

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

KINGSTON, CANADA, NOV. 5, 1881.

No. 1.

## Queen's College Journal

Published IN TWELVE NUMBERS during the Session by the  
ALMA MATER SOCIETY, of Queen's University.

### STAFF:

HERBERT M. MOWAT, JNO. M. STEWART,  
ADAM R. LINTON, E. HOLTON BRITTON,  
FRED. I. BAMFORD, CHAS. J. CAMERON.

Secretary-Treasurer, - WM. J. SHANKS.

TERMS:—Per Session, \$1.00; Single Numbers, 10 cents.

Matter for publication should be addressed to H. M. MOWAT; Business letters to WM. J. SHANKS, P.O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

The Editors must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

**H**ERE we are again! We hope to be greeted by our readers with the same cordiality they have extended to us in former sessions, and also to make the JOURNAL take a higher stand in their estimation than ever.

**T**HE delay in issuing this number is due to the fact that up to this time there was no one in College to take charge of it. Three of the staff appointed for this session have not returned to College, and others were unable to get back before then. The editors have now, however, got fairly to work and the JOURNAL will hereafter appear every two weeks.

**T**HE Secretary in soliciting advertisements, assured the merchants, that students patronized only our advertisers. We believe this is true, and merely wish to call the attention of new students to the fact.

**W**E learn with much pleasure that a number of students, intend asking the Senate to enforce strictly the regulation

which orders that "all graduates and undergraduates in Arts when attending prayers, their several classes or any college meeting shall wear the academic costume, prescribed by the College Senate." A petition is being circulated and has already been signed by all the resident members of the Board of Trustees and the Council. We heartily wish the movement success. It is more in keeping with the dignity of a University that its students should be habited in the traditional costume, and when there is a law on the subject it should be enforced.

**T**HE Forty-First Session of the University has opened most auspiciously. The number of new students in Arts is above fifty. Of this number two are ladies, both of whom passed a Matriculation examination of exceptional merit. The number of ladies attending lectures in Arts is now six.

The matriculating class in Medicine is larger than it has been for some years, and includes several ladies. It is thus gratifying to see that the liberal minded action of the Faculty of the Royal College, in opening its lectures to women, is meeting with some appreciation.

The Faculties of Law and Divinity are also in full swing with an increased number of students in each. And we hope soon to see the number of those trained to prey upon their fellowmen, equal to those sent out to pray for the same unlucky individuals.

To Faculties and students we wish an enjoyable session; and may the attention and respect due to the one not be made secondary to the fun, the fights, the fears and the frolics of the other.

**F**OOTBALL is played this session in the spiritless and shiftless way which has characterized the game here for the last three or four years. Of course there is as good material in the college as there was several years ago; but the sporting spirit necessary to develop it seems lacking. We sigh for the times when we could turn out one of *the* fifteens in Canada.

We suggest that the best team available be picked out, and arrangements made for matches with foreign clubs, say Toronto, Victoria or Knox Colleges. This is the best way to create an interest in the game. Put the Club on its metal and we have no doubt what the effect will be.

**T**HE University Volunteer Company is something which should on no account be allowed to languish. Besides the "setting up" derived from drill, as well as the amusement afforded, the *esprit* which is invariably developed in societies of this kind, is the thing most needed to make a healthy college society. Let live, energetic and genial officers be appointed at once, that the company may have the chance of drilling in the open before the cold weather sets in.

**T**HE Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons has never been more entitled to be called the best equipped Medical College in the Dominion, than this session. The sum of money realized by the sale of the old college building has been laid out in the purchase of a large amount of elaborate apparatus and models. Separate dissecting and ante-rooms have been furnished for the female members of the College, and so arranged that they can hear the lectures without entering the class-room.

The Faculty has been increased this session by the appointment of Dr. H. J. Saunders, to the chair of Sanitary Science, a subject which was formerly taught by the

Professor of Jurisprudence. It is needless to say that Dr. Saunders is the right man in the right place.

**M**ESSRS. Meikle and Stevenson not having returned to College, their places on the staff of this paper, have been filled by Messrs. Adam R. Linton and E. Holton Britton.

#### OBITUARY.

**T**HE oldest honorary graduate of the University and the oldest minister of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. C. Muir, D.D., died last summer at his home, North Georgetown, Que.

By the death of W. H. Fuller, M.A., '72, the University loses one of its best friends and ablest graduates. Soon after being called to the Bar, Mr. Fuller assumed the editorship of the *Whig* and quickly made his influence felt throughout the country by his trenchant and vigorous articles on political and constitutional questions. He was also Editor-in-chief of the JOURNAL for two or three sessions. He was the author of numerous pamphlets on various subjects, which always attracted attention. A few years ago he accepted a Government appointment, but still continued to contribute articles to periodicals and newspapers. Mr. Fuller, in 1877, instituted the Graduates Gold Medal, which he gave for the honour work in Political Economy for several years.

Perhaps the saddest death we have to record is that of A. W. Herrington, M.D. '81, who, on finishing his college course last spring, began practice in Manitoba. Soon after his arrival, in riding out to see a patient, he was thrown from his horse and killed almost instantly. Dr. Herrington in a very few months, by his genial qualities, had succeeded in working up an extensive practice, and it is a matter of the deepest regret that such a promising career should be so soon terminated.

**UNIVERSITY DAY.**

**T**HE formal opening of the session of 1881, '82 took place in Convocation Hall on Monday, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Before that hour the audience were as usual entertained by a liberal measure of that classical music peculiar to students, from the gallery. As the members of Senate filed in they were received with the usual college tramp; the new member, Prof. Fletcher, was received with the chant "For he's a jolly good fellow." After prayer by the Principal, C. F. Ireland, B.A. Secretary of the Board of Trustees, read the following minute:

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University, held at Kingston the 27th of April, 1881, it was moved by Rev. Dr. Bell, seconded by Rev. Mr. Laidlaw, and unanimously resolved, "That Mr. John Fletcher, A.B. (Oxon.) Professor of Classics in the University of New Brunswick, be appointed Professor of Classics in this University, his engagement to commence on the 1st of October next, and to be in conformity with the statutes of the University."

The Principal:

Do you accept the appointment of Professor of Ancient Classics under the statutes of this University?

Professor Fletcher—I do.

Principal—I, then, as Vice-Chancellor, do now declare you duly inaugurated Professor of Classics and a member of the Senate of this University.

The new Professor then received the congratulations of his colleagues, and being introduced by the Principal, delivered a lecture on "The Benefits of Classical Study," of which the following is a synopsis:

It is not difficult to discover the original reason for the wide-spread employment of the Greek and Latin classics as one of the main and central subjects in university education. At the revival of letters in the 16th century, when the human mind began to be stirred with the new ideas then floating in the air, it turned in vain for any literature worthy of the name, to the writers of the Middle Ages. Scholasticism, limited and circumscribed by ecclesiastical tyranny, had produced nothing but metaphysical subtleties, and outside of the classical literature there was neither eloquence, nor poetry, nor history, nor philosophy. Latin was already the vernacular of the learned in every country in Europe. But now the attention of all whom the great revival had reached was turned toward the master-pieces of Greece and Rome as the only literatures deserving the attention of cultivated men. In the absence of a universally diffused literature such as the newspaper and magazine of the present day, classical subjects formed the one theme of educated thought and conversation. For the encouragement and prosecution of the new learning, colleges and seminaries, such as many of those in Oxford and Cambridge, were founded and endowed. And thus the classical languages soon gained sole possession of the field of literature and education. From the revival of letters to the present day there has been no more powerful influence in moulding European civilization than the diffusion of Greek and Roman ideas. "From the Middle Ages downward," in the words of Gladstone, "modern European civilization is a compound of two great factors; the Christian religion for the spirit of man and the Greek and Roman discipline for his mind and intellect." To Christianity is due the moral element in our civilization; to Greece and

