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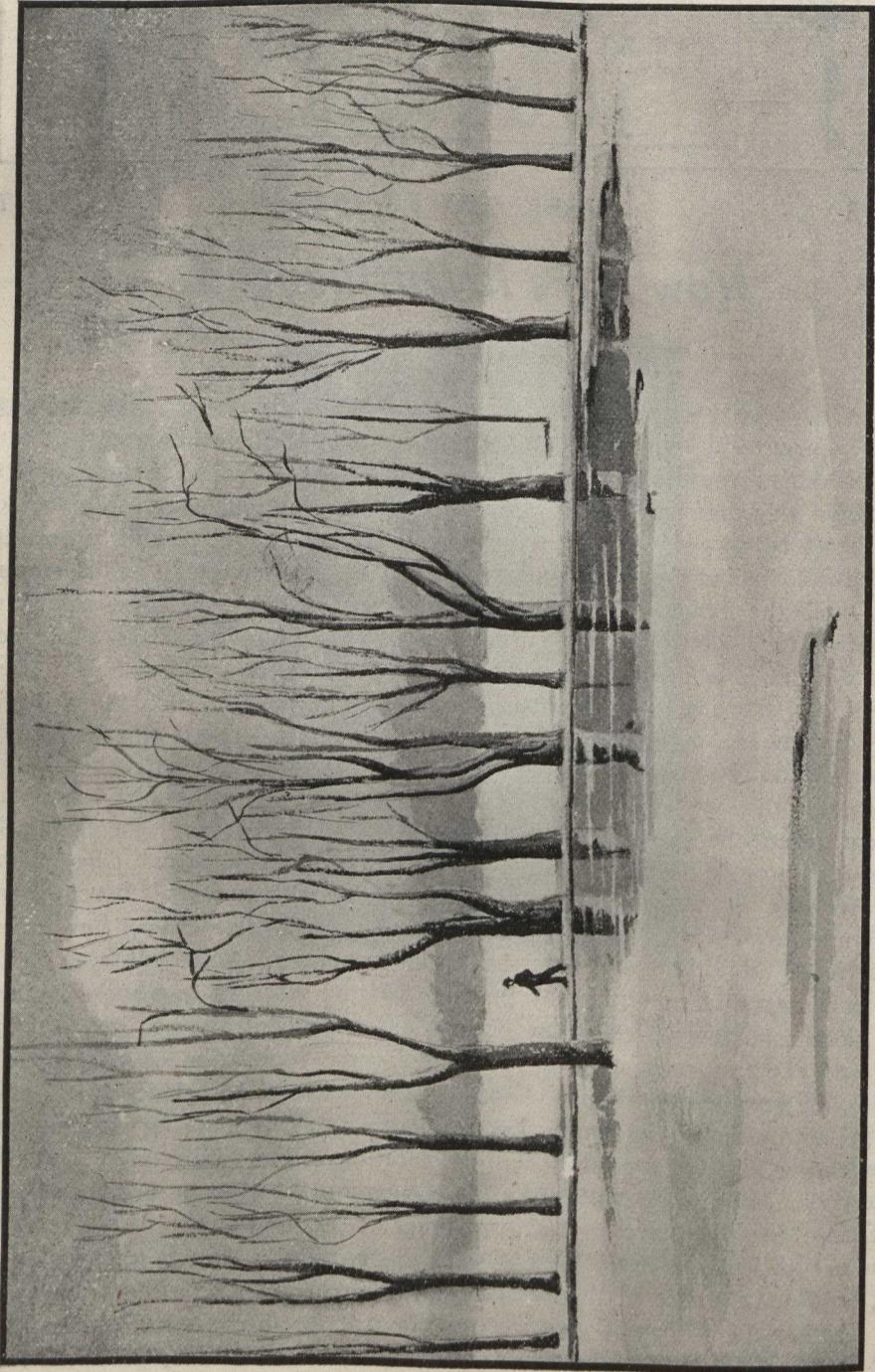
No. 7

How Life is Influenced.

BY DR. KNIGHT.

MANY forces—some slight, some strong—are always at work making changes in both plants and animals. Some of these influences we can control; others we cannot. Some of them promote growth and strength; others retard, or even mar healthy growth and vigor of mind and body. We should try, therefore, to realize what these forces are, and avoid placing ourselves under the control of those of them which would destroy our health and strength.

Of all the influences that affect human life, perhaps the most powerful is that of food. Next to food, may be placed the influence of air, sunshine, climate (that is heat and cold), occupation, clothing, rest and exercise. Besides these, there are the slighter influences of recreation such as we have in reading, music, scenery, pictures, poetry, the society of home, and the society of those whom we love. While these influences do not strongly affect our bodily health, yet they do act upon the mind, and through the mind and nervous system, affect the general health to some extent. Sometimes the health is improved through these influences, sometimes it is hurt by them. The young, however, are not usually harmed by such subtle influences, and therefore we shall not dwell upon them. Rather let us try to realize clearly how good food, fresh air, bright sunshine, healthful occupation, proper clothing, with plenty of rest and exercise, may promote health; whereas, bad food, impure air, close confinement, unhealthy occupation, improper clothing, and lack of rest and exercise, may stunt growth and lay the foundation of life-long ill-health. Young people cannot choose the influences which shall affect them. Their parents choose the house, climate, clothing and air space for the children. They choose also the food that shall be placed upon the family table. All this quite right. But in the matter of a life occupation, most young people are free to choose for themselves. And sometimes they choose very badly, because some occupations are healthful and some are harmful. Now it often happens that boys make choice of their trade, calling, or profession, without considering whether their life-work will be good or bad for their future health. The fact that some occupations are more healthful than others may easily be seen from looking at the following table. It shows how many persons die from consumption in certain occupations out of every 1,000 persons who die from



WINTER SCENE.—Maples along Park Avenue, Kingston, planted about 50 years ago. Those about the centre of the view are seen to be taller and bigger round, because they have been better fed. The ice shows where the soaking of water lies. *Drawn by Miss M. King.*

all causes. It was compiled by Dr. Oldwright, of Toronto, and used at the International Congress of School Hygiene, held in London, England, in August, 1907.

OCCUPATIONS.	1000 DEATHS.
	Die from consumption.
Of Clergymen	121
Physicians and Surgeons	128
Lawyers	136
Farmers, Planters, and Overseers	139
Policemen and Watchmen	167
Saloon Keepers and Bartenders	268
Barbers and Hair Dressers	385
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	385
Stonecutters	391
Female Teachers in Schools	396
Printers and Pressmen	398

If this table teaches anything, it teaches us that people who follow an indoor occupation are much more likely to catch consumption than those who live much in sunshine and fresh air.

Young people, therefore, should pay some regard to the healthfulness or harmfulness of the occupation which they intend to follow. If they deliberately choose an unhealthy one, they should try to counteract its bad effects by working shorter hours, and afterwards keeping out as much as possible in the fresh air and bright sunshine.

Rapid changes from heat to cold, especially if accompanied by rain, are also powerful influences in the way of injuring the health; but these may generally be guarded against by the use of proper clothing, if people are at all careful. I come back, therefore, to the point which I have already made, namely, that of all influences affecting human life food is perhaps the most important. Good food if properly cooked, has more to do with promoting health and strength in growing boys and girls than any other influence. Of course, pure air and sunshine and adequate rest and sleep are important; so also is exercise, either in the form of work or play: but all these influences—air, sunshine, clothing, rest, are subordinate compared with food and exercise. The reasons for considering food so very important will be made clear in some of the addresses which are to follow. Before talking to you about food, however, I must first tell you something about the work of the blood.

THE WORK OF THE BLOOD.

Your body, as a whole, is a most wonderful machine, about which you know a good deal already. It is covered with skin. Underneath this, lie flesh, blood, bones, nerves and muscles. In your skull you have a brain; and running down from the brain inside of the back bone you have a spinal cord which sends out and receives nerve threads from every part of the body. Within the chest lie the heart and lungs: within the abdomen are the stomach, liver and bowels.

It is very important to know that the flesh in every part of your body is crammed full of blood, running in a net work of fine tubes. Some of these tubes are so small that you cannot see them, unless you look at them with a powerful magnifying glass. Others are large enough to be easily seen with the naked eye, and the largest one in the body is about as wide across as your thumb.

You all know something about blood. For example, you know that blood is a red liquid that oozes out of a cut. If the cut is large and deep, the blood comes out here and there in jets from the larger tubes, called arteries. If the cut is through other tubes called veins, the blood swells up like water from a spring. Very soon after it is shed, it forms into a jelly-like mass that we call a clot. The use of a clot is to stop bleeding. The loss of blood is so very serious that Nature has been careful to make the blood of all animals clot. Most of you know also that the pink or red color of the skin is due to the red blood beneath: but only some of you have noticed that the flesh is red. If you have not, just place your fingers between your eyes and a lamp flame—not so close as to burn yourself—but as close as you can. When you do this, you can see the separate bones of the fingers, and between them, the bright red, or crimson flesh. The flesh is not all of the same color. Look at the flesh between one joint of a finger and the next joint, and then say whether the flesh in this place is the same or a different color from that along the side of the bones. You see it is a brighter red between one finger and the next one, because there is more blood there, than between the bone of one joint and the bone of the next joint. Now joints are tied together by tough stringy bands or ligaments, and these bands as well as bones have less blood in them than the soft flesh, and are therefore not so reddish in color.

The heart pumps the blood up to the head, down into the hands and feet, round and round without ever stopping once as long as we live. While the blood is thus circling round and round through the body, it is always carrying on two great bits of work. In the first place, it sucks the nourishment out of the food which we eat, and carries this nourishment all over the body in the wonderful set of tubes I have spoken of. In this way the skin, bones, nerves, muscles and flesh of all kinds are kept well nourished. In the second place, the blood gathers up from every corner of the body the waste matter, which is always being formed, and carries this waste partly to the lungs, partly to the skin, and partly to other organs, where it is got rid of. The blood is thus a most wonderful mixture of different kinds of stuff. All the good from our food goes into it; all the dead waste from the flesh goes into it, so that it is never exactly the same for any length of time.

The blood in the tubes of the body is like what the water would be in a water-pipe and sewer-pipe combined, if we could have such a thing. In cities and towns, it is not possible for every house to have its own well, because it has been found that when houses are crowded together along the streets, the well-water becomes very bad on account of filth getting into it from the top. The water being thus made dirty, becomes unfit for

drinking, and, often causes great sickness. For this reason, in all cities and most towns, each house gets its drinking water from under-ground pipes, which carry pure water from lakes and streams at some distance from the town. The pure water thus supplied to each house in its own pipe is like the blood which goes to every organ in the body.

But all cities and most towns have a second set of pipes, called sewer pipes. These gather up the dirty wash water from every house and carry it in large underground pipes away from the city, where it can do no harm.

But no one in a city would think, for one moment, that one set of pipes could be used for carrying pure water to houses and at the same time used for carrying away the wash water from sinks and baths. And yet, that is something like what takes place in the human body. There is only one set of tubes. Into them, go the nourishment from the food and the waste from the flesh. They do the work of water-pipe and sewer-pipe combined. The blood is thus a mixture of good and bad things,—of nourishment from the food and of poison from the flesh.

Now you know very well what would happen if we took no food. We would soon die. How long we could live without eating would depend upon a number of things. If we could have plenty of water to drink, and the weather was mild, we might live a week or ten days. If we were very strong, and could, in addition to getting water, lie in a warm bed, we might live for "forty days," but sooner or later, the body would have to get nourishment from the blood or else we should die.

It is necessary also that the blood should get rid of the waste, or poison, which it gathers up from the flesh. If some of this poison were not passed out of the body almost every second, by means of the lungs, we could not live for ten minutes. If more of the poison were not thrust out by means of the skin and kidneys, we could not live over two or three days; so that it becomes a matter of vast importance to us to know what kind of food to eat and how to eat it in order to make good blood, and it becomes equally important to know how to take care of the lungs, skin and kidneys so that they will be able to keep the blood pure.

Sometimes you will see advertisements in the newspapers telling people about medicines that are said to be wonderful "blood-purifiers." Now, you will do well never to take any such medicines. They cannot purify the blood. No medicine that was ever made can purify the blood; and no doctor can truthfully say that he can purify the blood. He can tell you when you have poisoned your blood, or starved your blood, and he can, in most cases, tell you how your body may make healthy flesh and blood, but he will never give you any medicine which he will call a "blood-purifier."

Keeping in mind, therefore, the two great bits of work which the blood does in the body, you are now ready to go on and learn something about foods and how they are changed into blood and flesh.

FOOD.

The blood sucks up all the good it can get from our food. Indeed I may say that the food first becomes blood, and that the blood afterwards becomes flesh. If this be true,—and there is no doubt about it—then we ought to be careful to eat nothing but good foods. Because, good foods, when eaten by healthy boys and girls, will make good blood, and good blood will make stout sinewy bodies. On the other hand, poor food, or ill-digested food, will mean poor blood and puny stunted bodies.

I wonder how many of you have noticed how green the grass looks on a lawn, and how well the crops look on a farm, when there has been plenty of rain. How, during a dry season, the grass turns brown very early, and the crops are short in the stalk, and the yield of grain scanty? Do you suppose the difference is caused by the plants being well fed in a rainy season, and poorly fed in a dry season? When rain is plentiful, the roots of plants can suck up plenty of food from the soil; when rain is scarce, they cannot do so, and are partly starved. The rain makes all the difference in the world.

Of course, some soils are so poor that they contain little or no food for plants, for example, soil that is composed of pure sand. No amount of rain will make grass grow upon a sandy desert. But, if a soil is good, the amount of food which a plant can get will depend upon the rain-fall. In other words, plants may be starved in either one of two ways: first, because there is no food in the soil; secondly, because there has been no rain.

