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KINGSTON has usually had a good City Council, and this year it seems to be exceptionally good. Probably no other city in the Dominion has a Council with so many University graduates as members. Of the eighteen, six are graduates of Queen's, viz., McIntyre, Gildersleeve, McGuire, Muckles-ton, Shannon and Phelan. We wonder how many it would contain if there had been no University in Kingston, and whether the presence of so many graduates in the Council is an argument for or against "one-horse" Universities. By the way, a friend of ours, who moves in the first circles of New York, writes of a wedding in Boston to which only three thousand guests were invited. He adds complacently, "You know, Boston at the best can never have anything but one-horse weddings." Poor Boston!

HITHERTO in Canada we have resorted to two artificial expedients, the one general, the other local, for the encouragement of our industries and the development of trade. Of these the former is known as the National Policy and consists in the imposition of a protective duty on imports, the second is the system of granting bonuses to the projectors of commercial enterprises as an inducement to locate in particular towns and cities. However fallacious the opinion that these expedients secure the desired objects, yet it is very difficult to get the average citizen to recognise the fallacy, when he seems to have before his eyes the plainest demonstration of their success. He sees large factories going up here and there in the country, giving employment to a considerable number of workmen, and although he may grumble at the increased price of his purchases, yet he seldom dreams that any connection exists between his increased expenditure and the erection of these additional factories resulting from the adoption of the National Policy. Still it is not quite enough to know that these new industries are somewhere within the country; the people of every town would like to have the magic centres of wealth within their own municipal borders, hence there results a competition for them, and large bribes are offered in the way of bonuses with the natural effect of increasing the normal number of such industries until the country has far too many of them, mostly badly managed and not a few erected simply to catch the bonus. Thus the money of the people is doubly squandered; first by their being re-

quired to pay more than necessary for their goods wherever the Protective Policy is operative; and second in being taxed to directly support industries which are already benefited by the increased price of commodities. We are sorry to observe that instead of our citizens being able to detect the evils of so called Protective Tariffs and Bonuses they are being carried away in greater numbers than ever by the mere *prima facie* aspect of the matter, until now both political parties are in favor of protection and scarce a new industry is started without a bonus. And yet the national resources of our country are not being developed as they should, and might be, nor are our leading manufactures of a very high order. The reason is undoubtedly the same in both cases, the lack of skilled workmen and directors. From this cause many attempts to develop the natural resources of our own Province have failed, and many industries are in a languishing condition. To give an example we will quote from Mr. A. C. Lawson's official "Report on the Geology of the Lake of the Woods Region," in which, speaking of the opening of a gold mine, operations on which were suspended for lack of any one having the requisite skill to carry on the work, he says: "The position taken by the proprietors of the Pine Portage mine is a sound one, but one that brings into prominence the fact that in Canada or the adjoining States there are extremely few practically trained mining men who, in addition to their knowledge of the economic management of the works and mine, possess also a scientific comprehension of the problems concerned in the extraction of the gold, which will enable them to study to advantage the milling of new ores such as these, and devise methods of treatment for particular cases which will preclude serious loss in the 'tailing,' such as has been the aggravating experience at the Pine Portage mine." The

same might be said of most of our other mineral resources which require for their development skilled labour, or at the very least mining engineers, who have received a scientific training, to direct the work. Our lumbering industry is a most extensive one and yet the saw-dust of our large mills remains an unmitigated nuisance, whereas to mill owners elsewhere under the direction of practical chemists assisted by skilled labour it has become a source of greater revenue than that derived from lumber itself. Indeed there is scarcely an industry of importance where the employment of scientifically trained men, as overseers at least, would not lead to an improvement in method, a curtailment of waste, and an increased production, thus supplying an improved article at reduced cost. In support of this let me quote from Mercer, whose discoveries revolutionized calico-printing. "I entirely concur with you," he wrote to a friend, "that for the preservation and benefit of the British arts and manufactures, the masters, managers, and skilled artisans ought to be better instructed in the *rationale* and scientific principles involved in their operations. Captal remarked that 'practice is better than science' (*i.e.*, abstract principles,) 'but when it is necessary to solve a problem, to explain some phenomenon, or to discover some error in the complicated details of an operation, the mere artisan is at the end of his knowledge, and would derive the greatest assistance from men of science.'" As an example, too, of the unexpected results which may follow from a single improvement in an industry, take the following "His" (Mercer's) "application of chromium compounds practically created the manufacture of bichrome; when Mercer first began experimenting with this substance, its cost was half-a-guinea an ounce; it is now produced by the hundreds of tons, and may be bought retail at less than six pence per pound." Now in a com-

paratively new country like Canada it is very different, in most cases absolutely impossible, to secure the requisite knowledge in order to undertake and successfully carry on any of the higher industries; and if, in countries where such industries are already flourishing, it is deemed of the highest importance that scientific instruction in their essential principles be furnished by the Government, how much more necessary is it that our Government should undertake the establishment of such practical scientific schools, in order that we may not be left behind in the march of industrial progress, or made to depend for skilled labor on chance comers from more advanced nations? We have the natural resources and the men to develop them; what we require is that these men be instructed in the most direct and economic methods of development. To furnish such instruction is the object of the Science School, which it is proposed to establish in connection with Queen's University, the support for which the Ontario Legislature will be asked to supply. Hitherto we have been spending large sums in extracting wealth from the many in order to give it to the few, and joyfully regarding the process of transfer, expensive and wasteful though it be, as an increase in our commercial activity. Such it may be, but it is a wealth-consuming and not a wealth-producing activity. Would it not be much wiser to devote a few thousands to the work of enabling our people to help themselves, not from one another, but from nature? Then our industries would not be behind those of the world beyond, nor require artificial protection, but be able successfully to compete with them and advantageously to exchange their products for those commodities which we must have, but, from natural causes, cannot ourselves produce. We invite discussion on this subject, especially from skilled mechanics.

IN view of the change soon to be made in the relations of other colleges to the state, we believe the demand of Eastern Ontario for a School of Practical Science to be established at Kingston in affiliation with Queen's, is only just and reasonable.

Such School would considerably strengthen the University, and though our views as to the simple justice of the claim may be greatly influenced by this fact, yet we believe a clear case can and will be made out for the guidance of the Legislature. Kingston has seen fit to send an opponent of the Mowat Government to Toronto, but this mere accident will have no influence with our generous Premier in dealing with this question. To establish such a School here, from the point of view of modern party warfare, would be a generous act, but let it be shown to be necessary for the more complete development of education and industry in this Eastern section, and we are assured, that no petty political prejudices will have any weight. If then the Government, after thorough discussion, considers the establishment of the School justifiable and necessary, we can only say, what may seem unnecessary, that in whatever way we can, and with whatever influence we may have, it shall be ours to see that the act is properly appreciated.

