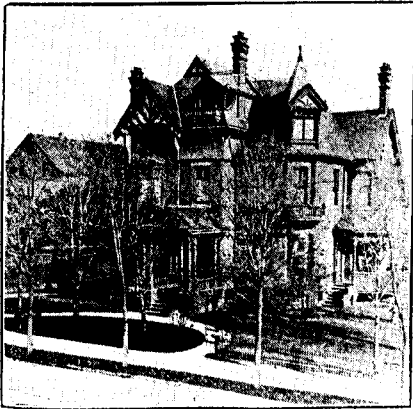




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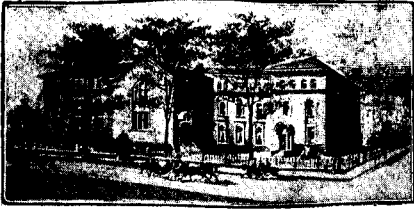
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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APRIL 3, 1903.

No. 10.

THE LIBRARY OF QUEEN'S.



"BOOK of the Beginnings" of Queen's University would be instructive and encouraging reading. In no single department did she ever begin fully equipped; every inch of the road was gained by patience and determination, every success achieved stands as the record of some courageous effort, some generous self-denial, such as must be to a great extent unknown to institutions beginning their career with an ample endowment, either from the state, or by the generosity of private individuals. The Library of Queen's has been no exception to this rule. In spite of the general scarcity of funds at her foundation it was decided to set apart \$250.00 for the Library, and this was placed at the disposal of Dr. Liddell, when he visited Scotland in 1842. The books purchased by him, and a few stray volumes from the libraries of private individuals, were all she possessed till 1844-5, when a valuable addition was received in a gift of books to the value of £61.0.0 from Mrs. McKay, of Edinburgh. From this time donations were frequently received, and an old Library catalogue of 1853, still in the Library, gives the number of books at about 2,000. A large proportion of these are theologi-

cal, with, as might be expected from a collection of books principally recruited from private libraries, many duplicates. There are for instance ten Hebrew Bibles. Eight students graduated in that year, so the allowance was not an illiberal one. Hebrew literature was probably a favourite study with the early students of Queen's.

In 1857 an important purchase was made for the Library, when after the death of Professor Malcolm Smith a large part of his library was purchased through his successor Professor Weir. This was considered a great event: it was certainly an unprecedented one.

To one accustomed to the numerous beautiful annotated editions of the classics now considered so indispensable, the supply of classical literature seems very meagre. If the intellectual capacity of Queen's students has increased in the same rate as the food supplied for its development, the money expended in books has been a splendid investment.

After the purchase of Archdeacon Stuart's house and grounds in 1854, the Library was held there until the division of the building in 1870 into dwelling houses, when it was transferred to the Arts' Building, (the present Medical College), where it

remained till removed to the present Library in 1880.

In 1862 the number of books was 4,000. Then for the first time a regular appropriation for the Library was made from the matriculation fees, and a board of curators appointed. The calendars of that time record the fact that the Library will be open for at least half an hour daily! From this time the Library increased much more rapidly, seven or eight hundred volumes being donated every year. Mrs. Machar gave about 300 volumes from the library of the late Dr. Machar, and Mr. James Michie, of Toronto, was also a generous contributor.

In 1877-78, at the time of Principal Grant's arrival, there were 11,000 volumes. The Library shared in the general expansion which followed his coming. In 1880 the present Library was opened, but without the top storey, or the iron shelving now standing in the centre of the alcoves. The upper storey was added in 1887-88, the shelving in 1890. In 1878 an interesting bequest was received from the late Robert Sutherland, B.A., of Queen's, a barrister of Walkerton, who died without family, and left all his property to his Alma Mater, (including a valuable collection of books on law), in token of the benefits he had received from her and because he had never suffered prejudice in his student days on account of his negro blood, but, to use his own words, "had always been treated like a gentleman." Other large collections of books have also been received, from Mr. Robert Bell and the Hon. Alexander Morris, and like the Sutherland collection have

been put in a section apart under the donor's name.

The British government has also, from time to time, given most valuable contributions to the Library, which it would have been impossible to procure from any other source. The first of these, in 1878, were the publications of the Scottish Record Office, consisting of fifteen large folios, and several octavos, comprising the Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, the Registers of the Privy Council, of the Lord High Treasurer, the Exchequer Rolls, and all the Documents that bear on the history of Scotland from the earliest times. It was intimated at the time they were received that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had granted the request of the Board for these rare volumes largely in consideration of the fact that the University was incorporated by Royal Charter and bore the Queen's name. On two subsequent occasions very large donations were sent, consisting of all the publications of H. M. Stationery Office, about 400 folio and quarto volumes in all, forming one of our most valuable possessions.

Dr. Grant announced in April, 1880, that \$2,000 per annum for six years was necessary to put the Library on a satisfactory footing, and in response to this appeal \$1,000 was very soon raised, \$500 being from the late Allan Gilmour, of Ottawa, who was always a most liberal contributor to Queen's.

In 1879-80 Professor Dupuis, then lecturer in Natural Science, was also appointed Librarian, and held the office till 1882, when Rev. George Bell, D.D., became Registrar and Librarian.

In 1888-89 the increasing duties of the Registrar rendered a change necessary, and Professor Shortt, at that time lecturer in Political Science, was appointed Librarian, with the assistance of a student for a certain time daily for giving out books. This arrangement was continued until 1898, during which time the Library increased greatly in value under Professor Shortt's care. The Canadian department in particular, which is gradually becoming of great value, has been built up entirely under his supervision, and still benefits by his thorough knowledge of the history and public affairs of Canada, as happily for the Library, Professor Shortt's resignation of the post of Librarian has not meant the cessation of his interest and energy in its affairs. During the time of his holding office applications were made to the Dominion Government, the United States' Government, the Smithsonian Institution and other sources, for official publications, and valuable contributions have been received which are still regularly continued. Professor Shortt also visited several of the larger libraries in the United States and subsequently introduced here the card system of cataloguing now in such general use. This system is invaluable for students working on essays or themes on given subjects, though some conservatives still cling to the book catalogues (supplemented by one of the Librarians.)