Rome the intellectual. Upon the models of Greek and Roman literature the taste and literary style of the educated world have been formed, and after centuries of emulation the pupil has never surpassed his master. No modern has attained to the perfect art of Sophocles and Virgil or the descriptive power of Thucydides and Tacitus; to the simplicity and dignity of Herodotus and Livy, or the pathetic tenderness of Euripides and Tibullus. Literatures so important and inimitable can never be neglected by the universities of any country, that is, or is to be, the home of a class of literary men. They are interwoven with the whole fabric of our social life, and thought, and speech and can never be set aside without lowering the tone of our civilization. They must always be valued as containing a record of the thought and feeling of the ancient world, and the links that connect us with the intellectual efforts of the past, as the repositories of the traditions of centuries of intellectual life. But more particularly: Language and literature in themselves are by all acknowledged to be important subjects of study, and the more important languages studied are more and more perfect. Language is the expression of thought, and in studying language we, to some extent, study the laws of that process by which thought is evolved. And whatever awakens and develops the faculty of language, awakens and develops the faculty of thought. But language cannot be studied without studying also the thought which it conveys, and the student of language tends not only to grasp the form of that language which he studies, but also its matter, and spirit. He lives with the great masters of learning and makes their thoughts his own. From the classical languages, being as they are the most perfect instruments ever evolved for the expression of thought, and from the classical literatures, affording as they do the most perfect models of literary style the world has ever seen, the student derives the most thorough discipline, which can be derived from linguistic and literary study. It is not claimed for classical study that it tends to develop and discipline all the intellectual faculties. There are many other branches of study which ought to occupy an important position in any system of liberal education, both because of their value as educational instruments and because, at least, some knowledge of them is necessary to the mental furniture of every educated man. But it is claimed for classical study that it disciplines and develops more of the intellectual faculties, and disciplines and develops them more effectually than any other branch of university study. Thus: It cultivates the memory. The classical student who would become a proficient classic must constantly exercise his memory in keeping ready to hand a knowledge of Grammar and Vocabulary, History and Philology, without which he cannot appreciate or master his author's meaning. It cultivates the reason. The classical student has constantly to discriminate and decide on the proper style, on the proper turn of the sentence, on the proper choice of words he must employ to express his author's meaning. He has to apply general laws on Philology, and Grammar, to particular cases. He has to resolve compound sentences and compound words into their simple components, and to trace simple words to their roots. He has to thread some of the most intricate mazes of thought to be found in any literature. It cultivates the taste. The classical student, constantly turning over in his mind those perfect models of literary style, and constantly attempting to attain in some measure himself, to the beauty and power of the original, forms for himself a high standard of literary excellence and has his own soul filled with a love of the beautiful and true. It cultivates the imagination. The classical student has to follow some of the boldest flights ever taken by the human fancy; and the difficulty of the language only serves to impress the imagery upon the imagination. But, apart

from this discipline of the intellectual faculties, there are other reasons for the encouragement of classical study and other advantages which may be derived from such study by the faithful student—I mean the student who works from a love of his subject and of the culture it imparts. If he does not, no branch of study will be efficient, though it does not invalidate the efficiency of a study that it is not in all cases efficient. There are, I say, other advantages to be derived by the student from classical study. I will enumerate some of them. They are the stock arguments upon the subject; but none the less true because somewhat old. The cultivation of a good prose style is reasonably considered a part of education. Every author, as Sydney Smith says, be his aim either to please or to instruct, must at least please. If he does not please he will not instruct. This cultivation of style is simply a mastery of those literary forms which literary experience has discovered to be most pleasing. Now the classical student has in his hands models of style which have pleased in every age. He will not find elsewhere, others which he can rely on with the same confidence. And if he really desires to improve his power of expression, throws himself in translating, upon his own knowledge of English, and strives faithfully to attain in some measure at least to the beauty and force of the original, he will find that no exercise tends more to enlarge his knowledge of his mother tongue and increase his facility in English composition. Again: From the frequent necessity under which the classical student lies of comparing works, for the proper comprehension of his author, text with text, and passage with passage, whether from the same author or from different authors, he obtains by degrees some knowledge of general literature and learns the first principles of literary criticism.

Further: To master thoroughly the Grammar of one language is to obtain a conception of Grammar in general: a conception, namely, of the laws which regulate the use of those terms by which we express our thoughts. As instruments for the expression of thought—as pieces of mechanism—Greek and Latin are infinitely superior to any language ever elaborated by the mind of man. And this reason alone is sufficient to justify their selection for educational purposes, as being the nearest approach to a perfect type of language. Again: without mastering to some extent at least the vocabulary of the Greek and Latin languages, no really precise knowledge can be got either of our own tongue or of any of the Romance languages of Europe—Italian, French or Spanish—to such an extent do the classical languages enter into their structure and composition. And again: There is no subject of University study round which seem to centre so many subjects of general interest. Around it cluster all the facts of ancient biography, and history, geography, and philology. With it is associated a knowledge of ancient national life, public and private, of ancient law, of ancient religions. And lastly: The mere fact that a great part of the Holy Scriptures has come down to us in Greek, (the New Testament was first written in Greek, the Old Testament was first translated into it) is reason sufficient, if none other existed, why a knowledge of that subject should be kept up in the universities of every Christian country. A knowledge of Greek is therefore indispensable to the theologian. But so is a knowledge of Latin to the lawyer, if he wishes to study some of the greatest works on jurisprudence in the original. So it is to the medical man if he wishes to avail himself of the ancient medical writers. The scientist will find a knowledge of Greek a practical help both in understanding and forming his scientific nomenclature. The poet, the historian and the philosopher can serve no better apprenticeship than in studying the masterpieces of ancient Greece and Rome; nor the legislator and statesman than in studying Greek and Roman life, and laws, and institutions. In short by none of the higher walks and profes-

sions of life can the classical languages be neglected or ignored. But it is asked by many who acknowledge the value of linguistic study, if languages are indispensable as educational instruments, why not substitute for Greek and Latin, the languages of modern Europe? These languages are more easy of acquisition and therefore more attractive to the student. They are more useful practically, being, as they are, the key to literatures of no mean importance, as well as two much of the best original work literary and scientific, of modern times, and at the same time they are no less valuable educationally as imparting a discipline, intellectual, literary, and æsthetic, in no wise inferior to the languages of Ancient Greece and Rome.