When soil is rich in food, and there is plenty of moisture, then plants grow best. Illustrations of this may be seen on any farm in America on which there are different kinds of soil. Tree, as well as grass and grain vary in growth with variations in soil and moisture. A double row of maples planted along Park Avenue, Kingston, over fifty years ago, illustrates well how plenty of plant-food and moisture act upon the growth of trees. If you look at the picture of these, you will see that the trees about the middle of the row are taller, and have bigger trunks, than those at each end of the avenue. All the trees got exactly the same amount of rain and sunshine; the soil was, at the time the trees were planted, exactly the same over the whole length of the street. What then caused the difference in growth? Briefly, it was caused by the fact that the middle trees got most food. There was low-lying ground about the central parts of the avenue, and for many years the street scrapings were carted to this part to bring it up to the level of the rest of the avenue. These scrapings were rich in plant food.

Moreover, there was a soakage of the rainfall from the higher areas of the park towards this low-lying part of the avenue, and the two things—the more abundant food supply and the greater moisture—combined to make the middle trees grow larger than the end ones. In order, therefore, that young trees, or young plants of any kind, may grow into strong, healthy, big ones; they must get plenty of plant food, and plenty of moisture.

In a similar way, young animals can grow into strong big ones only by being well fed. Every good farmer knows this. I once knew two men who

lived on adjoining farms. The one was a good farmer, the other, a very poor one. They each had some well bred calves. During the spring and early summer, the one fed his calves on plenty of fresh milk, later on, he mixed oat-meal with their milk, and gave them all the green grass they could eat. The other fed his calves skimmed milk, and allowed them to run in the common pasture. Before the summer was over, anyone could see a marked difference in the two sets of calves. The better fed were longer, taller, heavier, and better-looking than the other; they took the prize at the county fair, and sold for a higher price. And the sad thing about the whole matter was that the poor farmer did not know how there had come to be such a difference between his calves and his neighbors. He did not see that his animals were shorter, lighter and skinnier, just because he had ill-fed or under-fed them all summer.

And I am afraid that many fathers and mothers half-starve their children. I don't mean that any parents are so wicked as to actually refuse to give their children enough food; they simply do not know how to feed their boys and girls. A few parents may be so very poor in some of our large cities that they cannot buy enough good food for their children. But, in most cases, when children are thin and pale, and too small for their age, they have become so, because the blood could not suck enough nourishment out of the poor food that was given to the children. Because, as you already know, good blood can come only from good food, and good blood alone can make strong, sturdy bodies. Poor blood will come from poor food, and poor blood can make only poor flesh, poor muscles, poor brains, and poor everything in us.

Again, it often happens that food is good enough of its kind; but if it is always of one kind, it may not contain enough nourishment to keep us alive. For, we must eat different kinds of food in order to have healthy blood. You know that dogs are fond of meat. But dogs have been starved to death on food that was nothing but pure fat. And human beings also would soon starve to death on a diet of pure sugar, or pure starch.

What then is good food? In answer, it may be said that good food is a mixture of a number of different things. You will understand best what is meant, if I talk to you for a little about milk. Milk is the food of many young animals, and it is the food which we ourselves took when we were babies. It is sometimes the only food which people can take when they are very sick. So, pure milk must be a good food. It is, in fact, the best of all foods for young children. If we can only find out, therefore, what the different things are which are contained in milk, we shall have taken a long step towards finding out what good food is.

Well, to begin with, milk contains five different things. You all know two of them already. You know that water and cream are found in all milk; and some of you who have been in a cheese factory will know another thing that is present in milk, namely, curd. In making cheese, there is added to warm milk a substance called *rennet*, which comes from a calf's stomach, and which turns warm milk into a soft jelly-like mass called *curds*, and a liquid called *whey*. When a calf has suckled its mother, the milk turns into curds and whey in its stomach. The same change in milk takes place in the stomach

of a baby. But milk contains two other things besides curds, and cream and water. It contains a little sugar and a little salt. And these are the five things which all good foods should contain. They are not always called curds, cream, sugar, water, and salt. We give them other names when they are found in meat, or bread, or vegetables; but the important thing to know is that every article of food should contain more or less of these five things. They are present in pure milk in just about the right amounts to make good flesh and blood in growing children. But in many other kinds of food, for example, meat, they are not present in the best proportions to make good blood. Meat contains a great deal more of the curdy matter, and if it is very fat meat, it contains a great deal more of the creamy matter or fat, and not enough of the sugar or salt; but no matter what article of food you think of, it contains one or more of these five different things, and all of them are necessary for making good blood.

Now, in order that you may have clear ideas about milk, let me give you, as nearly as possible, the exact amounts of the five substances that are present in 100 parts of cow's milk.

I. Curd	3.4
II. Cream, or butter fat	4.0
III. Milk Sugar	5.0
IV. Water	79.7
V. Salts of different kinds	7.9

These five things make up the food of every person. The gentleman with his many courses of food at dinner, and the beggar with his wallet of bread and cheese and cup of water, both make their meal out of the five things. Man, everywhere, civilized or savage, white or black, does the same. To make good blood you must eat some of these five kinds of food. You could live only a short time on fats alone, or on sugar alone. You could live for a long time on curds, salt and water; but you would not be in very good health. You would very likely grow sick after some time and probably die. You must have some of each of these five kinds of food. Not too much of any one of them and not too little, but just enough of each to make the good blood which alone can give strength and good health.

Now I am sure, that some of you wish to know what is the proper amount of these things which should be taken as food. And I must tell you that this is a very hard question to answer. All of us do not require exactly the same amount of each. Some people require more of one thing; and some require more of another, according to the kind of work that they do, and the season of the year, and the part of the world they live in. You will be told about this later on. Meantime the important thing for you to remember in this lesson is that, if we would grow strong, and remain strong men and women, we must eat food that contains curds, butter or fats, sugar, salt and water in about the following proportions:

1. Curdy matter, generally called proteids, and found in milk, eggs, lean meat, fish, also in considerable quantities
peas, beans, &c 100 parts.

2. Fats, as in milk (butter), fat of meat, cod liver oil, lard. Also in olive oil	100	"
3. Starches, sugars, gums, jellies. Found chiefly in potatoes, cereals, beets, fruits and vegetables. These are generally called carbohydrates	240	"
4. Salts found in all foods. In addition we take table salt with our food	25	"
5. Water, a large part of all our foods, up to	2600	"

Armenians of Turkey.

BY L. P. CHAMBERS, M.A.

SINCE the massacre of Armenians in Turkey in 1895 and '96, so many other interesting topics have filled the newspapers that the sympathy then aroused has died down and any attempt to re-awaken interest in this unfortunate people is regarded as the raking up of the dead embers. But though we close our eyes to the fact, it still remains true that the condition of Armenians in Turkey to-day is no better than it was a decade ago, and this through the indirect co-operation of the great powers of Christendom. To those who are living under this oppression the apathy of the outside world seems incredible. It is due no doubt to the vast amount of misinformation which leaks out through "official" circles or through globe-trotters whose ignorance of the real condition of the country they visit is paralleled only by their confidence in their own knowledge.

However there are so many factors which enter into the Eastern problem that the mistaken views of those who are not in direct touch with the people of Turkey is little to be wondered at. Nor is it possible to give an adequate idea of the present conditions of Armenians in Turkey without explaining somewhat of their character and history.

The Armenian nation found its first home in the mountains of Ararat. Here they developed those virtues which are characteristic of all mountaineer tribes, Scotch, Swiss or Montenegrin; but like these tribes they also suffered politically, for the physical features of the country made intercourse difficult between the different parts of the country, while at the same time it encouraged that sense of independence in the various tribes of Armenia which it is the nature of mountains to inspire. This division of the country into semi-independent tribes was accompanied by a spirit of mutual jealousy and mistrust which is characteristic of Armenians to the present day. At times of course the Armenians united in self defence under the leadership of some strong native prince, and for short periods enjoyed a certain amount of prestige as an independent and strong nation. But for the greater part of her history Armenia has been tributary to those great empires of the past who successively held sway in Western Asia, the disunion among the people making adequate resistance to foreign attacks impossible. As a result the Armenians have not developed a genius for government, but have learned to content themselves

under rulers of another race, provided, however, that they enjoy freedom to worship in their own way and to carry on their own pursuits with a fair guarantee of security to life and property. For while very few princes of Armenian blood have harbored dreams of world-empire, the humblest of them has always been ready to shed blood in defence of his faith. The national hero is one, Vartan, who died, not to free his people from the Persian yoke, but because he and his followers refused to deny Christ and become fire-worshippers.

This fidelity to the church has served the nation well. Under whatsoever rule he may be, whether under the freedom of the west or the tyranny of the east, the average Armenian is very tenacious of race. It is this quality that has enabled him not only to survive, but to stand to-day as a far from negligible factor in the Turkish question, while on the contrary there is barely a trace left of those proud empires which he once served. And it is the Armenian church which has served for fifteen hundred years as the emblem around which to rally. Whether he speak Russian or Turkish in place of his mother tongue, as perhaps half of the Armenians do, still he looks with fond pride to his church where an elaborate service is carried on in ancient Armenian, a language foreign to the ear even of those who speak their own tongue, but ever dear to the heart. His religion is not to the Armenian a guide and inspiration to good living, the bible is to a great extent a closed book, rather through ignorance than through prejudice; the clergy are as a rule uneducated, the service in the church elaborate and incomprehensible and attended mainly by the very old; but in the church it is Armenian that is read and chanted and it is an Armenian hierarchy of priests and bishops who here rule supreme. His life and his property are at the mercy of the tyrant but his religion is his own and the Sultan himself cannot dictate to him in matters religious. Small wonder is it then that the Armenian clings to his church, not for religious or moral reasons, but because it is the one distinctly national feature; and in this capacity has also been the means of preserving a national language and literature.

To the national characteristic of mutual jealousy and disunion are thus coupled, strangely enough, an intense and almost ridiculous pride of race and church. This latter finds some justification in history, but it has now become perhaps the greatest evil which threatens the nation, for it is manifested not in the noble resolve to do nothing which shall mar the fair name of Armenia, it is manifested rather in an overweening self confidence and in a continual harping upon their greatness in the past as if that were enough to secure salvation to the race. The Armenians have in addition adopted the faults of all Orientals,—a slavish deference to pomp, the desire to appear to advantage before others, which desire they term their "sense of honor," and the idea that sin lies in being found out. But the fact that the Armenian appreciate as no other peoples in Turkey can do the ideals of the west which the missionaries set before them, shows more indubitably than any resemblances of grammar or language can do that the Armenians are of one race with the nations of Europe; that at heart the virtues and voices of the Armenians are those of the

Englishman and American; and that the most glaring faults of the Armenians of to-day are the faults of their environment. Nay, with all their faults the Armenians are to-day among the most moral and virtuous of the people of Turkey.

A story current among Turks shows how the Armenian is regarded in Turkey. One of the Sultans, wishing to find out the nature of the people over whom he had been called to rule, set out in disguise with his Grand Vizier for a walk in the city; and the Grand Vizier bade him mark the varying attitudes of the people. Saying this he slapped in the face the first man he met, only to have a dagger drawn and flourished in his face. The man was a Greek. The next man they met upon being slapped deprecatingly shrugged his shoulders and raising his hand palms upwards, asked whereof he should be slapped, what had he done. A handful of gold more than appeased him, for he was a Jew. But the next man bowed his head to the blow and folding his hands on his breast in an attitude of reverence murmured, "My Lord, it is Thy will. Thy slave is grateful." Spitting upon the bowed head in disgust the Vizier muttered, "That man is an Armenian."

And unfortunately there is much truth in this tale. But it is only half the truth. There is another side to the story. A number of Armenian villagers once stood shoulder to shoulder and rather than let an infuriated group of Turkish soldiers hurt a favorite missionary, bore uncomplainingly upon their backs blows from sword and butt of gun. They dared not retaliate, for the most licentious and brutal soldier is still a representative of the government and opposition to him is construed as an act of open rebellion punishable by death to the ringleaders. They well knew that even for their passive resistance they would be made to suffer. But their gratitude to one who had come to them in their oppression, and the kinship which they, under Mohammedan rule, felt for one who like themselves was a Christian, touched some secret chord which made heroes of these men who under ordinary circumstances would have cringed before their persecutors and even rendered slavish flattery which five centuries of hopeless servitude has taught them to render to the Turks.