The Theological and Modern Languages departments have been much strengthened during the past few years, and a set of the English Classical Novelists in fine editions is gradually being completed. This set was begun by the generous donation

of one of our graduates sent for this purpose. The example might well be followed by others. The Library now contains about forty thousand volumes, 1,571 books and 879 pamphlets having been added last year, and this year the number added will be much larger.

In 1898, the Library work had become too heavy to be carried on in connection with a Professor's chair, and Professor Shortt resigned, the present Librarian was appointed, and two assistant Librarians have since been added. The Library itself was sorely cramped for lack of space. In the summer of 1900, a gallery was added, running across the Library from North to South. This was a great convenience but far from sufficient, and the lack of consulting rooms for the students was increasingly felt. One of the last acts of the late Principal in connection with the college was the discussion of the proposed plans for the extension of the Library, which met with his unqualified approval. He did not live to see one of them carried out, but all has been completed according to the scheme that was first submitted to him. The work was put in hand immediately after the close of lectures last session and completed before the opening of the present session. By these changes a door has been cut into the old Divinity Hall adjoining the Library on the North side, shelving has been put all round, and long shelved tables placed down the length of the room for the accommodation of bound newspapers, making a most convenient stack and work room. On the other side of the hall next to the library on the South side the old reading-room and English

class room has been connected by a large archway, and the double room thus obtained, is fitted up with long reading tables and with chairs, forming consulting room No. 1. Into this room the Library opens, and here the fine collection of portraits given by Sir Gilbert Parker and now in the library together with his last donation of 86 portraits of celebrated Canadians will probably be placed during the summer. Consulting room No. 2, is in the New Arts building, a most attractive looking apartment, with its scarlet walls and dark-panelled wainscots, its large open fireplace, and long settles on each side, its many tables and chairs and its glass cupboards to hold the departmental libraries. The students are thus well provided for at last in rooms for study.

All has now probably been done in the way of Library extension that is possible in the present quarters, and the next move must be into a new building.

We have the site ready.—

L. S.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

IN December, 1900, the graduates of Queen's residing in or near Ridgetown conceived the idea of holding a meeting there for the purpose of bringing together the friends of the University in the West. It was thought that such a meeting would lead to better acquaintance and more friendly relations among the graduates, would deepen interest in the welfare of the University, and promote the interests of all concerned. A date was fixed, invitations issued, and arrangements made for the late Principal to be pres-

ent. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Grant the Principal was subsequently obliged to cancel his engagement to be present, and the meeting was called off.

Some two months later, when it became known that Dr. Grant was to visit St. Thomas at the end of February, the graduates there issued invitations to the friends in the West to meet the Principal at a banquet to be tendered him there on March 1st, 1901. About twenty-five were present at that meeting, which proved to be a pleasant and most enthusiastic reunion. The Western Ontario Association of Graduates and Alumni was organized at that meeting with Dr. Grant as Honorary President.

The second meeting was held in London in Dec., 1901, and in point of attendance was not quite so large as the first, but was quite equal in enthusiasm and zeal for the welfare of the University. It was decided at that meeting to undertake a canvas in behalf of the Grant Convocation Hall Fund, the movement for the raising of which had just then taken definite shape.

The third annual meeting and banquet was held at St. Thomas on Friday, March 6th, and though not so largely attended by graduates as the two former meetings, the response from those in neighbouring places, both in the form of letters of regret and membership fees, was more hearty and general than ever before.

Prof. MacNaughton was present and addressed the meeting, dealing chiefly with matters of present moment in the affairs of the University, and more particularly with the movement for the establishment of a School of

Forestry in connection with the School of Mining. He went over the whole ground, pointing out the efforts put forth by Queen's to awaken public interest by courses of lectures and other means, of the promises of support and assistance given by members of Government, and pointed out the fact that it was not until after all this pioneer work had been done that Toronto awoke to the necessity for, or importance of, Forestry.

At the close of Prof. MacNaughton's address a resolution was passed setting forth the facts of the case and calling on the Government of Ontario to fulfil their promises and assist in the establishment of a School of Forestry at Kingston.

Resolutions were also passed, one of which expressed regret at the loss sustained by the University and the country in the death of Principal Grant, and pointing out some of the results of his quarter of a century of self-sacrificing labor and devotion to duty. The other welcomed and congratulated Principal Gordon in his important position, expressed confidence in him and willingness to serve under his leadership in any way for the interests of the Alma Mater.

One feature of the meeting was the prominence of the extra-mural student and graduate. A majority of those present have done all or part of their work without the walls, and they are by no means the least enthusiastic and loyal of the sons and daughters of Old Queen's.

The secretary reported that the sum of \$940 had been subscribed for the Grant Convocation Hall by members of the Association, including seven subscriptions of \$100 each.

The following are the officers for the year :

Hon. President—Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D.

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Ass. Sec.—Miss A. E. Marty, M.A., St. Thomas.

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The next meeting will be held in St. Thomas, and it is hoped that Principal Gordon will be present at it.

—RICHARD LEES.

The following officers will comprise the JOURNAL staff for the session of 1903-1904 :

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The editors apologize to themselves for the scant space accorded to their contributions in this number.

We appreciate the poetical efforts which appear in this number, in spite of the fact that none of the subjects chosen was "spring."

The present session has been marked by the serious illness of several students. Much sympathy is being expressed for those who have suffered, and in this the JOURNAL fully shares.

We are glad to hear a capable voice from Queen's on the subject of the School of Forestry. Professor MacNaughton's addresses at St. Thomas and Hamilton, and his recent letters to the press, have brought the question more into the open; and those who know anything of the Professor's vigour of thought and expression will feel confident that whatever he has to say will be of first-rate quality.

PLANS FOR GRANT HALL.

By the direction of the Chancellor the plans prepared for the erection of "Grant Hall" have been placed on exhibition in the consulting library in the new arts building. This has been done in order that the students may have an opportunity of examining them, which they are cordially invited to do, and the trustees will be pleased to receive any suggestions which the students may desire to make regarding them.

THE FLORA GRANT MEMORIAL.