WHEN the Chairman of the Board of Trustees handed over to the University, at the Convocation in April last, the portrait of the Honourable John Hamilton, he intimated that he hoped to present, at the next Convocation, the portrait of one who had been connected with Queen's for a still longer time, and who had stood in a much closer relationship to the Alumni than a Trustee could hope to occupy. All understood that the veteran Professor, dear to every student who has ever had to do with him, was meant, and a hearty cheer greeted the semi-announcement that his portrait was

to be placed in Convocation Hall, beside those with whom he had successively served the University for nearly half a century. We are now informed that steps have been taken to have the portrait painted, and we are also permitted to state that all who desire to contribute to it may do so by remitting direct to Mr. J. B. McIver, Kingston. As very many will wish to have to do with the work, it is suggested that only a very small brick, say not bigger than a dollar, should be sent by each person. It is not intended to ask any one for a contribution even by circular. Volunteers, and those only, are called for. Let us see, now, how many stones will be sent in to the cairns before the next issue of the JOURNAL. We shall be disappointed if we have not to make proclamation then that no more can be received.

WE have read that the *stand* a young man takes while in college serves as an index as to what he will be in after life. We hope not, for in that case the future position of many a student now attending Queen's will be that of standing in the doorway of churches and staring at every one who passes out. If any one wants ocular proof of this, let him attend the services in Convocation Hall and view the living mass of student that presents itself to his view on leaving. Surely such conduct is unbecoming any young man, and we hope to see the good sense of our students shown by discontinuing such rudeness. When the services in the Hall are over would it not be well for the students to act the part of some of the citizens and having donned their overcoats srike out for a constitutional of two or three miles. We know that some students wait for friends whom they have accompanied, but these favored ones are few and to them our remarks do not refer.

A wealthy Boston mirer has recently bequeathed his entire fortune, the amount being half a million dollars, to Harvard. He was considered a miser in his lifetime, but he may have seen nothing worth spending his money on, and therefore he very sensibly managed and nursed it that he might be able to leave as much as possible where it would do most good. The man's memory is, in that case, deserving of all honor. There once lived a man in a town in France, a man who was hated and hooted at all his life because of his miserliness. Society tabooed him, and the children pelted him with stones and mud whenever and wherever he was seen on the streets. After his death, it was found that he had willed all his money to be spent on bringing into the town an abundance of pure water, without cost to the public. He had seen how much the poor suffered for lack of good water, and he had stinted himself for fifty years that they might be relieved. Does any one accuse the editorial staff of the JOURNAL of being *advocatus Diaboli*, or of writing ironically? They do us an injustice. We were never more serious in our lives. How can a country compete with others in the Nineteenth Century, if its Colleges are starved? Are not those men then the truest patriots who do what they can to lift their native or adopted country out of barbarism, who bestow their money not on objects that appeal to louts and barbarians, but on what will secure immortal fame for themselves and permanent benefit to humanity? The JOURNAL promises to "gently scan" the lives of such men, and always to give them the benefit of the doubt. Such cases as the above make it able to see a soul of good in miserliness. Miserliness may mean the self-control that thinks of how best to serve the general interests, and is so absorbed in the thought that it dares to "scorn delights and live laborious days."

POETRY.

MARCHING SONG.

AIR—"Marching through Georgia."

SING a song together, boys! we'll sing it loud and clear,  
Sing it with a hearty will, and voices full of cheer;  
Sing it as we used to sing way back in Freshman year,  
When we are marching through Kingston.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Ring out the chorus free—  
Hurrah! Hurrah! Queen's jolly sons are we;  
Cares shall be forgotten, all our sorrows flung away,  
While we go marching through Kingston.

Yes, and there were maidens, too, that heard our footsteps  
beat,

When the moonlight shone along the still, deserted street;  
We woke for them the echoes with our serenading sweet,  
While we were marching through Kingston.—CHO.

Arm in arm together, boys, ! we've wandered through the  
night,

Step and song in unison, and ev'ry heart was light,  
Ready for a serenade, a horn-spreed or a fight,  
While we were marching through Kingston.—CHO.

When we take a final walk, through the old classic town,  
Though our voices tremble and our spirits may be down,  
Still this sounding chorus ev'ry thought of grief shall  
drown,

While we are marching through Kingston.—CHO.

THE WORLD DOESN'T LOOK AT IT SO.

THERE'S many a nobleman dwells in a cot,  
The palace holds many a clown,  
And princes have beds but of tamarask bark,  
While beggars have couches of down;  
Brave kings are in cotton, base serfs are in silk,  
And slaves like an emperor show,  
For the only true title is stamped on the heart,  
But the world doesn't look at it so.

Here misers are prodigally flinging their gold  
To spendthrifts who horde in their wake;  
There mumbles a rake in the garb of a priest  
To a priest in the garb of a rake.  
Sweet saints there are living in hovels of sin,  
And sinners in Sanctified Row,  
For the only true test is the heart in the breast,  
But the world doesn't look at it so.

There are generals sleeping in graves unmarked,  
And privates with monuments grand;  
The ignorant stalk in the chambers of state,  
But the quiet mind ruleth the land.  
A shadow divergent, each object on earth  
O'ercasts, from one sun in the sky,  
And fancies are many as beings have birth,  
But the same God ruleth on high.

So I laugh at the rank that is only a sham,  
Añd at caste—but a silver-washed plate  
Stuck up on the door of a tenement grand  
Belonging to nature's estate—  
Whose inmates are constantly changing, and pass  
Each year from our sight like the snow,  
Whose going but stirs up the filth of the street—  
And the Saviour will look at it so.

LITERARY.

GIBBON.

NO. I.

EDWARD GIBBON is a member of that illustrious triumvirate of historians which graced the early part of the reign of George the Third. Among these he has gained the highest position as an historian. Hume's fame perhaps rests more on his philosophical treatises than on his history of England. Whatever excellence the style of the latter possesses, and we believe that all who have read the history are satisfied of its excellence, yet Hume stands charged with carelessness in investigating his authorities, and as being only too ready to sacrifice historic truth when an opportunity arises for telling some fascinating story, however apocryphal. In the 19th century men have ceased to regard Hume as a model historian; and when we inquire where we are to find this most reverential devotee of the Muse of History, most Englishmen at least will point us to the patient, critical, and impartial Hallam.

