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QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

KINGSTON, CANADA, NOV. 22nd, 1887.

NO. I.

Queen's College Journal

Published in TWELVE NUMBERS during the session by the
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notice of any change in address.

ONCE more the JOURNAL has been roused from its summer slumbers by a new and ardent editorial staff. Of course it is our ambition to become record-breakers and to raise our paper higher than ever in the estimation of its patrons and of the world in general. The delay in its appearance is due as usual to a lack of promptness on the part of the Alma Mater Society in appointing the staff. Now, however, having once entered upon our duties and being impressed with a becoming sense of our responsibilities, the JOURNAL may be expected to appear with due regularity during the remainder of the session. As regards our subject-matter, we propose to give it a somewhat wider scope than hitherto. Since the interests centering in a University must be intimately connected with the widest and

best of society itself, and since we address ourselves to an audience of educated persons with sympathies which we assume to be broader and deeper than those of the average man, we shall not hesitate to discuss, where we are able to do so, anything which concerns itself with the best interests of humanity. Especially is it our earnest desire to make the JOURNAL a bond of union between the graduates and friends of Queen's, and, to this end, a medium through which they may address one another and give expression to their views on those current questions which are worthy the claim to discussion. We hope, therefore, that at least a very considerable number of the graduates will unite with us in the endeavor to make our paper worthy in this respect. Being always open to conviction we are quite ready to entertain and apply to the best of our ability any criticisms or suggestions with which our readers in their wisdom may favor us. Another of our objects shall be to keep our readers posted as to the events of interest which transpire in and around the University; for we feel that no one who has spent his four or seven years at College can ever forget the close friendships, the notable peculiarities of his fellow students, and the many personal incidents connected with that period. And amid all the world's worries and triumphs with which his future life may be o'ergrown, those moments are blessed with a tranquil joy in which he reverts to college days and the lights and shadows of academic life, even though the reverie be closed with a sigh as the gap of years over which he looks back at them grows wide.

We hope, too, that our friends will assist us in making our personal column worthy of perusal by sending us news items regarding graduates and alumni; for there is always a natural desire among departed graduates to know what has become of their old fellow students, and how, and on what fields, they are fighting the battle of life. In fact we should like all subscribers to feel that the JOURNAL is a mutual possession, and is sent not only from us to them, but from them to one another.

IT would appear from an article in the October number of the *Westminster Review*, dealing with the Government system of education in Britain, that many of the teachers are fully aware of the evils connected with the prevalent methods of teaching in the Government schools. These evils, we find, are precisely similar in results to those which are ruining the primary education of this country, and are not without their baneful effect upon its higher education. In each country we find the Government systematically discouraging all true educational methods by compelling the teachers, if they would retain their positions and salaries, to pass the pupils through the various standards in a time the shortest possible. The consequences are obvious. In the article referred to the writer, himself a teacher, says, "everything depends on success in examination, and, therefore, everything is made subservient to this. We dare not give special attention to the training of faculty—the culture of the pupils. This is a long and laborious process, and it is often difficult to bring the result of such teaching to a crucial test. Hence the mere acquisition of knowledge becomes the main object. Educational methods become mechanical, to suit a mechanical system of examination. The children ask for bread and we give them a stone. They are repelled and disgusted, and

their natural love of learning is quenched. Teachers are agreed that it is quite an exceptional thing to find a pupil who really loves learning for its own sake." How perfectly this applies to the system elaborated by our Education Department, the better teachers in the high and public schools in this province will fully understand. The country is undoubtedly losing the services of its best teachers, for many of them will not enter the Government mill, or, having once done so, soon retire in disgust. As the writer already quoted justly remarks, "a great teacher—an Arnold, a Pestalozzi, a Froebel, is not possible under the present system. Such as these would not obtain the required percentage of passes." The same might be said of any teacher who seeks to educate, and not merely to impart facts, of which the pupil can often make no further use than to set them down on paper at an examination. Facts are important enough in their places, but what a pupil requires in his education is not to be crammed with lists of facts—he could find enough of these in a day to overburden his memory for life—but he requires an intellectual development and training that will enable him to make use of facts by tracing out their relationships to each other so that he can command myriads of facts in a far more serviceable manner than the poor forced pupil can his few painfully memorized ones. Can we wonder that even the brightest pupils in our schools should heartily detest the drudgery which they daily undergo, and in which they recognize but little reason? But it is not to the teacher's interest to give his pupils a true mental training, acquired, doubtless, through the labor of the spirit but enlivened by all the delights of intellectual discovery to which the majority of pupils are by no means insensible. A true mental training must always be imparted by aiding the pupil in the discovery of truth for himself, not by

simply placing before him results which he is required to memorize. Yet true educational methods can never be fully tested by means of examinations, and certainly not by means of those at present in favor with the Department of Education.

We look with hope, however, towards the increasing dissatisfaction which teachers are manifesting with regard to our school system; for it is possible that, by a continual exposure of the evils connected with it, the Department may some day recognise its fallibility in educational matters and finally its mistakes, thus making reform possible. And yet what help is there for those who must intellectually feed on husks in the meantime?

IN another part of the JOURNAL will be found a report of the Principal's statement with regard to the Jubilee Fund which he, with the assistance of various friends of Queen's, has been endeavoring to raise during the past summer. From this task, before its completion, he was very unfortunately called away by a severe illness which prostrated him at Toronto in the midst of his work. His health will not permit him to personally resume that work within the time appointed for raising the minimum sum specified. It is thus absolutely necessary, if all that has so far been done is not to pass for naught, that the various friends of the College should, in their respective localities, take up the work—no mean one surely—and by a united effort bring it to a successful issue. We therefore recommend to every one who aspires to be a friend of higher education and of Queen's a careful perusal of the Principal's statement. From this it will be observed that there still remains to be obtained about \$60,000 in order that the minimum sum of \$250,000 be secured, and without the securing of the whole of which, according to the agreement, no part can be obtained. Surely our College

has friends enough who will not see her go down within sight of the harbour. Many there are who have given nobly, some of their wealth and others of their time as well as their means, in her behalf, and now it is asked that those who have not yet done what they could, or all that they could, should put forth their hands to the completion of the work, that the College may be placed, for the first time in its history, on a firm financial basis on which to rest and from which to progress for the future.