Steps are being taken by the year '04 to honour the memory of the late Miss Flora Grant by founding a scholarship of the value of twenty-five dollars. The details are not yet fully determined, but it is understood the scholarship will be awarded on the results of a sessional examination in Arts. The proposed Memorial reflects great credit upon the year '04, and their graceful and loyal action will be warmly approved by all.

Ladies' Department.

To the Editor of the Ladies' Dept.
 Queen's University Journal.

I have been asked to contribute something to this number of the JOURNAL, and "The Teacher Graduate" has been suggested to me as an appropriate theme. It is one I feel myself by no means fitted to treat adequately, for, leaving all other considerations out of the question, my experience has not been sufficient to warrant any assertions of the *ex cathedra* sort. Nevertheless I venture to make a few remarks, but the reader must not suppose them to be generalizations drawn

from wide observation and experience; they are simply an expression of what I myself have seen and known of the position of the Queen's girl when she goes out as a teacher,—of her status in the community and the work she can do there.

To begin with, she will be astonished and a trifle alarmed to find herself at once a target for all eyes. She comes from the freedom of college life where she was but one among many, and of no particular importance to anybody, and suddenly becomes the object of universal notice and remark. I am speaking, remember, of a school in the average small town, where there is but one lady-teacher, and everyone is interested in her. Fortunately for her own peace of mind, the ordinary girl in her first school does not, and cannot, realize this. A total stranger in the town herself, and accustomed to comparative insignificance, she walks up the street observing everything and unconsciously taking for granted that nobody is noticing her. She faces her classes the first morning, I will not say with equanimity, but with infinitely less perturbation than she would have did she realize how all those pairs of eyes are bent on her, watching her every gesture, every involuntary expression of her face, trying to decide what the "new teacher" is like. Merciless young critics they are, forming their judgment at once and by instinct, liking or disliking vehemently with no particular reason to offer for either feeling. Their verdict is promulgated throughout the town before evening, and by it the opinion of the people is to a large extent shaped. Months afterwards the teacher will discover all this, will be told what im-

pression she made at first, and will laugh over it all, marvelling at her own blindness.

After the first feeling of novelty and strangeness wears off, and she begins to settle down in this new life, she is forced to decide what part she shall take in the community about her. Calls come thick and fast, she is invited to share the social life of her new friends, all the various organizations of the church claim her aid, reading-circles beg for her instructions,—in fact there is almost literally no limit to the number of demands upon her time and thought. Now what is she to do? She has been told again and again, and she firmly believes it, that a college woman owes a great deal to the world, that her training is given her as a trust to be constantly used in helping others. She believes all this, I say, and she tries to act upon it, but she finds the path a difficult one. After a day of hard straining work at school (and it *is* hard work, especially for the voice) and the inevitable quota of evening tasks, she does not feel fit for anything very strenuous. A little pleasant social intercourse refreshes and does her good, but to sit down and force that tired brain to toil over a Sunday School lesson, or a paper for a Young People's Meeting or Y.W.C.A., or a lesson for a reading-circle, seems well-nigh impossible. If she works at her teaching earnestly and whole-heartedly, she will even have very little *time* for anything else, and if she does use up her short leisure hours in any brain-work she will find her regular work becoming a burden to her and perhaps falling off in quality.

Of course the problem may not come to all in just this way; and I do believe

that after one or two years the actual work of teaching would be so lightened as to admit of other responsibilities. But at first I think the case is much as I have stated it, and the teacher may solve it very simply. She finds she cannot teach well and undertake many other duties; the school-board pays her to teach; then let her be honest, and do the work she is paid for. And to most of the calls upon her she will have to turn a deaf ear. It is some consolation to her in this pass to realize that if she can so teach as to impart some love of learning, some desire for culture, some little idea of the vastness of this universe, to her pupils, she is probably making her training bear more fruit than if she meddled in all the organizations of the town.

There is no doubt that the life of a teacher is not an easy one, especially, as I have said, for the first year or two. The hours are from nine to four, but in a small school, where ambitious pupils enter, wishing to hurry through the course in as short a time as possible, yet often handicapped by ignorance of some particular subject, the teacher is almost certain to give some classes after hours, and her day's work will seldom end before five. Then in the evening there are preparations to make for the next day, lessons to plan, notes to draft, exercises and essays to read, until she has little spare time even then. Not an easy life, by any means, when you reflect how hard most girls would find the mere physical exertion of standing all those hours, to say nothing of the weight of responsibility and all the other mental strains.

Yet I would be very far indeed from

pronouncing it drudgery. The close and pleasant connection with the boys and girls, the even more intimate and friendly relations with the older pupils, sometimes almost young men and women, the pleasure of starting some one along the path of learning, the many little things that happen to cheer one,—all these keep the teacher's heart fresh and happy, and enable her to work with a will. There is something peculiarly touching in the feeling that so many are, as it were, dependent on her, and look to her for any help they are to get.

So if there are any girls at Queen's who look to follow the example of us who have gone before into this work, let me beg them to cultivate most assiduously a strong sense of humor and a habit of patience, and then I can assure them that they will find their work very pleasant. If they can learn to make comedy, not tragedy, out of it, to laugh, not cry, over the many manifestations of human nature that will meet them every day, then I think they will have overcome the main obstacle in the path to success. The friendships they will form, both among their pupils and the people of the town, will be cheering at the time, and will, I believe, always be pleasant to look back upon.

EX-MEMBER OF THE LEVANA.

THE FOOLISH VIRGIN.

'Tis Midnight! and I sit alone and
 read,
 Enticed by Wisdom's *ignis fatuus* lure,
 And Knowledge hourly add unto my
 zeal
 To make my calling and election sure,
 When sheepskins are arranged in rib-
 boned rows,

With Academic honors at the close,
 In April next.

'Tis Midnight ! but small chance have
 I of sleep.

For down the silent corridor arise
 The melancholy long indrawn snores
 Of blissful ignorance, in folly wise,
 Which sleeps untroubled by ambitious
 aim

Of tacking empty letters to a name
 As graduate.

'Tis Midnight ! and 'tis time I were
 in bed,

The clock ticks loud but time with me
 is not.