The status of the Armenian under the present Sultan is lower than it was under the few preceding Sultans. While "Islam or the Sword!" serves as the battle-cry in war or massacre, the Kuran inculcates kindness, and Moslem law allows the Giaour to retain his faith so long as he pay tribute to Islam. But this toleration is not what religious toleration means in other lands. The Christian in Turkey has no political rights, he is not recognized in courts of law as a person, he may not serve in the army but must pay a tax for this exemption, he must pay to the uttermost farthing the taxes heaped upon him but he has voice neither in deciding what the tax shall be nor in saying how it shall be spent, while his property and his life are at the mercy not only of the Sultan but of the meanest man in uniform from whom he has no appeal but to the despot of a different race and of a different religion. But long before the most Christian rulers of Europe began to take an interest in Turkey, before they sought to gain more privileges for Christian subjects and more spoil for

themselves, the Armenians had already demonstrated their ability and virtues to such a marked extent that at one time they filled nearly all the most important civil positions in the gift of the government. Under the far sighted policy of more recent Sultans they gradually acquired such wealth and influence in Turkey as to arouse the jealousy and hatred of the Turks who were forced to recognize the superior genius of the Armenians in commerce and their superior integrity in the conduct of the affairs of the government. The present Sultan has chosen to follow a policy different from that of his predecessors. If Islam cannot dominate by peaceful arts she must dominate by force. He has therefore removed the Armenians from all important offices, he has sought out every pretext for confiscating the wealth which had accumulated in the hands of the Armenian merchants, he has encouraged a spirit of suspicion and hatred of the Armenians not only among Mohammedans but among the non-Mohammedan races of Turkey, and he has rigorously enforced every clause of Turkish law and every interpretation of that law which may be turned to the disadvantage of the Armenians. The civil offices have been turned over to incompetent and greedy men whose only aim is to reap as rich a harvest as they can regardless of how they impoverish the land, and they are encouraged in thus wantonly sapping the very life of the empire because the Armenians are the principal ones to suffer by this misgovernment. The abhorrence with which the Jew regarded the publican, so that he was counted with the outcast, can be understood here where conditions are to a great degree similar. The government appoints as the customs official of a province the man who will guarantee the greatest revenue from taxes. His salary is what he can get out of the people over and above his guarantee. He also has his underlings who must guarantee him a certain sum and must make their own living on what they can get out of the people over and above their guarantee. And so this hierarchy of parasites lives on, underling feeding on underling, and the lowest sucking the life blood of the people. And these tax gatherers, the lowest of them often are Armenians. No wonder that to his fellow Armenians the Armenian tax-gatherer is little short of a traitor. He is the creature of this system, it is true, but a despicable creature he is, heartless, conscienceless, with nothing noble in his make up. A poor wretch whose crop had been a total failure borrowed four pounds from a neighbor on which to support his wife and children all winter. Weak from lack of nourishment, his wife and children sick, and with no money to buy food or fuel or medicine, he painfully reaped a second crop. Here was money to pay his debts and enough left to buy food and medicine for his dear ones. But he had forgotten about his taxes. There was the poll tax, then the military tax, the land tax and a tithe of the produce in addition, the house tax, the animal tax and last of all the road tax, years in arrears but now because the government needed money and the tax gatherers must get it. He had counted without his host. The tax-gatherers, Armenians took all, had and he staggered away without a penny to pay his debts, without even a farthing to buy a dry crust for his starving wife and children. Such incidents are of frequent occurrence. A picture of rebels who refused to pay their taxes

shows a group of famine-stricken wretches, whose whole property, house, cattle and land, could probably not be sold for enough to pay the taxes heaped upon it. This no doubt is the worst, and in some place the condition of the people is a little better; but even at its best the condition of the Armenian to-day is hell compared to the condition that justified the revolt of the thirteen colonies against England. Freedom of the press there is not. Every word that goes into print must pass the eye of the censor, and the most ridiculous as well as the most galling restrictions are put upon speech. Armenia, fatherland, home, freedom, equality, liberty, revolution, future, hope,—these and like ideas must not be allowed to spread among the people. Pages are torn from books or papers coming from outside. Letters may be kept and opened by the most ignorant and unscrupulous postmaster in the empire, for the government reserves to itself the right of examining the mails. The news circulated by means of the press is not news at all, but is the account of events, real or fictional, which suit the censors' fancy, narrated in such a way as to conceal those facts which may not please him. While annually, on the anniversary of the Sultan's birthday, a most disgusting eulogy of the Sultan of Sultans is prepared by the censor and published in the newspapers, purporting to be the heartfelt expression of millions of faithful subjects, an eulogy such as may have been addressed to Darius as he watched his army of five million souls cross the Bosphorous, or such as Herod received when the people shouted, "The voice of a god and not of a man;" but he was eaten of worms and gave up the ghost. Nor is there freedom of travel. When a merchant wishes to go to a nearby town to buy goods he must get a written permit to travel. To secure this he must show his registration ticket, a paper which is secured for him at birth and which he must carry about with him till his death. Then he must tell how old he is, where he lives, what he does there, where he is going, what he intends to do there, where he intends to stay while there, and when he means to return. Having answered all this he is no nearer his goal than before, for all the red tape which is one of the banes of the Turkish civil system is meant only to annoy. It is money which will secure for him the privilege which he is seeking. And this money is not a bribe; it is a tip, "baksheesh," by means of which, if it be large enough, he may secure that which he ought not to have; but without which he cannot get even that which should be the birthright of every man. To leave a country is nearly impossible, while living in the country is made intolerable. Such are the red tape and corruption and restrictions which accompany every business transaction which may require governmental authority, the erection of buildings whether barn or cathedral, the founding of new institutions or enlarging of old ones, the formation of companies and associations, the opening of schools and churches, in fact every activity, social or economic, outside the eating of figs from one's own tree. And in the interpretation and application of this system not only are the Armenians the chief sufferers, but it is the delight of the Turks to make them feel it so.

Such in brief is the condition of the Armenians in Turkey. It is very true that there are not massacres every day, at least one does not hear of them

except occasionally; it is also true that the Armenians are frequently allowed to live and breathe and eat and even get rich,—Turkey cannot afford to lose her most progressive and intelligent element. Some are comfortable, nay even happy for a time. But there is in the air a sense of insecurity. The richest and most comfortable as well as the poorest may any day be taken to prison without notice or trial, on any pretext whatsoever between indebtedness and revolutionism; while the raising of any system which is different to Turkish, or the expression of hope for the future are equally seditious and may lead to the gallows. Armenians are often happy, even in Turkey, and there have been visitors to the Orient who have thought that the stories circulated regarding their misfortunes are all false because they have seen some happy and well-to-do people among them. But the happiness of the Armenian is not the happiness of security, but the happiness which is inured to security. The continual brushing has to some degree blunted the sensibilities. The reign of terror has through long acquaintance lost some of its terror. Suffering and death must come to every man and are accepted almost stoically from the hand of the oppressor as from the hand of God. But there are yet nerves that tingle at the recital of some more brutal act, and teeth are gnashed in impotent rage, while a poor people call out in anguish of heart, "How long, O Lord, how long!" in the same breath in which they murmur "Amen" to prayers for the sultan's health.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor Queen's University Journal:

Sir,—Two letters and an editorial have already appeared in the Journal dealing with the recent increase in the fees of the Engineering Society but I think there is one side of the question that has not yet received consideration.

It has been the policy of the Engineering Society to have at the dinner some of the most prominent engineers in the country and these men learn a little about Queen's and the School of Mining that otherwise they might never find out. This is yet a new school and many do not know to what size it has attained nor how rapidly it is growing. To many of our guests it is a positive revelation to see two hundred and fifty students at our annual dinner. It cannot fail to benefit not only Queen's and the Science faculty but the students personally to have such men come here and learn at first hand the size and importance of this faculty and the sort of training received here. No engineer is going to choose a man from a school he does not know if there are applicants from other colleges with which he is personally acquainted or which have a wider reputation. In this concrete way the dinner benefits not merely the students who attend it but every student registered in the Science department who expects some day to make practical use of his training. Is it any more than fair then that every student should pay for his share of the advertising?

This is in brief one of the arguments I used in bringing the motion before the Engineering Society and is therefore probably familiar to many Science men but it seems to me that even if there were no other arguments in favor of the increased fee, the reasons that I have stated would justify the Engineering Society in acting as it has done. Thanking you Mr. Editor, I am

Yours truly,

E. L. BRUCE.

To the Editor:—

Dear Sir,—In view of the antagonistic and therefore unpopular opinions and comments on the annual Science dinner which have appeared in recent issues of the Journal I would wish to add a few more remarks in the hope that graduates and outsiders may learn that the Science dinner is not to be "laid on the shelf" for the sake of a few petty blunders attendant upon the carrying out of the last function.

In the first place perhaps a passing word as regards the benefits of a dinner would not be amiss. It is regrettable to note by recent letters to the Editor that certain individuals look upon a banquet as a means to gormandism or to acquire heavy technical knowledge in detail while they fail to recognize the prestige which comes to the University and Science faculty by having before the students gentlemen of eminence and influence in the country's developments, as have recently honored our board.

But why discuss or elaborate upon the undeniable advantage of an annual dinner. No one I think really finds fault with the idea, but it is the petty details and mode of conducting these that appear to aggravate a few undergraduates. Now I do not wish to take an aggressive stand in this matter, but it is my intention to defend and stand by the action of the Engineering Society, especially on this question when the society takes such a wholesome, broad-minded view of matters concerning what is good for it and its future as well as its present needs.

The stand which the Engineering Society took is this: they concluded after several years of experience, that the annual dinner is a good thing for the society, but that as in everything else the increased cost of living has made itself felt here so that if the society is to have a thoroughly successful dinner it must come to the relief of the dinner committee with a guarantee of a certain sum. It is evident that with a fee of \$1 a year a guarantee could not be expected, for I might say here that the surplus mentioned by the writer of a letter on this subject in the last Journal was due to subscriptions from members of the faculty, but I am pleased to say that the last dinner committee has established a precedent in this regard by not canvassing our already underpaid professors.

At the annual meeting of the Engineering Society, which was attended by about one hundred and seventy-five students, this motion was put before the society,—“That the annual membership fee of the society be raised from one dollar to two dollars, one dollar of which shall go towards the Science

dinner." There was nothing whatever in the motion about asking the faculty to increase the fees. Increasing the fees is a matter which rests with the society itself. Now as has been remarked in a letter to the Journal by one signing himself "Science Student," "by the time a man enters college he is capable of judging for himself" and when the discussion on this motion came up the whole question was thoroughly and enthusiastically debated and when finally voted upon the society expressed its opinion in favor of the motion by a vote of something like 170 to 6. If this is not expressing its opinion strongly then how should the matter be decided? Surely everyone will admit that in the body of the society is the place to decide a question which affects that society and having decided the question unanimously it practically says that the dinner is a good thing and should not be allowed to "die a natural death."

Where would Queen's be to-day if the "let-it-die-a-natural-death" idea had prevailed at the time of its struggle for existence?

As prospective engineers and members of an engineering society it is becoming to us to cast aside such vacillating ideas and to mould that which we intelligently decide is good for us and our successors.

The faculty has nothing whatever to do with the dinner as might otherwise be gathered in one of your recent editorials. They were simply asked to collect the fees of the Engineering Society (in the same manner in which the athletic fees of the University are collected) and they do not concern themselves with the mode of spending these fees. The Engineering Society governs the undergraduate body in its department and the faculty recognizes this.

Yours,

R. O. SWEEZEY.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT.

The annual concert of the University musical organizations held in Grant Hall, Thursday evening, January 30th, was a marked success and reflects great credit on all who were connected with its management. The program was just the right length. Every number was good. There was nothing overly-pretentious attempted by any of our musical clubs, but their selections in addition to being well rendered were appropriate in nature for a concert given by college organizations. Too much cannot be said of the work of the students' orchestra and of the energy and enthusiasm that led to its formation. Mr. De Mille, the professional vocalist engaged by the musical committee, won general praise by the high quality of his singing during the evening. For a full account of the concert the Journal will rely on the editor for Music.

DE NOBIS.

The Journal is determined that its De Nobis section shall give offence to no one. When a personal reference of any kind is to be publicly made, great precaution must be exercised if it is to be merely humorous. All De Nobis items sent in in the future will be carefully examined before publication: and the name of the person sending them must be submitted as well.

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Editorials.

THE FENCE SCHEME.

THE JOURNAL having broached the question of a fence around the college grounds and suggested an outlet for the energy and loyalty of future college organizations, rests its case in the matter. It was never our intention to urge the actual construction of the fence this year: nor would we take up the project at all without the endorsation of the University authorities. Those who control the policy of the University and the administration of its affairs know infinitely more about its needs than any student organization. There are many things needed to complete external equipment at Queen's: and a fence is a feature of equipment that must be considered of secondary importance in the presence of a number of these. The gymnasium is not yet paid for: the Endowment Fund is not yet completed: a university press is an urgent necessity: and other additions to equipment are at present contemplated. It is the Journal's conviction that in time an ornamental fence and a number of entrances will be demanded by those who desire gradual improvement of the site of the University as it develops in other respects. But in this matter there is no need for haste or rash action. There must be regard for proper sequence in the satisfaction of wants that mark Queen's era of expansion.

NORTHERN CANADA.

In the current issue of the Canadian Mining Journal, Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, who delivered an interesting address at the Science dinner, writes on the "Development of Northern Canada." Mr. Tyrrell has abundant faith in the future of Canada, whose progress and development, he thinks, will be one of the distinguishing features of the century. "The greatest extent of virgin territory in the world," says Mr. Tyrrell, "lies in Canada, and before the close of this century we will have learned how to make use of the vast store of natural resources, of even the most inhospitable parts of the country." It is in the far north—in New Ontario and Northern British Columbia that Canada's

minerals are to be found: and our progress in wealth and industry must to a large extent depend upon the development of our mineral resources that are locked in the hearts of the vast rocky area to the north. Mr. Tyrrell pleads for consideration for the mining industry. He urges every true Canadian to cultivate an interest in mining affairs. The children in our schools, he thinks, should be told of the great heritage of mineral wealth that is awaiting them, of the discovery of nickel at Sudbury and the development of the nickel industry, of the lives of prospectors who travel through northern wilderness in search of mineral deposits. Mr. Tyrrell's concluding paragraph is an appeal for mining as one of our most important Canadian industries. "I wish strongly to impress upon you the fact that the mining industry must be the staple industry for a very large portion of this province and the Dominion. The government that holds the control of that great northern country in trust for the benefit and welfare of the people should see to it that the country is developed along the best possible lines, both by teaching the children mining in the schools through the medium of the school readers, and the older people by popular lectures on mining and summer classes. In this way it could enlist the sympathies of the whole people and build up a sound mining sentiment." It is this kind of an appeal that should catch the attention of Queen's mining students and lead them to a higher conception of the importance of the profession which they are preparing to take up. And in the development of our mineral wealth it is the breadth of view and lofty purposes of men like Mr. Tyrrell that take rank as of incalculable importance.

COLLEGE SPIRIT AT M'GILL.

Old McGill, strong in resources, efficient and progressive in all branches of academic work, finds herself without that precious asset which may be described as 'college spirit.' Just recently a mass meeting of McGill students was called to consider means of developing such a spirit. It is proposed to form a Students Council to replace the over bulky and cumbersome Alma Mater Society. The Council is to consist of thirteen members; a president to be elected annually by a ballot of every registered member of the University; the presidents of the four years: the presidents of the four undergraduate bodies, namely, Arts, Medicine, Law and Applied Science: the president of the Football Association: the president of the Hockey Association: the president of the Track Club: the Editor-in-chief of McGill Outlook.