IT is gratifying to all lovers of manly sport to watch the increasing interest which Queen's is showing in football. This interest is mainly due to the pride which the students have in the first team, and to the formation of a second fifteen. Although, by a mistake of the referee, Queen's was defeated by the Toronto University team, in a match which the *Mail* describes as the best ever played in Toronto, and was thus rendered *hors de combat* as far as the championship was concerned, the students still retain their confidence in the team and believe that, if it is not the best, it is at least the equal of any Canadian team. The second fifteen, formed this year for the first time, and the freshmen have also given a good account of themselves, the former having won one match and lost one, and the latter having won two. But our object is not so much to chronicle our victories and defeats as to suggest the playing of one year against another, and also the formation of a third fifteen. Each freshman year has placed a team on the field, and cannot the seniors do as much as the freshmen? If the above suggestions were carried out they would result in a still greater interest in the game and in an increased efficiency of the team. This result, we think, could be obtained by the appointment of some enthusiastic footballer to the captaincy of each year.

SADLY came the announcement of Dr. Nelles' death to a gathering of friends of Queen's in Convocation Hall the evening of his death. His was no ordinary life, and with thousands who knew and valued him we mourn his loss. Born and brought up in a pleasant christian home near Brantford, he early manifested qualities which indicated his future course. After spending some time at Victoria College, he entered the Wesleyan University, Middletown, taking his B.A. with distinction. Early in life he gave himself to God. And in 1847 was received into the ministry of the Methodist church, where he laboured with unqualified success until appointed to the presidency of Victoria College in the Autumn of 1850. He entered upon this his life work at the age of 27. The authorities of Victoria had no hesitation in committing the responsibility of the University to the youthful Nelles. Various circumstances contrived to make the position a difficult one. He, however, staked all in responding loyally to the call of his church. Courageously he commenced his work, and very soon developed administrative and intellectual strength, which told marvellously upon the College, making it the successful institution it is to-day. He drew around him teachers who, like himself, were determined to make the College a success. Students were attracted to its halls, friends rallied to its financial support, and the church throughout the country was gladdened. For many years Victoria, Queen's and Trinity had been receiving grants from the Provincial funds. The time came when these grants were suddenly stopped, and then arose an agitation, resulting in comparisons of work done by these Colleges and Toronto Universities. In this discussion President Nelles took a prominent part, his addresses producing a marked effect upon the country. While thoroughly devoted to Victoria as a Church Institution, he had a

large place in his heart for sister Universities. With this feeling he entered with the heads of other Colleges upon the consideration of the scheme now known as "University Federation." It is well-known what his views were, and he was in hopes that a scheme would be evolved which would be satisfactory to all. In this we believe he was subsequently disappointed, for while giving his adhesion with some provision to the first scheme, he felt it his duty at the general conference, held in Toronto, Sept. 1886, to express his dissatisfaction, and voted against accepting Federation. Notwithstanding, he loyally accepted the decision of the conference majority, though small, and bent himself to the work of making it a success. No doubt this labour and anxiety had much to do in hastening his end. In private and social life he was true and genial. As a minister he was without a stain. He was loyal to his brethren in the ministry. As a teacher and disciplinarian he had no superior. As a College president he showed great tact and prudence. He was beloved by his students. They felt he was their friend and sympathizer. None more than he brought prominently before his hearers, in pulpit or on platform, the essentials of the gospel. He had a large Catholic heart, and although a loyal Methodist he loved and prized his fellow christians. In him our loved Alma Mater has lost a worthy son, Queen's having bestowed the honor of D.D. upon him in 1860. We mourn a loss, which will be felt by all who feel an interest in the higher education of this country, and we, in the kindest manner possible, extend our sincere sympathies to his bereaved and loving family. Victoria College is his monument. He died in harness, with "Victoria" as his motto and his guiding star. He has left the Methodist church a Christian University as the result of his long and labourious life work.

POETRY.

THE LAYS OF LOVE.

BLITHE notes have been sung by a poet throug
Till every tree can lay claim to its song,
No mountain but knows some tribute rare,
No flower but by song has been made more fair.
No people has failed to swell notes from the Lyre
That quickly vibrates to the poet's fire ;
The nations have found their young strength in their lays,
When their singers have ceased they have ceased their days.

There are songs that have thrilled the coward's heart
And roused him up to a hero's part ;
There are lays whose music sweet, pure and free
Have made the impure from their vices flee.

But the lays of love are the truest lays
That ever were sung in this broad earth's ways,
They can stir alike the proud breast of the king,
And can make the heart of the rude peasant sing.

The poet that lives is the poet that fills
All hearts with the love that his own heart thrills,
That nation is strongest that keeps its best praise,
And gives its rare gifts for the heart-poet's lays.

—THOMAS G. MARQUIS.

UNIVERSITY DAY—PUBLIC MEETING IN CONVOCATION HALL.

INSTEAD of the usual opening lecture given by one of the professors, the evening of University Day was celebrated this year by a public meeting, the chief features of which were a written report by the Principal on the progress of the fund commenced at last Convocation, addresses by Professors Dupuis and Watson, and speeches by graduates and citizens. There was a good attendance in the hall, and a gallery full of musical students. In the absence of Principal Grant the chair was filled by Rev. Dr. Williamson, and about him were Profs. Mowat, Watson, Dupuis, Ferguson, Fletcher, Marshall and Ross ; Messrs. Shortt, Nicholson, Fowler and Robertson ; Rev. Drs. Bell, Bain and Hooper ; Rev. J. Cumberland ; Drs. Fowler, Knight, Saunders ; Hon. M. Sullivan ; Messrs. A. Gunn, C. F. Gildersleeve and others. Rev. Dr. Hooper offered the opening prayer and commended the afflicted sister university to God for consolation. Queen's mourned with those in sorrow and asked God to bless those most closely affected by the bereavement. He had reference to the death of Chancellor Nelles, of Victoria University.

