freshman year is the 'largest yet,' it is, fortunately, not yet so large but that each girl may be on the friendliest of terms with every other, and each girl may have a share in those various interests of college life, outside of the class-room, which contribute so largely to the girls' education. For though the number is exceptionally small the various interests of college life are well represented, except for athletics, and it is a continual regret that the lack of a residence and of suitable grounds, as well as fewness of numbers, has as yet made unsuccessful any attempts at an organized interest in sports among the girls.

The 'Women's Literary Society of McMaster University,' as it is known on state occasions, has a membership comprising every girl in the school, 'as such,' and as practically every girl has some part in committees and on the programmes, the interest and attendance are all that could be desired. During the past year a series of papers was read at the meetings of the society on the 'social status of woman in the different nations, and her contributions to the literature and art of her nation.' For the lighter part of the programmes, the talents of the musicians and elocutionists in the membership are requisitioned, while pantomimes and plays are quite numerous and in high favor. In the fall term there is held a reception to friends of the Society, and after Christmas a presentation of some one of Shakespeare's plays is given. The latter occasion has, during the past few years, grown to be one of 'the' events of the school year. It must not be omitted to speak of one of the most edifying meetings of all, to which, however, the public are never invited: the one at which the freshies are initiated. This last fall the meeting was held far out in the country. The entertainment was furnished by a somewhat reluctant freshman class in the guise of a circus, and refreshments took the form of a corn-roast, enjoyed by 'performing pig' and senior alike. As the girls have no organization as a student body, any task that is not strictly literary, nor yet religious, falls to the lot of the Literary Society.

The Y.W.C.A. is at present organized in a way similar to the Literary Society and the interest in it is very general, the aim being that each girl should take some part during the year. There are mission study classes, a Sunday morning Bible study class, and a Student Volunteer Band in connection with the association, while the regular meetings are held weekly throughout the year. Early in

the fall a reception is held to outside friends, and in honor of the 'freshettes.' The president of the Y.W.C.A. is *ex-officio* vice-president of the Missionary Society of the whole school.

Beside the organizations among the girls themselves, they are members of the General Literary Society, with privilege to vote and with obligation to contribute to the programmes, and to furnish two of their number to the Executive Board of the Society, one of these from the senior year, as the second vice-president of the 'Lit.', and the other representative of one of the years. The duties of the second vice-president include the response to the toast to the ladies at the annual 'Lit.' dinner.

The women are represented in the journalistic effort of the school by a 'Woman's Department' in the *McMaster Monthly*, and two of their number as editor of this department and assistant, grace the meetings of the Board. Many of the articles in the body of the magazine as well are contributed by the ladies.

In class organization the offices of the vice-president, historian, and musician are traditionally held by the girls, while various others may fall to their lot. It is the duty of the feminine portion of the class, too, to make the banner that is carried on Field Day by each year, while on decoration committees and similar activities they are, of course, much in evidence.

In school work proper, the girls take an excellent stand. They are registered for every course in the curriculum except that in Economics, and of the prizes and scholarships of this past year, those in French and German, in Classics and Philosophy, were captured by them.

As there is no residence for the young women, their school life centres about the two large rooms in the main building that are theirs, and which form their only common meeting-ground, excepting always the rink, and the stand on the rugby field. As has been remarked, the number of students is as yet too small to admit of Sororities, and through the rudiments of these doubtful blessings may sometimes be seen, it is to be hoped that they may not develop, until at least the number of girls is many times greater than at present.

On the whole, the girls take a very lively interest not only in their own societies, but in the interests and activities of the school as well, entering perhaps even more into the spirit of the university as a whole, because the lack of a residence detracts from the tendency of an *esprit de corps* among the girls themselves, while the small numbers encourage that delightful intimacy and friendship that college life inspires.

ELSIE McLaurin, '09, *McMaster University*.

THE GIRLS OF NAUGHTY-NINE.

When college days are over,
 And scarlet hoods we claim,
 And many a girl of Naughty-Nine
 Has letters to her name;
 Then, when we friends must sever,

Will our longing hearts be turned
 To books and long translations
 And essays dry and learned;
 Or to the fun and frolic,
 And merry, merry cheer,
 And the friendship formed in days of yore
 In our good old, dear old year?

A. L., '09.

At the last regular meeting of the Levana Society, on Wednesday, March 10th, a great deal of business was done, after which Miss Shortt presented to the Society a dozen silver spoons from the girls of '09. Miss Marshall then read the Levana poem, which was clever indeed and made several very good hits. After this the annual meeting was held, and after the reports of the various committees and officers were given, the officers of the new executive were installed and the retiring critic gave a splendid report and spoke, too, of the extra-mural girls who were really Queen's girls and who loved their Alma Mater as well as we who actually attend and have all the pleasures of the social side of a college course. The officers for next session are: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Skelton; Pres., Miss M. Macdonnell; Vice-President, Miss E. Jordan; Secy., Miss O. Boyd; Treas., Miss M. Playfair; Sr. Curator, Miss M. Hewton; Critic, Miss M. Thomas; Poetess, Miss M. B. Stewart; Prophetess-Historian, Miss H. Drummond; Pres. Ladies' Glee Club, Miss J. Kilpatrick; Conv. Athletic Committee, Miss J. Campbell; Conv. Prog. Comm., Miss M. Chown.

At the meeting of the Y.W.C.A., on Friday, March 12th, Miss Little, General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. for Canada, addressed the girls on association work and on the Y.W.C.A. conference to be held in Muskoka this summer. Miss Little spoke of the Y.W.C.A. work especially in Japan, and of the great need of it there. She also told us something of Mr. J. R. Mott's work in Russia, and of the dangers he encountered in his mission. She then spoke of the Y.W.C.A. conference, outlining roughly the programme and the delights of Muskoka, and urged as many girls as possible to attend it this summer. After the address the girls adjourned to the Levana room to meet Miss Little personally and to chat over ice-cream and cake.