The objects of the Students Council, according to one of those who are urging its formation, fall under two heads; firstly, to promote the general interest of each and every individual student in the welfare of the college as a whole: secondly, to act as a medium between the student body and the faculty and the public. The Council, too, is given functions similar to those performed at Queen's by the courts of the various departments. In addition to the officers named above, the Council will engage the services of a financial secretary who is to transact student business in its most important forms. It is also proposed to establish some system similar to that of the students co-operative stores that

are an important feature of student life in many American universities. At these stores books, athletic supplies and all commodities required by students may be purchased.

In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the motion for a Students Council many complaints of the lack of 'college spirit' at McGill were voiced. McGill suffered serious loss during the summer by the destruction of two college buildings by fire. When appeals for assistance in reconstruction of the buildings were made, graduates of the University responded with marked reluctance. "Queen's," said one of the speakers, "is the *only* Canadian college in which the graduates show any college spirit. In McGill when a man graduates he seems to feel that he severs all connection with his Alma Mater." The motion that was finally adopted by the mass meeting gives some idea of the nature of the new organization that is to revolutionize student life at McGill: "That a student society should be formed which would represent all the student interests and control all funds contributed by the general body of undergraduates."

It appears that McGill is endeavoring to devise some form of government for student affairs. The functions it desires its new society to discharge are not dissimilar to those of our Alma Mater. For the benefit of our McGill friends we may say that it is the character of student life at Queen's that holds the graduate loyal to the end of his life: and the character of our student life is determined by the democratic features of our system of government.

THE SCIENCE DINNER.

It is with real satisfaction that the Journal prints in this issue two letters regarding the Science Dinner. Both communications come from men of prominence and influence in the department of Science: and undoubtedly represent the attitude of the average Science student toward the recent action of the Engineering Society. From discussion of any matter nothing bad can come: and men who are willing to carry on discussion calmly and reasonably are not of the type that lend themselves to acts of injustice.

As for the communication of Mr. Bruce, the Journal finds itself in agreement with every statement it contains. There can be no doubt that the Science Dinner is a manifestation of the strength and growing influence of the Science Department. It is equally clear that this dinner does indirectly advertise Queen's, spreading abroad the splendid character of her work, her growth and progressiveness. And the Journal stands by its former statement that the Science student who will not support the annual dinner of the Engineering Society is a poor creature—unless of course that function is marked by features to which a student may take reasonable objection.

The tone and spirit of Mr. Swezey's letter must commend it to all who read it. It is beyond doubt that the majority of Science students look with favor on the increase in fees of the Engineering Society. It is equally certain, moreover, that this same majority recognizes that the increased fee practically involves compulsory support of the Science Dinner. And it is regarding this

action alone that the Journal finds itself less enthusiastic than its two correspondents. The Science Dinner by common consent is a function worthy of support: and it occasions regret in us that the Science students did not set all intra-university societies an example in the matter of self-government by working out means by which the Dinner might be supported without an appeal to the governing bodies.

PROFESSOR WATSON'S NEW BOOK.

The JOURNAL and all those connected with the University are pleased that Dr. Watson has found time to provide material for a new book. The book is published under the title 'The Philosophical Basis of Religion' and is a series of lectures on questions of religious belief. R. Uglow & Co., who are handling the book in Canada inform us that it is having a large sale and meeting with the favor that cannot fail to be accorded anything from the pen of Professor Watson. The Journal in a later issue will publish a thorough review of "The Philosophical Basis of Religion." For the present it submits a brief summary of the book, from the Glasgow Herald:

To all who have realized the great necessity for a reconstruction of religious belief but are perplexed by the multifarious suggestions that come from Pantheists, Pragmatists, Mystics, Agnostics, as well as from those hospitable minds, whose creed is a mosaic of all the conflicting tendencies of the time, the study of Professor Watson's timely and masterly book will bring enlightenment and help. For these seventeen lectures or essays range with an acute and discriminating criticism over the whole field of modern theological and philosophical discussion, and at the same time they offer an exceedingly able presentment of constructive idealism as furnishing a rational basis for a coherent theological system. To one whose mind has got befogged in the dense religious atmosphere of the time, Dr. Watson's book may well come like a north wind bringing clear skies. And if we add that, like Boreas, the book compels the man who would face it and enjoy it to brace himself up for the task, this is only saying that a work which, though written in simple and untechnical language, has for its distinctive note from beginning to end the appeal to rational principles requires for its appreciation some exercise of the thoughtful and even of the philosophic mind. Dr. Watson takes up first the question of religion and authority, with special reference to the attempts that have been made in modern times by Newman, Loisy, and others to defend the principle of authority, endeavoring to show that in these ingenious efforts we may see the venerable doctrine in process of accomplishing its own euthanasia, and that in point of fact the appeal to authority carries no conviction to modern minds. This being so, two alternatives are open. Either we must abandon all sympathetic thought in the region of religion, or we must rebuild our theological beliefs on a basis of reason. As types of those who repudiate the idea of a philosophy of religion, or at least of a philosophy that furnishes anything more than a working conception of life, Dr. Watson deals in detail with the writings of Professor James as representing the pragmatistical method of defending religion, and with those of Harnack as typical of the purely historical view. To each of these thinkers and scholars a whole lecture is devoted, and the weak points in their systems are admirably exposed. In order to justify the development of the religious consciousness, as against Harnack's view that the history of dogma is the obscuration and secularization of Christianity, Professor Watson devotes several lectures to the history of religious belief as exemplified in the teaching of Philo, the Gnostics, Augustine, and the mediæval and Reformation theologians. This brings him in his closing lectures to a constructive statement of the theology of speculative idealism, which he carefully contrasts with personal idealism and also

with Pantheism, Agnosticism and Mysticism, his purpose at this stage of his work being to free the idea of God from those one-sided views that destroy its purity, and also to show the true relation between God and man.

THE NEW MEDICAL LABORATORIES.

To the Faculty of Medicine and the students of that department the Journal extends congratulations on the opening of the new medical laboratories building.

For years the Medical Faculty has been hampered in its work by lack of class-room space and poorly equipped laboratories. The old building which has housed many generations of students can no longer accommodate our brethren in medicine. Its appearance and its size are not in harmony with the strength and efficiency of the Medical Faculty in these days of its expansion and prosperity. So it is only natural that the new building came to mark the yearly increase in the numbers of medical students and the strengthening of the staff's determination to give those who apply for instruction a thorough and comprehensive course. And in such a course laboratory work must constitute an important feature. It is in the laboratory that the student comes into close contact with the subjects on which he is working. The laboratory abolishes the conventional distinction between professors and student. It places instruction and instructed on the same level as men who are working for increased knowledge of the subject to the study of which their time and energy are devoted. It is the spirit of laboratory work that has inspired the wonderful development of medicine as a science; and it is this same spirit of unselfishness and devotion to high purposes that is alone required in the medical profession to make it unique in the nobility of its service to humanity. It is to be hoped that the members of the Medical Faculty who use the laboratories building will be able to work more efficiently and conveniently because of its existence. It is safe to say that no event in the history of the Medical Department of Queen's is of greater importance than the completion of the new building which was formally opened on Jan. 14th.

The students in medicine, too, should be grateful to the Faculty for the ceremonies that marked the opening of the laboratories building. From the most renowned schools of medicine on the continent representatives came to Queen's to assist in the celebration of a new offering on the altar of Aesculapius. These representatives spoke words of encouragement to the Faculty and words of advice and suggestion to the students. Dr. Barker of Johns Hopkins in his comprehensive survey of the development of scientific medicine raised up in more than one mind high ideals that will lead to closer application during college life and better service when the work of practice has begun. It is just in this that the value of the ceremonies lay that they tended to make medical students think more highly of the possibilities of the work for which they are preparing. Is it not inspiring to think that yearly man's power to prevent and cure disease is growing; that his power to alleviate human suffering is developing and will end—no one knows where? To the medical student **nothing** can

be more stimulating and suggestive than addresses such as those given by the eminent doctors who were at Queen's for the opening of the laboratories building. The members of the Medical Faculty may be assured that on the 14th and 15th of January more than one of their students saw the dawn of a more truthful conception of the possibilities of medicine as a great calling and found new zest for the task of preparation and study. Through all the departments of the University, amongst all classes of her students and in a constituency not bounded by those connected with Queen's the words of Doctor Stuart, of McGill, are echoed—that the Medical Faculty of Queen's is working for their students quietly, unostentatiously, with unselfish purposes and rare efficiency.

GYMNASIUM.

In the good old days when the editor had nothing else specially to advocate he would turn to the perennial question of ways and means to get a gymnasium. It is now no longer necessary for ink to be so used as the splendid building put up last year amply supplies the need. But the erection of the building has unfortunately not finally solved the whole problem. There still remains an important feature, viz., the paying for the building. The gymnasium cost about thirty thousand dollars. Of that amount ten thousand dollars were paid off last year, leaving a mortgage on the building of twenty thousand dollars. Against this amount are the instalments on the subscriptions still due which will wipe out about eight thousand dollars more. There thus still remains unprovided for a sum of about twelve thousand dollars. When the subscription lists were passed around two years ago the response on the part of the men then in college was very hearty. Since that time, however, a large number of new men have entered. Quite a number of these have already subscribed to the fund. We trust that those who have not yet put their names on the subscription roll may do so at once. And a word to the subscribers may not be out of place. It is not enough that you should write your name on a book. This should be followed up by prompt payment of your subscription at the time promised. By the statement posted on the bulletin board we are informed that the sum of \$1,725.00 is now overdue on the subscriptions. This is nearly all in five dollar amounts. It ought not to mean much to each subscriber to pay up his five dollars. It does mean a good deal to the fund when a large number of subscribers neglect to do so. The gymnasium we have and a building of which we have reason to be proud. Let every man, therefore, take his share in the common task by adding his name to the roll of subscribers and let those who have already subscribed fulfil the promises made by promptly paying up the amount due.

Editorial Notes.

The Canadian Mining Journal with Queen's men in charge of its business and editorial departments is a clean magazine that will do much to promote sane, honest development of the mining industry in Canada. By its

exposure of wild-cat mining companies, its able editorial discussion of legislation relating to mining and its clean purposes, it has won the support of all who are interested in the fair distribution and honest uses of our mineral resources.

On one matter the JOURNAL remains obdurate—namely, its right to play a part in student life at Queen's. We hold no brief for any class or clique. It is our privilege to attempt to shape opinion on matters of interest to the students, to lead in discussion that is honorable and tolerant; and it is our proudest boast that no one can charge us with anything but disinterested motives in any matter that has been given attention in our columns. Our aim is to help make Queen's strong by working to promote the best interests of her students.

Could anything be better than the marked sincerity and generosity of sentiment that characterized the brief address of Dr. Stuart, of McGill, at the ceremonies in Convocation Hall on Jan. 14th. No one can doubt that Dr. Stuart expressed his real feelings when he spoke of the character of the work done by the Medical Faculty. His words, too, regarding the relations of students and professors deserve consideration by every instructor who would win the love and confidence of his students.

Rather than resort to the services of a professional coach for the football team, would it not be preferable to secure the formation of a board of coaches composed of ex-Queen's players. Appeal to the right sources would, we feel sure, result in the assistance and coaching of men who know rugby thoroughly and would not introduce into the minds of our players the false ideals usually inspired by the professional coach. It is beyond doubt, however, that the new game demands greater precision and more systematic play than the old style.

It is to be hoped that the Sunday afternoon services will be largely attended by members of the student body. A list of the services has just been made public. Every student should keep his announcement card within his reach that he may not miss any of the excellent addresses for which the University authorities have arranged.

With the Science Dance and the Year '10 At Home the social boom at Queen's will collapse.

Would that some wealthy man might desire to immortalize himself at Queen's by the gift of a union building to the students.

Through a printer's error an unknown individual bearing the name of 'Cap' was credited with the views of our Athletic editor on the question of professional coaching.

The Medical Octette is an organization that has brought credit to its members individually and to the department to which it belongs. We can't have too much of such music as the Octette gives us.

Arts.

AT a special meeting of the Y.M.C.A. held at the conclusion of the regular meeting on the 24th ult. the advisability of uniting the Y.M.C.A.'s of all the faculties in one and of engaging a general secretary who would devote all or a large part of his time to the work, was thoroughly discussed. The importance of the proposed step was recognized and in order to get more definite information on the subject the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. M. N. Omond, T. Ross, R. J. McDonald, M. Y. Williams, E. L. Bruce, J. Galbraith, and J. McQuarry.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the Y.M.C.A. does not make its influence felt as widely as it should, and that this is due to the retention of the same method of organization as had been in use when there was only a third as many students attending the University as there are now. All the faculties represented considered that more effective work would be done were they all to unite in one association provided that an hour of meeting could be arranged convenient for all concerned. The lack of information with regard to the appointment of a general secretary, however, prevented any unqualified endorsement of that part of the scheme for improvement.

The fact remains, however, that the Y.M.C.A. should appeal to a larger number of students than it does. Those who are seen in largest numbers at its meetings are men who are perhaps not those who need its influence most, and it must be admitted that the supreme duty of the association is to bring not only the righteous, but also the sinners to its meetings. If we are to reason from the experience of other colleges we may conclude that the appointment of a general secretary would do much towards the solution of this problem. The question of increased expenditure is undoubtedly the feature that will have to be given the most serious attention. However, the presence of a general secretary would in itself increase the revenue, the Hand Book under his management could be made to yield a good profit from advertising and, as was intimated by one of the speakers, a friend of the University last year promised to donate \$250 towards a general secretary's salary if the students would contribute a like amount. If this offer holds good yet there ought to be little difficulty in providing for the increase in funds required.

The energetic debaters of the Political Science and Debating Club have begun their exposition of the pros and cons of the various interesting public

questions which are on the Club's programme for this term and already two subjects have been disposed of in an able manner. The first debate, that on the abolition of capital punishment, was held on Jan. 13th, and resulted in a victory for the affirmative, which was championed by Messrs. Jas. Forgie and C. Livingstone. The negative was upheld by Messrs. J. McDiarmid and C. Wilson.