The floor creaks with uncanny sound,
 and yet

It cannot move me from this little spot
 Until, perforce, cessation of my toil
 Comes with the gradual sinking of
 the oil.

My lamp goes out.

Arts.

BY the time that this is in print the Arts examinations will have begun, and the motto for all Arts' students will not be the suggestive one of the Freshmen *a posse ad esse*, nor yet that of the senior year, *per aspera ad astra*, but simply, *inter spem et metum*. It has often been said and repeated again and again that exams. are a "necessary evil." That this is the case seems to be the opinion of our best present-day educators, and perhaps it will not be long before the first word in this somewhat paradoxical definition will be eliminated, and examinations will be branded as wholly evil and as having no necessary place in

an elementary and more particularly in a university education. As matters stand at present, however, the student, fortunately or unfortunately, must submit to the inevitable decrees of fate. All he can do is to rack his brain for three hours to investigate whether there is anything in his head which might in any way be correlated with the questions which lie before him; if so, he puts it down; if not, he puts down something else, in the hope that the greater fertility of the examiner's brain, which sees things steadily and sees them whole, and not as through a glass darkly, may detect a quantity of coherent material which is deserving of forty per-cent. Many a student has thought seriously over the question as to how an examiner comes definitely to the conclusion that *he* has earned exactly thirty-nine or seventy-four per cent. as the case may be, and not one tittle more or less. In indulging in such puerile fancies we hope that we are not in any way treading upon tender feet. We must acknowledge that so long as examinations exist an examiner is forced to come to some definite conclusion, and we would be fain to say it, if we believed it, that a written examination should be the sole and only test of a student's capabilities. While speaking somewhat disparagingly of exams. we do not, on the other hand, like to join hands with the forty-per-cent. student, who would like to consign them to warmer climes because, as he says, on an examination he never can write as much as he knows, his mind is an encyclopedia of knowlege, but the pages have never been cut. Such a person would gladly transfer a defect in his own mental

system to some other system, which would cover up his deficiency. On the other hand do we not sometimes see an honest-working student whose work during the whole session has been of a high order, one who has studied his subject carefully in all its branches, not perhaps from an examination point of view, but in a way in which he will get the most benefit out of it for years to come,—do we not sometimes see such a one eclipsed when the examination comes by a fellow student, who can pour into his examiner's lap the sum total of what he has absorbed in the previous six or eight weeks, whereas if these two students, two months later, without further study were to write again on the same examination, the result would be quite the reverse of the previous one? The suggested answer to this question, we think, contains no little element of truth. But the happy millenium which we would wish for is not yet at hand, and until it arrives we might as well cheerfully take our places in Convocation Hall and write and look and pause and think, and gape and stare, and rack our brains with "dropping buckets into empty wells and growing tired in drawing nothing up."

The river of dreams run silently
 down,
 By a secret way that no man knows:
 But the soul lives on while the dream-
 tide flows
 Through the gardens bright, or the
 forests brown;
 And I think sometimes that our whole
 life seems
 To be more than half made up of
 dreams,

For its changing sighs and its passing
 shows,
 And its morning hopes and its mid-
 night fears,
 Are left behind with the vanished
 years.
 Onward with ceaseless motion,
 The life stream flows to the ocean—
 And we follow the tide, awake or
 asleep,
 Till we see the dawn on love's great
 deep
 When the bar at the harbour mouth is
 crossed,
 And the river of dreams on the sea is
 lost.

H. V. D.

BOOK REVIEWS.

(NOTE.—This department not for freshmen.)

THE WORKS OF HORACE, translated literally, cloth, 8 vo., 116 pages: Harper Bros., New York. Price, 4 bits.

Feeling that this little book supplies a long-felt want we do not hesitate to recommend it to all the push. This volume has evidently been the result of the systematic and sympathetic investigations of some benefactor whose name has unfortunately been omitted from the title page. "Its point of view is broad * * * its tone is most optimistic * * * inspired by his lofty theme the author has produced a book that reads like a poem."—M.C.C.

The new edition of "Students' Songs," comprising the twenty-fifth thousand, has just been published by Moses King, of Cambridge. This collection comprises over sixty of the

jolly songs as now sung at all leading colleges in America. The price is only 50 cents.

My pony 'tis of thee
Emblem of liberty,
To thee I sing ;
Book of my freshman days,
Worthy of fondest praise,
Worthy of poets' lays,
I'd tribute bring.

My gallant pony, thee
Help to the wearied be
When "Ex." is nigh,
I love thy well-worn look,
Thou gentle little book.
Down in some hidden nook
Silently lie.

—J.C.

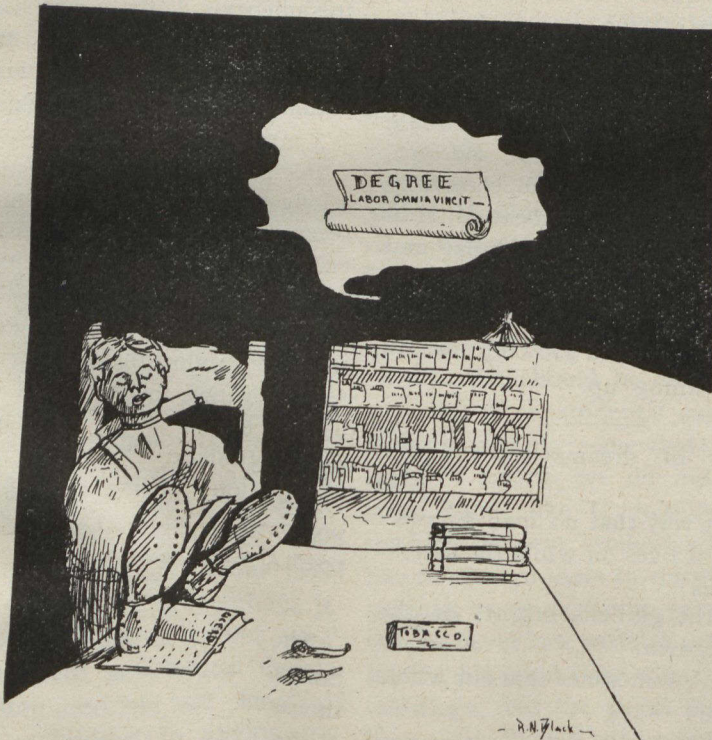
The final year in Arts held its last regular meeting on Tuesday last. The year '03, it is true, will soon be a final year no more; but when it is disbanded, and its members go out into the world, we trust that they may accomplish some work which in some sense may be termed final. For those who come back next year, and we believe that not a few will be seen around Queen's again, a permanent executive has been formed in the year, consisting of the following officers :

Hon. President—James Fairlie.