At the regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A., on March 19th, a great deal of business was finished up, and the conveners of the various committees reported a very successful year's work, as did also the officers of the Association. The two motions of changes in the constitution were passed and it was decided to send delegates to Muskoka this year, \$85 of the Conference Committee fund being set aside for that purpose. An order of precedence, in which delegates shall be chosen, was established, which was: Conv. Conference Committee (of retiring Executive), President; Convr. Missionary Comm., Convr. Programme Comm., Convr.

Reception Comm., Rec. Secy., Vice-President, Cor. Secretary, Treasurer, Convs. of Bible Study, Musical, Religious work and Rooms Committees—and after that delegates from a list submitted by the Executive. After the business, the officers for the following year were installed and a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring executive who have accomplished this year's work so well, and raised the Association to a much more live and real place in college life. The officers for next year are: Hon. Pres., Miss Fowler; Pres., Miss B. Lauder; Vice-Pres., Miss H. Raitt; Rec. Secy., Miss M. Walks; Cor. Secy., Miss L. Hudson; Treasurer, Miss M. Macdonnell, '11.

You have heard of the girls who went home alone,
 Their escort, when jollied, replied with a groan,
 "The night it was bright,
 And I think I did right,
 To go home, being tired as a stone!"

—Contributed.

Miss B.—"What are you looking so cross about?"
 Miss G. (cramming Anglo-Saxon)—"Oh, I'm trying to learn how to decline 'a man.'"
 Miss B.—"Oh, how could you!"

A beautiful framed engraving of "The Sunlit Mere" has lately been hung in the Levarra room. This is a gift to the society from Miss J. Muir and Miss E. Code.

Music.

THE following are the officers of the Musical Organization for the coming year:—

Musical Committee—J. B. Stirling, Chairman; R. M. McTavish, W. M. Goodwin, M. Ewart, G. A. Publow, A. Truesdale, Miss Hague, Miss Kilpatrick; N. B. McRostie, Sec.-Treas.

Men's Glee Club—Hon. Pres., Prof. Nicol; Pres., A. Truesdale; Vice-Pres., E. Orser; Sec.-Treas., C. E. Kidd; Comm., F. Sparks, M. McKechnie, H. Harrison.

Ladies' Glee Club—Hon. Pres., Miss Singleton; Pres., Miss Kilpatrick; Vice-Pres., Miss Cordingly; Sec.-Treas., Miss A. Allen; Comm., Misses Boyd, Milo, Chown.

Students' Orchestra—Hon. Pres., Dr. W. L. Goodwin; Pres., M. Ewart; Vice-Pres., J. La Framboise; Sec.-Treas., W. G. Neish; Comm., W. Hughson, A. Jackson, C. Williams, J. B. Stirling.

Mandolin and Guitar Club—Hon. Pres., Dr. W. T. Connell; Pres., G. Publow; Vice-Pres., A. P. Lawlor; Sec.-Treas., H. Smith; Comm., A. Bateman, C. Beroard, W. Lockett.

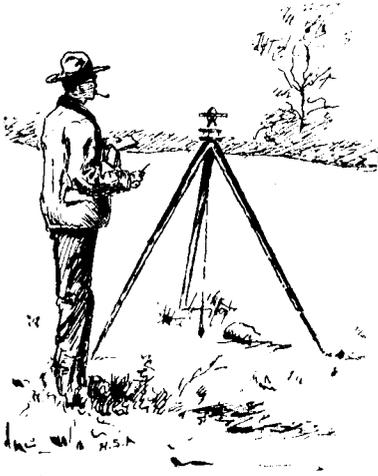
Arts.

BY this time the appointments to the different standing committees about college have been made, and on the men selected to fill the various positions will depend the successful carrying out of many programmes of work next session. It is of considerable importance that these office-holders recognize the responsibility of office and make it a point among other things to be back in college promptly at the beginning of the session. When men do not come in on time and have not the grace to let the proper persons know whether they can be depended on or not, an endless amount of confusion and irritation is caused. Let men either come in and attend to the duties that are theirs, or else make it a point to resign in good time, so that substitutes may be selected.

In this connection it may not be out of place to say a word about a man's duty to his fellow-students in the fall term. From many points of view, it seems to be more or less incumbent on students to come in on time and do their little part in getting things under way. To stay out a month at the beginning of the session means to escape, or, from the other standpoint, to shirk a good deal of hard work and to enter into the labors of others. It may be doubted then, whether a student is doing the square thing in staying out, especially, of course, if he has accepted any office. It must be recognized, of course, that in many cases men find it necessary to stay out, but other things being equal, it certainly seems rather inconsiderate, to put it mildly, to turn up in Kingston about the 1st of November.

It may not be out of place to suggest to those who will have the arranging of the series of addresses to be given under the auspices of the Arts Society, that possibly other subjects than those connected with current events might, with advantage, be presented in their programme. It is not intended to class the addresses on philosophical and historical questions in the same category with those above mentioned, but the tendency seems to be to regard the discussion of current events as best calculated to attract interest. Though the facts may justify this tendency, it surely is not well to be carried away by it to too great an extent. The simple fact of large attendance does not carry with it assurance of most satisfactory results, and there is reason to believe that lectures on philosophical and classical subjects should be included in the Arts Society programme. If it is not unfitting for one more or less interested to say a word in commending classical subjects to the Arts Society, it might be suggested that though, unfortunately, the students of classics in Queen's have so far been rather too few to organize a club and arrange lectures, classics is not by any means dead or even dying and that the Society would not be fighting in a hopeless cause should it see fit to give some support in the way indicated. And there is reason to believe that other students than those studying classics would be interested in the discussion of classical questions. There are any number of students in Queen's who have a keen interest in things classical even though they have been unable to study classics in a first-hand way. So that even from the point of view of attendance, it is believed that such lectures would be a success. It only remains to say, that in looking for lecturers the Arts Society need not go outside the College.