The literatures and languages of Modern Europe are no doubt too important for some of the reasons mentioned, not to take a high position in any system of liberal education. But a satisfactory or efficient substitute for the classical languages, as a means of intellectual disciplines, they never can or will become. Less difficult of acquisition they are, it is true, demanding little intellectual exertion and depending for their acquisition almost upon the memory alone. But as educational instruments this is just their weakness. The process of translating French or German is, after the first labor is over, almost mechanical, a matter merely of looking out words in the dictionary; and in course of time it becomes almost intuitive and involves no intellectual effort whatever. But without intellectual effort there is no intellectual training; while the greater the effort, the greater the culture received. The difficulty of the classical languages is one of the chief reasons for their superiority as educational instruments. As vehicles, too, for the expression of thought, modern languages are vastly inferior in their structure, syntactical and etymological, to Latin and Greek and are therefore vastly inferior for conveying a general notion of Grammar and Philology. Nor, again, will the student find in modern literatures models of literary style, either in poetry, or rhetoric, or history, or philosophy, to place for one moment in comparison with the models of Greece and Rome, models which have pleased in every age and formed every literature in Europe. On the other hand without the knowledge of classical literature it would be impossible ever to appreciate or understand modern literature, abounding as it does with classical ideas, and classical allusions. And finally, the student who has a thorough knowledge of Latin will require less time in mastering the Romance languages—Italian, French and Spanish—than if he were to study each of these languages separately, and without such knowledge. Such, then briefly and I feel most inadequately stated, are the arguments which may be adduced in defence of the old time-honored classical education. Some of the arguments advanced, taken singly, may seem comparatively of little weight; but taken together they seem to justify incontestably the prominent position assigned to Latin and Greek among the subjects of the university curriculum. Most of the objections which have been brought against classical education are valid only as against education exclusively classical. They find no application in a University like this, where the course of study is modified in accordance with the spirit of the time and the want of the age, where the great discoveries of modern science, the great facts of modern history and philosophy, and the great truths of modern literature are not ignored; and where every subject is cultivated that seems worthy of cultivation. To one objection and one only is it to my present purpose to refer. It is the usual objection of the utilitarian: "But what is the use of your classical studies?" implying by the question that these studies are of no practical utility in after life and have no practical bearing on any of its callings. But such a view is based, as I said before, upon a shallow and superficial notion of what, from an educational standpoint, the useful in knowledge

really is, knowledge is useful not only in itself but useful as an educational instrument. "The cultivation of the intellect," as has been well said, "is an end in itself and a not unworthy one. Health is good in itself tho' nothing come of it, and so the culture of the intellect is a good in itself and its own end." If it further such an end, classical study, even if practically valueless in the calling of after life, is not useless to the classical student. If it has quickened and developed his intellectual powers; if it has given vividness to his imagination, purity to his taste, refinement to his feelings; if it has given vigor to his understanding, soundness to his judgment, accuracy to his reasoning; if it has given him wider sympathies, and a more pathetic interest in life; if it has made him wiser, nobler, better than he was before, such knowledge and training is not *useless* but, in the highest and most ideal sense of the word, *useful*.

At the close of the lecture, the Registrar read the names of the winners of scholarships, who were called up and presented with certificates of the same :

PRESENTATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Professor Williamson, in presenting the Mackerras Memorial Scholarship, announced that a granite monument had been erected in Catarauqui Cemetery to the memory of the late Professor Mackerras, and that subscriptions were being received from students and graduates for the purpose of erecting a marble slab in Convocation Hall to his memory.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson presented the Watkins scholarship. Professor Mowat presented the Mowat to Miss Spooner who was loudly applauded.

Mr. Evan MacColl the Bard of Loch Fyne, in a neat Gaelic speech presented the M. C. Cameron scholarship.

Rev. Dr. Smith presented the Marian Macdonald scholarship.

The Principal then made the following brief statement of the affairs of the university.

It is now my duty to announce that the 41st session of Queen's is opened. We have been at work for a fortnight, but this announcement is usually reserved for the 16th of October, or University day, so called from our gracious Queen having signed our charter on that day. As the 16th fell on Sunday this year we deferred the formal opening till this evening. We begin with fair prospects before Queen's, from every point of view. Our Faculty is larger than ever before. I asked for two additional Professors three years ago. Two have been appointed, and I hope the success of the University will justify the election of others during the next ten years. The attendance of students is larger than ever. There are 41 new students in arts, including two young ladies who have given a good account of themselves. Dr. Fowler informs me that the Freshman class in medicine will be 25 per cent larger than last year. The class of female students has been doubled, and the Faculty has made every necessary preparation in the shape of private dissecting rooms and ante-rooms, so that they may prosecute their studies with that regard to everything that the most fastidious sense of propriety would suggest. For the rest I have sufficient confidence in the chivalrous spirit of our medical students to entertain no doubt as to the complete success of this earnest effort that the Faculty is making to enable Canadian woman to graduate as ministers of health without being obliged to expatriate themselves, as they have had to do heretofore. Financially we hold our own. The college suffers by the lowered rate of interest now prevalent, but

that is a good thing for the country, and we will gain by it in the end. I was able to give a few weeks work during the summer to the task of visiting places that I had not been to before, with the result of adding about \$10,000 of subscriptions. These extend over five years. I have pleasure in testifying to the love of the graduates of Queen's for their Alma Mater, and where ever I have gone they have given me hope and encouragement and help. An appeal was made at the last Convocation on behalf of the library, and between \$400 and \$500 have been sent in already. Prof. Nicholson, while in Europe, purchased many valuable books more cheaply than they could be obtained in this country. As regards apparatus, Prof. Dupuis did last summer for the Chemistry Laboratory what Dr. Williamson did the year before for physics. The money has not been asked for the apparatus, but I have such confidence in the public that I have only to state that it is required to receive it.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER.

ALL true friends of Queen's will hail the appointment of Mr. John Fletcher, B.A., to the chair of Ancient Classics, as one of the best it has fallen to the lot of the trustees to make. Mr. Fletcher's continued devotion to the study of Classics, his wide and varied culture, his experience as a teacher, and the zeal and enthusiasm he brings to his work, all fit him in an eminent degree to discharge efficiently the important duties assigned to him. In Upper Canada College, where he began his educational career, he took the first place out of a number of competitors. In the University of Toronto he obtained first-class honors in every department, and succeeded in carrying off the Gold Medal in Classics of his year. Immediately after taking his degree he was appointed Head Master of the Yarmouth Head School, which, under his vigorous hands, rose to be one of the best in Nova Scotia. Desirous of carrying his culture to a still higher stage than that he had yet reached, Mr. Fletcher entered Balliol College, Oxford, a college which opens its doors only to men studying for honours, where he resided for four years. At the end of that period he graduated as B.A. with high honours, receiving from the Master, Professor Jowett, and other distinguished scholars, testimonials of a very flattering character. Prior to his appointment in Queen's he filled the chair of Classics in the Provincial University of New Brunswick for two years, proving his fitness for the post by his success in raising the standard of Classical education in that University. With these facts before them the Trustees of our own University could have little hesitation in offering to Mr. Fletcher the chair of Classics here, great as were the claims of other candidates. It would be unbecoming in us to expatiate on Mr. Fletcher's eminence as a scholar, or on his ability as a teacher. The one is amply ensured by his long service in the pursuit of classical knowledge, and by the witness of the first scholars of England; no better proof of the other could be given than the invariable success that has followed his labours in the past. What perhaps it may not be unbecoming in us to say is, that Mr. Fletcher, as he has already shown, possesses that easy mastery over his native tongue, indispensable in a teacher of classics, which is one of the best

fruits of an Oxford training, and that, having all the freshness and enthusiasm of a young man, he may be expected not only to prove as successful here as he has done elsewhere, but even to do something to make the name of Queen's known over a wider area. No College, as Principal Grant has said, deserves to live which is not properly equipped. In adding Mr. Fletcher to our list of professors, while retaining the services of Mr. Nicholson as assistant, the Trustees have evidently sought to approach as near to the ideal indicated by the Principal as might be; and it is to be hoped that a few more years will see still further additions to the teaching staff. If the appointments yet to be made are as easily justified as that of Mr. Fletcher, a brilliant future may be prophesied for Queen's.