Hon. Vice-President—Miss Tompkins.

Hon. Secretary—Fred Nicolle.

At this meeting some other important business was transacted, among



"THE STRENUOUS LIFE" ILLUSTRATED.
For fuller reference of Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes."

other things a valedictorian was appointed. The honor of this position was given to Mr. J. M. McDonald, whose faithful work in behalf of his year lays claim to some recognition.

The students of the Honor classes in Latin and Greek are much indebted to Prof. Nicholson for the lectures he has given this year on Plutarch and Lucretius. Though devoting so much time to the pass classes, he nevertheless gives them extra lectures, which are all the more invaluable in that they cover work that would not otherwise be read. His profound scholarship lets nothing pass that can possibly benefit the class; and there is nothing so tedious and hard to wade through that his genial humor cannot relieve with a joke. Long live Prof. Nicholson is the wish of all Queen's students.

Divinity.

VERNAL MUSINGS.

SPRING has come, exams. are on, hearts rise, not "on a question of information," but to a dizzy height in the throat. But a question of equal moment is also causing anxiety. "What am I going to do for the summer? If I don't strike something I can't come back. I can't strike father for a hundred and fifty, because if I did either one of us would drop." Thanks to the Home Mission Committee some are relieved. Many students are going out with as many different lines of thought and ways of working. The arts man has been taking philosophy, and now he hopes to realize the rationalization of the universe; he has taken political economy and knows the difference between bul-

lion and fiduciary money, and feels that he can estimate the cash value of a contribution list. Moreover, he has had some pulpit training. He preached at the House of Refuge, commanded the attention of his audience, and convinced them that poverty and misery are due to sin. Anxiety and enthusiasm are to blame for the only oversight—the collection. He also preached at the Hospital, and proved conclusively that sin stands to pain, sickness and death in the relation of cause to effect. Such being the case, what is to prevent his going West?

The Divinity of the younger classes has spent the Sunday mornings compiling sermons on "live topics." He has one of thirty-two pages, and a little over, proving that Moses did not write the Pentateuch; he has another clearly and forcibly showing that Adam and the patriarchs existed in name only. He can prove to any audience of average intelligence that David did not write all the psalms. and he has a "Royal George" on the composite nature of Isaiah. At the Alumni Conference the Johannine theology was new, living and enthusiastic. When asked by a senior what the MacNaughtonian point of view was, he answered, "Well, I don't just remember anything he said, but I tell you he's a 'Cracker Jack.'"

So now burdened with these messages for the people, he would like a mission field in Ontario, one accustomed to having an ordained man; or, more fitting yet, he would like to supply for Dr. Milligan or, perhaps, for Dr. Barclay—but—well he is not sure that the latter has the Queen's point of view.

But, laying jokes aside, there are a few things every student going on a mission field should know. One is that he is not going to suddenly transform his parishioners with oratory or with new and startling ideas. Another is that he will meet with those who are able to teach him much on any topic to which he may refer. A third is that no one has yet been able thoroughly to grasp the spirit of the Christ-life and to apply it fully in daily life. Again, experience is a teacher of greater influence perhaps than even a few years at college, and many are to be met who have been taught by a long experience of both sorrow and joy, and through such have touched more closely the heart of reality than is possible for even a student of some years' standing.

Go to a mission field, or to whatever sphere duty calls, not to show how much a college course can polish speech and teach one numerous facts; but go with the spirit of service to try and enter with sympathy into the life of the community to lead it upward rather by the power of your life than by your words. When among the miners be a miner in spirit, but let that spirit ever lead to true manliness. On the gala day be a moderating influence, tending to make joy more lasting. There is a saying, "When in Paris be a Parisite." Let this never be said of any student of Queen's.

Rev. Wm. Guy, B.D., will be inducted into the congregation of Macdonald's Corners on April 7th.

Rev. Jas. Turnbull, M.A., of Bowmanville, has received a call from Bank St. Church, Ottawa.

Rev. R. Taggart, of Upper Columbia, B.C., is forced to return East to undergo an operation. Our sincerest sympathy goes out to the large-hearted Irish "Bob."

Medicine.

IN CAESAR'S EYE.—Continued.

ANOTHER fragment of Caesar's Stygian parchment has recently been found and the failure of a Med. to effect any reaction by subjecting it to a strong solution of sulphuric acid is sufficient proof of its authenticity. Following is a literal translation of the passage which appears in scarce legible characters on the face of this singular piece of vellum:—

Laboring under a desire to ascertain the manners and customs of those barbarians who recognize a kindly mother in the *Collegis Reginae*, not alone that he might himself be edified, nor yet those with him, nor for the purpose of acquainting those in Hades—a great multitude—with certain tidings, but also that he might make some further contributions to science, Cæsar determined to make his visits to those parts more frequent, for from such he was accustomed to learn many things, both of what delights the mind and elevates the soul. For he heard strange rumors, how there exist factions among them and disagreements and intent to do bodily harm on the part of some to others of their fellows, of petty schemes and wars, not so much of deeds as in words (for they profess skill in speech) but yet how, these things being so, they all rejoice together as being one. And Cæsar, after devious questionings had been made of a cer-

tain one of the tribe of the Varsityites, found that in this lay the strength of these barbarians. And yet in many ways they appeared foolish to Cæsar, indulging in many childlike practices; nor was what they call 'smoking' the least of these, a habit existing among their head men, professors, who, a pipe having been filled, emitting an odour, in Cæsar's nostrils not dissimilar to those of the fertilizer factories, in order that they might discover the extent of the lack of knowledge of their disciples, whom, about the time of the disappearance of the snow, they warn of the snares about to be set for them. And at such seasons those are reviled not a little by these. And it was learned also that a great multitude every year, the tests having been concluded, depart, some youths (yea and even maidens) victorious, others wounded, but all even more intent upon proclaiming the greatness of their tribe; and how that, a departure having been made, they seek remuneration for many and varied kinds of toil, whether it be to feed the young from the tree of knowledge; or to engage in the dispensing of herbs and a pretense at healing of wounds; or to diffuse doctrines peculiar to their religions; or to suffer great privations in the dividing up of uncivilized territories; or to endure great hardships at sea in sleeping and eating with cattle, in order that they might, without pecuniary loss, carry their "views" into foreign ports; or to give themselves up to studious application at home or among other tribes. And so Cæsar was pleased to dwell among these barbarians, that he might from time to time record much that is worthy in his commentaries.