Science.



AT the last regular meeting of the Engineering Society a detailed report was brought in, and after some little discussion adopted, which recommended that the Society open a book store, at which the various text-books, note-books, and draughting supplies, etc., will be sold to students at cost prices. This year an experiment was tried with draughting paper only and worked so well that it was decided to go into the matter on a larger and more completed scale. The committee in charge will be composed of several officers of the Engineering Society, including the Treasurer, whose duty it will be to look after the financial end of the scheme.

The report also covered another very important side of the question in that it gives the committee power to employ a clerk to look after the supplies and, in addition, to act as stenographer for the officers of the Society. At the present time, much of the correspondence in connection with the dinner, speakers, etc., is very sadly neglected owing to lack of time and it is thought that this would be overcome if a competent stenographer was employed.

On the whole the scheme looks very good, but it will require no little attention and effort to get it into working order. Certainly, it ought to cut down the item of books and stationery in our list of expenses.

The "Smoker" tendered the members of the final year by Prof. Gill, was thoroughly enjoyed by every one of the large number present. Mrs. Gill, ably assisted by Miss Knight, Miss Singleton and Miss Muriel King took charge of the early part of the evening. One of the class-rooms made a very good concert room, while the library, in spite of the fact that its walls are lined with a lot of uninteresting looking scientific books, had been converted into a very cosy tea-room.

Prof. Gill and My Lady Nicotine were the host and hostess for the later hours, songs, stories and experiences being very much in order. Not the least noticeable feature of the evening was the fact, that judging from the Professors' stories, etc., it can't have been very long since they were "one of the boys" themselves. The affair broke up about 1 o'clock, all voting it a very jolly evening indeed.

The third annual Directory of the School of Mining's graduates and undergraduates will soon be ready for distribution. Get your filing slips in at once, thus helping the Secretary as much as possible.

O. M. Perry, '09 Electrical, has been elected valedictorian for the graduating class this year. Just to see that all possible rules and suggestions are worked in, a committee composed of one man from each of the various courses is assisting him in getting his material together. For any one man to thoroughly cover the ground, at this busy time of the year, is almost too much.

Prof. Nicol gave the final year class in Mining an oyster supper on Friday evening, March 19. Needless to say, it proved infinitely more enjoyable than lectures on crystallography.

Dr. Etherington's series of lectures on "First Aids to the Injured" proved unusually interesting and instructive. It too often happens that on construction work and at remote camps, doctors, like policemen, are not on hand when required. For this reason Prof. Gwillim thought it wise to give the final year in Mining some little information on the above subject. The idea is a splendid one, and might well be made an annual course for the entire final year in Science.

"He that Lies on the Ground cannot Fall."

It's a grim satisfaction, when fighting with Fate,
And you're driven up hard to the wall,
To think of the proverb which rises to state:
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

If nothing is ventured, then, nothing is gained—
If you've nothing to lose, you win all;
Just remember in thoughts of position attained,
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

Are you waiting your turn with the slow and the weak,
For that faint opportunity call?
Faint heart never won when there's many who seek,—
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

There is many a man, quiet, earnest, and cold,
Whom the thoughts of a failure appall;
In his fear of "opinion" he looses his hold,—
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

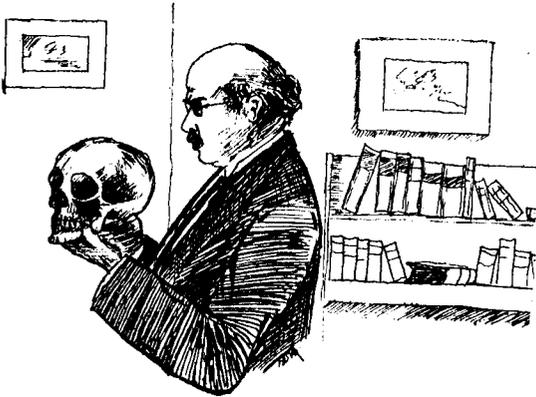
The limits of man are as wide as the world,
And those limits are founded on "gall,"
So go out with the climbers with canvas unfurled,—
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

There is many a time that you capture a prize
 By chance—but perhaps you recall,
 "That six feet of earth make us all of a size"—
 "He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

There is room at the bottom, or middle, or top,
 The professions are open to all;
 But a few will ascend till the sky bids them stop,—
 "He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

—A. W. S., '10 Sc.

Medicine.



THE regular meeting of the Aesculapian Society was held on Friday, Mar. 19. In spite of the meagre attendance much important business was dealt with. Some very good recommendations in regard to the future conduct of the reading-room were brought in and adopted, and it is expected that next year the Medical reading-room will be second to none of its size.

The usual arrangements and re-arrangements of the time-table of examinations have been going on during the past week. With so many students taking a double course in Arts or Science and Medicine, it is increasingly difficult to arrange the examinations to suit all, but the final draft is on the whole satisfactory.

The canvass for subscriptions to the JOURNAL has been pretty thoroughly carried on in Medicine and the results are fairly good. A number of students have, for various reasons, refused to pledge their support, but it is expected that most of these will see the error of their ways next fall and be in line to make the proposed weekly JOURNAL a success.

Dr. J. A. Charlebois, '08, is with us again for a final "brush up" before tackling the Ontario Council examinations in June.

Dr. R. K. Patterson, '06, is at present acting as house surgeon in the Water Street Hospital, Ottawa.

Dr. Knight (after explaining binocular vision to the Sr. Physiology class)—
Now, Mr. Over-d, what kind of vision would a one-eyed man have?

K. V. Over-d—Bisingular!

Dr. A. E. Ross—What are the active principles of *Prunus Virginiana*, Mr. Over-n?