The second debate took place on the 16th, inst., the subject being: "Resolved, that the tariff rates should, like railway rates, be regulated by a permanent commission." The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. E. B. Wylie and A. McKay, and the negative was argued by Messrs. A. Donnell and M. R. Bow. The material which gave evidences of careful and assiduous research, was delivered in a style entitling each of the speakers to hearty congratulations. This, and not the decision, is after all the important consideration in a debate of this kind; practice in public speaking is one of the important privileges conferred by the Club, and excellence is the aim.

The judges, Messrs. J. Nicol, M.A., L. McDougall, M.A., and N. W. Wormwith, M.A., gave their decision in favor of the negative.

The final inter-year debate between '09 and '10 was held before the Alma Mater Society on the evening of Jan. 18th, and resulted in '09 holding the Cup for another year. The subject debated was the same as that for the final inter-collegiate debate, viz., "Resolved, that the Dominion government should establish a system of old-age pensions." Messrs. M. J. Patton and H. W. Macdonnell spoke on the affirmative for '09 while Messrs. W. R. Leadbeater and A. G. Dorland ably upheld the negative for the Sophomores. After the debate the junior year gave a supper at the Chinese restaurant at which the guests of honor were Prof. Morison and the debaters of both years.

NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Norman McDonald, president of '11, has resigned the presidency of the year on account of business matters requiring his immediate return to Scotland. It is needless to say that the year is very loath to have Mr. McDonald sever his connection with the college for much of the credit for the prestige which the year has gained is due to the sterling qualities and earnest efforts of the retiring president. Mr. McDonald hopes, however, to return to Queen's to continue his studies at some time in the near future.

The Arts Society have had a new bulletin board put up in the New Arts building which will do much to relieve the congestion of the boards when everyone is seeking to advertise his wares at the beginning of the term.

Resolved, that Queen's should establish a university book store, is a topic that might be profitably debated by some of our college organizations. Just at present it seems to be a topic of general discussion.

The Dramatic Club are endeavoring to decide what play they will present next fall, so that they may be able to begin training as soon as college opens next term.

The At Home given by '09 on Jan. 17, fully sustained the reputation that the year has gained for giving the best At Homes of the season. It is understood that a considerable balance remains after all expenses are paid.

The Concursus have several good cases to deal with which will be disposed of at a session of the court to be held immediately.

The JOURNAL regrets that on account of lack of space in this number it is unable to publish a portrait and sketch of Prof. Macdonald, the new assistant professor of English.

Science.

AS has been pointed out by a correspondent, an annual dinner may be looked upon from several standpoints; but when the honour of Queen's or of one of her faculties is concerned, there is only one point of view for every student and every professor. Every effort should be put forth to make such an occasion worthy of the university and of the faculty. Whatever will contribute to the intellectual interest, sound profit, and legitimate amusement and pleasure of the diners may be included. Anything discordant, unseemly, or unpleasant must be ruled out.

The Science dinner of this session was carefully planned and well supported by the students. It was, in many respects, a success. Its comparative failure (for it should have been a brilliant success) was due in great part at least to the introduction of wine. The use of wine at University dinners has been tried before in Queen's—tried faithfully year after year by the Medical faculty,—and discarded as a troubler of an occasion that should be above all things harmonious. It is not necessary for the younger faculty to go through the same painful experience. And, indeed, why should any body of Canadians bring in at a public dinner a custom which is not Canadian, which we do not take to gracefully, and which many of the wisest of all times have considered of doubtful value in normal human life?

INVENTION.

Reviewing certain articles in the *Scientific American*, (Aug. 24, 1907; we find one on the "Typhenoid" which is a new type of propeller invented by Mr. Andre Gambin, a Frenchman. The main feature of this new type is that the screw is placed at the bow of the vessel thus converting defects of the stern propeller into advantages which, it authoritatively claimed, give the

apparatus an efficiency which far surpasses all other propellers. On experiment a speed of forty miles an hour has been attained while expert opinion holds that sixty-two miles an hour can be attained with an expenditure of 100 horse power.

It is interesting to know that a couple of years ago Mr. Oscar W. Jeffery, a Queen's graduate co-incidentally carried on experiments on this same idea. His brothers J. J. and R. T. Jeffery (final year science) are now in possession of the model used then which was run by clockwork. The model is quite an interesting piece of mechanism, and although lack of time and means has prevented the continuation of the experiments, we may yet find that the Jeffery brothers can improve on Mr. Gambin's ideas.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

Professor M. B. Baker has been appointed acting head of the geological department of the School of Mining to fill the vacancy caused by Professor Brock's resignation. Mr. E. LeRoy has been secured to co-operate with Professor Baker in this department and his lectures show that he has entered upon his duties with vigorous enthusiasm.

Mr. LeRoy graduated from McGill in 1895 and after graduation he assisted Dr. Adams at McGill during two terms. He was three years in mining engineering on Chinese Eastern Railway in China, and later was on the Geological survey staff in Canada. More recently he has been practising mining engineering with headquarters in Montreal while his work was largely in the Cobalt district.

THE ALL BLUE LINE.

Settled at last! But while the mystery lasted it gave great opportunity to the young scientists to put forth incontestable explanations—each according to his own inclinations—that long blue trail along Barrie, up Union past the rinks, and through the college grounds.

Step by step the young Sherlocks followed the drops of royal blue through the snow and over the ice.

The geologist saw the cropping of a wonderful copper-ammonium vein, the chemist had his ferric iron test all the way from dinner to the qualitative laboratory, the electrician saw a Marconi's attempt to make a new style wireless conductor down town, the mineralogist saw a shameful waste of a solution of azurite which must have come from those forty mineral collections.

The sad part of it is that there were some minds so unscientific as to see in it nothing but the gore of some blue-blooded theologian, or the tear drops of some poor Med. feeling blue over his Christmas grind in anatomy.

But the theories—scientific or otherwise—all came down hard. A boy had passed that way hauling on his sled a box of dyed and still wet clothes. However there was the mental training.

Demonstrations are being given the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College every Saturday by Prof. Macphail on concrete, I-beams, &c., and their mode of failure. The large testing plant in the basement of the engineering building is put at the disposal of the cadets on these occasions.

Invitations for the annual Science dance, to be held in Grant Hall, on Friday evening, February 14th, are out. The patronesses are: Mrs. D. M. Gordon, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. A. K. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Waddell and Mrs. Willhofft.

PERSONALS.

Mr. G. C. Dunsford, who has been with the International Cement Co., at Ottawa, has entered the School of Mining to take a special course in cement testing, (physical and chemical).

We welcome Mr. A. H. Gibson, a '06 graduate in Arts, who has recently entered the School of Mining to take a course in Science. Mr. Gibson is well known to most of the students.

This reminds us that an increasing number of Arts men are entering Science. Many of these are not taking six years combined course and probably decided to enter the School of Mining after the Arts course was well advanced or perhaps completed.

The meetings of the Engineering Society have been especially interesting of late. Probably several factors have aided in bringing about this desirable state of affairs.

The plan of meeting seems more suitable than that formerly used. The new, large lecture room is comfortable, well lighted, and has a platform where the speaker is above, not below, his hearers. Again it is in the building where most of the Science students meet at the close of the afternoon lectures.

Again there has been a freedom of discussion among the students that spells interest and success in any business or largely business meeting.

An increased attendance must, too, be partly credited to the large number of students in Science this year. Probably the introduction of a critic's report into the order of business adds interest and certainly is a benefit, particularly as the criticism aims to be helpful rather than close.

Another point, and one which is certain, is that the meetings owe much of their interest to the enthusiasm and business-like methods of the president. (We trust the editor for Science will overlook this harsh criticism, just this time). The president too, is ably assisted by energetic students filling the other offices.

It would almost seem that in the near future there will be need of and a popular demand for meetings once a week—not fortnightly.—*Communicated.*

Medicine.

THE annual session of that supreme and august court of justice, the medical concursus iniquitatis et virtutis was held in the medical building on the evening of Jan. 23rd. At 7.30 the proceedings began and from then until midnight the court was busily engaged meting out justice to those students found guilty of unseemly conduct. Six cases were brought before the court, two of which were laid over until next session.

The first offender to be tried was a member of the junior year, who was charged with "creating a disturbance in the reading room." The prosecution was conducted by prosecuting attorneys Connolly and Burnet, the prisoner defending himself. After hearing the evidence the jury retired and in a short time brought in the verdict of "guilty." In pronouncing judgment, chief justice McKinley, stated that the prisoner had been found guilty of a very serious offence and imposed a fine of two dollars.

Next to appear was a freshman charged with "showing disrespect to seniors." As the prosecution could not obtain sufficient evidence the case was dismissed.

Another junior who was accused with "creating a disturbance in the reading-room was the next to be placed in the prisoner's box. Counsellors Galbraith and Stead appeared for the defence. After several witnesses for both sides had given evidence, the jury retired and although finding it difficult to agree, at last brought in a verdict of "guilty" with a recommendation for mercy. The prisoner was fined one dollar.

The last case to be dealt with was that of a freshman who was charged with "being disloyal to his Alma Mater." The prisoner pleaded guilty and counsellor Costello, who appeared in his behalf, asked that he be examined by the medical experts. It was found that the prisoner showed marked signs of insanity. For this reason he was ordered to be placed under medical treatment.

Although there were still two cases to be dealt with, on account of the lateness of the hour the court adjourned.

R. A. Hughes represented the final year at '09 At Home.

Dr. W. Lougher, who graduated in '06, is in the city.

E. T. Meyers will represent the final year at '10 At Home.

Medical Dinner.

The Aesculapian Society's annual banquet was held in Grant Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 14th, at the close of the afternoon ceremonies which worked the formal opening of the new medical laboratories building. The students of the Medical faculty have reason to congratulate themselves on the pronounced success of the banquet, which, in several respects at least, eclipsed the splendid Medical banquets of all previous years.

It was almost 7.30 o'clock before the guests sat down to the handsomely spread tables. The central place at the first table, which ran transversely across the front of the commodious hall, was occupied by Mr. Harry Dunlop, B.A., president of the Aesculapian Society. At his left sat Principal Gordon and at his right Prof. Barker, who succeeded Dr. Wm. Osler in the chair of pathology at Johns Hopkin's Medical College. The remaining places at the first table were occupied by the guests of the evening and the members of Queen's Medical faculty. At four tables arranged lengthwise in the hall sat the members of the four respective years in medicine, the president of each year occupying the head of the table.

'Twould be useless to comment at length upon the dinner itself. Suffice it to say that no one could appreciate its excellence who did not partake of it. The twelve-course repast had a happy measure of elaborateness but it was not wholly devoted to style—it did not leave behind it that uneasy sense of a vacuum in the inner regions which makes it difficult to enjoy the after-dinner speeches. The caterer was the steward of the Frontenac Club and his work was in every way satisfactory.

A large audience had assembled in the galleries when Mr. H. Dunlop, who acted as toastmaster, proposed "The King."

"The Ontario Legislature" was proposed, in a few brief, but appropriate remarks by Dr. Ryan, who expressed the profound gratitude of Queen's Medical College authorities to the Ontario Legislature for its generous grant of \$50,000 whereby the erection of the magnificent new laboratories building was rendered possible. This enthusiastic toast called forth an able response from Hon. Dr. Pyne, Ontario's Minister of Education. It afforded him great pleasure to have the honor of representing the Ontario Legislature on such an auspicious occasion, one which marked yet another epoch in the history of Queen's phenomenal progress. The University senate and board of trustees were assured of the speaker's profound sympathy in their struggle with the lack of that unstinted financial support which Queen's richly deserved at the hands of the government. However, Queen's had gone steadily forward notwithstanding many barriers to progress which many would have regarded as insuperable. Whenever the speaker was questioned concerning the secret of Queen's success he pointed to the calibre of the men who had been at its head—men such as Snodgrass, Grant, and Gordon (applause). A few humorous remarks terminated a very able response to the "Ontario Legislature" toast.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, B.A., in an address in which humor was intermingled very aptly with the more serious vein, proposed "The Profession of Medicine." The relation of the medical profession to its sister professions was touched upon and the noble significance of the former was strongly impressed upon the students. It was a deplorable fact that insanity was on the increase, as statistics proved beyond a doubt. If crimes were due to insanity, as many medical men now contended, the legal profession had been treating as culpable criminals those who should be regarded as victims of disease. In such matters as these the legal profession was utterly dependent upon medical research

for guidance. Hon. Dr. Pyne had expressed his sympathy for Queen's, but he should utilize his position as a member of the Ontario Cabinet to have his sympathy embodied in material form (laughter). This toast was ably responded to by Prof. Barker, of Johns Hopkins University. The honor and responsibility of the profession was brought home to the students in a manner which will not soon be forgotten. It was the physician who saw human nature as it really was, who moved about in all classes of society, entrusted with their confidence and hence it was the physician to whom it had been appointed to perform an infinitely great and noble task in the uplift of humanity. The successful physician ever kept in view the psychic element in the cure of disease, that ministrations to the mind and soul of the patient which would frequently restore him to health and strength when all material remedies had failed. The recognition of this fact was the most recent step in the progress of scientific medicine. Reference was made to the brilliant career of the speaker's predecessor at Johns Hopkins University, who had attained the very zenith of the medical profession. The alumni of Queen's had just reason to be proud of their Alma Mater, whose finest building, Grant Hall, was the gift of her loyal sons and testified eloquently to the efficacy of the widely known "Queen's Spirit."

The health of "Queen's" was proposed by Mr. R. M. Bradley, '08, who dealt with the Queen's spirit which maintained the unswerving loyalty of her graduates to their Alma Mater. Principal Gordon replied. It was always a pleasure for him to respond to the good old toast "Queen's," in response to which much could be said. He was heartily pleased that the Medical faculty was at last in possession of a modern laboratories building. Although medical science differed considerably from such branches of study as philosophy and theology, in one sense the entire University was one large laboratory whose occupants were striving, though through difficult channels, for the achievement of a common end. He reiterated the previous speaker's expression of gratification that the provincial government had seen fit to bestow upon Queen's a goodly sum for a worthy cause. It was also gratifying to note that last session the scholarship for scientific research had, for the first time, been captured by a medical student.