TONGUES WE HAVE KNOWN.

Hamilton quotes a case of a bilateral dislocation of the lower jaw in a woman during the violent gesticulations incident to the pursuit of scolding her husband. (Treves) Married ladies please take notice!

Fournier cites an instance where a tongue was so much longer than usual that the chest could be touched with its tip while the head was held erect. (Treves) N. B.—The book does not state to whom the tongue belonged. We are, however, safe in saying that it must have been either a man or an ant-eater.

LADY—"Well, doctor, what do you think of my case?"

DOCTOR—"What you need, madam, is a good rest."

LADY—"But doctor, look at my tongue!"

DOCTOR—"Ah, indeed, that needs a rest too."

OTHER NOTES.

(Overheard.)

CORPORATION LABORER—"Sure, a man's far better off without that cursed liquor."

CONFREERE—"Yep."

CORP. LAB. (continuing)—"But a good horn wouldn't go bad just now, would it?"

The Meds. are rejoicing at seeing Dr. Connell around again.

The two men who took the liberty of informing the natives of Lansdowne that there were about to be 'things doing' are two of the lowest forms of animal life!

A question for next year's Surgery (?) paper :—“A baby is omitting paroxysmal yells at a rate of about seven million per minute, with intermissions of one seventy-fifth of a second between attacks. How would you diagnose whether the cause is (1) biliary colic, (2) impacted gall stone in the colon, (3) volvulus, (4) pure deviltry? Give the pathology of the cry, the causes, and your method of investigation !!

Science.

THE Engineering Society held its last meeting for the season on Friday afternoon, the 20th, and from the number of students present it may be assumed that the bulk of Science men take very little, if any, interest in the discussion of matters that are of vital importance in connection with the profession.

After the usual business on hand had been attended to, a good programme of song and music was rendered, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. In this connection we would like to thank several Arts gentlemen for the assistance given from time to time to the musical committee. The event of the afternoon was an impromptu speech by the Hon. president, Prof Gill, who gave us some sound advice on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Society, and for ourselves as embryo engineers. In the course of his remarks he dwelt at some length on that all important problem of legislative protection for the engineering professor, and advised every man present to make himself familiar with existing conditions so that in the event of any prohibitory

bill being passed the young engineer would not find himself on the wrong side of the fence.

It is not the intention of the writer to argue one way or the other in this matter; so much has been written *pro* and *con* that it would be mere waste of paper to go over the question again. But it is necessary that everyone should understand fully the facts of the case and form some idea of what is really needed in the way of protection, if indeed such protection is desirable.

It is a lamentable fact that men will take four years to prepare themselves for their life's work and yet will not display the slightest interest when told of a certain bill which, if made law, will deprive them of the opportunity of practising their profession in this province, unless they conform to the rules and regulations put forth by the “Can. Society of Civil Engineers.” Yet such is the case, and moreover, these same gentlemen will be the first to squeal when the pressure is applied and protest loudly that they have been ignorant of any such evil intentions on the part of that Society. Ask the first engineering student you meet what he knows about the bill, and its “dollars to doughnuts” that he'll confess he knows nothing and cares less; it won't effect him until he's looking for work, and any way it hasn't been made law as yet, and perhaps never will. However, the bill is law in Quebec, and they have tried to make it law in Ontario, so far without success; but that it will be tried again is certain, with what result it is hard to say.

We advise engineering students to procure a copy of this bill, with any other obtainable literature on the sub-

ject, and decide for themselves what course to pursue, so that in the event of their support being asked for, it may be given with the fullest confidence of a thorough understanding of the question.

TAILINGS.

We hear that several members of the Final Year are seeking employment for the coming summer with the Dom. Top. Survey. If these worthy representatives of a notorious year are allowed to wander over the boundless prairie, heaven help the Indians.

John Sears and Sam Smith have formed a co-operative partnership in which they profess to have attained considerable agility in the matter of climbing scaffolding.

"What we have we'll hold!" exclaimed Rosy, with no uncertain emphasis on the word hold. But sad to relate, his holding slipped.

If you hav'nt got your deposit slip signed, singly, individually, and in turn, by the six members of the Synod appointed for the supervision of damages, why—you need'nt come around.

The editor for Medicine says that the exams. have caused the ink in his pen to undergo coagulation necrosis. We sympathize with the gentleman, for at present we are also suffering from an attack of "acute forget-me-nots."

AN ANGLICAN VIEW OF QUEEN'S.

At the reception given recently by the Kingston Board of Education to Principal Gordon, the Dean of Ontario made a speech, of which the following is a brief resume.

After referring to the very hearty greetings accorded to the new Principal since his arrival in the City, the Dean spoke of how specially fitting was the reception from all interested in Education to one who had come to be the head of the greatest of all our educational institutions.

"We are all proud," continued the speaker, "of Queen's, and rightly so. The University is no mere experiment; it has a history; it has proved its right to live, its right to existence, to continuance, to permanence, and we would add, to Government assistance. It is beyond question meeting a real educational want in this large section of Eastern Ontario, as evidenced by the large and increasing number of students, and it would be a wrong, an injustice, not only to the University itself, but also to this large portion of the Province, should it be hampered in its work by not receiving its fair share of public funds."