Tommie Over-n—Oh, I don't know; mostly wild cherry, I guess.

Divinity.

THE annual meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held on Saturday, March 13th. At this meeting reports were received from the various officers of the Society. These reports show that good and faithful work has been done during the year by the various committees. The constitution was changed in two respects: (1) The present membership fee was abolished; (2) the General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. was made an *ex-officio* member of the Q.U.M.A. Executive.

The Treasurer's statement shows: Total receipts, \$1,815.92; total expenditure, \$1,683.63; balance for the year's work, \$132.29. Debt at the beginning of the year, \$465.00; present debt, \$332.71.

The following are the officers for next year: Hon. President, Rev. J. Y. Ferguson, M.D., of Formosa; President, W. Stott, B.A.; Vice-President, W. W. Kennedy; Recording Secretary, Miss H. Raitt; Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Jull; Financial Secretary, J. Dawson; Treasurer, W. A. Sutherland; Critic, A. D. Cornett, B.A.; Reporter, (not appointed); Librarian, R. D. Finlayson; Convener Home Mission Com., Miss MacKerracher; Convener Foreign Mission Com., Miss J. Muir; Convener Membership Com., C. W. Clarke.

Mr. R. J. McDonald, M.A., of the graduating class, has been appointed assistant in Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. We extend our congratulations.

The following are clippings from a Scottish paper, *The Kilmarnock Standard*, of March 6th, and need no Comment: "HONOUR TO A FORMER AYRSHIRE MINISTER.—The Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrew's have resolved to confer at the forthcoming graduation ceremonial to be held on March 31, the honorary degree of D.D. on the Rev. E. F. Scott M.A. (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon.), formerly minister of the United Free Church, Prestwick, and now Professor in Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, who has published treatises on "The Fourth Gospel: Its Purpose and Theology," and "The Apologetic of the New Testament.""

On Thursday, March 4th, Mr. Scott's successor in Prestwick was ordained and inducted. After the induction a dinner was held in the Church Hall. In proposing a toast, Mr. Matthew Mitchell referred to Mr. Scott as follows: "Mr. Scott's attainments as a scholar and as a preacher were bound at length to attract the notice of outsiders, and he left them in September last to fill the Chair of

Church History in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. (Applause). They parted with Mr. Scott with the very greatest regret, but that regret was mingled with and softened to some extent by a feeling of pride that they had had such a man as Mr. Scott to minister to them for the somewhat lengthened period of thirteen years. (Applause). It was a source of gratification to everyone there to observe that within the last few days the ancient University of St. Andrew's had conferred upon Mr. Scott the very high and honourable degree of D.D." (Applause).

Rev. D. A. Reid, in replying to a toast, said he also joined in congratulating his very dear friend Dr. Scott on the honor conferred on him by St. Andrew's. Being a Glasgow man himself he was just inclined to believe that St. Andrew's had been too previous. He did not see why St. Andrew's should snap up all the great men. Glasgow, he believed, had been going to do it, but St. Andrew's had come in first. (Applause).

The students of Divinity Hall join heartily in congratulating Prof. Scott on the new honors which he had received. From the quality of the work he has done since he came to Queen's, we know that they are well deserved.

Athletics.

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY—QUEEN'S 5, CLIFFSIDES 4.



WITH the intention of playing the very best hockey they knew how to play, Queen's and Cliffsidess faced each other at the Arena, Ottawa, on March the 15th. At half-time the score was tied, the same was true at full-time, and it was only after nearly fifteen minutes overtime had been played that Campbell scored the winning goal for Queen's, lifting the Sir Montagu Allan Cup, symbolical of the Amateur Hockey Championship of Canada. They deserved it. Playing on strange ice, before a crowd, the majority of whom favored the Cliffsidess, Queen's were tied twice but were never headed. Those who watched E. C. H. L. hockey this winter perhaps had seen better hockey at times, but certainly those who had seen only Intercollegiate or O.H.A. had not. In seventy-five minutes of actual play there was no let up, the pace was fast at the start, and almost as fast at the end, and as Referee Russell said after the game, "The better team won."

The Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, faced the puck, and he was hardly off

the ice before it had travelled the length of the rink twice. Queen's assumed the aggressive early but were a bit confused by the distance the nets were set out from the end, and it was ten minutes before Dobson netted the first. A minute or so later, George followed with the second, and very shortly Campbell with the third. It looked all Queen's then, but Cliff-sides were still in the running, Henry tallying first on a spectacular lone rush, and just half a minute later scoring again from Stewart's pass. Christie put Cliff-sides even just before half time, and from Queen's viewpoint the outlook was not so rosy.

The second half began just as fast, the puck being most of the time in Cliff-sides' territory, but the marvelous work of McKinley and the rather weak shooting of Queen's prevented any score for fully ten minutes, when Dobson turned the trick. Fifteen minutes passed with both teams fighting desperately, then Dion tied again, with five minutes to play. No further score was made by full time, and after a rest both teams appeared again.

It was do or die now, and Queen's were at Cliff-sides' goal continually keeping McKinley and the crowd on tip-toes. Once he saved a sure score by falling on the puck and a regular football scrimmage followed. Five minutes, ten minutes; would no one score! Then Campbell, waiting his chance from the side, received Dobson's pass, shot, and the game was over.

It is pretty hard to pick out the best players on either team, but the work of Dobson for Queen's and McKinley for Cliff-sides certainly was worthy of much praise. Each member of Queen's team played what was probably the game of his life, and to those who have seen them play that means a good deal.

Queen's (5)—Goal, Daniels; point, Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; rover, George; centre, Crawford; right wing, Dobson; left wing, Campbell.

Cliff-sides (4)—Goal, McKinley; point, Marshall; cover, Hall; rover, Christie; centre, Dion; right wing, Stewart; left wing, Henry.