"Sister Universities" was proposed by D. R. Cameron, Esq., M.A., and responded to by Mr. McGibbon, of McGill Medical College, who dwelt upon the friendly feeling of co-operation which existed between the various medical schools of Canada. He alluded to the recent calamity which had befallen McGill, but assured his hearers that a greater McGill had already begun to emerge from the debris of the burned building.

Dr. James Third proposed "The Undergraduates" in his own peculiarly pleasing manner. As the hour was late his remarks were very brief. He paid a handsome tribute to the medical undergraduates of Queen's University, who would use the new building to the greater advantage. Mr. T. R. Ross, of the final year, responded in behalf of the undergraduates.

Mr. I. D. Cotman waxed eloquent in his proposal of the toast to "The Ladies," than which no more worthy theme was discussed during the entire

evening, as the guests unanimously agreed. To Mr. Harry H. Milburn fell the stupendous task of responding, but he did not falter under the burden. His enthusiasm soared higher and higher as he proceeded and, ere he resumed his seat, there was not the slightest doubt in the mind of anyone present that of all the assembly he was the one speaker eminently fitted to do justice to his subject.

About midnight the gathering dispersed and the Medical dinner of 1907-08 was an event of past history.

But a report of the function would be noticeably incomplete without a word concerning the excellent work of the several committees in charge, of which the following were the conveners:—dinner, E. T. Myers; invitation, M. C. Costello; decoration, G. H. V. Hunter; music, T. R. Ross; printing and programme, H. A. Connolly, M.A.; reception, W. D. Kennedy. The decorations were comparatively few, but very original. Electrical apparatus produced "the light which lies in woman's eyes," in the form of weird green rays emanating from the ocular foramina of the nurse who attended the improvised hospital patient; this patient was a loyal son of Queen's if his apparel was a criterion. A banner on which was painted, "Queen's Medical Banquet," overhung the platform of the hall. The music was all that could be desired. The Opera House Orchestra enlivened the spirits of the guests at intervals while the courses were being served and the members contributed by the final year octette, including the faculty song, were heartily encored. But the one tangible memento of the dinner which will always be valued highly by the guests as a souvenir, was the programme,—a beautiful example of the printer's art; on the front cover was a cleverly illustrated verse of humorously mild satire on the knowledge of the youthful practitioner, while on the back cover was an excellent half-tone engraving of the new laboratories building. The menu and toast list were printed in black with red page-borders. The characteristic terse sayings of many of the medical professors were interspersed throughout the menu and were in all cases suited to the context.

Considered from all points of view the annual Medical banquet of the present session goes on record as one of the most successful functions of its kind ever held under the auspices of the Aesculapian Society.

Divinity.

OUR most revered Scribe received a bold and defiant challenge from our bitter and ancient enemy, the Philistine camp of Science. By a special dispensation of the Pope permission is granted for its insertion in the pages of sacred writ.

Science Hall, Sunday Jan. 12th, '08.

We, the Electrical mechanical members of the final year in Science do hereby challenge the hosts of Israel to mortal combat, at the manly sport of basket-ball, at some time to be mutually agreed upon.

We are aware that your Pope possesses the powers of excommunication. We fear him not! and we now declare unto you that we possess the powers of electrocution, if ye fear it not, come forth and see what this strange power means.

Our back division consists of two variable resistances in parallel and so constituted that the combined resistance increases directly as the square of the opposing electromotive force. Our centre has the peculiar power of being either a good conductor or a high resistance at will, depending on the direction of the current of battle, and on light load runs in parallel with the forwards, but in case of emergency is connected in series with the high resistance of the defense.

The forwards consist of two units in parallel, having an extremely high and dangerous voltage and no insulator has yet been found of sufficiently high resistance to save their opponents from short circuit.

The whole five units work harmoniously together always in phase, have a negative temperature co-efficient and since first connected, never has the circuit breaker of either of them been known to go out. Also we have as yet no losses to our credit, there being no friction and we know not windage, therefore we claim an efficiency of 100 per cent.

We produce the lightning and if the long-tailed hypocrites of Divinity Hall can scare up some thunder, there will verily be a storm.

Hoping that this challenge will meet with your most earnest consideration at the next meeting of your assembly, we await expectantly the result.

The Electrical Mechanicals of '08 Science.

Twenty years from now when we are scattered far and wide it will be pleasant to look back on many things that happened in the good and grand old days at Queen's. We will then be able to relate the great hockey and football matches when the faithful went forth to do battle with the men of Science Hall. We can recount in glowing colors to those who gather around our knee, the court fights, when those of kin to us, the Arts men, called in the staunch and tried Men of the Hall to assist them in repelling the armed hordes of Philistines. Not the least pleasant memory will be connected with the evening of January the 9th, 1908, when a goodly company met at the house of Principal Gordon. The dinner provided was most excellent, and we feel sure everyone did justice to it. After dinner the Principal called upon Professors Jordan, Cappon, Ross, Shortt and Dyde, who responded by giving addresses full of good, sound, practical advice to the men about to enter the ministry. In well-chosen words the Moderator expressed the gratitude of the Hall for the kindly interest of the Principal and the inspiring words of the Professors. The speeches were interspersed with college songs in which every one joined with heartiness. The enjoyable evening came to a close by singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Elocution, a sadly neglected art at Queen's! The fact was forcibly impressed upon us by the work of Professor Stevens, of Montreal, during the past two weeks. Two weeks are not long, but who can tell what they may bring forth. Professor Stevens did not spare himself, he put his whole soul into the work. His criticism of our feeble and imperfect efforts at oratory were, we thought at the time, rather harsh, but they were timely and well meant. All was done for our good. And who can tell what the results may be; from our midst there may go forth a Demosthenes, a Laurier, or a Bryan. The men of the Hall appreciate very much Professor Steven's work in elocution.

Those who attended the meeting of the Q.U.M.A. on Jan. 11th, enjoyed a great treat in the address of Prof. Morison on "The Place of Christianity in the future of Africa." Prof. Morison has several intimate friends engaged in mission work in different parts of Africa and consequently not only is intensely interested in the work there but was able to give us first hand information regarding the actual conditions. He pictured clearly the difficulties the missionary has to cope with, not only in isolation and lack of comforts, but in the low intellectual and moral status of the natives. The successful missionary must be no mere theologian, he must be a thoroughly practical man with the power of a statesman to grasp conditions and foresee the future. His effort must not be merely the saving of individual souls, but he must seek to lay broad and deep the foundations for a Christian civilization, in its material and intellectual sides, as well as the exclusively religious. Hence as missionaries Africa needs Christian engineers, traders, doctors and teachers, the work that they do will at once bring them into touch with the native, and it will be speaking to these people while the missionary is learning their language and is putting himself in a position to speak to them of personal religion.

Altogether Prof. Morison's address was much as to inspire admiration for the heroic souls who sacrifice home and country and all that these imply to engage in missionary work in darkened Africa, such too as to give a broader outlook and cause a deeper interest in the work of Christian missions everywhere.

At a meeting of the Hall the Moderator was appointed Divinity representative at the Medical Dinner. He reports a very pleasant and enjoyable time. From what we know of his capacity, both mental and physical, we feel sure that he did justice to everything that came his way. We appreciate the thoughtfulness of the Aesculapian Society in affording one of our number the opportunity of partaking of their kind hospitality. We extend congratulations to the Meds on their handsome new building and their growth as a Faculty.

Ladies.

A PLEA FOR THE WEST.

IN one of the March number of last year's JOURNAL, appeared a short article on "Going West to Teach," the tenor of which article was to this effect, viz,—that it was all well enough for such girls as were putting themselves through college, or helping to do so: but that the girl, who had a comfortable home and needed not to earn her daily bread, had better stay at home and not venture into the unknown west.

Now it is very evident that the writer of this article had never been west and therefore knew not whereof she spoke. My purpose then is to try to point out the benefits to *any* girl of leading a teacher's life in the west for a few short months.

To those who have already been there, I have nothing to say. Most of them intend to go again next spring. It is to the girl who has not yet learned to stand alone, that I wish most of all to speak.

To a girl who has never been forced by necessity to become in some measure self-reliant such a training as one receives in a summer school is very valuable. Some day or other all girls have to wake up to the fact that they are thrown on their own resources. By this, I do not necessarily mean financially, but rather, in the sense that on themselves alone depends to a great extent their success or failure in life. Life is a problem we each one have to face; on how we face it hangs our gain or loss in the sum-total of life. That girl then who awakens early to the meaning of life—to her own relative position to the world around her—gains most from life; and I believe that there is no surer way of teaching her that life is not mere froth and bubble of social teas and colleges at homes, than to let her feel that on her devolves some responsibility.

A girl who stays at home, usually fails to get her share of this responsibility—her parents take it from her. I say, 'usually,' because there are many girls whose duty does lie in the home circle and who nobly fulfill that duty. But the greater number of college girls employ the summer months 'resting up,' so they call it, "for the next term's hard work." Now I venture to say that a great deal more *rest* can be obtained in a quiet country district—teaching, say from six to twelve pupils for five and a half hours per day, than is usually received by the summer girl in the east, who, if visiting or camping, usually leads the strenuous life.

The work in the summer schools is very light, yet enough to make one feel that time is not being idly wasted. Even though few in numbers, the pupils are eager for learning and the teacher feels that she stands for a great deal in their lives. One gets close to the hearts of those children in the west. In most districts the schools are kept open only during the summer months. Thus the children eagerly welcome the teacher, usually a new one each year, and gladly give her their childish confidence. To read letters sent by some of these children to the teacher who has returned to the east would give one a

good insight into their kindly hearts and would show what a great influence a teacher has on the children in the Great Lone Lands. And it is good for the college girl to find herself in such an atmosphere. It shows to her childhood as perhaps she has never seen it before; for the teacher can come closer to the hearts of the growing boy or girl than can the older sister, or relative at hand. From the teacher they take their childish code of honour, their ideals, one might almost say their creed. These children, many of them foreigners, are to be the future home-makers and law-mankers of our country. On the teachers to a great extent, the character of our future citizens.

The teacher's work then is there, even more than elsewhere in our country, a noble and important one—for the teacher stands for so much more in the lives of these lonely little ones in the broad prairie. Surely a summer spent in this way, counts more for good in the life of the woman which the college girl is to become, than a summer spent merely in seeking after amusement. One does not merely "throw away" the summer in the west; one gives and one gains. For it is not to the children alone that the teacher may reach. There are many of the parents to whom the teacher comes as a great blessing. Many of these people live isolated lives—especially is this so in the ranching districts—and glad are they to welcome the teacher to their homes. And as many of them are very refined and intelligent people, the teacher readily partakes of their hospitality. One cannot live long amid such scenes without being imbued with a deep pity, for many of these people whose lives are so out of touch with the lives of others.

One's capability too is increased in this life as a teacher, for one must be capable in order to be efficient. A teacher entering perhaps on her first experience in teaching—at any rate in a new district—has to learn to accommodate herself to the conditions about her. She learns to view life from other standpoints than her own. She has to be self-reliant, to stand on her own judgments and this gives her confidence in herself. She learns also the necessity of adaptation to environment which adds so much to the enjoyment of life. One of the great causes of unhappiness in the world to-day is the lack of such adaptation by individuals.

Then again there is much knowledge to be gained by one who has never visited the west. An easterner has but little idea of the conglomeration of people there. One need only to visit almost any western town to be amazed at the different ages and races there represented, Barbarism, Mediaevalism and Modern Civilization there jostle each other's elbows. Indians or half-breeds in red moccasins, the Mougik of Eastern Europe, who still follows out the traditions of his race in our western land and the enterprising Saxon or Celt of Eastern Europe and his brother on this side of the Atlantic dwell there in harmony. To one who is working forward to a literary career a knowledge of western life would be very valuable. The novelist of the future could find many a background for romances in the historic West. And scenes which once were famous in the early days of the strife between redman and invading white. Every now and then one meets a Scotch, or French or English half-breed who

still remembers the Red River Rebellion or the later North-West rising: and who has many an interesting tale of his life in the service of the Hudson Bay Company.

Then again one can study the conditions of life in European states here almost as well as if one made a continental tour. There is a Doukhobour community—we see the life of the people for whom Tolstoi labours and whom he loves—those grown-up children with their unquestioning belief in what is good and noble: and whose alert eyes and finely shaped heads show a great fund of intellectual power still in the infancy stage of development. It would take too long to describe life as there seen in these foreign communities; but to see it would be to understand better the historical and sociological development of our race.

But let not any reader believe that she must live constantly amid such elements if she takes a school in the west. No girl need go to a foreign community unless she wishes,—and she usually does not so wish.

There are plenty of good schools where the entire population is English speaking: and let me say here that as a rule the English people in the west are much superior to those in the average rural districts of Ontario. By English here I mean English—speaking for this comprises Canadians, Americans, and English from the Old Country. These people are for the most part intelligent and enterprising. It was because they were too ambitious to be content with their mediocre lot that they left their unambitious neighbor and went westward where more scope for their ability was to be found. In many districts there is a splendid rural telephone system. There are few students who go to the west to teach who are beyond the reach of a telephone. As a rule one lives there in the rural districts as comfortably as in the rural districts of Ontario and much more so than in the rural summer school district of Ontario. Almost any teacher who has been west will say that she prefers to teach in the west rather than in Ontario. The reason is that the school work is much lighter, the conditions of living almost, if not quite as comfortable one has time for a great deal of profitable reading: if one cares to employ the time in so doing, and of course, lastly, though not least important, teachers are far better paid there.—*One who knows whereof she speaks.*

No, there will be no programme given by the final year this season. '08, following her own original bent, has decided that this ancient custom shall be honored by her in the breach rather than in the observance. What will people say? No doubt some will condemn the year as they call to mind the famous doings of past generations, but will not the majority rather commend the good sense of those, who, though loyal to '08, saw they owed a deeper duty to themselves. Owing to the limited number of girls in the graduating class, a goodly share both of honor and active service has already fallen on each and all, and none care to assume the weighty responsibility of solving Mrs. Bordell's matrimonial difficulties.