William Robertson, the author of the histories of Scotland, of America, and of Charles V. occupies perhaps a rather lower position than Gibbon or Hume. It is on his histories that his fame rests; and there is every reason to believe that their merit is such as to prevent his name being consigned to oblivion. It is curious to note the nationality and religious position of those three famous men. Hume and Robertson were Scotchmen, while Gibbon was an Englishman. Robertson was a Presbyterian minister, while Hume and Gibbon were believed to be infidels. Such differences as these have often produced ruptures of friendship between men, to say the least. Yet here we see the case turning out quite differently. The three historians were personal friends, and what is better, we think there was little if any gloss of deceit in their friendship. We still possess letters interchanged among them. To read these letters is indeed a comfort; for if we can at all judge by them the devil of envy had little room in the hearts of the writers, which seemed rather to be constantly illumined—so far as each other were concerned—with the heavenly presence of the Goddess of Good-will.

Gibbon was born in 1737, at Putney. He was the eldest son of an English country gentleman. In his childhood he was extremely weak, so that all attempts to give him a regular education were frustrated. Yet he was

possessed of an extraordinary passion for reading, and in this way no doubt in childhood was planting the seeds, afterwards to develop into the Decline and Fall. It is true he spent two years at Westminster, and at the expense of many tears, as he tells us, gained a good knowledge of the Latin syntax. Strange enough his malady suddenly left him, and each day seemed to bring him better health. Delighted by this unexpected occurrence, his father had him matriculated as a gentleman commoner in Magdalen College, Oxford, when young Gibbon was about fifteen.

It was a rash step. Insufficiently acquainted with the elements of severe learning he was incapable of profiting much by his Oxford residence, even though the University had then been at her best. But as a matter of fact, she was almost at her worst. It is with bitter scorn that Gibbon describes the melancholy waste of time he was led into, by the laxity of College discipline, and the indifference of private tutors. His stay at Magdalen lasted some fourteen months; and he tells us that the sum of his improvements amounted to three or four Latin plays.

It is perhaps not strange that a mind so curious as Gibbon's should, at this tender age, have become engaged in Polemic Theology. He had been reading Parsons, a Jesuit of Elizabeth's time, and Bossuet, and the result was that he embraced the Roman Catholic faith. He sent word of his conversion to his father, who soon sent him to Lausanne, where a Calvinistic clergyman was not only to direct the young man's studies, but also try, if possible, to recover him from his belief in the Roman Catholic tenets. The attempt was successful, and Gibbon again connected himself with the Protestant Church.

Up to this time his progress in learning had not been very satisfactory. Latin was his in large measure; but of Greek he scarce knew the alphabet when he went to reside at Lausanne. He quickly undertook to remedy his deficiency, but it is only justice to say that Gibbon was never a first rate Greek scholar. Yet his admiration for the Greek classics was always great; he speaks with enthusiasm of his delight when he could read Homer with some ease, clinching the remark with a quotation from the first book of the Iliad, which describes a vessel flying before a "favoring gale." It is a feeling of pride which many have felt; and students of the ancient classics will recall to mind the pride of that good man Elihu Burritt when he had succeeded in deciphering the opening lines of the Iliad.

Gibbon from the time of commencing his residence at Lausanne was a model student.

In a French community, he soon acquired a perfect mastery of that language; and he wrote his first literary work—an Essay on the Study of Literature—in it. Nay more, he long doubted whether he should not write his Decline and Fall in French, as well.

During his residence at Lausanne, and for many years after, he was the correspondent of many learned men,

mixed in the social life and gaiety of the community, and what is better and more rare, he seems to have kept himself pure. But we must hasten over his return to England, his connection with the Hampshire Militia, and notice his travels in Italy. It was his highest ambition as a scholar to see Italy, and it was during his sojourn in that classic land that he first conceived the idea of his great work. Sitting among the ruins of the Capitol, while vespers were being sung in the adjoining temple of Jupiter, gazing forth on the ruin and desolation of the former mistress of the world,—such was the position of the great historian when the design of writing the downfall of the city first occurred to him. It was a stupendous task. But all his previous labours seemed to lead up to it; and when the history appeared he was almost universally acknowledged as the first historian of the day, and congratulated warmly by Hume, Robertson, and Dr. Adam Smith, as well as many others.

We cannot here say much of the fascinating style of his history, or of the starched style of his letters; of his position towards Christianity, or of his dispute with Dr. Priestley. To treat of these matters would take up more space than can be allowed us. Yet it well repays a scholar, no matter what his creed, to study Gibbon. His history reads more like a romance than a history; yet it is no romance, but a history in very truth; and the picture drawn of the Roman Empire on the whole we think to be unrivalled.

## HOME RULE IN IRELAND AND EDUCATION.

NO. II.

OUR last essay on this subject was concluded with the politically mysterious remark that one would wish that in the number of Irish anti-nationalists there would be no appreciable ratio between the members of the various religious denominations constituting this minority, on the one hand and the members of the same bodies constituting the whole population on the other. At least it is to be desired that the religious tendencies of the members of the anti-nationalist minority would not be found to vary inversely as the population—unfortunately in Old Erin this is so, for the anti-nationalists number one-fifth of the population, and of this minority about four-fifths are adherents of some form of Protestantism. *In denationalizing a race the causes which tend to denationalize will generally affect the population in inverse ratio to the number, influence, power, and means of self-reliance of every party or combination of individuals in this, the Nation.* And little reflection will bring home to the reader's mind the truth of this principle, which explains sufficiently why in Ireland Protestants who are only one-fifth (or thereabouts) of the population should form four-fifths of the opposition to the National cause. History repeats itself, and in ancient and modern history how many cases will recur to mind in which the minority in a state were solicited to treachery by the external foe, and

the more self-reliant the minority was, the more faithful was it to the National cause. In Ireland it has been brought about by English statesmanship that the least self-reliant section of the people is the Episcopalian, whilst the most numerous and self-reliant is the Catholic portion. Between these two stand the Presbyterians. The connection between religion and education, and the interests necessarily engendered by their connection, has in reality nothing to do, as a cause, with this political state of affairs. Now, this political relationship of these denominations operates effectively to make them jealous and suspicious of each other, not merely on account of their educational interests, but on account of all their public interests. In other words the anti-Nationalist Irish Presbyterian is not opposed to Home Rule because he fears the arrival on the next mail train from Dublin of a batch of Jesuits to invade Belfast and McGee, but because he is an anti-nationalist. Therefore he fears this triumph of Popery. Strange that such things should be, and yet the loss of national spirit has this demoralizing effect on men.