Rev. Dr. Bell read the following address prepared by the Principal :

On April 26th and 27th last, the authorities of Queen's, in general conference with the graduates and benefactors, resolved to appeal to the friends of the University for a

jubilee fund to amount to a quarter of a million dollars at least. They were "greatly encouraged to learn that citizens of Kingston had resolved to raise at least \$50,000 as a contribution to the proposed endowment, and that one had also agreed to build a new science hall required, irrespective of the school of applied science that it is hoped will be established and endowed by the provincial government." They also appointed the general representative committee of the Queen's University Endowment Association to take immediate and energetic steps to raise the required fund. I have now to report what has been done in prosecution of this work during the last few months.

A quarter of a million was not named because it was a good round sum. The actual immediate necessities of the university were set forth in detail in a printed statement, and it was shown that to meet these, at least \$260,000 were needed. Other objects might have been specified. Indeed, contributions have been given for other objects since the fund was started, and as it is impossible to prevent donors from saying to what purpose they wish their money to be applied it is already manifest that from \$300,000 to \$350,000 in all will have to be raised before the necessities specified in the published statement can be met. But it was felt that some guarantee should be given to contributors that a sufficient sum would be raised in connection with this fund to put the University on a rock, financially, and to obviate the necessity for another appeal, at least in my time. Therefore the condition was put in the forefront, that no one would be liable for his subscription until quarter of a million had been promised. The duty that lies nearest us is, therefore, obvious. No friend of the University is entitled to slack his hand or to consider that anything is done until the minimum sum named has been reached. After that, we can take our time in getting one or two hundred thousand additional.

The committee to which the work was referred consists of branches in different towns and cities. I wish now to acknowledge the hearty support they gave in every place visited by me. Even when they did not get subscriptions they prepared the way by arranging for public meetings, talking matters over to others, and doing everything that lay in their power. Where all did well it is perhaps invidious to mention any one in particular, yet, speaking in Kingston, I cannot refrain from publicly acknowledging the invaluable service, not only in this connection, but during the last eighteen months, of Mr. Charles F. Gildersleeve. He has given time, thought and energy to impress upon the people the importance of Eastern Ontario having a well equipped University in its centre. The councils of the twelve surrounding counties have shown by their resolutions that they are beginning to understand the material advantage it would be to all their industries to have a school of practical science and technology in Kingston, and to appreciate how economically such an institution could be maintained in immediate proximity to a well equipped University. The go-

vernment has assured the representatives of the councils that it is considering this matter. Unless this language was meant to be only a pious fraud we have a right to take the government at its word. Otherwise we would be constrained to believe that the government of the province considers that it has done its duty when it not only does nothing for the east but does all it can to take from it the University built up by voluntary labours and sacrifices extending over well nigh half a century. No government, even though supported by the leader of the opposition, can hold such a position. It would be so manifestly unjust, that we cannot believe that the position will be taken, much less held, when the subject is considered.

The first blow in connection with the fund was struck when Mr. Carruthers agreed to build the new science hall; the next when the senate resolved to contribute \$10,000; the next when five gentlemen met privately and subscribed in five minutes \$11,000 of Kingston's \$50,000; and the next when a few more friends responded to a public invitation to meet in the council chamber and subscribed about \$9,000 more. Little more was done for some time. Engagements of various kinds took me elsewhere. However, I managed to visit Montreal and Ottawa before going to the general assembly in June. Our friends in those cities showed their old spirit, although local claims were being pressed strongly at the time. In July the Rev. Dr. Smith came to the assistance of the Kingston committee, and by the end of the month the expected \$50,000 were subscribed. I give these details to urge now the importance of volunteer subscriptions. If Dr. Smith's time and mine could have been given from the first to other places a better report would be submitted to-day. Early in September the total amount from all places had reached nearly \$150,000. Toronto was then appealed to, and at a meeting of a few friends \$25,000 were subscribed. Arrangements were then made for a public meeting in Shaftesbury hall. Illness prevented me from attending it or doing anything since, but thanks to the energy of the Toronto committee, presided over by such worthy sons as Revs. D. J. Macdonnell and G. M. Milligan, the list is already between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Although I do not know the exact amount of several lists the total amount now subscribed may be set down at about \$190,000. We are thus within \$60,000 of the minimum amount required to enable us to say that anything has been done. The question now is, How shall that be obtained? I can hold out no immediate prospect of doing anything, and therefore, volunteers are called for. Queen's has never employed a paid agent. All that has been done for her so far has been a labour of love, and has been twice blessed. May we not, therefore, feel confident that our friends in Kingston and all over the country who have not yet subscribed will not wait to be called on from without, but will send word of what they intend to do, and will organize in their respective localities, and accomplish all that is within their power. This would be a far grander tribute both to them and the University

than if I should do the whole work personally. My highest hope when I commenced the task on the 1st of May was that it should be completed in the same year in which it was begun. Now, that we may be said to be within sight of the goal it is surely reasonable to hope that it shall be reached, and that the quarter million shall be a Christmas gift, by graduates, alumni and benefactors, who know how to show their faith by their works, and who are determined that the future of Queen's shall be no longer uncertain, simply because of poverty financially. I use this last word advisedly. Queen's has never been really poor except in the estimation of those who count wealth in dollars only. Let us never exchange the old saying, "Where there is most life there is the victory," for the vulgar faith of Sir Georgias Midas, "Where there is money there is everything." Queen's has always been rich; rich in her history, her heroic origin, her struggles, her indomitable spirit, in the men who have filled her chairs and the men she has sent out from her halls. There has never been any doubt as to her future in the minds of her friends. What proves this is their generous response to every appeal. Splendid as the last response so far has been, I doubt whether in any case it has involved as much sacrifice as was made by those who laid her foundations between 1837 and '42. So much richer is the country now than it was then.

