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J. D. STEWART, M.A., - Editor-in Chief.
G. R. LOWE, B.A., - - Assistant Editor.
F. PLAYFAIR, - - - Managing Editor.
W. A. MCILROY, - - - Business Manager.
D. H. LAIRD, - - - Asst. Business Manager.

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All communications of a business nature should be addressed to the Business Manager.

A CLEAR indication of an unhealthy state of college sport may be seen in the relations at present existing between Harvard and Yale Universities. It is now definitely understood that these two will not meet in any athletic contests this year, neither in football this autumn, nor in baseball and rowing next spring. As far as we have been able to interpret the situation, the whole difficulty may be traced back to that exhibition of ruffianism and brutality seen at Springfield last November. After the game certain *alumni* of Harvard gave vent to their indignation and bitterness through the medium of the press, and by so doing started a controversy. The opinions expressed were quite unofficial, but served to so aggravate Yale that, when a letter was sent by Harvard regarding arrangements for '95, she replied by demanding an official retraction of the unofficial remarks. Harvard refused, disclaiming any official responsibility for the obnoxious statements, and expressed a regret at the termination of athletic relationships.

Such a piece of child's play between two of the oldest institutions of the United States is most lamentable. Though it is a matter of sincere regret to graduates of both universities, many hail it as a blessing in disguise, inasmuch as it cools the football hysteria of the last few years. They think that rules and regulations will now be adopted which will obviate much of the brutality and coarseness

previously characteristic of the game, and thus keep it within reasonable and healthful lines.

As Canadians it ill becomes us to hold up a Pharisaic head and say, that our game knows nothing of degeneracy. It would serve us better to profit by the mistakes of our brethren across the line, and avoid all tendencies to professionalism or the perversion of a college game to other purposes than sport for sport's sake. It is the concomitants of the game which always bring it into disrepute. Any judge of physical education will admit that in itself football is a healthful, vigorous and valuable game for young men. It requires not only strength, promptness and alacrity, but even elements of mental acuteness and quickness of decision. A player must learn to meet defeat and meet it like a man; he must continually be an aggressor and yet keep himself under control. Apart, therefore, from the mere development of brawn and muscle, though this is not an unworthy consideration, the game is an excellent one and should be preserved as one of the prominent features of college life. It has and will always have some accidents and calamities, but so does every sport and occupation in life. The difference is, that those of football are published from Dan to Beersheba by sensation mongers,* while those of such a sport as bicycling, for instance, happen on the country roadside away from the reporter's eye. Make allowance as we may, we have yet to confess that football is the occasion of a great deal of gambling and unnecessary roughness. Prevention is better than cure, and as one desirous of seeing college sport at its best we should be pleased to see measures taken to arrest the development of objectionable tendencies. Nothing will do more than the cultivation of such a spirit as made our students willing to cheer for opponents at the last championship match. We have lost the championship, it is true, but the gentlemanly, sportsmanlike character of the final contest, on both sides, is to every true college man a matter of gratification. Among professional athletes, where success means bread and butter, loss of temper and consequent ill-feeling are not unexpected, but among college men, playing a college game, they should be the last thing to occur.

The Literary Society, organized last session, has for its object the promotion of culture among its members. But to clearly define "culture" is not easy. One thing is clear, it is different from technical knowledge. Perhaps we may say it is sympathy with the great types of thinking men. If so, it must be marked by breadth of mind and mastery of the means of communication of thought. Specialization now begins so early that such an ideal is in danger of being lost, and men leave college not cultured, but crammed. The man who does not see his favorite subject in perspective, as one aspect of truth, is no scholar. Every student should be familiar with the common grounds of literary and scientific thought.

To obtain this standard the first necessity is a broad curriculum, but for the best results something is needed outside the lecture reality and rigidity of the class room. There the subject of study is clearly defined, but the man of culture must be able to choose his own course and mark his own limitations. In Balliol College, Oxford, perhaps to-day the most famous of Britain's seats of learning, this is recognized by requiring of each undergraduate, during his first two years, a fortnightly essay. For this essay a choice of subject is given covering the whole field of letters. In Queen's, and indeed any Canadian university, such a thing is practically impossible. Though not claiming any such high aim, it is on this untilled ground that the Literary Society modestly stands.