After alluding to the marvellous work and to the great personality of the late Principal, the Dean went on to assure Dr. Gordon of the sympathy and support of the whole community in the discharge of his anxious and responsible duties. Whatever differences there might be in Kingston as regards politics or religion there was one subject upon which the citizens were a unit, and that was in loyalty to Queen's.

Book Reviews.

THE POETRY OF ROBERT BROWNING.

BY STOPFORD A BROOKE, M.A.

WHAT Stopford Brooke writes is always worth reading, but when he happens to treat of a man so little understood or appreciated by the average Canadian reader as Robert Browning it is particularly fitting that we acquaint ourselves with what he has to say. Perhaps honour students of English literature at Queen's will be exceptionally grateful for a book that will further elucidate the writings of one of the greatest poets of the nineteenth century. The treatment is at once complete and interesting. Browning's history of life in its various phases, his methods of working, his poetic style are all examined, with copious reference to the poems. Also a large number of the poems themselves are grouped under different heads, according to the subjects of which they treat, and analyzed in detail.

The first chapter in the book is one of the most interesting and original parts of the work. It consists of a comparison between Browning and Tennyson, a comparison which does not exaggerate the merits of the one poet and the defects of the other, as such comparisons frequently do, but one which brings out clearly the characteristic excellences and weaknesses of both of these great poets. Why was Tennyson so universally recognized during his own life time, while Browning had comparatively few readers until he was past the prime of life? We are accustomed to think that this difference was due solely to Browning's obscurity of style, but Mr.

Brooke suggests a number of additional reasons, among others that Browning anticipated in his work complex conditions of nineteenth century life, before society was conscious of them; he also anticipated the spirit of historical and critical research. More than that, Browning was not essentially "English" in his poetry as Tennyson was; he never displays special patriotism. Tennyson was ruled by convention; Browning went almost to the other extreme. Browning weaves the same theory into endless varieties of illustration. To quote one sentence: "Tennyson is closer to that which is universal to the human heart, Browning to the vast variety within it."

It is remarkable to notice the sanity of judgment Mr. Brooke displays. For instance, in treating of Browning's style, he goes neither to the extreme of condemning it utterly, nor to the other extreme of labouring to defend the manifest defects of the style and make them appear excellences. "It is all very well," he says, "for his students to say that he is not obscure; he is, nor is it by any exceptional depth of thought or by any specially profound analysis of the soul that Browning is obscure. It is by his style." Mr. Brooke does not fail to praise the strong and original qualities of Browning's style; he simply has the faculty, more than most critics, of holding the scales evenly.

The second and third chapters of the book deal with Browning's treatment of nature, and we get a contrast between Browning's way of looking at nature and Wordsworth's. With Browning nature is alive but not

humanized. His joy in nature was not for her own sake, as in the case of Wordsworth, but only because of her relation to man. He did not so much strive to get at the soul of nature; he rather made nature a background for his pictures of humanity.

A chapter is given to Browning's theory of human life, and another chapter to Browning as the poet of art. The rest of the book, what we may call the second part, a part invaluable to those who are beginning the study of Browning, consists of a treatment of individual poems. *The Dramas, Poems of the Passion of Love, Womanhood in Browning, Imaginative Representations* are the titles of some of the chapters and will give the reader an idea of the way in which the poems are grouped.

As we have already remarked, the criticisms throughout the book are eminently sane. Browning's limitations are kept in mind. At the same time the critic evidently has a warm appreciation for the poet, and the effect of the book on any reader will be to increase his enthusiasm for Browning.

The Called of God, by A. B. Davidson, D.D.: Upper Canada Tract Society, price \$1.75.

This volume of 336 pages is a select collection of Dr. Davidson's sermons edited by Prof. J. A. Paterson, Davidson's successor in the chair of Hebrew, at New College, Edinburgh. The great Hebrew exegete preached but rarely, and was, in fact, a preacher *malgre lui*; yet it is altogether fitting that a few selected sermons should be presented to the public.

A notable feature of the present volume is a biographical introduction of fifty-eight pages by A. Taylor Innes. This sketch is written in a graphic, luminous style, and conveys a very vivid impression of Davidson's youth, training and professorial work. The first sentence affords a very good illustration of Mr. Innes' style: "Andrew Bruce Davidson was a native of Aberdeenshire, and his whole life took colour from that naked shoulder which our island thrusts into the cold North Sea." Two beautiful photogravures appear in connection with the biography.

The title of the book indicates in a general way the scope and purpose of the sermons. There is a sermon on "The Call of Abraham," two on the experiences of Jacob at Bethel and Peniel, one entitled "Moses on Mount Sinai;" while other characters dealt with are Saul, Elijah, Isaiah, Jeremiah, John the Baptist, Nicodemus, Zacchaeus and Thomas.

Dr. Davidson's style in these sermons suggests at once the mind of a scholar and the heart of a deeply sympathetic man. There is no criticism in the technical sense, no conscious striving after rhetorical embellishment, nothing but a rich simplicity springing from insight and deep feeling.

The following from the biographical introduction will indicate the effect of Dr. Davidson's delivery: "To those who listened there was from the first the sense of power in reserve, and the expectation of much to come! That was fulfilled perhaps in the use of some fit, felicitous word—often a very common word, so placed and poised as to bear a new weight of thought and feeling. But frequently there was no

one word, or phrase, or image that you could point to or recall: only, what in another would be a dull stream of verbal slag began now gradually to glow like furnace-metal from a fire within the man. And this grew to a crisis and explosion of thought such as, I fear, the mere reader will never realize. It was so in all Davidson's higher utterances, even to his students who were supposed to be absorbed in Hebrew study. When his temples flushed, and his thin voice rose into a kind of scream, and his stiffened fingers moved swiftly through the pages, the class would not take notes; every man sat staring; and it was with much ado that one kept back the tears. And in his preaching the whole phenomena of emotional tension—repression, disruption and explosion—were generally, though not always, connected with sense of

'The burden of the mystery
Of all this unintelligible world,
and the conflict of good and evil
there.'

This book may be safely recommended to the public as a highly creditable and intensely interesting piece of work. The biography brings the famous scholar and critic very near to the reader, and the sermons, though free from any trace of egotism, reveal much of the inner life of this great and gifted man.