But I cannot close this report without specially recognizing what has been done by our friends in two cities in particular. Kingston as usual has done well, and yet it is hardly fair that the city as a whole should take the credit. The \$70,000 down in its name on the fund has been given by less than 200 subscribers. Are there not as many more able and willing to give, in this city that has always gladly showed its belief in the benefits conferred on it by the possession of a university like Queen's? If so, half of the sum now lacking could be made up here. Such an example would stimulate our friends to new exertions all over the country. Let us not underestimate the work to which we put our hands when as a community we unanimously rejected the proposed scheme of centralization in Toronto. That proposal inaugurated a new state of things so far as this province is concerned. It meant that the days of small ill-equipped universities were over. Our refusal to take part in the scheme meant that we intended to make Queen's equal in all respects to any other University in Canada. That is what we meant or we should at least have held our peace, for a second rate University is no boon, to any place or any person. The other city that deserves our most grateful recognition is Toronto. Our friends there have risen above all local and selfish considerations, and thought only of the common good. The first seven subscribers in Toronto contributed \$24,000. It now stands next to Kingston; and had I been able to give as much time there as had to be given to Kingston very likely its contribution would have equalled yours. From such a spirit as that manifested by them we can learn much. Let us always think, not

only of the city, but much more of the country; not so much of personal advantage as of the common good; not of material profit, but of intellectual and spiritual life. Let us be guided, not by selfish considerations, but by principle; and welcome everything that benefits Canada, even when it seems to have no direct bearing on our interests. This has been the aim that I have tried to keep before me when engaged on this year's crusade. Asking for money seems a poor, paltry business. In itself it is that. But I always felt that the money was only a means to an end, and that the end was something permanent and inspiring. That the work our fathers commenced should not be wasted; that we should do our duty in our day, as they did in their day; that we should go on building upon tried foundations and after an approved model; that we should keep open for hundreds and thousands of our generous youth a great fountain-head of the most ennobling influences; that we should benefit the country by preserving to it a University self-governing, independent, free from political control or the friction sure to rise from the commingling of discordant elements in a common senate. This was the end, and he who wills the end wills the means. In all my travelling this year I found that the country had ratified our decision, Eastern Ontario in particular enthusiastically so. This is the simple explanation of the success which attended the intermittent efforts we were able to make. Even those who could give nothing now, were sure to say, "You did the right thing and we shall not forget it." This was the language of men of all classes and creeds; and it is no wonder that I have come back to my proper work, strengthened in spirit, if for a time somewhat weaker in body.

I am glad to report in conclusion that the prospects of Queen's in every other respect continue to brighten. The steady increase in the number of students that has characterized our history for seventeen years past continues; and we have commenced the session with thankfulness to God for His goodness and with a greater confidence than ever that Queen's has a future.

At the conclusion of the Principal's address the students shouted their admiration of Queen's in the song, "Ontario's Strand."

Prof. Dupuis next reviewed his connection with the University covering twenty years and in the following humorous strain:

Twenty years ago I first became connected with Queen's College as a Professor. Out of the fourteen Professors and Lecturers forming the present staff, only two have been longer in connection with the institution than myself. These are the veteran whom I may be allowed to call my academic father, and who has retired from the heavier active duties of the College, and the other is my colleague, Prof. Mowat.

From being the youngest Professor on the staff in 1867, I have grown to be the oldest active Professor in Arts; I mean oldest in service if not in years. With the first

half of the last twenty years must also be associated the names of Professors Ferguson and Watson. All the others belong to the more modern and the more rapidly developing life of the institution.

To the stranger to Queen's it might seem scarcely possible that a University should undergo such radical changes in her working forces in so short a time, but one conversant with her chequered history knows that the changes in her staff through interchange of men are not as remarkable as the changes which have been effected by additions to the staff.

Queen's has had an eventful history; and we who have been connected with her so long and so intimately cannot forget the conflicting scenes through which she has passed.

The most important part of the history of our lives forms at present a large and interesting chapter in the history of the College. Our labor, our sympathies, our hopes have been for so many years identified with the very warp and woof of college life at Queen's that we cannot but feel the intensest interest in everything which pertains to her past or concerns her future. Her past is but a retrospect of a large portion of our own past, of our wearying and disheartening struggles, of our defeats and our successes; and her future, although hidden behind the veil which only time can lift, is to us radiant with hope.

Like the physician by the bedside of some beloved patient whose life lies trembling in the balance, we watched with anxious hearts for signs of returning life to Queen's, and although relapse followed relapse, and some of her closest friends gave up in despair, we never relinquished hope, but for long and tedious years continued by varied means to keep the fires of life burning. And as all things come to them that wait, so to us has come, in these our latter days, the joy which springs from seeing the returning life and the growing energy of a beloved one who has been snatched from the very shadow of death. We know, for we have felt, the difficulties with which the College so long struggled, and we feel the greater relief that we can now believe that the gravest crisis of her existence is past.

I entered upon my work at Queen's about the time of the withdrawal of the Government grant, a pittance of a few thousand dollars which had been doled from year to year as a sort of antidote to the sting of an act of injustice. A few years after the withdrawal of this grant the College reached her lowest position in both finances and number of students.

On account of our poverty, of our insignificant showing in the college world, of our inadequate equipment, we were looked upon as an object of contempt by our wealthier neighbors, for pity is not a characteristic of corporations. The number of our professors, though small, was even then relatively great as compared with our number of students.

Domiciled in an inconvenient building with a forbid-

ding aspect—with a poor library and poorer accommodation for it—with a few articles, which should have been displayed in a museum, hidden away in cellars and garrets—without laboratories, and possibly without students ready to work in them if we had had them—without any apparatus worthy of the name—our students in Arts numbering not over 25 all told—our calendar reduced to the dimensions of an insignificant pamphlet in order to save expenses—what was there cheering in the prospect?

These were dark days for Queen's, and the outlook was sombre and discouraging. And yet we did not lose hope. Nor did the few students who graduated, from out such gloomy surroundings, lose their respect and love for the College, for there is not one of them living who would not heartily join to day with our present students in singing—

"Here's to good old Queen's, drink her down!"

In those days we had no system of options as now, and each student was compelled to take every subject in the course, these being sandwiched in so as to close all class-work at one o'clock. In the first year of my incumbency there were but two students in the graduating class, and very few in any of the others. To-day I have a single class, which practically means a single year, containing about 60.