Its programme for the present year cannot, by any stretch of language, be called modest, but it is based on broad lines. The subjects are all interesting to any student who is more than a class grind. Even their magnitude, which makes the stoutest heart quail, has the effect of raising the thoughts from isolated detail to their general interest, and compels clear thought and concise statement. Only so can they be dealt with at all. Nothing is better to clear away misty errors than to embody our thoughts in a clear cut monogram.

Again, clear thought is the secret of luminous style and style is the master's touch. The formal study of models is of little use, but concise and beautiful expression of thought is worthy the effort of every scholar. Chaucer's clerk, whose speech was "in form and reverence, and short and quick and full of high sentence," is the perennial type of the real scholar. Such an end is greatly helped by the mutual inspiration and criticism of a good literary club. Now that we have one we wish it every success.

* * *

With the opening of this session another addition has been made for the advancement of practical

teaching in our medical department. A new laboratory has been thoroughly equipped for work in Pathology and Bacteriology. The teaching of these branches has been placed under the Professorship of Dr. W. T. Connell, whose proficiency in the work is recognized.

A systematic course of lectures, illustrated by gross and microscopic morbid specimens, is given on these subjects, and besides there is a special class for practical microscopic work. The class is taken in sections to the laboratory, where they receive practical instruction under direct supervision in the various methods of preparation and investigation of morbid products.

The vast importance of these subjects is seen in the ever-increasing application of Pathological methods to the diagnosis and therapeutics of disease. Pathology means "The natural science of disease," and a knowledge of its principles must form the indispensable ground-work for a thorough scientific study of Medicine or Surgery. It deals with the causes of disease, their modes of action, and the effects produced by them. In other words it treats of microscopic morbid anatomy, the sequence of events in its production and the nature of the causal agent, whether physical, chemical or micro-organismal. It is the latter causal agent, the micro-organismal or bacterial, which is now being proved to be the prime agent in diseased conditions, chiefly through the media of its chemical products or toxins.

It is, then, to a highly interesting and important subject that increased facilities for study have been given and every student should esteem it his privilege to take full advantage of the opportunity to get a more thorough knowledge of these branches which form so important a factor in the science and practice of medicine.

* * *

By the British North America Act the control of copyright in Canada was relegated to the Canadian Parliament. Till recently, Canada took no active measures in this matter, but allowed herself to be included in the international arrangements made by Great Britain. According to these arrangements foreign authors had the right to control the publication and sale of their own books in the Dominion. Now, however, Canada has taken advantage of her constitutional right and has passed an Act which will allow Canadian printers to manufacture and sell any foreign book without previous arrangement with the author, so long as they deposit with the Canadian Government a royalty of 10% for the benefit of the author.

A writer in the *Canadian Magazine*, defending the Copyright Act, speaks in solicitous tones of the

"Canadian publishers who are helping to develop our young Dominion, who have their money invested in Canada, and who are giving work to Canadian printers, book-binders, type-founders and others connected with printing and publishing." This looks as if the Act were intended as a form of protection, and it may suggest itself that along this line Canada has experimented enough already. The creation of such a monopoly must end by flooding the Canadian market with cheap and trashy literature. The demand for the better class of books being limited, the publishers would be careful to produce no more of these than could be disposed of at a good profit. The measure, therefore, cannot be defended even on the ground of public expediency.

A still more serious aspect of the question is its relation to international agreement. To prove the Copyright Act constitutional is not to justify it. Anyone who reflects for a moment on the cosmopolitan nature of modern commerce, and indeed of all modern life, will recognize how vitally important is the stability of international relations. Now the only basis of international law is the conscience and integrity of the different nations as such. When, therefore, any country proceeds on the policy of doing what it likes, rather than doing what is equitable and eminently reasonable, it strikes at the very foundation of international law. It certainly seems both just and desirable that the copyright privilege of an author should be protected, not only in his own, but in all countries. A book is, in a peculiar sense, an author's own property, and it is reasonable he should control its publication. The Canadian Government by its recent legislation, really sanctions a kind of piracy, and, what is still worse, does so in the interests of a particular class.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We desire to call attention to the contribution in this number, entitled "A Queen's Man at Cornell." This is the first of a series, which we expect to publish from time to time, on University life as seen at other centres.

It is only fair to return patronage for patronage. We, therefore, ask the students to patronize our advertisers.

The business manager requests us to intimate that he is ever ready to receive a dollar.