### KANT AND HIS ENGLISH CRITICS.

WE notice with pleasure the extremely favourable reception with which Dr. Watson's book on Kant is meeting at the hands of the critics. The *Saturday Review*, in the most eulogistic article we ever remember to have seen in that journal, prefers Dr. Watson as an exponent of Kant's philosophy to Prof. Green, Waynflete Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford, or Prof. Caird, of Glasgow University, the two best English authorities on the philosophy of Kant. The article begins: "We know nothing of the constitution or condition of the Canadian University in which Prof. Watson is a teacher; but if all its chairs are as well filled as that of Moral Philosophy the learners can have little to complain of." A notice hardly less favourable by Prof. Green himself appears in the *Academy*. The work, he says, "is written with clearness and precision, and the author is thoroughly impregnated with the doctrine which he expounds." *Kant and his English critics* is probably the most valuable contribution to philosophical literature of the last decade, and we recommend it to the attention of every student of philosophy, and to the consideration of all who wish to get the clearest and simplest exposition of Kant's doctrine and method which has yet been written in the English language. Dr. Watson does not stop short when he has expounded Kant's method and system. Once sure of his foothold he makes an advance upon Kant and applies Kant's method and principles to expose Kant's inconsistencies and correct Kant's incompleteness. From the same stand point he is able to deal successfully with the recent objections which have been urged by Mr. Balfour and others against the transcendental philosophy and to criticise exhaustively the method and conclusions of Modern Empirical Philosophy, as found particularly in the work of Herbert Spencer and George Henry Lewes.

We have reason to congratulate Dr. Watson and the University upon the moral, and we hope, material, success of his first literary venture.

\*KANT AND HIS ENGLISH CRITICS.—A comparison of Critical and Empirical Philosophy, by John Watson, M. A., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

### "NAUSICAA."

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY PRIZE POEM, 1881.

THE gray moon's flickering glare  
 Silvered the midnight air,  
 As from the heaven's ethereal starlit skies,  
 The martial goddess cleft  
 The balmy air, bereft  
 Of every sound, save where the night bird flies  
 In wanton sport along some river side,  
 Where glides the milky bubble on the tide.

Enwrapt in snowy cloud,  
 She reached the kingdom proud,  
 Where Phaeacia's king his joyful people ruled;  
 Loving the sweet-toned lyre  
 Imbued with Bacchic fire;  
 And oft in shady grove by zephyr's cooled,  
 Or at some sacred stream's calm fountain head,  
 Cytherean Venus choral dancers lead.

The goddess winged her flight  
 Into the portals bright  
 Of the high palace of Alcinoüs king;  
 Ulysses was her care,  
 And Nausicaa fair,  
 The brightest maid that bards of Scheria sing,  
 She'd come to chide, because forgotten lay  
 Her robes, unready for the bridal day.

Light as the unseen air,  
 She passed the two nymphs fair  
 That nightly watch fair Nausicaa's bed;  
 With God-bestow'd aid  
 She changed into a maid,  
 And hovering o'er the sleeping Princess' head,  
 She wove a web of subtle dreams and low  
 Into her ears the chiding whispers flow.

O indolent, arise!  
 Nor let the deep blue skies  
 Be once more darkened by the shades of night,  
 E're you to glistening stream,  
 Where tiny pebbles gleam,  
 Repair obedient to the morn's first light,  
 And with thy bridal train. O haste, I say,  
 For I will watch and guide thee on the way.

Then, on the wafting gales,  
 The blue-eyed goddess sails  
 To heaven's high throne, eternal home of peace,  
 Where harmony abides,  
 And where the sun ne'er hides  
 His joyful face, but ever doth increase  
 The blissfulness of heaven, as he glows  
 Where neither rains descend nor direful snows.

Scarce had the sun his head  
 Raised from his saffron bed,  
 When Nausicaa's eyelids op'ed to light,  
 Like unto some sweet flower,  
 Which morn's first shining hour  
 Wakes from the weary sleep of shadowy night,  
 And from its petals fair, the glowing sun  
 Licks up the gentle dew drops one by one.

And round her ivory breast,  
 She threw the purple vest;  
 And with her dream still throbbing in her ears,  
 She hastened to her sire,  
 Who, clothed in rich attire,  
 Sat on his throne surrounded by his peers;  
 And then with gentle voice the maid began,  
 And in soft tones her pleading accents ran:

My father lend thine ear,  
 My humble prayer to hear,  
 And grant that now unto the Royal car  
 Swift footed mules be yoked,  
 And the household gods invoked,  
 That I, unto the streamlet murmuring far,  
 May take my bridal robes neglected long ;  
 And cleanse them in the river flowing strong.

The father's every care  
 Lay in his daughter fair,  
 And now, as blushing she before him stands,  
 And gently all the while  
 He sees her loving smile,  
 Her flashing eyes and her fair nymph-like hands,  
 Her rounded form, her flowing tresses rare  
 That would the heart of tender youth ensnare ;

And then with loving look,  
 Her soft white hand he took,  
 And gently to her prayer the answer gave ;  
 Take whatsoever you will,  
 Nor yet forget to fill  
 A golden cruse with fragrance sweet divine,  
 And sumptuous viands, dark maronean wine,  
 Fit drink for gods that in the ether shine.

Scarce was the answer given,  
 When to the shore was driven  
 The stately car with dewy flowers bedecked ;  
 And round it on its way,  
 The joyful maidens play,  
 Nor by the nymph the flying mules are checked,  
 Until they reach the stream in whose clear wave,  
 The maidens oft were won't their robes to lave.

Soon on the grasses sweet  
 That whisper at their feet,  
 The maidens spread the cleansed robes and white,  
 And now their voices rare  
 Rise on the still clear air  
 As they the feast prepare, a tempting sight ;  
 Soon as the merry, pleasant feast is o'er,  
 The Princess' voice wakes echoes on the shore.

Her song was of the time,  
 When o'er the stormy brine,  
 Nausithous in his swift-keeled barks did flee  
 Hyperia's lovely plain,  
 Dreading the Cyclop's reign,  
 And o'er the foaming waste of boiling sea  
 Neptune, his sire, his loving son did guide,  
 Until on Scheria's isle he should abide.

Soon as the lay was done,  
 The maidens every one  
 Sent up to Heaven a shout of just applause,  
 For never sweeter song  
 Came from a maiden's tongue ;  
 And from the hills an echoing answer rose,  
 And now in choral dance they fire their mirth,  
 And with alternate feet they strike the earth.

But little thought had they  
 Wily Ulysses lay  
 Bedewed with sleep in the o'erhanging grove ;  
 His limbs worn out, unclad,  
 His brow downcast and sad,  
 For seeking his far home was doomed to rove,  
 Since Jove his frail bark, built by Pallas aid,  
 Swiftly in pieces on the waters laid.

Waked by the maiden's cries,  
 Dull sleep Ulysses flies,  
 And thus with mournful voice he doth deplore ;  
 Did from the stormy deep  
 The Gods me safely keep,  
 And place me on this isle weary and sore,  
 To be by savage beasts in pieces torn,  
 Or by wild men to dismal prison borne ?

But I will forth and see  
 Whose those loud voices be.  
 Thus speaking he around his loins doth join  
 Sweet leaves ; and forth essays,  
 To where the fair one plays,  
 Surrounded by her maids, who all combine  
 To pass in choral dance the summer day,  
 And in their midst Ulysses' footsteps stay.

Then kneeling at the feet  
 Of that fair maiden sweet,  
 He asks her, in a suppliant voice, to give  
 Robes for his limbs defiled  
 By sea storms raging wild,  
 And sorely needed food that he may live ;  
 Thus as he humbly prays he meets her eyes,  
 While she, with gentle pity, bids him rise.