Referee, Blair Russell. Judge of Play, Stanley McPherson.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Ottawa Citizen: "Dobson was the fastest man on the ice. Cliff-sides were somewhat better stick-handlers. . . . If Queen's had a scorer like Marty Walsh on their forward line they would have had ten or fifteen goals. Macdonnell at point, also, is ripe for E.C.H.L. any day."

Chaucer Elliott calls Queen's "the shotless wonders." Chaucer has a peculiar knack of picking out the weak spots.

Referee Russell: "The better team won, but there was not much to choose."

Toronto News, speaking of Dobson, says: "It would not be at all surprising to see him in the E. C. H. L. next winter."

It would surprise us very much.

We quote the following from the *Toronto Globe* of March 19th: "It was just as well that Queen's got a chance to win the Sir Montagu Allan Cup, else we should have been told for the next twelve months that the class of hockey in the

Interprovincial Union was so much better than that in the other amateur leagues. And there is a very positive feeling about here that what the Kingston students did to the Interprovincial champions could have been done just as readily by St. Michael's College. To go farther in the Ontario Hockey Association, there is good reason to believe that Lindsay, the intermediate champions, are a better team than the Intercollegiate or Interprovincial title-holders." which goes to prove what we have always maintained, that what the sporting editor of the *Globe* doesn't know about hockey would fill several large volumes.

INTER-YEAR FINAL.

The final inter-year game in hockey left last year's champions, '10, in the same proud position. There was some excellent hockey, but the Sophomores were completely outclassed, Campbell and George eluding their defence almost as they pleased, while Pennock and MacKenzie gave Gilbert all the protection he wanted. MacKenzie seems the most likely candidate to fill Macdonnell's shoes at point next year.

'10 (17)—Goal, Gilbert; point, MacKenzie; cover, Pennock; centre, G. George; left wing, Campbell; right wing, B. George.

'11 (5)—Goal, Mills; point, Elliott; cover, Goodwin; centre, Meikle; right wing, Trimble; left wing, Anglin.

Referee, V. W. Crawford.

Alumni.

ANNUAL MEETING OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A WELL attended and enthusiastic meeting of the graduates of Queen's University was held last evening at the law offices of McCrossan, Schultz & Harper.

Mr. William Burns, Principal of the Provincial Normal School, addressed the members at some length, suggesting improvements in, and extension of the Extramural courses of the University in this Province.

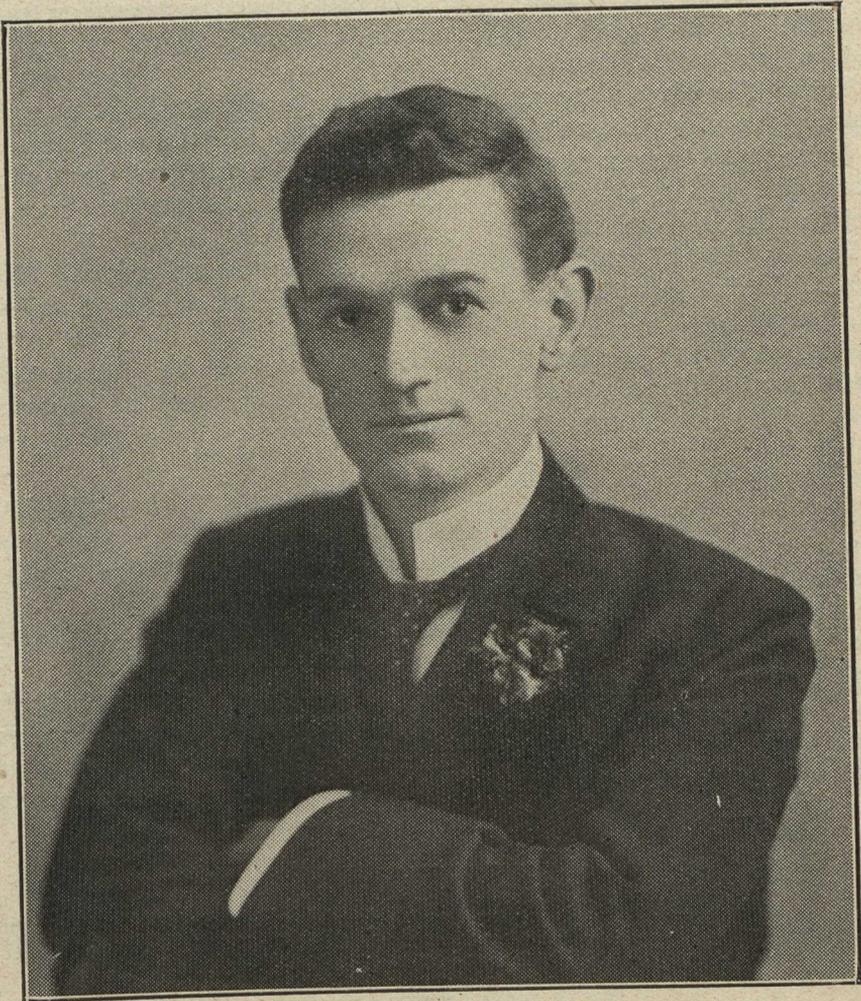
It was deemed advisable by the meeting that these suggestions be forwarded to the University authorities and an effort be also made to give the graduates in this Province representation on the Council of the University.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Honorary President, Principal Gordon; President, Mr. William Burns; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Harper; Executive Committee, Messrs. W. W. Walkem, T. A. Brough and S. W. Mathews; Representative at the Manitoba University Banquet, Mr. A. E. Boak.

The matter of arranging for the annual banquet of the members of the Association was left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Mr. George Ellis, B.A., '01 Arts, is resigning his inspectorship of schools in the Edmonton district, April 1st. Mr. Ellis will take a post-graduate course in Mathematics at Chicago University.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Greene, '07 Arts, to Rev. Edward Whitmore, of London University, England, late of Belmont Row Church, Birmingham, Eng.