"There is a number of us creep
 Into this world to eat and sleep,
 And know no reason why we're born—
 But only to consume the corn,
 Devour the cattle, flesh and fish,
 And leave behind an empty dish;
 And if our tombstones, when we die,
 Be not taught to flatter and to lie,
 There's nothing better can be said
 Than that he's eat up all his bread,
 Drunk up his drink and gone to bed."

LITERATURE.

REMBRANDT.

BEFORE entering into the record of Rembrandt's life, a slight sketch may be given of the youthful surroundings of the child, who, in the 17th century, was to impress his life and work indelibly upon later centuries.

Leyden in the 17th century was rich and prosperous, having recovered from the fierce wars of Philip II. with the Netherlands. Nothing could be more splendid than the appearance of the wealthy burghers arrayed in velvet and laces and resplendent with golden chains as we see them represented in pictures of that period. The traveller, approaching the city by the white gate, saw the low-lying meadows of the Rhine, which, like a silver thread, runs through the flat city, and passing through the white gate, saw all Leyden with its steeples, turrets and lofty ramparts before him, while near and far arose, whirling in the air, the gigantic arms of hundreds of windmills, giving a most unique and picturesque effect. Wandering among lanes and ramparts we come to the world-famous Water Lane, and passing the two windmills, reach the house in which our painter was born. In the year of his birth, 1607, his father, then a miller and 40 years of age, lived in a fine house; his mother, Neeltjen, was the daughter of a wealthy banker; the surroundings of the family were simple and comfortable.

Rembrandt was born in an artistic and creative age. Much might be said about this historic time, so full of art and romance, so closely woven with the meshes of religion, politics and industries as to make this particular century one of the most interesting in the world's history. But our space will permit only of the barest outlines of Rembrandt's work.

In the archives of Leyden are to be found comic descriptions of the prudent ambition of Rembrandt's parents, who sent him to school to learn the Latin tongue and to prepare him for the Academy, and we learn also that he had no taste for his studies, but spent his time in paintings and designs, so that they were forced to remove him and apprentice him to a painter. The name of Jacob Van Swanenberg is preserved to us simply because of his famous pupil. After three years he was sent to Lastman, Amsterdam, strangely enough too, for not only Franz Hales and Van Der Velde, but other well-known painters lived at Leyden. However, he soon returned to his native city and had for his first pupil the since world-renowned Gerard Dow. At this period he made a special study of light and shade, painted the "Bust of an Old Man," now in the National Gallery in London, and produced 30

etchings of biblical subjects. Having been invited to Amsterdam to paint portraits, he removed there and in that city we trace his further progress. At that time Amsterdam, trading with the whole world, was the exchange of all nations and the focus of civilization. Artists were numerous, finding ready market for their paintings, and among them Rembrandt established his studio, where he painted the magnificent "Presentation in the Temple," now at the Hague. It is the first of his own paintings, containing a number of figures, and widely different from the Italian religious picture of his time. In 1632 Rembrandt, now 23 years old, painted the "Lesson in Anatomy" and etched a number of plates, among them his first landscape etching, "A Cottage with White Palings."

"The Seller of Rat Poison" and "The Resurrection of Lazarus" illustrate the versatility of his genius. "The Descent from the Cross" was painted for Prince Frederick of Holland. "The Good Samaritan," also a picture of this period, was a charming little picture of warm tones, with fine touch and sentiment. Rembrandt's intimate acquaintance with Bible text is remarkably shown in the details of his scriptural subjects, and few of his pictures appeal to us more than his little sketch of the "Flight into Egypt."

As Beatrice is a part of Dante, Mona Lisa of Da Vinci and Vittoria Colonna of Michael Angelo, so is Laskia Van Uenburgh the bright particular star which at this time rose upon the golden horizon of Rembrandt's life and impressed herself upon all his future work. We see her everywhere after this; as "Queen of Sheba," as the "Jewish Bride" in the bright face with a straw hat, so well known to every lover of art; again as the happy wife seated upon her husband's knee, and so on through all this prosperous period of his life. Laskia was the daughter of a noble and wealthy lawyer of high position. It is probable that her attention had often been directed to the talented young painter, who had both genius and beauty and was already famous from his great painting, "A Lesson in Anatomy." Rembrandt was married to Laskia in 1634, and this year was fertile in important works, among them his own portrait treated with great freedom of touch and luminous beauty of color. The ten succeeding years of his married life were devoted to quiet industry. He had a pleasant home, many friends, a famous garden and a good income.