And then with loving care,  
 She bids her maidens fair  
 Place by the stream a Royal robe and vest,  
 And viands him supply  
 And lay sweet vintage by,  
 Dispeller of all sighs, for hearts depressed,  
 It lifts from every thought and worldly care,  
 And raises mortal man to upper air.

Soon in the limpid waves,  
 From briny stains he laves  
 His wearied limbs, and o'er his godlike form,  
 He casts the Royal vest,  
 And comes in purple dressed.  
 Sweet thoughts of love the nymphs fair bosom storm,  
 As she surveys the strangers port divine,  
 O'er whose fair frame a majesty doth shine.

T. G. MARQUIS.

### THE MUSEUM.

**D**URING the summer vacation a good deal of work has been done by the Curator in arranging the materials in the Museum. The Conchological collection has been arranged according to the system followed in the British Museum, and presents quite an attractive appearance. The Botanical collections have been partly gone over and secured against the depredations of insects from which they had suffered much. Very little, however, can be done in the way of forming a useful Herbarium for educational purposes till proper accommodation is provided for the specimens. It is to be hoped that this can be done next year, the funds permitting. Several valuable additions to the previous collections have also been received. Among these is a very fine specimen of iron ore from the Roberts mine, weighing probably 1½ tons, presented by the Messrs. Folger, per Mr. H. S. Smith. It now occupies a conspicuous position at the front door, and attracts the attention of all visitors interested in the metalliferous deposits of our country. Another object of interest is a large portfolio containing specimens of the

different varieties of wheat, oats, &c., cultivated on the government farm at Guelph. This collection has been presented by the Chancellor, Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., and was arranged by Mr. Nicol of the School of Agriculture. A series of the silver ores, and the accompanying rocks, from the silver mines of Mascareen, N.B., has been donated by Prof. Williamson, who has also presented a collection of Algae containing representatives of the marine Flora of Scotland and New England. Passing over several small but useful donations, we are specially attracted by the fine display of Chinese articles from the Island of Formosa, presented by the Rev. Dr. Mackay. Among these are several gods and goddesses—articles for exorcising evil spirits—paper of different kinds made from bark—money presented to the gods—articles of dress, shoes, slippers, hats, umbrellas, &c.; the whole forming a valuable collection illustrating the social and domestic customs, and condition of the people. It is highly desirable, that some of the wealthy friends of the University should present it with the necessary funds for shelving and fitting up the Museum, so that such collections as Dr. Mackay's could be properly displayed. A Chinese alcove would be a fitting memorial of his kindness, and furnish useful information to students who might feel inclined to prepare for missionary labor in the foreign field. This is all the more desirable, inasmuch as Dr. Mackay in presenting the collection, intimated his intention of sending further contributions after his return to Formosa.

### MATRICULATION.

THE following scholarships were awarded at the recent Matriculation examination:

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mackerras Memorial—\$100. For the best matriculation examination in Latin and Greek. W. Clyde, Catarqui; N. S. Fraser, Newfoundland.

Gunn Scholarship—\$100, given by A. Gunn, M.P. For general proficiency. Josephine Hooper, Kingston, with honor of Watkins.

Watkins Scholarship—\$80. For best matriculation examination in Classics, Mathematics and English Literature. Tenable only by candidates who have spent one year in the Kingston Collegiate Institute. H. Folger, Kingston, with honor of Tassie Prize.

Leitch Memorial, No. 1—\$57. For best matriculation in mathematics. J. J. Wright, Peterboro Collegiate Institute.

Rankine Scholarship, (close)—\$55. For best matriculation in English. J. J. Douglas, Peterboro Collegiate Institute.

Mowat Scholarship—\$50. For best oral examination in Arithmetic. Miss M. Spooner, Kingston.

Tassie Prize—\$25. For best examination in Classics. To this prize is added a free nomination to a full course in Arts. A. D. Cartwright, Kingston.

M. C. Cameron Scholarship—\$60. Given to the best

Gaelic scholar, reader or speaker. John McNeil, Cape Breton, N.S.

Redden Prize—\$25. Awarded upon the matriculation examination in Mathematics. R. M. Dennistoun, Peterboro Collegiate Institute.

#### SENIOR MATRICULATION.

McNab and Horton (close) Scholarship—\$75. Awarded upon the examination in Mathematics. A. Gaudier, Fort Coulogne.

All the above scholarships have connected with nominations exempting the holders from fees for one

The following is the list of

#### PASSMEN.

Mathematics—J. J. Wright, Peterboro; R. M. Dennistoun, Peterboro; G. R. Lang, Carleton Place; J. J. Douglass, Peterboro, and J. M. Dupuis, Kingston, equal; Josephine Hooper, Kingston; Maggie Spooner, Kingston; W. P. Chamberlain, Morrisburg; N. S. Fraser, Kingston; W. J. Drummond, Toledo; J. S. McCullough, Georgetown; H. Folger, Kingston; William Clyde, Catarqui; J. Macnee, Kingston; J. F. Smith, Latona; B. F. L. Montgomery, Kingston, and M. McKinnon, Brown's Corners, P.E.I., equal; S. F. McLennan, Williamstown; A. D. Cartwright, Kingston; N. S. Mullan, Fergus; G. W. Mitchell, Glasgow; S. Henderson, Kingston; J. W. H. Milne, Hamilton; L. Irving, Pembroke; N. B. Topping, Arden.

Latin—H. Folger, J. Hooper, R. M. Dennistoun and G. W. Mitchell, equal; N. S. Fraser, W. Clyde, J. J. Douglass, R. J. Sturgeon, Bradford; J. Armour, Perth; J. J. Wright, A. D. Cartwright, J. W. H. Milne, S. F. McLennan, G. R. Lang, W. J. Drummond, S. Crawford, Kingston; J. S. McCullough, N. S. Mullan, J. Macnee, B. F. L. Montgomery, W. P. Chamberlain, M. McKinnon, J. F. Smith, S. Henderson, L. Irving.

Greek—W. Clyde, N. S. Fraser, J. Macnee, A. D. Cartwright, N. S. Mullan, J. W. H. Milne, J. S. McCullough, R. J. Sturgeon, G. R. Lang, J. F. Smith, B. F. L. Montgomery, S. Crawford, S. F. McLennan, S. Henderson, N. B. Topping.

English Literature—Josephine Hooper and J. J. Douglass, equal; W. Clyde, J. J. Wright, S. F. McLennan, J. Macnee, N. S. Fraser, B. F. L. Montgomery, H. Folger, W. P. Chamberlain, M. McKinnon, S. Crawford, G. W. Mitchell, G. R. Lang, J. W. H. Milne, N. S. Mullan, J. S. McCullough, J. F. Smith, W. J. Drummond, L. Irving, A. D. Cartwright, S. Henderson, D. J. Hyland, Odessa; N. B. Topping.

French and German—H. Folger, Josephine Hooper.

#### SENIOR MATRICULATION.

Senior French—A. McLeod, South Finch.

Mathematics—A. Gaudier, Fort Coulogne, Que., I. Wood, S. Childerhose, Cobden.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

Junior Physics—J. Wood.

Junior Mathematics—T. H. McGuirl, Kingston; L. Perrin, Kincardine; R. H. Pringle, Brampton.



Chemistry—R. Ferguson, R. H. Pringle, A. McAuley, Pictou, N.S.; A. A. Pratt, North Gower.  
 Natural Science—A. A. Pratt.  
 English Literature—R. Ferguson, I. Wood, J. M. Sherlock, Kingston.  
 History—A. Thomson, Walkerton.  
 Junior Latin—A. A. Pratt.  
 Senior Latin—J. M. Sherlock.  
 Junior Greek—A. McLachlan, Erin; R. Gow, Wallace-own.  
 Senior Greek—A. Thomson, W. Spankie.  
 Logic—M. Robertson, Whitby.  
 Political Economy—A. A. Pratt, M. Robertson.  
 HONOURS.  
 History, First Class—H. T. Shibley, Kingston.