To me was allotted the complex and non-germane subjects of Chemistry and Natural Science, subjects which now occupy the time of two professors, and which properly should be distributed amongst three. Having to teach an experimental subject I, of course, required both laboratory and apparatus. As for laboratory, I had none, except a sort of dark hole partitioned off from the class room, and intended for the storing of such chemical specimens, apparatus, &c., as I might by some dexterity of hand acquire. My store of apparatus may be properly described as a few fragments left from the stock of my predecessor, and from better times. Nor were any funds available from which to supply more, and for years afterwards, I know not now how many, there was not a single dollar, except what could be raised by public lecturing, applied to the expenses of the chemical laboratory. It was in those days that a stranger in search of the Principal found him digging in the garden, now a part of the College green, and asked him if he was the Principal's man.

Fortunately for me, and possibly for the College at that time, I am a mechanic. Whatever my hands find to do, in the literal sense they can do it. My inventive powers and mechanical abilities were constantly taxed to remedy defects or supply wants in the original apparatus of that day, and I have no doubt that years after I have passed over to the majority, mementos of those times will still remain in the chemical laboratory in the form of pieces of apparatus of my construction.

But the construction of apparatus, however interesting to the ingenious, takes time, and as time given to this work could not be profitably taken from that devoted to

classes, it had to be taken from that devoted to recreation. Thus, you can form some idea of the work which had to be done by a successful teacher of an experimental subject in Queen's in those days.

Although the peculiarities of my position probably made me feel most keenly our all pervading difficulties, yet I was not alone in striving against obverse circumstances, and in endeavoring to keep life in the institution the burden was laid upon others also, and we stood shoulder to shoulder. Our revered friend whose hair is not yet silvered, and whose eyes light up with enthusiasm at the name of Queen's, did the work of two men, although the meridian of his day was even then fully past. The rest of us were younger men, and after all what is work to the young and strong and willing, and especially when that for which one works is an object of confidence and love?

I do not know how it may be with my colleagues of that day who are still living, but I believe it must be that to them, as to me, remembrances are fraught with both pain and pleasure; pain, that we were compelled by the force of circumstances beyond our control to do work so inferior in kind to what we might have done under a more auspicious star; and pleasure, that to us was committed the care and nurture and infant life of a mighty potentiality, and that we have been enabled to prove ourselves true men by preserving that life, and passing it on in a more vigorous and developed stage to a succeeding generation.

But times have changed. The College did not die, nor is there at present any appearance of death or decay about it. On the other hand, everything points to a continuous progress and a brightening future. Our home is now this beautiful and commodious building in which we are met together, and which stands second to none in Canada—I might say in America—in its adaptation to the purposes for which it was built. Our students in Arts alone have risen from 25 to about 200, with a fairly commensurate increase in both Theology and Medicine. Our laboratories are stocked with a goodly supply of modern apparatus and appliances, and are thronged with workers in the field of nature. Our teachers have risen in numbers from 6 to 14, and even these are overworked by the continually increasing size of the classes. It may be as easy to lecture to 200 as to 50 students, but I will venture the assertion that no man can teach 200 students as well as he can teach 50. Besides, options and honor students mean more work for the teacher. So, progress in one line of academic expansion begets the necessity of progress in another. And like the child which must develop in due proportion in every part to become the perfect man, so a college must grow along all its lines if it is ever to reach that true and symmetric form which can give it the greatest power for usefulness.

That Queen's has progressed and is progressing is undeniable. Our hope is that she may take "Excelsior" for her watchword and that her progress may never cease.

I may be permitted to consider the progress of Queen's as having taken place along two lines, namely, her financial progress and her academic progress. These cannot be completely separated, in our case at least, for one of them to a certain extent implies the other. But there is no difficulty in conceiving a case wherein a College may progress financially without doing so academically, and *vice versa*.

I have no intention of dealing at any length with the financial progress of our institution, but I may point out that while the academic progress is permanent and final in as far as it has gone, the financial progress has not even yet become fundamental.

Let me explain. The progress of the College from small classes to large ones, from poor and meagre surroundings to richer and fuller ones, the development of her educational courses, &c., are changes that are final in their nature, that are done and cannot be undone. The College may close for want of financial means, but to go back to its academic position of twenty years ago is impossible.

On the other hand, if we leave out of consideration the present Jubilee Endowment Fund the College can scarcely be said to have advanced financially at all, inasmuch as it is now, financially, no better able to keep up its present status as a College than it was twenty years ago to keep up its status as it then existed.

Let no one suppose, however, that progress has not been made. If Queen's were now as she was twenty years ago, the best thing that could be done with her would be to give her a sleeping potion and bury her decently. The money which good and willing friends contributed was essential to her academic development, besides freeing her from contingencies which, if allowed to remain, might prove disastrous at any time, and would certainly do so at some time. Queen's has never been, during my connection with her, on other than a precarious financial basis. The purpose of the present endowment which we all hope and believe will be successful, is to place her upon a sound basis. She will then have a foundation for future growth, and her financial progress will be what I have called fundamental.

As to how the future financial growth is to take place I can only say that the history of almost every independent and non-political college has shown that after a certain age private benefactors have more than kept pace with the requirements of their academical developments, as for instance Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Oxford, Cambridge, and a host of others. I am confident that by the time our College reaches her 100th birthday her history will be another exemplification of this rule. The list of noble men who have honored themselves and handed their names down to posterity as the founders of chairs in the colleges already mentioned will in time be increased by others equally noble who will do likewise for a College which has shown the power of endurance and the brave and independent spirit of Queen's.

The financial development of the College, counting from twenty years ago, was begun by two honored men whose portraits adorn these walls, and it has been continued almost solely by the herculean labors of one whose portrait we hope may not be a necessity in the institution for many years to come.

That the academic progress of the College, in her increased staff and superior accommodation, followed and was dependent upon her improved financial conditions does not admit of being questioned. But it is not so clear that the greatest progress of all—the increase in the number of students attending Queen's—is directly connected with her improved finances. Certainly without improved finances we could not have accommodated the growing classes. But it is easy to see that we might have improved finances without increasing classes.

I conceive that many influences have played their parts in bringing about this increase. The present augmentation in the number of students began about 16 or 17 years ago. I speak of it as the present augmentation because the students in Arts numbered forty in 1863-4. The College then met with financial reverses which threatened her existence, and what was worse, she was torn and distracted by internal dissensions, professor warring against professor, and students banding themselves upon one side or the other. These difficulties and turmoils combined to reduce the number of students to about twenty-five in the years 1869-70-71.