The writer must have drawn largely on his imagination in making his statements about the Elementary or National Schools. The system does work well at present, but is still unpopular with the Irish people, not on religious but on political grounds. It was violently opposed by Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, when first introduced, and Dr. McHale even quarrelled years afterwards with Cardinal Cullen on the same subject. The Christian Brothers have not in any one case, to the writer's knowledge, taken hold of a Board school. Nuns have, and in most cases they have done so at the request of the Board. But in this matter between Irish Catholics and Protestants there is little or no dispute. The government Model Schools in Ireland were actually Godless schools, and on religious and moral grounds were never sanctioned by Irish Bishops. Several separate Model Schools were recently granted by, I think, the Tory government—to them Irish Protestants never objected. I would much like to get some proof that the establishment of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland was received with joy by all classes. History tells of a violent and stubborn resistance by the Irish Catholic Hierarchy, Priesthood and laity to these institutions *ab initio*; they were looked upon as Godless by the Catholics, and as such avoided. Belfast College has been to all intents and purposes a Presbyterian College, and the assertion that Irish Presbyterians have generously striven to make these Colleges available for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects is sheer nonsense. To sum up the attitude of Irish Presbyterians towards Home Rule is still doubtful; what in them is hostile to it results from general, not particular causes; on the Educational question they are actually in harmonious relations with their Catholic fellow-countrymen, and any friction on this particular subject must be looked upon not as the cause of their anti-national attitude, but rather as its effect.

### SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

IS the system of granting medals, scholarships, and prizes as in vogue at present in our Canadian Universities a fair one? This is a question which is receiving considerable attention, both from Professors and students as well as from the graduates of the different Universities in Canada. Professor Dupuis and other leading educationists of the country have unhesitatingly expressed their complete dissatisfaction with the present system. The advantages and disadvantages of the system have been discussed, to a greater or less extent, by the students of Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. The same subject also came up for discussion at the last convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association, which includes many University graduates. At that Convention it was resolved to press the Senates and Councils of the different Universities to discontinue a system "whose only justification is a very doubtful mercenary advantage, and against which we have protests from those for whose benefit the system is supposed to exist." Thus there seems to be amongst all parties a growing dissatisfaction with the existing system of granting medals and scholarships. Though the dissatisfaction seems to be general, yet it may be some time before any great change will take place in a system which is nearly as old as Universities and which can count upon many warm friends and supporters. The main arguments put forward in support of it are, (1st,) it is a good way to assist needy students, and (2nd,) it proves a great incentive to study. Let us inquire into these arguments and ascertain their real value.

(1) It is claimed that the system of granting scholarships and prizes is a successful means in helping needy students. Admitting that it is successful is it honest in principle? Is it just to aid a student under the masquerade of a scholarship? It is deceitful unless the aid is given to one who has proved himself worthy of the title "scholarship man" by having passed a sufficiently severe examination. When a University or Theological Hall grants aid to a student under the disguise of a scholarship it is deceiving the public and injuring itself; for every wrong will recoil upon the perpetrators of it.

But is the scholarship system a good way to assist needy students? Let us see. Before a student who requires assistance can obtain it, he must surpass all rivals. He must be superior to him who in all probability has received a first-class training before entering College, and who after having entered has been able to furnish himself with all those means which add materially to success in preparing College work. The needy student must be endowed with far greater endurance and intellectual ability than his wealthy rival, if he is to outstrip him in the race for a scholarship. It is contrary to experience and unreasonable to suppose that such should be the case. We have no authority for assuming that needy students possess greater intellectual ability than those who do not stand in need of assistance. They are no doubt equal to their wealthy or independent competitors, but that is not

sufficient. They must be far superior to them if they are to outstrip them in the unequal contest.

Again the number of needy students is but a small percentage, if we understand by "needy students" those who unless they receive aid would be obliged to drop their College course. They few have to contend with the majority. It is evident then, that by far the greater portion of the scholarship fund goes to the pockets of those who do not stand in absolute need of assistance, and, that those, for whom the fund is supposed to exist, receive but a very small portion of it. The system of aiding needy students by granting scholarships falls far short of the object at which it aims.

(2) It is urged that medals and scholarships are good incentives to study. It cannot be denied that they are. Are they wholesome incentives? It is to be feared that in a great many cases they are not. Only one of the many who may enter the contest for a medal or scholarship can possibly win. The student who is looking forward to a medal or scholarship is tempted to neglect every other department of the course but that in which the prize is given, and to devote his whole energy to "getting up" unimportant minutiae, a knowledge of which may possibly be required by the examiner. This is the source of a great deal of worry and anxiety which exhausts the energy of the student and in a measure unfits him for future life. He is distracted by unpleasant fears lest he should fail in securing the medal or scholarship, knowing that if he should, he will appear before the eyes of the public much inferior to his successful competitor, though in reality he was only a few marks behind him and had the examination been slightly different he would probably have stood first. How often High School Boards select Medalists to fill vacancies in their teaching staff in preference to other men who have passed just about as good an examination and who are much superior as teachers. An inexperienced youth who has secured a medal is often preferred by School Boards to competent men who have had several years experience, and who have proved themselves successful teachers. The system of granting medals and scholarships is therefore not only an unwholesome incentive to study, but it also exercises an influence outside the University which is detrimental to the success of worthy merit.

The friends of the scholarship system may retort to those who would set it aside by asking: "Have you a better system to put in its place?" It is much easier to find fault with the existing order of things, than to adjust it so that it may be free from injustice to all parties. Such is the case in regard to the present mode of granting medals and scholarships. Where can we get a better system by which encouragement and assistance may be given to students who have proved themselves worthy of them. The Universities of Germany have abolished medals and scholarships. Education in that country does not seem to have suffered much in consequence. Harvard and some other Universities in the United

States have followed the example of Germany. They have adopted an entirely different method from the ordinary one of grading both pass and honor men. By it the students are not compelled to compete against one another for position but against certain standards. In our own country the problem is a peculiarly difficult one, owing to the rivalry existing between the different Colleges. Valuable scholarships and medals are held out as special inducements to students by the various Colleges. The one that can display the greatest array of scholarships and medals has the fairest prospect of attracting students to its halls. Even Theological Colleges, of which you would expect better things, congratulate themselves if they are affiliated to a University which offers large scholarships for competition. They make this one of the prominent announcements in their calendars to assist ambitious youths in making a right and proper choice of the University which they should attend. They can give the names of nearly as many medals, scholarships and "consolation prizes" as they can names of students. Some one has very wisely suggested that it would be well if the Minister of Education would assemble the authorities of the Universities to consider the subject. There is little doubt but that satisfactory arrangements might be made by which the Universities could unitedly move to rid themselves of the evil. But if other Universities are not prepared for a reform in this direction could not Queen's lead the way as she has already in other reforms. It is neither the great number of her scholarships nor their value which attracts an ever increasing number of students to her Halls.