**UNIVERSITY SPORTS.**

THE annual sports of the University Athletic Association were held on Saturday, the 22nd ult., in the City Park. A large number of visitors, chiefly ladies, were in attendance, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. Owing to some unfortunate misunderstanding, however, all the events were not opened to medical students, and as a consequence there was less competition than on former occasions. It is to be hoped that next year's committee will remedy this defect—the only one, be it said—in the arrangements. It would, too, be an improvement if the sports were held on the College Campus instead of in the Park. The former is now in good condition and should be utilized for such purposes. Punctually at half-past 1 o'clock, the hour specified, the first competition was announced, and all was over by 5 o'clock. This remarkable despatch was due to the completeness of the Committee's arrangements and the consequent absence of all delay, as well as to the small number of entries.

The judges were: Prof. Watson, LL.D., Prof. Fowler, M.A., and Mr. J. L. Wightman, M.A. Time-keepers—Prof. Williamson, LL.D. and Prof. Dupuis, M.A. Umpires—Prof. Fletcher, B.A., Mr. H. M. Mowat, B.A. Starters—Principal Grant, D.D., and D. M. McIntyre, B.A. Committee—Messrs. Hay, '82; Macaulay, '82; Spankie, '82; Grant, '83; Britton, '83; Brown, '83; Bertram, '84; and Young, '82.

The following is the list of successful competitors and their records:

- Putting stone—1, J. Young, 31 ft.; 2, McNaughton, 30 ft. 6 inches; 3, Givan, 29 ft.
- Throwing light hammer—1, McAuley, 78 ft. 1 inch; 2, Young, 76 ft. 2 inches.
- Running high jump—1, Bertram, 4 ft. 6 in.; 2, Irving, 4 ft. 4 in.
- Running hop, step and jump—1, Bertram, 37 ft. 11 in. 2, Elliott, 36 ft. 11 in.; 3, Irving, 34 ft. 6 in. Open to medicos and cadets.
- Running long jump—1, Young, 16 ft. 5 in.; 2, Irving, 15 ft. 7 in.
- Standing high jump—Childerhose, Bertram, McLennan, 9 ft. 3 in.; equal

- Throwing heavy hammer—1, H. N. Macdonald, 86 ft. 2 in.; 2, Givan, 67 ft. 10 in.
- Standing long jump—McLennan, 10 ft. 4. in.; Young, 10 ft. 2 in. McLennan only made one jump.
- 440 yards race—1, Bertram; 2, Shaw; 3, Connell.
- Tossing caber—Macdonald, 33 ft. 9 in.; Childerhose, 32 ft. 6 in.
- Three-legged race—Macdonnell and Sutherland took first, with Renton and McCuaig close seconds. The third pair dropped out.
- Hurdle Race—There were only two competitors. Four hurdles to be mounted. Macdonnell won, with Connell a close second. In jumping the third hurdle Macdonnell struck it and knocked it down.
- Throwing cricket ball—1, Marquis; 2, Chown; but little difference between them.
- 100 yards dash—Four competitors. T. Renton won, Beating A. E. Macdonnell by a few paces.
- Sack Race—Four entries. 1, McLennan; 2, Macdonnell; 3, McAuley.

Mile Race—Five entered, Messrs. Shaw, Hooper, Marquis, Farrell and Irving. The last named went to the front, but before quarter round was passed by Marquis, who on coming around to half mile was passed by Shaw and Hooper. Irving and Marquis then dropped out, and Farrell continued though long in the rear. Shaw and Hooper jogged leisurely around until the three quarters post was reached when Shaw went to the front and won easily in 5 min. 35 sec. Hooper was 2 sec. later, and Farrell followed but out of time.

The prizes were presented in Convocation Hall on Monday evening by the Principal and Mrs. Grant at the conclusion of Mr. Mulvaney's lecture.

**FOOT BALL MATCH.**

GOWN VS. TUNIC.

A MATCH took place yesterday (Friday) between the Club and a scratch team picked from "B" Battery-

COLLEGE.—Ferguson, '82, Shannon, M.A., Herald, M.A., Young, '82; McRossie, 84; Chown, '84; Kennedy, '84; Irvine, '85; Fraser, '85; McLeod, '82; McLennan, '84.

"B" BATTERY.—Major Short, Lieut. H. G. Hubbell, Gr. Masse, Corp. Jordan, Corp. Williams, Bomb. Blais, Lieut. H. M. Mowat, Lieut. T. D. B. Evans, Gr. Stoakes, Gr. Ryan, Gr. Maxwell, Tpr. Cochrane. The match was won by three games to nothing.

The soldiers played a reckless game throughout, and though individual play on their side was sometimes very good, they had no sort of combined attack or defence. We believe they never played together before this match. Their first-class physique did not, therefore, avail them much. The "Gown" played a good game from the first kick off and kept the ball well away from their goal. We noticed a good deal of new blood this year, only one of last years' team playing in this match. The team is strengthened by the addition of Shannon and Herald of 74-75, and two Freshmen, Irvine and Fraser are decided acquisitions. The team would present a much better appearance if a uniform Jersey were worn. We urge that this be got at once.

**THE FRESHMEN.**

Armour, James, Burgess.....Perth High School.  
 Armstrong, Abel, Toronto.....Markham High School.  
 Carmichael, J. F., Portage du Fort, Ottawa C. I.

Cartwright, Alex D, Kingston....Kingston C. I.  
 Chamberlain, W P, Morrisburg..Farmersville H. Sch.  
 Clyde, Wm, Cataraqui.....Kingston C. I.  
 Crawford, Samuel, Kingston....Kingston C. I.  
 Dennistoun, R M, Peterboro'....Peterboro' C. I.  
 Douglass, John J, Peterboro'....Peterboro' C. I.  
 Drummond, Wm J, Kitley.....Farmersville High Sch.  
 Duclos, John E, Vermont.....Ottawa C. I.  
 Dupuis, J M, Kingston.....Kingston C. I.  
 Folger, Henry, Kingston.....Kingston C. I.  
 Fraser, N S, Newfoundland.....Kingston C. I.  
 Grant, Hugh R, Nova Scotia....Stellarton High School.  
 Henderson, Stanley M, Kingston..T. C. S. Port Hope.  
 Hooper, Josephine A, Kingston..Kingston C. I.  
 Hyland, David J, Tp. of Kingston Kingston C. I.  
 Irving, Lennox, Pembroke.....Pembroke High School.  
 Johnson, Fred Wm, L'Original..Hamilton C. I.  
 Kidd, Wm J, Carp.....Brockville High School.  
 Lang, Geo R, Huntley.....Carleton Place H. S.  
 Milne, Jas W H, Temperanceville Hamilton C. I.  
 Mitchell, David J, Shannonville..Kingston C. I.  
 Mitchell, G W, Glasgow Scot'n'd Hutch'n G. S. Glasg'w.  
 Montgomery, B F L, Sutton....Kingston C. I.  
 Mullan, Nathn'l L, Spencerville..Fergus High School.  
 Macnee, Jas H, Kingston.....T. C. S. Port Hope.  
 McColl, Allan E, Seymour.....Campbellford H. S.  
 McCullough, Jas S, Georgetown..Privately.  
 McEwen, John, Franktown.....Perth High School.  
 McKinnon, Malcolm P E Island, P. W. C. Charlottetown.  
 McLennan, S F, Charlottenburg..Williamstown H. S.  
 Shore, Godfrey, Lansdowne.....Privately.  
 Smith, Jas F, Co. Grey.....Hamilton C. I.  
 Snowden, J M, Kineardine.....Kincardine H. S.  
 Spooner, Maggie M, Glenburnie..Kingston, C. I.  
 Sturgeon, Robert J, Bradford...St. Catharines C. I.  
 Sutherland, Samuel A, Finch....Morrisburg H. S.  
 Topping, N B, Crosby.....Toronto C. I.  
 Wright, John J, Stoneham, Q....Peterboro' C. I.