But after the clouds of war cleared away and men came to their sober senses, the College seemed to take a new start, and from that time to the present there has been a continual increase in the number of our students. This growth was no doubt largely due the wide advertisement given to the College through the efforts of Principal Snodgrass and the late Professor MacKerras. Since the advent of Principal Grant this growth has gone on in an increasing geometric ratio.

There can now be no doubt that just as the withdrawal of the Government grant some twenty years ago tended finally to consolidate and build up the internal resources of the College, so the recent attempt to coax us out of existence will prove to be a blessing in disguise. Already the effort is bearing fruit, and the large influx of young men, and especially of teachers, into the student ranks of the present session is a hopeful sign of the times.

But I do not think that I have enumerated all the causes at work. When we consider the remarkable *esprit de corps* existing among the students of Queen's—the great love which they hold for their Alma Mater—and the sacrifices which they make in travelling long distances at their own expense to be present at her meetings—when we consider that a large and increasing part of the endowment of the College comes from the kind and even spontaneous offerings of her graduates and alumni—when we consider that those who love her most are not always those who were identified with her in her times of prosperity, but men who cast in their lot with her

when she could offer nothing beautiful in the way of domicile and nothing convenient in the way of accommodation—when we consider these things we are forced to the conclusion that there is something in the College itself, something in its system, in its modes of instruction, in its final results, or somewhere, which creates in students an admiration for her which is never afterwards lost.

I trust I shall not be accused of boasting when I say that the personal enthusiasm of the teachers in this institution has, and has had, much to do with bringing about this state of things. The new-comer soon becomes aware that the Professors at Queen's are not magi who live in the stars and come down at stated times to deliver lectures, but fellow-men who have well prepared what they have to say, and who have done their work for him. He feels that they lecture and teach for him—that for him they expend their energies, and that their greatest desire is for his success.

If the free contest of student with student is good, the manly and open contact of student with teacher is better, and herein, I believe, lies the secret of the successful teaching in Queen's. We care little what our enemies, or those who are ignorant of our true position, say. We wish success to every University in the land and we cast aspersions upon none.

For the last ten years we have been as united as the members of a harmonious family. Not a single event has occurred to cast an apple of discord within our midst. We are able and ready and willing to work, and we ask our students to join with us in the noble mental discipline of intellectual work. We have but one object in view, one end, one hope, and that is to see the star of Queen's in the ascendant.

Professor Dupuis' address created much feeling, and was greeted with loud cheers. As he had spoken of the past and the Principal of the present, Dr. Watson spoke, as follows, of the future of Queen's :

There is some peculiar fascination in Queen's University. I have somewhere read of a wonderful magnetic mountain which had the power of attracting to it all the metal that came within its reach. Such a magnetic power Queen's seems to exercise over all who come within the range of its influence. I well remember the impression produced upon my mind when I first came here fifteen years ago, by the extraordinary enthusiasm for the University manifested by the older teachers in it. It seemed to me, looking at the matter as I then did, somewhat after the manner of an external spectator, that they talked and thought and breathed Queen's University. But I soon began to feel that I was myself coming under the same spell. Before I well knew it I was in the attitude of the wedding guest in Coleridge's wonderful poem. The ancient mariner lifted his beckoning finger and "fixed me with his glittering eye," and I "could not choose but hear." And I have noticed the same remarkable phenomenon in the case of those who have joined the staff later. Sooner or later they all succumb to the potent

spell of Queen's. It seems to me that there must be some peculiar vitality and virtue in an institution that has so powerful an influence on men of diverse minds. The secret is very much, I think, that Queen's has never been a lotus-eating institution. It is not a university where it "seemeth always afternoon." The tradition has been to work, and good honest work faithfully done creates a love for the institution in which it is done, and this again reacts upon the work. But I must not give anyone occasion to charge me with a tendency to braggadocio. Indeed, it is not without some sacrifice of my own feelings that I have consented to speak to you about Queen's University at all. My position as a teacher in the University makes it hard for me to talk of it with the freedom that would be natural in an outsider. I hope, therefore, that you will look upon me simply as one who came originally from another University, who has some acquaintance with Universities, both in the old world and new, and who has chanced to have exceptional opportunities of observing the working of Queen's. There is one thing that emboldens me to speak without fear of misconstruction. I feel that I am among friends. Those to whom I now speak have almost a personal interest in the institution for the better endowment of which they have so freely contributed of their means. I feel that I am not in any sense talking with an enemy in the gate, but that I am consulting with warm and enthusiastic friends of the University. You all know the despondent tone in which the Principal of the University, in the spring of this year, closed his statement of its condition and its prospects. "This, thank God," he said, "is the last effort of the kind that I will ever be called upon to make. If it succeeds the University will, for the first time in its history, be on a permanent foundation ; and I, if spared, can give myself to more congenial work. If it fails the responsibility will not be on those who do their duty." The effort cannot be said to have failed. In a marvellously short time the large sum of \$190,000 has been subscribed. The remaining \$60,000, I am sorry to say, seems much farther off at the present moment than it did a few weeks ago. The state of Dr. Grant's health has forced him to desist for the present from further effort. But I cannot believe that what has been so well begun will be allowed to fail just when we are in sight of the goal. Dr. Grant is able to tell us of the enthusiasm, the self-denial and the liberality everywhere exhibited by friends of the University, old and new ; he is able to say that so far this last effort has been more successful than any previous one ; and we must hope that the University will before very long be upon a solid and impregnable financial basis. I shall not allow myself to put into words the feelings of gratitude and admiration that rise in us all as we think of our Principal's noble and unselfish labours. I shall only say that I doubt if any other man in Canada would have had the courage to attack so hard a problem, or, having attacked it, would have been able to come so near a solution in so short a time. But we must not forget, what no