### \* MISCELLANY.\*

#### CLAIMS OF KINGSTON.

THE City Council unanimously agreed, at its meeting a few evenings ago, to memorialize the Provincial Government to establish in Kingston, as part of its higher education policy, a school of practical and applied science with special reference to the industrial benefit of Eastern Ontario. It being conceded that such a school or college would be of great benefit to this section of the Province, Kingston is the proper site for it, simply because it could be run here at one third of what it would cost elsewhere, on account of the proximity of Queen's University. One of the speakers the other evening referred to this movement as a grant to Queen's. It is just as well to understand that it will add nothing to the endowment, revenue or equipment of Queen's, nor will it exempt the graduates and friends of that institution from doing all that they are now doing or contemplating for its extension. The proposed school will stand on its own bottom. It will have to be built, owned, administered and fully equipped by the Province. But our claim is that the Government should do this for a section of the country that has done nobly for itself in the past, when it is proposing to do so



much in the same line for another section of the country that has hitherto done little for itself. The claim is so just that it cannot possibly be gainsaid.

There is, of course, a connection between the movement and the discussion on University confederation. The result of those discussions may be said in brief to be this: That Victoria goes to Toronto, and Queen's, by the unanimous vote of her governing Boards and of her supporters, remains in Kingston. This means that Eastern Ontario is not to be deprived of her University. The existence of such an institution in Kingston ought to attract other affiliated institutions. It has already led to the establishment of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Women's Medical College, both affiliated to Queen's, and the students of both using those classes in Queen's that bear upon medical study. It may lead soon to the establishment of various theological colleges. The Congregational Church may find it more convenient to have its theological school in Ontario than in Quebec. The Church of England is accustomed to see a divinity school in every diocese, and the diocese of Ontario presumably needs a school as much as the diocese of Huron.

But, while it may be safely left to the professions and the denominations to supply their own necessities, it is recognized that the Government must concern itself with what concerns the material interests of the people. It acknowledged that when it established a school of science in Toronto. Very properly it placed that school close to the University College, that advantage might be taken of the University professors. But this section of the Province needs such a school more than the West. And, as we have at our own expense built up a University here equal to that which exists in Toronto, supported wholly by the public, we have every reason to request the Government to place beside it an institution in which instruction will be given in mining and metallurgy, in engineering, civil and mechanical, in analytical and applied chemistry and cognate subjects relating to agriculture, manufactures and the general industries of the people. The only benefit to Queen's will be indirect. The benefit to every county in Eastern Ontario will be direct.—*Whig*.

#### GAELIC GALORE.

READING the Toronto papers the other day I noticed in two of them that the Highlanders of Toronto purposed celebrating the new year (old style) under the auspices of the Toronto Gaelic Society. The notice contained an invitation that all interested would be heartily welcome, whereupon the Highland blood began to circulate in my veins at an abnormal speed. I consulted the Glegarry Highlander who sits at the same desk with me, and found he was in a high state of excitement, as he had also seen the notice. We decided the matter at once and said we would go and see how it was done. Accordingly on the appointed night we went down to Shaftesbury Hall, and having ascended two pairs of stairs

found a bulletin board which announced that the Gaelic Society would meet in room D. We found room D, but alas, it was empty! and we had just made up our minds that something was wrong when a burly Highlander came rushing up stairs, followed by his buxom better-half. They asked us where the dancing was to be, and without waiting for an answer hastened to ascend another stair, up which we followed. Arriving at the top our hearts were gladdened at the sight of a kilted Highlander in a room before us. We pressed on into the room, which opened into another, the latter one being already filled with an enthusiastic gathering of the clans. With difficulty we squeezed inside and got seats near the door. A cleared space had been kept up the centre of the room, and for a purpose, as we soon learned. The meeting was opened by a piper, who played with great spirit as he marched up and down the opening left for him, while the wild enthusiasm of the audience almost drowned out his drones. When he had finished, the chairman, an old gray-haired Gael, gave an address in Gaelic, of which, to my sorrow, I could not understand a word. Myself and one or two others were the only ones out of the three hundred present who could not understand our native language. However, I did not fare so badly, as my Glegarry interpreter was useful when anything was said that roused the audience, so that I was enabled to enjoy it with the rest. I wished for Prof. Nicholson's presence, as I was sure it would have made his heart glad and encouraged him in his hope that a Gaelic chair will soon be established in Queen's. When the address was finished the chairman called for a Gaelic song. On this a wild enthusiast immediately divested himself of his overcoat and rushed to the front, where he relieved his pent up spirits in an excellent song. This was followed by numerous addresses and songs, some in Gaelic and some in English, but all equally well received, especially a short sketch of the Highlander from the time he left the plains of Asia till he left the hills of Scotland to take control of the treasury benches in Ottawa and Toronto. During the evening a ring was cleared in the middle of the room, and the excitement arose to a fever heat as a pair of swords were crossed on the floor and two kilted Highlanders took up a position near them. Then the fun grew fast and furious as the piper blew up his pipes and his companion deftly manipulated his pedal extremities through the mystic curves of the sword dance. There was no controlling the audience, the inner ring who could see sat still, those behind stood on their feet, those next on the chairs, while those on the outside stood on the backs of the chairs, and all encouraged the dancer to the full extent of their respective lungs. I could not help comparing the crossed swords to the co-ordinate axes on Professor Dupuis' blackboard, and the curves described by the dancer's feet about the swords to the curves which the Professor can so skilfully and quickly draw for his classes. It also struck me that it would be an excellent problem for some mathematician to find the equation to

the locus described by the feet of a Highlander on such an occasion. In addition to the sword dance there was also an exposition of the Highland fling and of the Scotch reel, in the latter of which two ladies took part. This very enjoyable meeting was fitly brought to a close with Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem. When it was all over we wended our way boarding-housewards reflecting that there are a few good things to be seen in this world away from one's Alma Mater, and that this was one of them.

### QUEEN'S vs. DALHOUSIE.

BY D. W.