W. F. NICKLE, K.C., M.L.A.

The subject of this sketch graduated from Queen's in 1892, and immediately entered upon the study of law in the office of Blake, Lash & Cassels, Toronto, at the same time attending lectures at Osgoode Hall. He was called to the bar in 1895, and, having decided to practise his profession in Kingston, entered the firm of Kirkpatrick & Rogers (now Kirkpatrick, Rogers & Nickle). In 1908 he was appointed a King's Counsel by the Provincial Government.

Strong in his love for his Alma Mater, it is not surprising that he was elected by the graduates a member of the University Council in 1899 and re-elected from time to time. He has been one of the most active members of the Council, and has been identified with every step for the advancement of Queen's in recent years.

While not engaging in field athletics, he took a keen interest in all outdoor sports while at the University, and his interest has not apparently abated, as his is a well-known figure at the games and matches in which Queen's participates.

Early after his appointment to the University Council he pressed on that body the necessity for a gymnasium at Queen's, and was appointed convener of a committee on "Ways and Means."

Through his efforts the nucleus of a fund for the erection of the present well-equipped gymnasium was collected in Kingston, but the needs of Queen's have ever been great, and so a more extended canvass was postponed time and again at the request of the Council in the interest of what was considered some more pressing need of the University.

For a number of years he has been one of the students' representatives on Queen's Athletic Committee, which body controls athletics of every description at the University.

After serving on the Board of Education for a year, he entered the City Council in 1906 and soon became one of its leaders by reason of his eminently practical mind, sound common sense in dealing with municipal problems, and his forcefulness in debate.

In the Provincial elections of 1908 he ran as a Conservative candidate, and though opposed by a strong and resourceful opponent who had made a good representative, he was elected by a decisive majority in what has always been considered a doubtful constituency.

It is early yet to speak of his Parliamentary career, but his friends believe that he will yet take a prominent place in the Legislative Assembly.

He has a clear analytical mind, reflected in his public utterances, which are logical, forceful, cogent and free from all unnecessary verbiage. He does his own thinking, and is not afraid to express his views when the necessity arises, even though he knows they may not be acceptable to many of those whose good opinion he values.

Exchanges.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *University Monthly*, there seems to be some dissatisfaction among the students at Toronto University on account of the system of session-end examinations at present in vogue there. After making some comparisons with American Universities, the writer goes on to say that "this method of procedure is, to say the least, unfair to the students concerned. Before he is prepared for the May examinations the average student must do a good deal of "brushing up." This seems a waste of time. From the standpoint of the student, would it not be much better for him to undergo a test as soon as the work is

completed, than to wait for an examination many months removed?" Term examinations not only better this condition of affairs, but tend to prevent students shirking their work during the fall term.

Another matter that is dealt with at some length in the article in question is the elective system of studies. The argument generally used against this system is that it allows a student too great a freedom in the choice of subjects for study, and so is likely to make his selection "wrong-motived." But the result of President Eliot's twenty-five years' experience with the system at Harvard would seem to indicate that that is largely an imaginary evil. On the other hand the flexibility of this method renders it much more capable of being adapted to individual needs, than is the fixed-group system. Queen's might also be mentioned as a good illustration of how the elective system works out. The first year of the Arts course is only partly elective, that is, the student must choose his four or five classes from eleven selected by the Faculty. After that the student selects his own subjects as he desires. The only restrictions that are placed on his choice are that he is not allowed to write on more than five classes at the end of any one session, and he is not allowed to take advanced courses in any subject until he has completed his elementary work in that subject. The system has, on the whole, worked admirably here, and it is to be hoped that if tried, it will prove of equal advantage at Toronto.

"DU BIST WIE EINE BLUME."

From the German of Heine.

So sweetly beautiful and pure,
So like a flower thou art,
I look at thee, but melancholy
Steals softly o'er my heart.

Gently my hands upon thy head
It seems as though I'd lay;
To keep thee pure and beautiful,
'Tis this, for this I pray.

—Ex.

"National ignorance of decent Art is always criminal, unless in earliest conditions of society; and then it is brutal." With these words of Ruskin, a writer in *Acta Victoriana* opens an interesting discussion on the work of the Canadian Art Club. Whether or not Ruskin's remark may seem to be a little strong, it appears to have been a fact that in the past "the development of the highest forms of art has been in no small degree conterminous with that of the best civilizations." For this reason, the work of the Canadian Art Club has a peculiar national significance. Its members are all Canadian-born painters and sculptors, who have been careful and successful students of the Art of the Old World. It is not too much to expect that they will do a great deal toward creating a distinctly national school of Art. The illustrations given in *Acta* are excellent reproductions of some of the best work of Canadian artists, and serve to add further interest to the excellent article.

SHE PAINTS.

A pretty maiden is Miss J.,
 With cheeks to charm the hermit saints;
 And yet, alas! some people say
 She paints.

It is not very widely known,
 Though oft some friend of hers acquaints
 Some other, in informing tone,
 She paints.

O, no, I do not keep aloof—
 Her charm no whit this habit taints—
 Although I have conclusive proof
 She paints.

Here are proofs, right on my wall,
 Before which all denial faints—
 O, yes, they're pictures! That is all
 She paints.

—*Kansas City Times.*

Europe has 125 universities, with a total attendance of 228,721. Next to the universities of Paris and Berlin come in point of attendance: Budapest, with 6,551; Vienna, 6,205; Munich, 5,943; Moscow, 5,860; Madrid, 5,196; Naples, 4,918; St. Petersburg, 4,652; Leipsic, 4,341, and Bonn, 3,209.—*Er.*

THE VICTORY.