### ❖ MEETINGS. ❖

#### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY Y. M. C. A.

THE first business meeting of this session was held in Divinity Hall, on Saturday, Oct. 29th, at 10 a.m. The President, Mr. R. C. Murray occupied the chair. After the usual exercises of devotion and the reading of the minutes a financial statement of the association was given by Mr. Pollock, Treasurer. Reports were heard from the chairmen of the different committees. The following work is about to be undertaken by the association: Regular religious services at Barriefield, the depot, the gaol, Little's Lane, and possibly Colborne and Ontario streets. The membership fee of the Society was increased from 15c. to 25c. Owing to the departure of the Vice-President, Mr. Meikle to Princeton Theological Seminary. Mr. J. Hay was elected by acclamation to fill the vacancy. It was resolved to abandon the projected entertainment for the reception of new members. A number of propositions for active membership were handed in and the meeting was dismissed in the usual way.

#### MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Queen's College Missionary Association was held this morning in the Divi-

nity Hall of the College. The officers for the ensuing year were appointed: Geo. McArthur, President; Leslie W. Thom, Vice-President; John Moore, Treasurer; John Young, Corresponding Secretary; John Hay, Recording Secretary; John McLeod, Librarian; Executive Committee, from the Faculty of Arts; L. Perrin and Alex. McAuley, from Faculty of Theology; D. A. McLean and P. M. Pollock.

The following committee were appointed to arrange for the supply, during the winter of Mission stations about the city: Geo. McArthur, Jas. Murray and W. S. Smith.

D. McTavish and Jas. Murray, the retiring Secretaries, gave very encouraging reports of the internal and external operations of the Association. Never before has it been in such a healthy and vigorous condition. Five students were sent out last summer by the Association becoming responsible for all the expenses, which will not be less than \$1,000. Not only are the prospects for meeting this amount good, but are almost such as to warrant the Association in looking forward to having twice the number of men in the field next summer.

#### READING ROOM.

THE following are the Curators of the Reading Room for this Session: Divinity, Jas. Murray; Law, H. M. Mowat; Arts, J. Anderson, A. Givan, L. Perrin, J. Milne.

#### ❖ PERSONAL. ❖

THE Rev. Dr. Bell, of '47, has resigned the pastorate of St. Paul's Church, Walkerton, and also from the active duties of the ministry, and will take up his residence in Toronto where his son George Bell, B.A., '78, has just opened his office as a Barrister, &c. This of course does not mean that Dr. Bell will sever his connection with the Church and University.

DR. ALPHEUS TODD, soon after receiving the doctorate at last Convocation, was further honored by receiving the star of C.M.G. from the Queen. Dr. Todd also received an address from the Civil servants of Ottawa congratulating him on the Royal and Collegiate honors which had been bestowed upon him.

THE Rev. James Ross, B.D., '81, has been inducted into the charge of Knox Church, Perth.

THE Rev. M. McGillivray, M.A., '74, has become minister of St. Andrew's Church, Perth.

JULIEN D. BISSONNETTE, B.A., '80, has succeeded John Herald, M.A., '80, as headmaster of Dundas High School. Mr. Herald's foot is again discernible here on the football field. He is taking a course of Medicine in the Royal College.

W. G. BROWN, B.A., '81, ex-secretary of this paper, has been appointed Commercial Master in the Galt Collegiate Institute.

THE Rev. Hugh Cameron, B.A., '76, Glencoe, the Rev. T. S. Glassford, B.A., '75, and W. D. Reid, M.D., '80, took wives to themselves of the daughters of Kingston on the same day last month.

THE Rev. Joshua Fraser, B.A., '58, formerly chaplain to the 60th Rifles, has published a spicey little book entitled "Three months among the Moose," by an old Army Chaplain.

J. P. HUME, B.A. (G.M.) is assistant master in the Brampton High School.

AMONG the Queen's men seen flitting around the Ottawa Brigade Camp this year was James Hutcheson, B.A., '81, who is paralyzing Blackstone in the office of G. R. Webster, B.A., '75, Brockville.

FOUR theologians are at Princeton this session, McMillan and McArthur of '80, and Meikle and McTavish of '81.

THE Rev. John H. Nimmo, B.A., '67, has returned to Canada, and has been located to the Mission of Pittsburgh.

H. T. SHIBLEY and H. M. Mowat, of '81, have entered Law offices in this city.

JOHN MCINTYRE, M.A., '72, has been appointed a Q.C. So has Mr. B. M. Britton, Lecturer on Criminal Law.

REV. A. H. SCOTT, M.A., '78, seems to be on the most cordial terms with the members of his congregation, Owen Sound, if we may judge from the address accompanying a recent presentation to him. Perhaps this is accounted for by Mr. Scott's being editor of the JOURNAL in 1877-78.

THE Rev. J. F. White, B.A., '77, has been appointed Curate in St. George's Church, Toronto.

W. J. BUTLER, of '82, of Deseronto, died last summer aged twenty-two. Mr. Butler was a prime favorite with his class and with all who knew him.

THE Rev. J. L. Stuart, B.A., of Trenton, died in Florida last July. Mr. Stuart on finishing his divinity course, went to Scotland and took one session at Edinburgh University.

#### MEDICAL.

J. H. BETTS, M.D., '81, has gone home to take a course in the English hospitals.

J. L. BRAY, M.D., '63, of Chatham, is this year vice-President of the Medical Council.

DR. THOMAS R. DUPUIS and Prof. N. F. Dupuis paid a visit to Britain last summer. The Dr. while in England had an interesting conversation with Dr. Erasmus Wilson relative to the Princess Louise's indisposition. Dr. Wilson's opinion has been made known here by the Dr., and as a result the tone of public opinion in regard to Her Royal Highness' movements has been somewhat changed.

EDWARD KIDD, M.D., '71, formerly of Manotick, has taken up his residence in Kingston.

JAMES LAFFERTY, M.D., '71, Medical Superintendent of the C.P.R., has removed to Manitoba, to take charge of his office.

DANIEL MEAGHER, M.D., '67, of Montreal, will shortly take unto himself the surplice.

EDWARD H. HORSEY, M.D., '60, of Chicago, is building a handsome house on King Street, and will shortly take up his residence in Kingston.

W. W. WALKEM, M.D., '73, has resigned the Medical position he has held for some years in British Columbia, and has gone to England.

#### DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

A GOOD incident is reported from the Botany class room. The Professor is discussing roots. "Its roots are generally fleshy, its cell being gorged with starches, sugar and jellies, which"———"That's S———after his Christmas dinner" yelled a soph. from one of the back benches, and the class stopped writing and guffawed.

THE JOURNAL, it appears, has a rival this session, in the *Glad Tidings* a small sheet issued by certain members of the Sophomore year. It contains a number of very good sketches, but is rather too lively and personal in its tone. Sophs. are by nature irrepressible, however.

HISTORY class room. Prof. annoyed by frequent requests to "repeat that last sentence," "Really gentlemen, I wish you would use scribbling books—these ten cent scribbling books, you know. You can get them for five cents." Commotion.