The Gospel and Social Questions, by
Ambrose Shepherd: Upper Canada
Tract Society, price 75 cents.

THE title of this book indicates with sufficient clearness the general purpose of the work. The subject, indeed, is instinct with suggestiveness at a time when the relation between

the Christian religion as represented by the churches and the social and industrial life of the community is being canvassed as never before.

The book is composed of a series of addresses inspired in the first place by an address of Mr. Hall Caine's on "The Gospel and the Social Question," but whose main purpose is that of giving articulate expression to the imperious, though somewhat confused, demand for a better understanding between the church and society.

The first impression produced by this book is that the author is intensely in earnest. Further consideration leads to the conclusion that this earnestness is born of an intense conviction of the dangers threatening the future of the church on the one hand and society on the other. The ground of this conviction is found to be the unwelcome fact that both extremes of society have become indifferent to the claims and work of the churches, and that the constituency of the latter has narrowed down to a doubtful remnant drawn from the lower and upper middle classes. Mr. Shepherd's pastorate in Glasgow gives him ample opportunities for studying the problem from all sides, and his early training as an artizan makes it possible for him to get very near to the sympathies, predilections and prejudices of the working classes. His wide experience, therefore, enables him to speak with knowledge; and the reader feels irresistibly that here is a man with an authoritative word to utter upon a great crucial question.

The author arraigns with equal fairness both society and the church, and likewise defends both, where defence is possible. Speaking with reference to Hall Caine's charge that the church

has neglected her duty on the social side, Mr. Shepherd points out that the main concern of the church is not political or social but inward and spiritual. "Get the Kingdom of God within—in a man's heart—and you may trust him to seize every element which tends to the building up of the Kingdom of God in the world outside him." And again, "I can tell Mr. Hall Caine that there are thousands of ministers like myself who find their daily heartbreak in the sodden apathy and crass indifference of the people as a whole about their political interests and social uplifting." The writer recalls, too, John Richard Green's cry of despair at the end of his nine years' experience as a clergyman in the working-class centres of London: "My work here, and good men's work everywhere, is simply thrown away; men will go on betting and drinking till the flood comes."

In his second address, entitled "The Factor of Character," the author deprecates the influence of many of the labor leaders, who lead the masses to believe that their emancipation can be achieved by legislation and social reforms of various kinds. The emphasis of all this teaching is not upon what men should do for themselves, but upon what should be done for them. Regarding the new industrial system the writer says: "I know its developments, and I affirm that there is nothing essential to it which cannot be modified, safe-guarded, and brought under the influence of just and humane conditions." And in the same connection: "There is nothing necessarily in the present industrial system which can rob a man of the character he is determined to keep and cultivate; and

there is no conceivable system which can impute or give character to a man who will sacrifice no lower part of himself to win the higher." On the other side of the question the writer urges the necessity of a fairer distribution of profits and immensely improved conditions in such matters as housing, sanitation, and educational opportunities. But we must keep the two sides of the essential proposition together; and while doing everything to perfect external conditions, the true leader will insist upon self-help and individual effort.

In a luminous chapter on "the Nature of the Weakness" Mr. Shepherd deals with the demoralizing effects of drinking, betting and impurity. Drink is a soporific which deadens men's aspiration and confuses the real issue of life. The nation must conquer drunkenness or be conquered by it. This is not a question of sentiment; it is a question of sheer self-preservation. The deleterious influence of betting permeates all classes, but is perhaps most generally diffused among the working classes. The cure for all this, on the purely human side, the writer finds in the influence of personal character acting on personal character—"The end lies hid in future victory, won by the faithfulness of man to man."

The address entitled, "The Unreached Majority" deals with the deplorable religious indifference of the great mass of the population, particularly of the working classes. The relation of these latter to the churches, the author declares, has become that of all but entire alienation. The same indifference has overtaken the system of unbelief. Thirty to forty years ago the Secularist doctrines of Charles Bradlaugh had con-

siderable hold upon working-men; to-day it is all but dead. The masses, in fact, are indifferent as to the postulates of either belief or unbelief; and this invincible deadness of spirit presents an apparently insuperable barrier to progress along social and religious lines.

The address entitled, "A Change of Methods" introduces the writer's arraignment of the churches. The first great weakness of the Free Churches is their denominational jealousies and divisions. The result for each is isolation and the prosperity of one often means the adversity of another. Yet it is idle to look for a consolidation of the Church of Christ based upon intellectual agreement. The union must be such as will find room for the greatest diversity of conception and expression, being constituted only of mutual sympathy and inspiration, strong and effective co-operation. Weakness and inefficiency arise too from waste energy. There is far too much preaching for its own sake; and much would be gained by relieving ministers of half their duties in this direction. The writer advocates greater specialization in ministerial work.

The remaining addresses continue the discussion of the true mission of the churches and the extent to which they are fulfilling that mission. In this section of the book we meet with eloquent appeals for a larger spirit of sacrifice. There is a prejudice in the minds of the vast majority of working people against the ministry, a pre-

judice which will yield to nothing but sacrifices great enough to strike the imagination of men and convince them that the servants of Christ are really servants and not mere retainers. It is the great weakness of the Protestant Churches that they produce so few saints that strike the imagination of the people. Altogether we need a new and better *esprit de corps* in the King's warfare. The strong young men of the colleges must be encouraged to turn their backs upon what are called "desirable settlements" in order that for an apostle's hire they may consecrate the rarest gifts, the most strenuous training, to the wants and woes, the monotony and melancholy, the temptations and sin of industrial centres. "Give us young men," says Mr. Shepherd, "who are determined to make desirable settlements and good churches amidst the waste places of our cities and towns, and the shadows of prejudice and indifference will flee away before the dawn of a divine day. The changeless cross of the living Christ calls our young men as never before to a larger life of sacrifice, prayer and action."

Apart from the living interest of the subject and the breadth of view displayed by the writer, the English style of this book is in itself a sufficient recommendation. Mr. Shepherd's phrases are of the penetrating kind, keen instruments for the exposure of prevailing errors and follies; and the reader is at once aware that the author is a master critic and advocate.



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Educational Department Calendar

January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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