On January 11th Mrs. Gordon entertained the executives of the Levana and Y.M.C.A. societies at luncheon. Again on Wednesday 15th, all the girl students enjoyed her hospitality, and were indeed very much "At Home." Mrs. Gordon is an ideal hostess, and students came from her home kindlier and happier. The girls are very grateful to Mrs. Gordon.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

I wield my pen in protest against the man
 Who cannot write as fast as others can;
 And who, in taking lectures, does not try
 To do his best and let the rest slip by,
 But interrupts his neighbors train of thought
 By asking far more questions than he ought,
 Arrests his neighbor's swiftly moving pen
 By looking on his note-book, now and then:
 "What was that last word, kindly let me look,
 What did he say then? Will you turn your book?
 Such interruptions are not to my mind.
 They really are not fair, nor are they kind.

Miss E. (who keeps in touch with current events)—"Did you know they had closed Brockville Public Library?"

Miss Concerned—"Why what's the matter?"

Miss E.—"They found small-pox in the dictionary."

Miss X., after skating two whole hours *in the morning*—"I skated with a clear conscience, anyway."

Mr. Y.—"I'm very much mistaken or you skated with more than a clear conscience."

Alumni.

A QUEEN'S GRADUATE.—A MAN OF THE DAY.

PROF. R. W. BROCK, the new acting head of the Geological Survey, is one of the many young men occupying positions of responsibility in Canada. Born in the town of Perth, Prof. Brock received his early education at Brantford, Paris, Ottawa, and Mount Forest, for his father was a Methodist minister, and the boy could call no place his home. He entered Toronto University in 1890, and spent his first vacation exploring the north of Lake Huron with Dr. Bell. Sickness compelled the abandoning of his college course for a time, and the young man went as a clerk in a lumbering shanty on the Ottawa. He was for a time connected with the mail-order department of the T. Eaton & Co., then with the business staff of the old Toronto News, and later became

a reporter on the Toronto Star. In 1894 he came to Queen's University and took a course in Mineralogy and Chemistry, the former under Prof. W. G. Miller, now Provincial Geologist of Ontario. The summer of his graduation Prof. Brock spent at Heidelberg, coming back in the autumn to Kingston, where he acted as demonstrator in the School of Mining. Next summer he explored the country between Bell River and Mistassini Lake and in 1897 he accompanied Mr. R. G. McConnell in his field work in West Kootenay. Since then he has done a great amount of field work in British Columbia and his knowledge of the geological formation of that province is such that he was appointed arbitrator in Le Roi-War Eagle Centre, Star negotiations some two years ago.

On the appointment of Prof. Miller to the position of Provincial Geologist, Prof. Brock succeeded him as Professor of Geology at Queen's, but still has kept up his explorations and field work during the summer.

Of the members of the senate of the University of Saskatchewan, two are graduates of Queen's. Hon. T. H. McGuire, M.A., K.C., of Prince Albert, Sask., is a member of the senate of Saskatchewan University. He is chairman of the educational council of the province, and a member of the commission for the consolidation of the acts of Saskatchewan. A. M. Fenwick, M.A., 1890, is another of the elected senate. At Queen's he won honors in General Biology and Theology and obtained his Master of Arts degree in 1890. His subsequent experience has been almost entirely gained in educational work. He spent six years in rural schools. One year at the Indian Industrial School, Battleford. He succeeded the Hon. J. A. Calder in 1894 as principal at Moose Jaw. And having declined two offers of the principalship of an industrial school he remained at the railway city until 1900. In this year he was appointed inspector of public schools, and assistant principal of the Normal School. His inspectorial district included Regina and eastward along the C.P.R. as far as Indian Head. He also inspected the Soo line for two years, until the increased demands of the Normal School compelled him to relinquish the task.

Exchanges.

THE editors of the *Varsity* have made a special effort to make their Christmas number particularly interesting and attractive, and they have succeeded admirably. The leading article is "On the Psychology of Play, by Prof. Kirschmann.

The writer enumerates many different senses in which the word "play" is used. "We play at billiards and football; we play the violin and even the big drum. Little girls play with dolls, old people with memories, orators with catchwords, and even philosophers often play with pseudo-conceptions." In fact, everybody plays animals play. We speak of even inanimate nature as

playing, as, for example, the sunbeams on the water. We represent abstract conceptions as playing. "Habit" plays the mischief with New Year's resolutions; "Fate" plays mercilessly, not only with individuals but with nations.

But the applying of one word to so many apparently diverse conditions and activities has yet a reasonable foundation. When we impute play to inanimate nature and animals we do it in analogy with what we find in our own consciousness. The "play instinct" being a seeking for "semblance without deception" is after all at the base of art, science and philosophy. "All our thinking rests on abstraction, on a *play* with, *i.e.* a representation of facts. There is no strict distinction between play and work." Whether our actions are classified as the one or the other depends on the standpoint from which they are viewed.

This introduction to the real discussion is somewhat tiresome; but when the writer turns his attention to the "one special phase of play which is in narrower association with the term 'games,'" the interest is quickly revived. The real subject is the intellectual and ethical value of games.

There are three kinds of games; games of pure chance, games partly chance and partly skill, and games of pure skill. To the first class belong dice, roulette, lottery; to the second most games of cards from "nations" and pedro to whist; crockinole, croquet, billiards and even bowling, curling and golf. In the third class are halma, checkers and chess. The question arises as to what games are to be preferred as pastime and recreation between periods of work and study. Certainly not the games of chance, which make no demands on the intelligence at all, and which therefore very soon lose their charming properties, unless a secondary interest is concentrated in a stake; and then we have gambling—a desire to reap where one has not sown. "There are two possibilities with regard to the gambler. Either he plays honestly or he does not. If he is perfectly honest and gambles away his money, he is a fool, not a knave. If he is honest and successful, he is not worse than the business man who gets other people's money without giving adequate return." Most people seem to identify gambling with dishonesty: but though there may be much playing with marked cards, loaded dice, the honest gambler is just as possible as the honest business man. "The question whether gambling honestly for a stake, or cheating in a game of chess or checkers or in business is the greater sin, seems not to occur to many people."

"All out door games are to be recommended, but with one restriction. They must not become mere contests, mere competitions, fights. Here too the interest should be in the game—*i.e.*, the act of playing, not in the prize. I am not an admirer of that tendency to turn all these outdoor sports as football, baseball, lacrosse, into mere competitions or fighting contests where it is no longer the wish of the players to excel in the positive activity of the game, but negatively to prevent others from playing the game." These games should train the manly properties of a youth just as much if he is forced to take an inadvertent blow without losing his temper, as by demanding that he take no undue advantage.

"Of the rest of the games, those in which chance and skill co-operate are certainly preferable to those which appeal merely to skill." Chess, checkers, etc., have in them none of the elements of chance and appeal solely to that which in other activities we call the capacity and effort for work. They lose their characters as pastimes and are simply work.

"But these games of pure skill have another objectionable property, a feature which makes them the least desirable of all games from a purely ethical standpoint." Games may be divided again into two classes: first, those in which each player can try to excel without taking advantage which he does not give his opponent; and second, those in which the player must base all his advance on the errors and failings of the others. Games of pure skill belong to this latter class. Each player has to take advantage of the ignorance and mistakes of the other and his whole advance is based on this. Thus the whole game appeals more to the lower ethical motives, those of a "crude egotism," which so long as it exists makes opposition necessary by "altruism."

But after all, the distinction between work and play may not be so clear and definite as we suppose. "But be it play or work, let us 'play the game' of this life in the spirit of that 'noble egotism' which inspires the individual to excel others in the race for the final goal, to excel without elbowing and tripping the competitors but rather to excel while holding out the hand to the others, helping them onward."

RATIONAL.

Shall I weave a woeful ballad
 On the sorrows of the years,
 Dish you up a sighing salad
 All alack-a-days and tears?
 Shall I sing of Love the riever,
 Of the plunder he can bring?
 No; for (a) I'm not a weaver;
 (b) I don't dish up or sing.

Shall I wrestle with the pressing
 Problems that afflict the great,
 With the evils now distressing
 Every friend of Church and State?
 Shall I smite the wrongs that nestle
 Closer to us than the right?
 No; for (a) I cannot wrestle;
 (b) I've no desire to smite.

Shall I chant the thousand graces
 Of my lady Mary Jane,
 All the charm that in her face is,
 And her heart as right as rain?

Shall I use the space I've got in
 Painting you her lips select?
 No; for (a) my chanting's rotten;
 (b) She'd probably object.

Shall I speak to all the nations
 Of our small professor's great
 Expiscated perorations,
 And their aim excogitate?
 Shall it be the Royal panto.,
 And the dreams it has inspired?
 No; for (a) I'm not the man to;
 (b) My praise is not required.

Shall I hymn the festive season
 Known to fame as bright and glad,
 When it's positively treason
 To be otherwise than mad?
 Shall it be the tightened turkey,
 Or the usual brew and bun?
 No; for (a) the weather's murky;
 (b) Exams. are just begun.

Is it not extremely foolish
 Padding out such lines as these,
 Making efforts worse than mulish
Blasé undergrads. to please?
 Should I not have sooner led up
 To the finish of the game?
 Yes; for (a) I'm awf'ly fed up;
 (b) No doubt, you're much the same.

T. L. D. in Glasgow Univ. Magazine.

In the past number of "The Windsor Magazine" a good story is told in connection with Dr. Jowett, the late master of Balliol College, Oxford. A body of undergraduates came up to work during the Long Vacation, and stayed longer than the doctor deemed advisable. Presently he became rigorous in his insistence on regular attendance at chapel. They demurred, but obeyed. Then the food in hall became worse and worse, until they declared it was practically uneatable. At last they left. The master observed the exodus with a quiet smile. "That kind," he said, "goeth not out but by prayer and fasting."

Athletics.

AN EXPLANATION.

THE editor of this department wishes to explain that the heading "The Only Remedy, by Cap." which appeared on the first article of the Athletic page of the last issue was as much a surprise to him as to his readers. The heading sent in was "The Only Remedy."

QUEEN'S 17, M'GILL 3.—Jan. 17th.

Judging by the score Queen's won a decisive victory over McGill in the opening game of the league. McGill at home has always been a tough proposition for Queen's but this year its team appears to be far below usual strength. Queen's assumed the lead at the very start and although McGill tried hard, they were plainly outclassed.

The Queen's team was composed of the following: goal, Bennett; point, Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; rover, Campbell; centre, Crawford, (capt.); wings, Dobson and Beeton.

QUEEN'S 6, TORONTO 8.—Jan. 24th.

This is a different story. We do not wish to go over the usual list of excuses for losing a game but in this case there is a real reason. Queen's players were not in condition to stand the hard, gruelling pace of this game. Leading at halftime by a score of 3-2 Queen's looked good to pull out a victory. Soon after the second half started Queen's fell away for about ten minutes and Varsity scored four goals in succession. The team pulled together again and tried hard but it was in vain. Condition told as it always does in a game between two evenly matched teams.

It was a great game. Not since the game with McGill in 1906 has there been such fast hockey in the Kingston rink, and the vast crowd enthused over the fine exhibition. While they lasted Queen's forwards certainly had the better of the play, but unfortunately they could not keep it up. There was only one change on the team, George taking Beeton's place at left wing. Though covering the hardest player on Varsity's team George made a very creditable showing and should hold down the position for the rest of the season. Campbell, Dobson and Crawford were up to their usual form and Pennock, Macdonnell and Bennett staved off many a dangerous rush. The defence, however, allowed themselves to be drawn out too much and Varsity scored a couple of goals in that way.

Varsity have a splendid team. The forwards tried to get right in on the nets before shooting and when they did get in, there was something doing.

The following represented Queen's: goal, Bennett; point, Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; rover, Campbell; centre, Crawford, (capt.); wings, Dobson and G. George.

QUEEN'S 5, R. M. C. 3.—Jan. 17th.

The second team started out well by winning from the Cadets by the above score. Though inclined to be rough at time the play all through was very good, Queen's, however, forcing the play nearly all the time.

The line up: goal, Donahue; point, Hazlett; cover, Lockett, (capt.); rover, Trimble; centre, Meikle; wings, Roberts and B. George.

QUEEN'S 13, R. M. C. 6.—Jan. 22nd.

It was a long time coming. For the first time in years, almost ages, the second team won the round from the R. M. C. Not that the Cadets were particularly weak, but rather we have a great second team. The forwards are fast and work well together, a quality hitherto almost unknown on a second team and the defence is good all through. We expect the second team to bring the Intermediate championship to Queen's this year.

The line up: goal, Donahue; point, Hazlett; cover, Lockett, (capt.); rover, Trimble; centre, Meikle; wings, G. George and B. George.

BASKETBALL.

Queen's played the first game in the recently formed Basketball league with McGill on Jan. 18th. The final score ended 33-22 in McGill's favor. The winners took the lead at the very start and maintained it though Queen's did their best to even up.

The second game was played in Queen's gymnasium on Jan. 25th, Varsity being the opposing team. Queen's led throughout but to all appearances it was only the gong that saved Varsity from overcoming their lead. The final score was Queen's 32, Varsity 31.

The first half was all Queen's, their shooting was very accurate in contrast with the work in that direction of the Varsity players. In taking the ball up the floor and in passing generally Varsity appeared to a little better advantage.

Queen's line up was the same for both games: defence, D. Fleming, (capt.); Craig; centre, Lawson; forwards, Sully and Cormack.

Music.

THE singing of the student body around the halls has for three or four years now been the subject of severe criticism. Too often this criticism has taken the form of "gronching" and has not improved conditions in the least. Now without doubt our singing is not up to the mark; but what is the cause of this?