one would be so quick to remind us of as Dr. Grant himself, that, but for the co-operation, the enthusiasm, the self-sacrifice and the generosity of the numerous friends of the institution over which he presides, the forebodings with which he entered upon the campaign might have proved only too accurate, and he might have been forced to retire from the field a defeated and a saddened man. Nor can I help saying that, but for the prompt and liberal response of the citizens of Kingston, or rather of the noble two hundred whose names appear on the subscription lists, Queen's University might have fallen on evil days. It was the plain indication you gave of the value in which you held the institution that acted as a stimulus to others and made success more certain. We are used to hear the people of Kingston called "slow." Perhaps they are; but at least they cannot be said to be so very slow in generosity. We are not a demonstrative people. We do not claim to be the nucleus of a comet that stretches over the whole expanse of Ontario, but we scorn to be regarded as a handful of nebulous matter in its tail. In University matters at least we may fairly say that we move in an orbit of our own. Not so long ago a writer who wields a fertile and a graceful pen insinuated that Queen's was a "one-horse" institution. I do not myself see how a University with 400 students, 14 teachers and a fully organized "court of iniquity" can be called a "one-horse" institution. I had imagined that the type of a genuine "one-horse" University was a more pretentious thing than Queen's can claim to be, composed of two or three broken-down schoolmasters, or of one broken-down schoolmaster with green spectacles, where the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon any one who paid the fee of ten dollars—"only that and nothing more"—and where the students were taught, as the be-all and end-all of education, to vociferate four-of-July orations. No doubt Queen's cannot claim to do such magnificent work as Oxford and Cambridge, Berlin and Heidelberg, Harvard and Johns Hopkins; but what University in Canada can, without presumption, make such a claim? Queen's may, I think, assert with all modesty that she has been inspired with high ideals, that she has done good, honest work, and that she has been able to furnish an education in the main branches of human knowledge of which no University need be ashamed. Stone walls do not make a University any more than a prison, nor can its rank be determined by counting the heads either of teachers or of students. It is something to have the ideal goal ever before one's eyes, and to move, slowly it may be, but steadily toward it. That institution may, I think, be said to be of the best type which stimulates men to a love of truth for its own sake, fosters in them the desire to know the best that has been thought and done by the race, and helps to make them better and nobler citizens. Queen's cannot say that her coffers are running over with gold, or that her teachers and students are so plentiful that they might be massed in battalions and platoons; but she can honestly say that she

has been jealous of the honors of her degrees, and scrupulous as to the quality of her work. She has done something to advance the cause of University education in this province; she has sought to lift men up to a higher plane; she has tried to make the youth who frequent her halls large-minded, unselfish, patriotic and to free them from the debasement of low aims and animal greed. Those now before me have all done something to help her in this great work. But there are others who have so far withheld their hand, either from indifference or because they are not convinced of the goodness of her cause; and to them I should like to say a word that may perhaps in some way reach their ears. I am told that, even in a University city like this, and in what a bombastic preacher once spoke of as "this so-called nineteenth century," there are men who doubt the value of a University education. They say that it does not help a man to get on in life, and that sometimes it is even a positive hindrance to success. What is one to say to a man who takes that line? What could one have said to the mathematician who did not see what *Paradise Lost* proved? Perhaps one might have said that he might be a great mathematician, but he was certainly a very small man. The fact is that there are men who will say anything. I have heard of a poor creature who said that he did not see the use of moral philosophy. If a man blind from his birth tells me that he does not believe that the varied colouring of nature of which I rave has any existence, what shall I answer? I can only say that he must have some faith in human nature, and not assume that everyone is ready to call upon a too picturesque imagination. I have noticed that the men who scoff at a University education are those who know least about it. I have never met a man who had himself gone through the experience say that he would have preferred to be without it, but I have often heard a man say that nothing could have made up to him for its loss. Plato tells us that there are three sorts of pleasure—the pleasure of making money, the pleasure of ambition and the pleasure of knowledge; and he goes on to say that only the man who has experienced all three is in a position to tell which is the highest. I should, therefore, advise the gentlemen who say that a University education is useless or even hurtful, to give it a fair trial before they come to so decided a conclusion. If they answer that they are too old for that, let me remind them that their sons and daughters may not be too old, and that there are all around them children of their poorer brothers, who are not too old, some of them, it may be, filled with inexpressible longing for what seems too high above their reach. There are not many things in which I can quite agree with the late John Stuart Mill, but to one sentence in his writings I can heartily subscribe. "It is better," says Mr. Mill, "to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied. And if the fool, or the pig, is of a different opinion, it is because they only know their own side of the question. The other party to the comparison

knows both sides." The truth is that those to whom I have referred have a wrong idea of what education is. The aim of education is not to make a man successful in business, but to make him strong with the strength of the race. There are, as it seems to me, three functions of a University. In the first place, it must seek to provide instruction in those great branches of knowledge which experience has shown to be valuable; in other words, to give an education suitable for pass men. In the second place, it must aid men in acquiring a special knowledge of some one or more departments of human knowledge. And lastly, it must stimulate research. How far has Queen's been able to fulfil these three functions? So far as the first is concerned, I can say that ever since I knew anything about her, and I believe long before that time, she has discharged this function of a university not badly. When I first came to Kingston the building that I most wished to see, naturally, was the building in which I was to teach. I shall not soon forget the feeling of disappointment with which I first saw what was then the Arts College. Nothing short of inverted architectural genius could have devised anything so irredeemably ugly. My heart sank. Judging the soul of the institution from its body, I feared that I had got into very strange company. But I soon found that the exterior was the worst of it. The class-rooms were comparatively large, well-aired and substantially furnished. The building I found to be a type of the institution. It made no pretensions, but the quality of the work was good. We were seven. No attempt was made to go beyond the old lines of University study, but what was taught seemed to me to be taught well. What is the state of things now? Our academic home has some pretensions to architectural beauty. The college grounds have been enlarged and improved. Whereas we were seven, now we are fourteen. The number of students has increased five fold. A kind of work is now done that in 1872 was not attempted. There are optional courses of study in all the departments, and that not merely in honour, but also in pass work. But I am constrained to admit that in the department of honours we are not so strong as we could wish. It is obvious that if men are encouraged to pursue special lines of study and to carry them to a higher point a larger staff of teachers is needed. What shall I say as to our equivalent for the third function of a University? Here we are weakest of all. A few students, it is true, come back and take one or two years of post-graduate work, and I am happy to say that of late years this practice has become more and more common. Our limited staff of teachers do what they can for these men. They give them their sympathy, their encouragement and, so far as possible, their aid; but, with their other work, they naturally cannot do a great deal. I hope this will not always be so. I see no reason why we should not do post-graduate work; no reason, that is, except poverty. My calculation is that we require six new chairs. The endowment scheme now in process of completion would enable us, I understand,