To try—to fail—and then begin again
 The fight of life;
 To fail—but aye, through tears of blood perceive
 The flag—dazed, heed the bugle call;
 To scorn each fresh defeat and, staggering, leave
 The field, resolved not yet to fall;
 To stanch the flow of blood, forget the strife
 Has been in vain, ignore the dust and pain;
 To lose thus nobly is to gain
 Life's crowning victory.

—*Acta Victoriana.*

Book Reviews.

Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought, by W. G. Jordan, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

THIS book, just issued, will receive, we are sure, a very cordial welcome from the reading public in the old country and in this. By his previous books and numerous contributions on Biblical subjects to leading periodicals, the author is well known here and across the water, and this work, awaited with considerable interest, will add to the author's solid reputation as a student in a difficult field which he has now for some years cultivated with much diligence and success. He brings high qualifications to the task. For a number of years in the active duties of the pastorate, he knows the Biblical problems which most commonly confront the preacher; for ten years a teacher of the Old Testament in this University, he knows the difficulties and needs of students, and how to assist them in a department of study, far from being the least exacting in the curriculum; and being not only familiar with Orientals, but widely read also in Moderns, he is well acquainted with the extensive literature of his subject, and the last word said upon it. Under these circumstances, much might be looked for from this book, with its attractive title, and certainly it does not fall short of the expectation. It had its beginning in a course of lectures given in the University two years ago on the Chancellor's Foundation. At the time they were received with much favor, and those who had heard them were later much gratified to learn that they were to appear in permanent book form. And here is the book, well printed, goodly to look at, interesting, and without a dull, or obscure, or halting sentence from cover to cover. The sequence of thought, in the whole fourteen chapters, runs free and strong, making a logical, well-connected presentation of the various aspects of the large problem treated, while at the same time each chapter stands out a pretty complete unit by itself. The object of the volume is to show that if the Old Testament, and particularly the earlier narratives, are to be adequately understood or taught, there must be a clear idea of the place of this old book in the history and literature of the world. Such a motive brings us at once face to face with the fact that in the course of time knowledge has vastly increased, and that we are now compelled to modify some of our beliefs as to the nature of the Bible, and interpret it accordingly. But instead of harm coming of this, as some had feared, only good has come, and intellectual honesty, as was to have been expected, has turned out to be in the interests of the highest faith. Criticism has lost us nothing desirable to be retained, and has given us a new Book which we recognize as most wonderfully human, beset by many limitations of age and circumstance, and yet, at the same time, most wonderfully Divine, filled with the mind and heart and life of God; inspired, that is; the ultimate rule of Christian faith and practice; in all, that face of man coming into clearer and clearer visibility who serves best his fellow-men, truly the face of Jesus Christ.

Speaking generally, the purpose of *Biblical Criticism and Apologetic*, as it is largely the purpose of this enticing volume, is to adjust faith to its intellectual

and moral environment. There may be no real antagonism between faith and its environment, but till the adjustment has been made, there may seem to be, and the impression that there is, though ill-founded, may remain a hurtful prejudice. Better, therefore, have it cleared away. Seldom, if ever, has there been a greater change than in the last half century of thought, with a new view of the universe, of the Old Testament, and of the religious history of mankind: how all-important that people be wisely instructed in these things, and shown that religion and life are much enriched by the change and many old stumbling-blocks put out of the way for good! Here, Dr. Jordan's book offers invaluable aid. It shows that the critical view of the Old Testament literature can be held quite compatibly with the belief that Israel were a people having a special vocation within the sphere of religion, and that their Scriptures give us an intelligible account of that people's history and its religious significance. It helps us to see that we may hold the idea of Israel as an elect people along with a just view of the religions of other contemporary peoples, and of the character of God as One who is good to all, and whose tender mercies are over all His works. And although it hardly comes within the purpose and scope of these lectures, the author takes occasion, as he well might, to show how gloriously the Old Testament history and development and hope culminate in Jesus Christ.

Our space is filled, but we cannot close without commending this excellent book, so devout, so fair, so able, and which we have perused, from its graceful dedication to its last word, with very great pleasure and profit, as we trust,—cannot close without warmly commending it to all our readers. It is a book for the minister, and even more for the layman; a courageous, high-toned, healing discussion of very weighty matters of thought and practice.

De Nobis.

Intermission at Marie Hall Concert.

Prof. A-d-rs-n—Come along, P-tch, let's go! It just proves what I said in Senior Latin the other day, that the taste of Kingston people is depraved and immoral. It isn't as good as the "Merry Widow!"

They adjourn.

A. T. B-rn-rd—What play did the Dramatic Club put on this year, D-nn-s?

D. J-rd-n—I just forget; was it —.

A. T. B-rn-rd—Was it "As You Like It?"

D. J-rd-n—Oh, no. It was "What Do You Know About Nothing?"

At Queen's-Cliffsides match.

F. H. H-ff (to his neighbor)—Are you a Queen's man?

Neighbor—Yes, I'm a Science graduate.

F. H. H-ff—I'm a Science *man*, too.

"To slope, or not to slope, that is the question;
 To slope, to skate;
 No more; and by a skate to say I end
 The whisperings of conscience and the shocks
 That flesh is heir to; 'tis a consummation
 Devoutly to be wished. To slope; to skate;
 To skate: perchance to fail; ay, there's the rub.

To slope; to skate: I think I'll skate."

—(From '11 Arts Year Poem).

Political Science class.

Prof. Skelton (to E. H. Br-w-r)—What do you think of the merits of Bismark's intrigues in attempting to unify Germany?

E. H. Br-w-r—I'd like to ask Bismark himself what he thinks about it now.

Prof. Skelton—Cheer up, you may get a chance some day.

After a fishing trip.

(Princess St., Wednesday, 5 a.m.). C. W. B---s—"We toiled all night and caught nothing."

T. N. M-r--ll-s—"Stung again."

Physics Class. Prof. Lorenz—"Do you understand that problem, Mr. S—?"