The typical and more celebrated pictures of Rembrandt stand out among other productions like church spires above the roofs of a large city. "The Descent from the Cross," now in the National Gallery, London, the "Syndics," the "Night Watch," "The Lesson in Anatomy," each illustrates in a

special manner one or more distinctive characteristics of his work.

He was a famous print collector and his house was brim full of folios of rare etchings and prints. No modern lover of bric-a-brac was more enthusiastic than Rembrandt, who bought every rare piece of china, ivory and wood-carving and all the old books he could purchase. Perhaps it was owing to this extravagance that he finally became involved in financial difficulties, and consequently in law-suits with Laskia's family, in connection with her large fortune.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR,

BEING A SHORT STATEMENT OF THE PAPER READ BEFORE THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY BY J. C. BROWN, B.A.

The two most prominent causes which led up to this great irruption in the United States were "state rights" and "slavery." Just how much prominence should be given to each is difficult to say, for both had been developing from the time of the earliest settlements.

The several colonies had been formed at different times and under various charters, and each had developed in a way more or less peculiar to itself. Through time, as they continued to extend their borders, they came into closer contact with each other, and the picture that resulted seemed to emphasize their provincial pride and jealousy. All the settlements cherished a very rigid independence, not only of each other, but even of the mother land, and in many instances the colonial governments calmly proceeded with their legislation in seeming indifference as to whether England approved of it or not. In attacking this freedom of local legislation George III. touched the colonies on a very sore point, and the result was that all local jealousy was put away for the time and a successful united resistance was made. The final separation from England only made more explicit the general desire of the states for autonomy and entire freedom from the meddling of any outside power. However, some unity of action was deemed necessary, so the first articles of federation were drawn up in 1781, but they proved unworkable, and in 1789 the articles of closer union were adopted, though many of the states were driven to accept them only by the fear of foreign conquest. Under this constitution the States worked in the main harmoniously, disturbed only by an occasional threat of secession from some discontented state, until the slave question assumed the acute and clearly defined stage revealed in the presidential canvass of 1861.

Slavery had from the time of the earliest settlements found a congenial home in the south, and had steadily progressed with the development of the country; but in the north it never gained a strong foothold, owing chiefly to climatic and topographical conditions. At the time of the revolution pro-slavery sentiment was on the wane, one of the chief causes being the fact that other countries were successfully competing with the States in the limited number of staples, in the production of which slave labor could be profitably employed, and only for the objections of one or two states, measures would then have been taken for the final extinction of this system. But shortly after this, new economic conditions effected a radical change in public sentiment. The use of steam as a motive power, the improvements in cotton spinning machinery, and the invention of the cotton gin at once rescued cotton cultivation from its insignificant position and made it the predominant industry of slave holding states. Large tracts were devoted to the cultivation of this staple, and as the soil became exhausted new fields had to be sought out, rendering the acquisition of new territory essential to the existence of the system.

The advocates of slavery now began to take part in politics as a recognized party, and under the name of the "Slave Power" they soon obtained a commanding position in Congress. By continual watchfulness and energy they succeeded in having Florida, Louisiana and Missouri admitted as slave states, the last at the price of the famous "Missouri Compromise," which stipulated that slavery should never be extended north of 36° 30' north latitude. Texas was then wrested from Mexico and a bold dash was made for California, but the gold fever of '49 saved it for free labor.

Disappointed in this, the Slave Power forced through Congress the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, which permitted territories to accept or reject slavery at their own pleasure, and when Kansas was opened for colonization in 1854 large numbers of settlers rushed in from both north and south. The free settlers again won the day, but when the vote was taken on adopting a state constitution, the Slave Power carried their point by intimidating the voters with the aid of armed bands from Missouri. Finally, however, these methods were fully exposed and Kansas was admitted as a free state. The south now turned its attention to the Supreme Court and from it obtained the famous "Dred Scott" decision, which laid down the principle that slaves are mere property, and being such, Federal authority is bound to secure owners of slaves in their property rights in *all* parts of the union. About the same time a strong agitation was begun

for the re-opening of the African slave trade. The Republican party now took as its platform the right of the Federal Government to exclude slavery from all federal territories, and on this position they elected Lincoln to the presidency. South Carolina, claiming that the right of secession was one of the inalienable rights of the sovereign states, formally withdrew from the Union in December, 1860, and was soon followed by many other slave states. The first gun of the war was fired at Charleston on April 12th, 1861, and for four years thereafter the struggle was fiercely maintained.