to add three new chairs. If the Government should give to Kingston the School of Science, which it deserves to have, it would perhaps be unnecessary for the University to add two of the other chairs which I have in my mind. Unfortunately the sympathies of the Government, so far as we have yet seen, seem to be restricted to the West. The youth of the East, they perhaps think, may be best educated on the method recommended by Mr. Weller, senior, "I took a good deal o' pains with Sammy's education, sir," said Mr. Weller; "let him run about the street, and shift for his-self. It's the only way to make a boy sharp, sir." But I may be doing the Government an injustice. The remaining chair which to my mind we require, is a chair of political science. It should not be necessary to say that all our Universities ought to have such a chair. I am aware that we have the authority of Dogberry for saying that "to be a well-favoured man is a gift of fortune, but to write and read comes by nature;" but I am not aware that there is any good authority for saying that a knowledge of political constitution and of the laws of wealth comes to a man in the same easy way.

Mr. A. Gunn, ex-M.P., moved a resolution, congratulating the authorities of the University on the response made to their appeal, and seeing in it a new proof of the universal determination to preserve Queen's on its ancient site, with its full powers and privileges, and to extend it as necessity demanded. Mr. E. Chown seconded the motion and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve then moved a resolution pledging the supporters of Queen's to do all in their power to complete the fund to the needed \$250,000, and relieving the principal of further responsibility as far as possible in the matter. This resolution was supported by Messrs. H. A. Calvin, G. M. Macdonnell, Judge McDonald and Rev. J. Cumberland. All spoke of the perilous positions things were in now, for unless \$250,000 were raised, the present subscriptions would be useless. In view of Principal Grant's ill-health it was desirable to lift the burden from his shoulders, and this everyone seemed inclined to do. It was suggested that if Kingston raised \$30,000 the country would see that the balance was forthcoming. It was thought this could be done. The meeting approved of the resolution.

Dr. Williamson in conclusion alluded to the precarious condition of Dr. Grant's health, claimed that his like was not to be found on the continent, touchingly referred to the death of Rev. Dr. Nelles, and showed by it the great need to care for the health of the first official of all institutions.

A well written account of the foot ball match in Toronto, prepared by a friend of the JOURNAL, has been crowded out of this issue. The reports of the various societies are held over for the same reason. Proceedings on convocation day were given the preference. The other matter will appear in the next number of the JOURNAL.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE TO
MRS. DOWSON.

WE the undersigned, in behalf of the students of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, respectfully tender to you our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss you have recently sustained. No man in the College was more universally respected or beloved than your son, William H. Dowson. A man of sterling qualities and unimpeachable character, he exercised a remarkable influence for good over all with whom he came in contact in his short but brilliant career. His abilities were of the highest order. He was kind and affable to all, and now that he has gone forever from amongst us we miss his wise counsel, his cool judgment and kindly soothing presence. We realize how great must be your grief and how irreparable your loss, increased by the entrance of death a second time in your bereaved household. With the knowledge that providence ordains all things for good, and with resignation to the Divine will, we shall cherish for life the name of your son in sad remembrance.

EDWARD M. McGRATH. J. C. CONNELL.
A. B. GILLIS. E. H. HORSEY.

Oct., 1887.

✻ DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS ✻

"Say, Jack, did you get all the questions on the physic paper this spring?"

"Got the questions all right—but I was plucked, all the same."

"Plucked!! How?"

"Well, I didn't get any of the answers, that's all."

"Got a good boarding house this session, Tom?"

Tom—(Who is struggling with the first chapter in his Dynamics.)—"Yes, pretty good; first rate grub generally, but to-day I found one centimetre per second in my 2 right angles"

radian

"A wh-what?"

"A tack in my pie, young man. Get out of my room now and let me study."

Professor—(To an innocent looking freshman.)—"What do you understand by a matre, Mr. X.?"

"Mr. X.—"Why, you know—er—a mater is—is—why it's another word for Ma."

Commotion.

The Freshies attending junior mathematics jumped at a conclusion a week or two ago, and in consequence got rather left.

"Can a woman keep a secret?" asks an exchange. She can. That is to say she can keep telling it.

Senior Professor one day spoke as follows:

"I have been, as you know, lecturing to you five days per week, but I have decided to change this arrangement and in future I shall give you only four lectures per week."

Tremendous applause and grand chorus, consisting of a combination of "God Save the Queen," "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the "Doxology" and "Auld Lang Syne."

Professor, continuing—"Mr. P. will deliver the other lecture."

Sudden silence and long drawn sighs.

A Professor sees a law of nature, something true, a simple fact. He notes it, and makes it his own, while he sticks to the truth. Eli Perkins would say it was humour. But the Professor sits down, he thinks, he cogitates, he adds a dozen things, and a few experiments—and it blossoms into a what? Well: a lecture.

WHAT THEY ARE ALL SAYING.

"Ten to eight if the boys ever get even with Toronto."

"Shake, Pedlow, we're both free."—Knowles.

"There is no reality, and before we know it we've got to prove it."—J. Camelon.

"What's the matter with having a month's holidays at Xmas?"—Guy Curtis.

"Board is up in Japan."—Holderoft.

"I always buy the best panting, but that wire fence."—N. McPherson.

"Secure your tickets early for my new lecture on Homer."—R. Phalen.

"Oh, put it in the paper, Arthur."—G. Dyde.

"Jenny Lind's dead. O, dear me!"—Howard E. Russell.

"Did you hear my last pun on Transcendentalism?"—T. R. Scott.

"'Twas the other white-headed fellow brought in the dog."—Smellie.

"Killing is no murder—at least in Rugby."—J. Whyte.

"What's the matter with the water in the Tiber?"—F. McCammon, "Shortie."

"Let's talk of graves and worms and epitaphs."—J. Madden.

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