Mr. S.—"Yes, sir; I think so!"

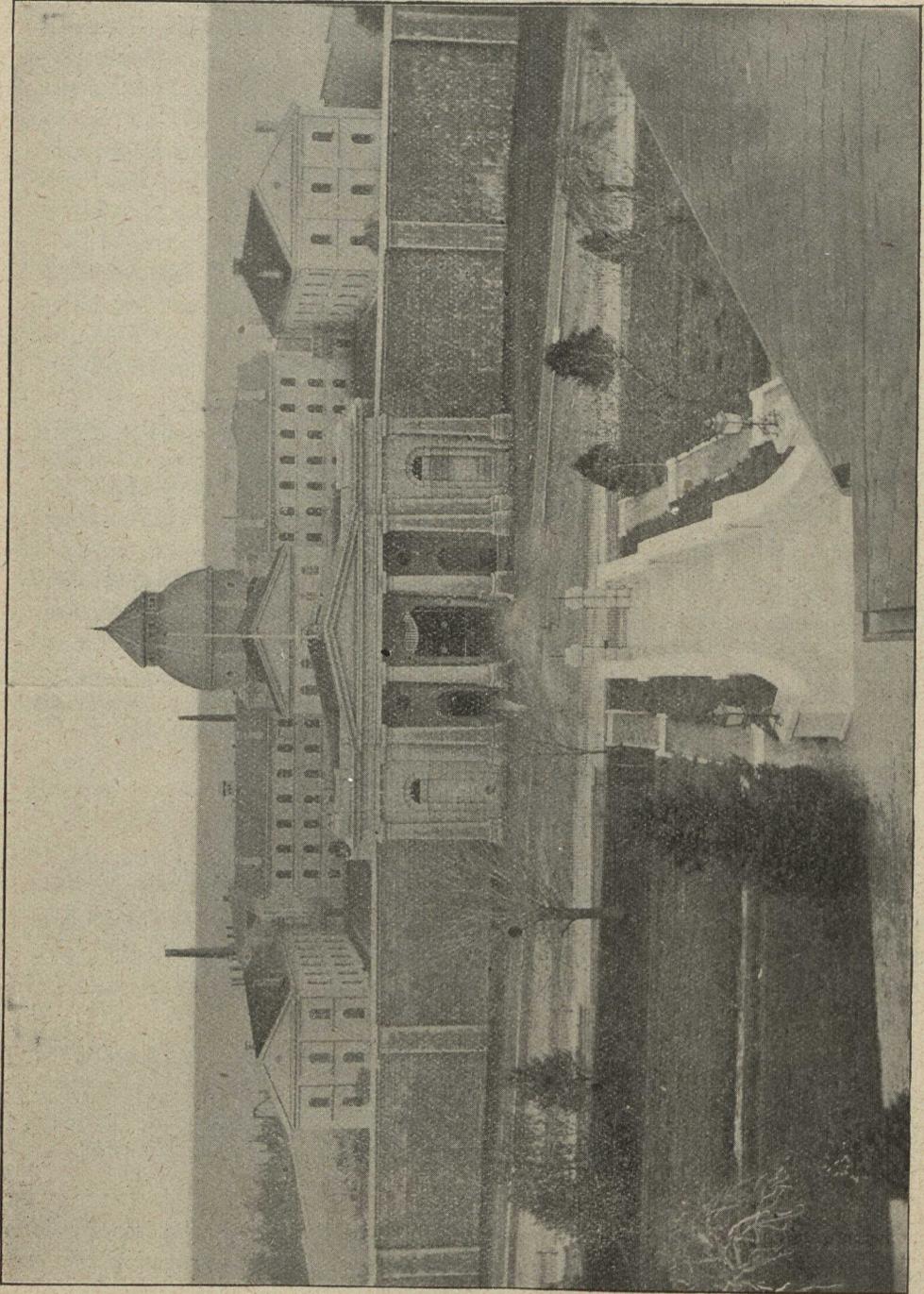
Prof.—"I guess the rest of the class do, then."

Mr. G-br--l A. Br-n-t has just added a permanent contribution to Medical literature in his latest work, entitled, "How I Marcel-wave My Hair, or Tonsorial Art Defined." This little work contains many valuable suggestions and was written during the author's engagement with the Seven Sutherland Sisters.

After the game in Ottawa, a group of students gathered at the door of the rink, prominent among whom were E. L. Br--e, G. A. Pl--t, W. L. U-l-w, R. S. St-v-n-, W. R. Fe-g-s-n, and M. N. Om-nd. A fair, but disappointed, spectator was heard to remark: "Gracious! aren't they a *common* looking lot of men?"

For P. L. J--l, with the compliments of the Arts Executive: All is not *gold* that glitters, and a gilt frame does not constitute a "gilt-edged aggregation."

J. L. N---l's comment on Faust—Gee! didn't she go into hysterics great!



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(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1909

(The italicised portions in parentheses give the wording of the law and regulations as the authority for the dates.)

February:

3. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. [H. S. Act, sec. 13 (1)]. (*1st Wednesday in February*).

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 87 (5)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due. (This includes the Financial Statement). [H. S. Act, sec. 16 (10)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (*On or before 1st March*).
- Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. [S. S. Act, sec. 42 (1)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
31. Night Schools close (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. (*Close 31st March*).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 73]. (*On or before 1st April*).
8. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; Sep. Sch. Act, sec. 81]. (*Thursday before Easter Sunday*).
9. GOOD FRIDAY.
12. EASTER MONDAY.
13. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (*During Easter Vacation*).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1908-1909). (*Not later than the 15th April*).
19. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*Second Monday after Easter Sunday*).

May:

7. ARBOR DAY. (*1st Friday in May*).
21. EMPIRE DAY. (*1st school day before 24th May*).
24. VICTORIA DAY (Monday).

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