THE question has often been asked me: Why do students from the Lower Provinces come to Queen's, when they have a University-like Dalhousie so near them? At first it does seem rather peculiar, but when you take into consideration the advantages that a student gains by coming to Queen's, it is not in the least a strange matter. A student will—if possible—attend the College in which he will gain the greatest advantages. We have been told that Queen's course for B. A. is easier than that of Dalhousie, but the reverse is the truth, as will be seen by comparing the philosophy class of Queen's with the same class in Dalhousie. In Queen's this class includes metaphysics, ethics, logic, and political economy; now in Dalhousie each of these forms a separate class, and the student is allowed to take only one each year. We have also been told that we have only one year's mathematics; yes, that is true, but we do as much work in that one year as Dalhousie does in her two. The same may be said of our Latin and Greek, for we have them every day, whereas in Dalhousie they have the Latin three days in the week and the Greek only twice. Let no one think that because we have only eleven classes to pass for our B. A., and a Dalhousie student has twenty-two, that our course is easier, for as we have shown above one of our classes makes four of Dalhousie's. We do not intend to compare the students of Queen's and Dalhousie, but we would like to point out some of the advantages coming to a Queen's student. And first Queen's has an elective course, whereas in Dalhousie for the first two years a student is compelled to take the classes laid down in the calendar; in the third and fourth year, however, a student is given six subjects from which he has to choose four. When we say that Queen's has an elective course, we do not mean that a student can choose his own subjects, for most of the subjects for a B. A. degree are compulsory; but a student has the privilege of taking them in whatever order and whenever he thinks proper. Another advantage a student gains by coming to Queen's is a large reading room, where he can find most of the papers published in the Dominion. Our reading room being on the second story has plenty of light, whereas that of Dalhousie is a small room with a few papers lying upon a table down in what we would call our cellar. They receive very few papers outside of those sent to

them as exchanges for their College paper. Queen's has a splendid library which students can use at any time. We can use either the library or the reading room to revise notes for study. Now in Dalhousie students have no room that they can use to compare notes or for any other purpose. It may seem strange to some to be told that the library is used as a class room, and if a student wants a book he has to wait till all the classes are over. Such is the state of affairs in Dalhousie. A student meets with more students here than in Dalhousie, for in Queen's we have an Arts, Law, Divinity and Medical Faculty, as well as a Women's Medical College. In Dalhousie there is only the Arts Faculty. It has a Law department, but it is in a separate building at the other end of the city. Dalhousie has a Science course in the same building as the Arts, but the graduates in that department each year generally number one and some years not even one. A few years ago there was a Medical College in connection with Dalhousie, but it has now disappeared, compelling the students now in their Arts course, who intend taking Medicine, to seek some other College. When a student enters Queen's for the first time he is not asked if he is a Freshman, but the students take him by the hand and give him a hearty welcome to the halls of Queen's. This is nothing but right, but when we see it otherwise in other Universities we cannot refrain from drawing the contrast. Queen's has an observatory and museum, both of which Dalhousie lacks; but, as Dalhousie is going to erect a new building next summer we hope to hear of them having a good observatory, museum and a campus for the students. If Dalhousie had all these we think fewer students would come to Queen's from the Lower Provinces.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal:*

SIR, — Already and deservedly QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL exercises no small influence over the thoughtful readers of this country, but we believe that the time must soon come, if it is not now, when something even more pretentious ought to be attempted. The excellency of their papers is a feature of Canadian College life. Toronto, Cobourg, Montreal, Halifax, each has its "organ," crisp and cheery, and each is marked by some distinguishing excellence. Any one having experience in this matter knows that while it is one thing faithfully to portray the under-graduate life of his College, it is quite another worthily to represent the graduates. Thus it is that our contemporaries succeed in some ways where we fail, while, perhaps in others they fail where we succeed. The best College paper will always be the one which properly combines both features.

You will agree with me, I think, that there is a place and a call for a free lance to discuss questions pertaining to the religious and educational life of our young nation.

With the new life that pulsates through Queen's, where else should this work be taken up more eagerly?

For the realization of this no plan can be worked out without the direction of the "Alumni." Only this is certain, that their connection with the JOURNAL must be more living and less mechanical than it is at present. One plan would embrace:—An enlargement of the present JOURNAL, a certain portion to be devoted to articles of sterling worth, representing the relation of Queen's to the national, religious and philosophical life of New Canada; the appointment of a permanent editor by the Faculty and Alumni to direct this department, while the under-graduates still controlled that part sacredly their own. In return for this appointment of a permanent editor the JOURNAL might be supplied on special terms to members of the Alumni Association. I send you these suggestions with the hope that an interest in this scheme may be aroused which will take definite shape at the Spring Convocation.

Yours, truly,

J. J. WRIGHT.

## EXCHANGES.

THE *Chironian* (New York) is a well conducted organ of a medical school. There are many useful hints here as to medical and surgical science. The hardships as well as the pleasures that come in the path of the medical student are very well put. We welcome this semi-monthly to our Sanctum.

The *Oberlin Review* next claims notice. We heard of Oberlin long ago as the College in the West in which somewhat advanced and intense evangelicalism had full sway. It was in Oberlin that President Finney delivered his theological lectures. The *Review* is well got up and is a well printed journal. The article on "Honorary Degrees; ought they to be granted?" attracted our attention. The statistics of degree-conferring institutions and the number of degrees conferred in the States are given. The following extract will show how some degrees are obtained: "It is possible for a pastor to get the title of D.D. when apparently he does not desire it, if one of his parishioners is a prospective donor to the extent of five thousand dollars or more." As we read this we asked how many, if any, degrees will be given over the \$250,000 that is to be given to Queen's during the next few years.

*Hamilton College Monthly* (Lexington, Ky.) This is a Christmas number, beautifully got up and well illustrated. Hamilton, let it be noted, is a Ladies' College. The motto at the head of the magazine is a striking one—"Vita sine litteris mors est." It all partakes of the holiday character. There is a fine picture of Beethoven, the great musician, as one of the full-page illustrations. We congratulate the young ladies of Kentucky on the character of the Xmas number.

The *Bates Student* (Lewiston, Me.) is also a holiday number. The colors on the cover are simply gorgeous, a delight to look on, and inside there is a fine engraving of the editor, we presume. The contents are varied and readable. The whole get-up is *facile princeps* as to paper and type, really luxurious.

The *Niagara Index* comes from the region where the roar of the Falls is heard, and has a "roarer" for exchange editor. In paper and type it is very far inferior to the last mentioned, (*Student*). In none of the College journals is there greater variety. Those of our readers who wish to get posted on Purgatory will get something here; and more from a book that is noticed, which we are told is a complete library on purgatorial literature.

The *Manitoba College Journal* is characteristic of the progress in the great fertile belt. Evidently the theological students have most to do with the conducting of it. The articles that attracted our attention most are the reports of missionaries and an historical sketch of the College. Accompanying the latter is a pictorial view. The College is only 16 years old, yet it has now 3 professors, 3 tutors, 4 lecturers in Theology, 14 Theological students, nearly 50 Arts, 11 occasionals, and a number of preparatory, nearly 90 in all. A funny misprint makes it to have been founded in 1891.

The *Knox College Monthly* (Toronto) comes as usual freighted with solid and instructive reading. Its contributions from graduates form a prominent part. An appreciative sketch of the late Dr. A. A. Hodge is from the pen of Dr. M'Laren. We are glad to see the missionary department occupying so much space. Variety is here, too, when we tell our readers that India, missions to lumbermen, and Pointe Aux Trembles schools, are all dealt with in this number. Book review is a department well attended to, where the Principal comes to the rescue on works of interpretation, and Dr. Beattie on those dealing with mental philosophy.