It can be traced to some extent to the poor quality of the songs sung. They are unworthy. The "Bingo" song has no right to exist. The "Sweet

de-la-we-dum-bum" song is barely passable. "Queen's College Colours" set to the tune of "John Brown's Body" sounds cheap. "On the Old Ontario Strand" is very commonplace. These are the songs sung most and none of them has the qualities that will make them wear well and continue to be entertaining or inspiring. A college song or any song should at least be musical, that is the sounds should be so combined as to appeal to the ear as pleasant. But in a good song the combination of sounds must be rich. If a song has the marks of the master composer on it or in simple terms if there is something to it it will wear well and never cease to be inspiring.

And then college songs should be humorous as well. They are sung to entertain and will be most entertaining if they are bright and humorous. They must also have a well-marked rhythm; a rhythm not weak or broken but powerful and swinging which will carry the singers along.

Now there are a few songs in the Song Book which will pass muster on these points. The "Crysanthemum" song is fairly good; "Daddy Neptune one day to Freedom did Say," is bright and lively and has a good swinging rhythm; "Come Landlord fill the flowing Bowl," is a good song that will wear well.

So the suggestion is made that we discard some of the old chestnuts that have had their day and learn these new songs which are of a better type. This will tend to improve the condition of our singing for then we will be starting right, we will be using good songs. It may be remarked that the Glee Club is trying to popularize these three songs by using them in its medley at the annual concert.

The latest musical event of interest is the Thursday evening recital of the Ladies' Musical Club. Like most of the recitals of this club this one was superior. Good music was presented and it was interpreted intelligently.

Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite No. 1 is written in a simple but finely imaginative style, and was gracefully played by Misses King, Knight, Roberts, and Macdonnell.

The piano numbers of Miss Minnes and Miss King showed careful study. In strong contrast were Miss Bajus' A and B numbers, "Melisande in the Wood," by Alma Goetz is legato in style while Cowen's "Onaway, Awake Beloved," is highly dramatic. Both styles were well presented by the singer.

Miss Knight delighted her audience in a very pretty song "Nymphs and Fauns," by Bemberg and responded to a hearty encore with an equally pretty song.

The playing of Liszt's "Morcean de Concert," by Misses Chown and Singleton was a remarkable tour de force.

Miss Hazel Massie's singing of "The Shadow Dance" from Meyerbeer's Dinorah is worthy of special mention. The composer conceives of a girl in playful mood singing to her own shadow; and although it is difficult to follow and interpret all the fanciful situations, yet Miss Massie sang it with ease and in an altogether delighting manner.

Mrs. Dobbs played the accompaniments for the three vocalists in her usual helpful and intelligent manner.

The special feature of the programme was the 'cello playing of Miss Lois Winlow, of Toronto. Miss Winlow's numbers were "Walther's Preislied" from Wagner's *Die Meistersinger*; "Arlequin" by David Popper and a Bercuese from Godard's *Jocelyn*. They were all thoroughly enjoyable. Miss Winlow's style is classic, simple but sincere and dignified. A fine appreciation for music's melody and a willingness to impart its beauties combined with ample technical skill causes her playing to be pleasing and artistic. Miss Singleton accompanied Miss Winlow and added not a little to the charm of her playing by her sympathetic accompanying.

In the large English room, Friday at 3 p.m., Mr. W. E. Rundle, Manager of the Toronto Branch of the National Trust Co., will give an address on "The public responsibilities of business men." This address under the auspices of the Political Science and Debating Club, will be open to the public and all will be cordially welcomed.

Comments on Current Events.

MR. LEMIEUX'S MISSION.

HON. MR. LEMIEUX, Postmaster Genreal, who represented Canada in negotiation for the settlement of the Japanese immigration question, has presented to the House of Commons a report embodying the results of his mission. Mr. Lemieux was unable to secure Japan's consent to a modification of the terms of the treaty regulating the relations between Japan and Great Britain. In fact, it appears that owing to the imperial bearings that changes in, the treaty would have, the Canadian envoy made no attempt to coerce Japan into this line of action. Japan, however, makes certain verbal promises regarding her future attitude toward immigration to Canada. With the results of Mr. McKenzie King's investigation into the facts of the recent increase in immigration before the public, there will be little disposition to regard as unsatisfactory the informal and tentative *modus vivendi* arranged with Japanese statesmen. Japan agrees to regard with greater strictness than she has done in the past the issuance of passports to emigrants. She practically gives assurance of such a restriction of emigration as to remove all cause for international friction. Mr. King's investigation, too, brings to light a number of facts of importance. On the whole there appears to have been great exaggeration of the extent of the influx of Japanese. During 1907 the number of immigrants did undoubtedly increase rapidly. This increase, however, was due to the work of Japanese companies who contracted with Canadian firms requiring a large number of laborers, for the importation of Japanese. At the same time the volume of the stream of immigration was greatly swollen by an influx of Japanese from the Hawaiian Islands. Mr.

King's investigations further establish the fact that many Japanese immigrants who landed in Canada with the ostensible purpose of remaining in that country were really en route to various points in the United States. On the whole Mr. King's report leaves the impression that the emmigration that created so much ill-feeling in British Columbia was due to causes than can be removed by legislation. The natural emigration from Japan will be regulated under the agreement secured by Mr. Lemieux. The government then has upon its hands the work of restricting immigration from the Hawaiiis and prohibiting importation of Japanese under contract. In Japan the natural effect of the efforts of domestic companies to secure emigrants would be to give rise to the belief that Canada could absorb vast hordes of immigrants. Under the influence of this belief the Japanese government probably encouraged emigration or at least failed to observe the limitations imposed by treaty upon its issuance of passports. In British Columbia interest centres for the present on the fate of the Natal Act which the McBride government is again pressing upon the legislature.

THE THAW TRIAL.

The second trial of Thaw the moral imbecile charged with the murder of White was recently begun in New York. On the whole the trial does not possess the interest that inhered in the first. A large number of people who from curiosity followed the case when first before court have grown disgusted with its unsavory revelations of immorality and sin. But in spite of this natural distaste for a repetition of a mass of filth and lurid detail many journals ostensibly devoted to the betterment of their readers are flaunting before the public full accounts of the proceedings at the trial now in progress. In all truth the doings of the Thaw-White set are sad enough. There is something almost pathetic in the inevitableness with which all who composed it were involved in ruin or death. The whole gruesome drama is suggestive of the terrible consequences of sin: and a rehearsal of its salient features serves only to weaken ones faith in human nature. Fascinated by the maddening pleasures of Broadway life those who participated in this drama could not pause to reflect that "facts are what they are: and consequences will be what they will be." A newspaper that will print for the second time the details of testimony in the Thaw trial should be deprived of the privilege of using our mails and excluded from every decent home. What can be said of the journalistic instinct that prostitutes to low purposes the sacred functions of the press?

SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

The serious illness of the English Premier make his immediate retirement from the cabinet imperative. Upon whose shoulders will fall the mantle of office and the great responsibilities that it involves cannot yet be predicted with certainty. Hon. John Morley, to whom general opinion ascribes intellectual pre-eminence, appears to be an impossibility. The names of Mr. Holdane and Sir

Edward Grey are mentioned in connection with the office. But the general impression is that the reins of power when relinquished by Campbell-Bannerman will fall to Mr. Asquith. While the Cabinet is undergoing important reconstruction the labor party in convention adopts the socialist creed and takes up the socialist propaganda. It is the essence of socialism that it embraces—control of production and distribution for the benefit of the community, an equal share for every individual. In parliament, too, the labor party has a strong representation and able leaders. The liberal government is credited with a programme of radical measures that will startle the average conservative voter. It is suggested, too, that in the effort to carry its measures through parliament the government will attempt to secure the sympathy and support of the labor party. Is England approaching a social revolution? Can the power of the labor wing be broken? The socialist movement has been given new force by the hard conditions of recent years and the general difficulty of securing employment. "The percentage of hungry men, women and children begging employment throughout England this winter is greater than for twenty years past, and the desolation in many towns and villages is appalling." The socialist leaders rail against the indifference shown by the prosperous to the suffering and wants of the poor. The rich are ever ready to support sentimental purposes. To the sad condition of the masses they exhibit a 'criminal callousness.' A cable despatch to the *New York Sun* indicates that the demands of the socialist party are sweeping in nature. "The programme demanding the socialization of the means of production and their distribution and exchange, voted for by the labor conference last week, is the full programme of collectivism. It means government land, government crops, government manufactures, government railroads, government commerce: in fact, socialism pure and simple."

From all reports the situation in England appears sufficiently serious. It cannot be denied that the conditions of the mass of the people is deplorable: and that the members of their class are maddened by the apparent indifference of the upper classes. The great inequality of wealth, the startling contrast between the condition of the pauper millions and the well-to-do are giving force to the socialist movement. In the heart of the liberal party is a number of men of radical views. It is not likely, however, that a socialist programme will find general sympathy in the country. The liberal party will not embrace a programme of radical measures. And if there is an attempt to force the party into a line of action that will meet the wishes of socialists its unity will disappear. It is not unlikely that present lines of cleavage will be erased from the political map and new ones take their place. The conservative and moderate elements of all parties may find themselves forced to unite to save the country from a social revolution. The old age pensions scheme and other rational measures for the amelioration of social distress will in all probability be made planks in the platform of the liberal party. From Mr. Asquith, at least, the principle of the socialists will meet with severe condemnation. In a recent address the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke as follows of socialism:

"If they asked him at what point it was that liberalism and what was called socialism in the true and strict sense of the term parted company, he answered, when liberty in its positive and not merely its negative sense was threatened. Liberty meant more than the mere absence of coercion or restraint. It meant the power of initiative, the free play of intelligence and wills, the right so long as a man did not become a danger or a nuisance to the community to use, as he thought best, the faculties of his nature or his brain, the opportunities of his life: The great loss, counterbalancing all apparent gains, of a reconstruction of society upon what were called socialistic lines, would be that liberty would be slowly but surely starved to death, and that with the superficial equality of fortunes and conditions, even if that could be attained, we should have the most startling despotism that the world has ever seen."

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

After years of indulgence in vague talk and prophecy regarding the construction of a Georgian Bay canal, definite information bearing on the project has been supplied. The Dominion government sent out parties to make survey of the proposed canal route and estimate the cost of construction. That portion of the French River between Georgian Bay and North Bay has already been surveyed. According to figures submitted by the engineer in charge of the work of surveying, the cost of the French River section would be \$13,700,-589. This would allow an average depth of twenty-two feet, with lift locks varying from 22 to 24 feet. From Georgian Bay to Montreal, the entire distance to be covered by the canal, is 440 miles.

The beginning of the construction of the Georgian Bay canal may be within measureable distance. When the National Transcontinental Railway, a great project from which the government cannot be disassociated, is carried to completion there will be more disposition on the part of the people to consider the value and feasibility of the proposed canal. The importance of such a waterway lies in the fact that it will affect a lessening of the distance that separates the grain-grower of the Canadian West from his market in England. From Fort William to Liverpool, via., New York is 4,929 miles: via the Georgian Bay canal a saving of 806 miles would be effected. If the entire distance of 440 miles between Georgian Bay and Montreal 357 miles are made up of lakes and river expansions. Only 27 miles deepened and improved. The saving in distance effected by the use of the proposed canal would mean a reduction in the cost of grain transportation. The depth of the waterway, too, would permit the largest boats to load at Fort William and thus would relieve all possibility of congestion at the terminal elevators.

Touching the geographical position of the waterway the engineer's report observes that it "would be independent of all international waters, being fed at its summit by waters well within Canadian territory." Of great importance, too, are the facts submitted regarding the advantages of a northern artery of commerce in the transportation of perishable commodities. In addition to the

obvious advantages considered in the report it is pointed out that the construction of the canal would make available a large amount of water-power that could be used for industries along the waterway. It is beyond doubt that the proposal to construct a Georgian Bay canal will receive more careful consideration as a result of the information furnished by the report just placed before parliament.

The Ottawa-Queen's Debate.

For two consecutive years the championship trophy of the Intercollegiate Debating Union has been in the possession of Queen's. As a result of the final debate of this season's series, held in Convocation Hall, Jan. 14th, the coveted symbol of success passed into the hands of Ottawa College. The debate on the whole was a good one. Queen's was represented in the debate by Messrs. Fife and Chatham; Ottawa, by Messrs. O'Gara and Stanton. The judges were Rev. Mr. Sykes, Mr. T. J. Rigney and D. M. McIntyre, K.C. The University Debate Committee, arranged for a short programme, consisting of a vocal solo by Mr. Beecroft, and a violin solo by Mr. Findlay.

In opening the debate the leader of the affirmative argued that in view of the present dependent and submerged status of the laboring class, they have a right to special indulgence from society as a whole, and that a pension system would satisfy that claim.

The burden of the speech of the second speaker of the affirmative was that pensions could be given as a right to the aged poor, that a pension system would encourage thrift, and would cost little more than our present inadequate system of charities.

The first speaker of the negative showed that a state pension system is wrong in principle, that we have no need in Canada for one, that it would not be as satisfactory as our present system of poor relief, that it would not supplant our present system, and that the system had been very detrimental to thrift and self-reliance in the Australasian colonies and elsewhere.

The second speaker of the negative, urged preventive legislation: regulation of immigration, protection of the labor market, provision for workmen's compensation, and protection against strikes, temperance legislation, and the establishment of facilities for industrial savings and insurance.

The judges, in rendering decision, announced that the contest had been a close one, Ottawa winning by three points. Their announcement also carried the implication that the superiority of Ottawa in the matter of form had turned the balance in their favor from the standpoint of Queen's, the result alone is unsatisfactory. Our representatives fought ably and vigorously. Both Mr. Chatham and Mr. Fife worked assiduously in preparation of material, and both deserve the thanks of the student body for forceful presentation of arguments and general proficiency in the contest. To Ottawa we extend congratulations. Her representatives were strong both as regards matter and form. Our hope is that next year will see the Cup of the Debating League returned to Queen's.

At the conclusion of the debate the representatives of Queen's and Ottawa, the judges and members of the Debate Committee were entertained by Principal and Mrs. Gordon.