WE are bothered almost to death by enquiries as to the residence, occupation, personal appearance, etc., of an individual known as "Weekmick." Can any one tell us, who the gentlemen is?

UNIVERSITY SERMONS.—To show the catholic spirit of this University, the list of University preachers for this session is made to embrace clergymen from all denominations. The Principal has preached for the last three Sundays, and to follow for the next few weeks are: Rev. Dr. Clark, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rev. Bishop Carman, Rev. Canon Baldwin, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. H. M. Parsons. The list will be added to, as the session advances. Chance is thus given to the people of Kingston of hearing the finest preachers in the country, and we may be allowed to express the hope that the attendance and collections will be large.

ANCIENT HYMNOLGY.—On Monday, the 24th, the Rev. C. Pelham Mulvaney at the request of the Principal, delivered a lecture under the above title, to a fair audience in Convocation Hall. Mr. Mulvaney traced the use and development of Hymnology, from earliest times and delighted the audience with quotations from various Latin poets and hymn writers, pronounced in the English style with beautiful intonation and cadence. Mr. Mulvaney—a poet himself—seems to have made a special study of Hymnology, and the depth of his researches enable him to make the subject of one of peculiar interest to his audience. Before this lecture the prizes won at the athletic sports were presented by the Principal and Mrs. Grant.

COLLEGE CHARACTERS.—It is amusing to notice the antics of some fresh students of Medicine and Arts at the meetings of the Alma Mater Society. These dear boys get pretty full, before coming up, and march into the meeting with the most killing swagger. They settle down in the back seats with considerable noise. Some of them make smart remarks under their breath while members are speaking, others take clandestine whiffs of cigars at long intervals. Then perhaps one of them with intense pomposity makes a motion connected with the matter in hand, generally calling for the "yeas and nays." The whole unsophisticated gang vote in a body; being always on the losing side. After the vote, the babes swagger out of the Hall again, and light their pipes before the open door. They then retire to the Campus, and presently a deep low whistle is heard on the midnight air, doubtless containing some hidden and mysterious meaning, perhaps that danger is at hand and that the pirates must lie low. In all probability they will again appear in the Hall during the evening and again retire. Then is heard in a loud voice,

"Let's go down to Tim's." Heavens! we hope not—each has already had one beer and we tremble when we think what the effect of another would be.

Another amusing and perhaps pitiable spectacle is the air of awkwardness and thorough discomfort which, at times, hovers around the college sophomore who, relieved from the trammels of freshmanhood, is trying to put on "style." He carries his cane as he would a hot poker; his face is flushed, and, should he happen to meet a senior, is distorted by a semi-idiotic smile. It tickles him almost to death when *nymphs* exchange leers with him, and his happiness is only marred when the spokesmen of an untutored band of arabs innocently asks "who cut his hair," and follows up the query with the savage remark that our friend would make a good sign for a drug store—to make people sick.

**STOLEN COINS.**—Last summer the Museum was broken into, from the outside, and a large number of the rarest gold and silver coins were carried off. The local papers, as usual, immediately made the burglary public, and consequently the coins were not presented for sale. Nothing was heard for three months until Professor Ferguson, in passing a shop in St. James Street, Montreal, detected among a great number, some coins which he himself had given to the museum. But the proprietor had a story to account for his possession of the coins, and as the Professor was not able to swear positively to them, they could not be recovered.

### ✽EXCHANGES.✽

**THE Sunbeam and Portfolio** (*female papers*, if the *Sunbeam* will allow the term) are before us again edited with their usual good taste and cleverness. The *Portfolio* is rather heavier than last year, but perhaps, this is due to the fact, that the fair editors have not as yet had much experience in the quill driving art. We expect something good from the *Portfolio* when it deals with the subject of the Rev. Dr. Burns' heresy.

**THE Notre Dame Scholastic** was on hand in August, edited with the vigour which has always characterized it, and containing the large amount of matter which has often puzzled the College press to account for.

**THE King's College Record** did not stop its visits during the summer; and we perused each number with interest.

**THE Varsity** from Toronto turns up again as chirpy as ever, and continues to express its opinions on all topics, with the air of a patriarch.

**THE Argosy** contains a well worked out article on the root "Bo" and its offspring.

### ✽COLLEGE WORLD.✽

**HARVARD** College has had its endowment increased by \$300,000 during the vacation.

**JOHN HOPKINS'** University, the post graduate University begins its fifth session with 140 students.

**THE** late Edward McKay left \$10,000 to the Montreal Theological Hall.

**AN** Eastern student calls the biscuits at his boarding house, Sophomore biscuits, because they were fresh last year.

**A COMMITTEE** of prominent Montreal citizens has been formed to work and confer with the Governors of McGill

University, for the purpose of raising a fund of at least \$150,000, necessary to place the institution on a prosperous basis.

**THE** number of students entered at the Vienna University is now 3,457, exclusive of 594 unattached students, or considerably more than at the great German Universities of Berlin and Leipzig. The Faculty of Law has 1,789 students, and that of Medicine 988, in addition to 127 Pharmaceutical students, while there are upward of 300 in the Faculty of Philosophy (science and letters). The students, like the teachers, come not only from all parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but from abroad, there being 41 from Prussia, 5 from Bavaria and Hanover, 3 from Saxony, and 2 from other parts of Germany; while there are 71 from Roumania, 41 from Russia, 28 from Italy, 15 from Persia, 8 from Switzerland, 6 from Turkey, 4 from Greece, 2 from Denmark and 1 from Montenegro, to say nothing of 35 American students, 3 from Africa and 2 from Asia.—*St. James's Gazette*.

### ✽CLIPPINGS.✽

**SHERIDAN** says an oyster may be crossed in love, and rumour has it that a mosquito was actually mashed this summer on a Long Branch belle; in the future even Freshmen may feel the tender passion.—*Yale Record*.

**A PARTY** of San Juan ranchers made a bonfire of an Apache Indian, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "overcome by the heat."

**A COLLEGE** joke from the *Trinity Tablet*: Fresh—"May I have the pleasure?" Miss Society—"Oui." Fresh—"What does 'we' mean?" Miss S.—"O. U. and I."

TO A MONOGRAM BANGLE.

May Cupid speed thee, little coin,  
To tell my lady fair  
That I'd give a score like thy own bright self  
For a lock of her golden hair.

But now that thou art with me,  
I think as I hold thee here;  
"Thou couldst knock the spots from my last wash-bill,  
And leave a small margin for beer."

—*Lehigh Burr*.

**CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.**—A story, quite as good for being true, is told of two medical students, the one a very large and the other a very small person, who were room-mates and bed-fellows. On a certain warm night the big man, who was on the inner side, awoke to the consciousness that he was being crowded to the wall, his companion having taken a good sized reservation in the middle of the bed. By way of punishing the encroachment with neatness and dispatch, he gently adjusted his soles and ousted the little fellow so effectually as to land him on the carpet. The ejected one showed no sign of resentment until several nights later, when finding his bulky comrade occupying a position similar to the one in which he had given offence, he plotted a revenge. Stealthily clambering over the hugh form, he braced his back against the wall and planting a foot on either side of his friend's spine, collected all his forces and gave a tremendous push. The effect was instantaneous, and if not just what had been anticipated, was certainly in strict accordance with nature's laws. The big man moved, but the bed moved with him opening a wide space between itself and the wall, through which the little man immediately dropped to the floor, where he doubtless had a chance to recover from his astonishment and reflect on the reasons why another good plan had gone wrong.