## MEDICAL.

### THOMSEN'S DISEASE.

I AM aware that it is not customary to publish purely medical or surgical cases in your JOURNAL, although I see no reason why anything of special interest to your large number of medical readers should not be entitled to a place. It is safe to begin with the following case because of its general interest, and because it is the first case of the disease which has ever occurred on this continent, and only seven or eight have been known to have occurred in the civilized world. A case, therefore, of such unparalleled novelty will be gladly received by your Medical editor. It is a case of Thomsen's disease, an affection of the nervous system just described by a German medical officer of that name at Koppelin.

C. H. G., a native of Perth and now living near Kingston, while working at Cape Vincent last summer, consulted a physician here and gave the following history: He is 24 years of age, a painter by occupation, was born of healthy parents still living, and has had the present symptoms as long as he can remember. They become aggravated at intervals, notably so during stormy weather. His intellect is clear and sharp. He has a general stiffness of all the voluntary muscles, but particularly spasmodic when he rouses their action by a voluntary act. When he closes his eyes some seconds elapse before he can re-open them. When he shut his fist it takes 10 seconds before he can, by a concentrated effort, open it again. He has frequently torn his clothing when putting it on or taking it off. He can only go up one step of a stair at a time. He cannot rise from a chair without a considerable effort. His speech is not affected. It is not hereditary as in Thomsen's case. There is no tremor, no want of co-ordination, the patellar reflex is normal, no electrical stimuli here applied. His nutrition and general health are excellent. On examination the contraction of the muscles is very strong and spastic as if under a strong voluntary effort, though his will is directed to relax them. The physician expects to have him before the class, that the students may have an opportunity of seeing so rare a case. When consulted he tried in vain to find an account in any medical work at his disposal, and only became acquainted with the very rare nature of the case through a New York specialist. When the patient consulted him he informed him he intended going to a mineral spring near New York. The physician, puzzled by the case, recommended him to see Seguin or Hammond in New York. He has exhibited at the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, and his disease defined as Thomsen's, and the first of the kind recorded in America, creating quite a flutter of excitement in medical circles. A short and meagre description of the disease is given in Pepper's Cyclopædia of Medicine by McLane Hamilton, who, although an experienced neurologist, had not seen any case. Your JOURNAL has, therefore, the great honor of publishing the first history of a case of Thomsen's Disease in America.

Such distinguished honor cannot be furnished to you every week. It will be a beginning, and may stimulate the Medical Editor, although he hardly requires any. Had he not "interviewed" me, the case and myself would have remained in obscurity. When one looks at the large number of medical students, their part of the JOURNAL should be the most varied if not the most learned.

#### "SUBJECTS."

IN this issue of the JOURNAL we have commenced a series of articles on purely medical subjects, and as such we hope that they will especially commend themselves to the large number of our medical subscribers. Within the past few years we have been gaining many friends from that profession, and it has been deemed ex-

pedient to devote a column or more to articles contributed by medical men and of purely a medical character. In furtherance of this object, several of the Medical Professors have kindly offered to furnish us with articles of this nature which will certainly be highly appreciated by our medical friends.

As the JOURNAL is the best available channel of communication between students and Professors we would urge the use of its columns to a greater extent than has heretofore been done. All subjects of general interest to the students as a body will be gladly accepted.

#### L. M. C. CALENDARS.

WE recently received a copy of the new Calendar of the Ladies' College and were much pleased with its fine appearance. By it we learn that the present number of students in attendance is twenty. It has been proposed by the Board of Trustees of the College to engage the services of lady lecturers as soon as any are available, and thus in time they hope to have it completely a Ladies' Medical College.

#### CELEBRITIES OF '87.

CELEBRITY No. 3 is one of the most noted and most popular men of his year and throughout his course has been very successful in his classes. As a Methodist minister's son he has conducted himself with due respect for the cloth, and has even gone the length of making a prospective divinity his particular chum. His countenance is marked by an obstinate, determined, never-say-die expression that would well become an opponent of the renowned John L. Sullivan. In stature the subject of our sketch is not very remarkable; he is rather short, but stout and looks as if he and the good things of this world was not very great enemies. In years gone by, as a cheeky Fresh and as a jolly Soph, he took some interest in athletic sports and was occasionally seen on the football field, and once we learn was an able competitor in the half mile race which took place at our annual sports in '84.

He is the mainstay of the class of '87 in the musical line for, in instrumental and especially in vocal music he is an undoubted authority. He is equally at home on the piano, Jews-harp, tin-whistle, clarinet and big drum, and this talent he is always ready to put at the disposal of his fellow students. His vocal powers have more than a local reputation, and justly so for the whole feeling of his soul is expressed in his singing. He has a rich deep and mellow contralto voice of great range, and when he is tugging away at some of his higher notes his hearers have to get as high as they possibly can to hear him.

Senior though he is, yet strange to say it is reported that he is perfectly heart-whole and is determined to be so for ever. It would not, however, be a very great surprise to his class-mates to hear in a few years that there is a "Mrs. Celebrity No. 3," notwithstanding his present defiant position with respect to the "darling creatures."

PERSONAL.

DR. W. R. P. DAY, '77, is meeting with great success in his new field of labor, Harrowsmith. He has our hearty wish for its continuance.

Harry Shibley, one of our recent graduates, is the Reform candidate for Addington.

Rev. John Young, M.A., of Drummondville, was visiting friends in the city last week.

Mr. M. James is to be the Valedictorian for the graduating class in Medicine this spring.

Rev. Jos. Awde, B.A., '79, delivered a very able and instructive lecture in Convocation Hall, Sunday fortnight.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. S. A. Abbott, '68. He died very suddenly at his home in Belleville, on Saturday last.

The University preachers for the next two Sabbaths will be Rev. Dr. Williamson, and Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Cobourg.

Mr. John Miller, B.A., '86, showed his smiling face in the Halls last week. From appearances law evidently agrees with him, as he's grown almost beyond recognition.

We congratulate Mr. R. Max Dennistoun, B.A., '85, on his success at the recent Second Intermediate Law Examination. We hope before long to see him on the wool sack.

Rev. A. McAuley, B.A., has been granted three months leave of absence from his charge at Snow Road. Mr. McAuley has been troubled with his throat. He is now Secretary of the City Y.M.C.A.

Mr. D. M. Robertson, B.A., '83, the stalwart supporter of the Rugby teams of '84 and '85, has won great success on the campus in Toronto. He represented the Queen's club at the recent annual meeting of the Rugby Union.

We glean the following from the report for '86, of the Campbellford Presbyterian congregation, of which our worthy friend Rev. John Hay, D., is pastor: "All departments of church work are in a flourishing condition. In the Sabbath school there is an increase in average attendance of 64 per cent. over '85. There is \$85 of a balance in its treasury. Finances of the congregation are three times what they were in '84. The increase in membership during the year is 56. The congregation decided to increase Mr. Hay's salary \$200, making it now \$1,100 a year. We hear also that a manse is being fitted up and the JOURNAL boys are longing for brides-cake.

\*COLLEGE\*WORLD.\*

AT the thirteenth annual oratorical contest of Oberlin College, which was held recently, Toyokichi Iyenaga, a Japanese student, secured first place.

Columbia College, New York, is to have a centennial celebration in April—the hundredth anniversary of the change of name from King's to Columbia.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, has been raising funds to erect an art museum to cost \$40,000. Valuable collections are all ready to be placed in the building which will be erected at once.

The school teacher at Osceola, W. T., is a young woman of only 18 years; but she has no difficulty in keeping order, for she threatens to sit down on the first pupil who is insubordinate. She weighs 325 pounds.

The system of government by a joint committee of students and faculty at Harvard gives great satisfaction. This progressive institution promises soon to totally reconstruct or abolish the system of working.

A feature of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* for 1887 will be a series of articles describing the social life of the students of the various colleges of the United States, each contributed by an undergraduate actually taking the collegiate course.

A Cornell man, says an exchange, wrote a burlesque on the ten-cent novel, calling it "Hildebrand, the Horrible; or the Haunted Pig-Sty," and sent it to a sensational publisher as a rebuke. It was accepted with thanks, paid for, and the writer asked to furnish a second story.

The highest literary honors conferred by Yale College are the six Townsend prizes, given annually to the writers of the best six original orations, the competition being open to all members of the Senior class. The significant feature of the award this year, is that one of the six successful men, Philip Battell Steward, is captain of the base-ball nine, and that another, Frank George Peters, is captain of the foot-ball team.

Jonas Clark, one of the wealthiest men in Central Massachusetts, has signified his intention to found and endow a University at Worcester, Mass., the ambitious scale of which shall not fall behind Harvard or Yale. He has already selected the site for the new University, and he has received the plans of the building from an architect. As soon as the act of incorporation is secured from the Legislature, Mr. Clark will endow the institution with \$1,000,000, and promises more. Mr. Clark has so arranged his affairs that even in case of death his plans will be carried out. He has had the scheme in mind for many years, and has visited most of the principal educational institutions in the Old World and in this country in getting ideas for his pet project.

## DE\*NOBIS\*NOBILIBUS.

ONE of our juniors, who is taking the class in Science, was visiting his "best girl" and at the tea table he took an egg and holding it up, asked her if she knew the scientific way of obtaining the contents without breaking the shell. She replied that she did not. "Well," said he, "you take the spheroidal body in your sinister hand, and with a convenient diminature pointed instrument, held in the same manner in the dexter hand, puncture the apex; then in the same manner make an orifice in the base, place either extremity to your labials, and endeavor to draw in your breath; a vacuum is created and the contents of the egg are discharged into your mouth." 'La! said the buxom lass, "when I find 'em in the barn I make a pin-hole in each end and suck 'em."

A young lady who went for a drive the other evening with one of the "Celebrities of '87" had her two lips frozen.

Senior in Medicine (in answer to a question asked by a Medical Freshie)—"You had better apply to the Senate about it."

Medical Freshie—"Thanks, I believe I will. Can you tell me where he lives?"

A number of young men of the Sophomore class have formed an Anti-Shaving Society. If there was any evidence lacking to prove that they are just struggling into manhood it is now completed. The Society was formed three weeks ago and the result is now becoming visible.

Soph. (to small boy who makes his appearance covered with snow)—How many teams did it take to draw you out of the ditch?"

Small Boy (triumphantly, after sharply surveying the Soph.)—"Two teams and a *body snatcher*?"

Soph. (in Philosophy class)—"Professor, what is Transcendentalism?"

Prof.—"It is the spiritual cognoscence of phyhological irrefragability, connected with concutient ademption of incolumient spirituality and etherealized contention of subsultory concreation."

"What kind of a man is Mr. M——?" inquired a Bagot street girl of a city belle.

"Oh," was the indifferent reply, "he'll do; but he has such queer notions of right and wrong."

"In what way? I always thought he was a man of excellent ideas in that regard. Please explain won't you?"

"Why, he wanted to kiss me the other evening, and I told him it was wrong for him to do so."

"Well?" said the other, inquiringly.

"Well, he believed me."

Senior—"I never travel without learning something."  
Freshman—"You should travel often then."

Senior (who attends Senior Philosophy)—"And how do you stand on evolution, Miss D——? Don't you believe man is descended from the monkey?"

Miss D—— "Oh, yes, I think *man* is; but, what puzzles me Mr. M——, is where *woman* comes from."

"Willie," said one of our city girls to a Senior, "take me sleigh-riding to-night."

"Am sorry, my dear, but I've got an engagement that is very pressing."

"Yes, Willie but what's pressing to squeezing?"

"I'll go."

Miss C—— (to 3rd year Divinity)—"You seem to be the best man at all the weddings Mr. G——. When are you going to take a leading part yourself?"

Mr. G—— "Oh, there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

Miss C—— "Yes, but don't you think the bait is getting a little stale."

A sad looking graduate while looking in an undertaker's window on Princess street the other day, was met by an undergraduate, and the following conversation took place.

Grad.—"Congratulate me, old boy, I'm a *paterfamilias*."

Under-Grad.—"Why! . . . jimminy!!"

Grad.—"That's it, you've got it!"

Under-Grad.—"Eh?" "What?"

Grad.—"That's it, *Gemini*. There are two of them."

Under-Grad.—"Twins! Oh Gemini!"

Mutual tears.

## WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

LET us court the "Celebrities"—Lady Studes.

"Why aint I courted for chewing tobacco?"—V. S—n.

"Guess that Celebrity will settle McL—n."—R. Wh—n.

"My Don Juan is far superior to Byron's."—W—k—m.

"Now I can *down* J. J. W."—J. M. McL.

"We must have a dissecting room."—Honor Science.

"I give and bequeath my sheepskin moccasins to our missionary."—O. B—t.

"Friends, Romans, countrymen, ladies and gentlemen, of the Freshman Class, lend me your ears."—K—n—les.

"I wish someone would send along "another ten thousand" to the College."—Principal.

"Your JOURNAL subscription is due and must be paid forthwith."—Nick. D.