The turning points of the war were the completion of the blockade, the opening of the Mississippi by the taking of New Orleans and Vicksburgh, Sherman's march "from Atlanta to the sea," the fall of Richmond and the final surrender of Lee and Johnston.

By the triumph of the north the doctrine of "Nullification," or the state's right to secede, was laid at rest, and by an amendment to the constitution slavery was prohibited. Thus the U.S. cast off the two great clogs of her political, social and economic progress and entered upon a new era of development, with high hopes, the highest of which can hardly be said not to have been already more than realized.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A QUEEN'S MAN AT CORNELL.

EXTERNALLY Cornell is an inartistic group of rather ugly buildings on a very beautiful site. Actually it is the college home of about fifteen hundred undergraduates in its various departments, an educational influence of great and growing importance, and an admirable type of an American university. Founded in 1865 by Ezra Cornell, whose efforts were mainly towards the development of the various branches of engineering, the work of building up an all-round institution of learning and centre of culture has been continued by numerous patrons and benefactors, until even in the once neglected department of the Humanities, Cornell is now rapidly nearing the front rank. This progress has been mainly due on the one hand to the presence and interest of such men as ex-President White and Mr. Goldwin Smith, themselves men of rare learning and culture, and on the other to the wealth, generosity and business ability of the present chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Henry W. Sage. This gentleman, whose name is associated at the University with that of Ezra Cornell himself, has enthusiastically devoted his ability and his millions to the University. Besides erecting a ladies' residence, which bears his name, he has built a library,

which is not as ugly as some of the other buildings, endowing it with the pretty little sum of \$300,000, and the departments of English, Classics, Philosophy, Political Science and History all owe much of their present excellence to his financial assistance.

The little city of Ithaca lies at the fork of a valley, with Cayuga Lake stretching off for forty miles to the north, and rolling hills shutting in the view to the east, west and south, excepting for the two arms of the valley which run off to the south-east and south-west. The whole country is very rough. The hills are cut everywhere by deep ravines, in whose beds streams of all sizes and degrees of fierceness flow down to the three valleys formed by the fork, and the not incredible statement that there are 150 waterfalls within ten miles of Ithaca conveys some idea of the great beauty of the region. The University campus on East Hill is bounded on the north and south by two of these gorges, known respectively as Sibley Gorge and Cascadilla, and some of my most valued recollections of Ithaca and Cornell are of scenes which any student may reach in five minutes from the library or from any of the class-rooms.

But beautiful as are the site and surroundings of the University, the buildings themselves are distinctly plain, and in some cases ugly. As the student enters the grounds by crossing the bridge that spans the beautiful Cascadilla ravine, he sees first the Fraternity residences—comfortable looking, and in several cases handsome buildings, including one that is irreverently designated by the more abandoned of the students, the Kat House, it being the headquarters of a ladies' fraternity—the Kappa Alpha Theta. These, with the Professors' residences—nearly all frame, of course—are not as a rule inartistic, and are not to be classed with the University buildings in that respect. But any minute detail regarding the various buildings and equipments would be confusing and useless in a sketch like the present. Whether of brick or stone, not one of them can compare in beauty for a moment with the main building of Queen's, much less with that of Varsity. The single piece of architecture that is worth walking two blocks to see was built for a private residence, but although now the property of the University, it has never been used since its erection. The library, of which Cornellians are very proud, might have been a fine building, but the authorities apparently saw the danger in time and nipped it in the bud by putting a tower with a straw-colored top at one corner. In this same tower hang the Cornell chimes, which three times a day discourse violent music to the long-suffering community, their repertoire including such classics as Annie Rooney, Daisy Bell, Sweet Marie, and se-

lections from Wang. They cost many shekels, but they are vanity and cause much vexation of spirit. It has been gravely stated that the individual who rings them is a cynical person, who pays the University for the privilege of thus torturing people. but the assertion is quite baseless, and was made by a Professor who had to remain in the library while the chimes overhead were dinging out The Old Kentucky Home. The effect is not nearly so bad at a distance of half a mile or so.

Now as to some of the men. President Schurman is a strongly built, practical looking gentleman, a general favourite both as Professor and President, with a quick, brusque manner in conversation and in teaching. He is a very popular lecturer, but his favourite method in teaching is that of question and answer with discussion, and he does this admirably. Professor Corson, with whose name all students of Browning are familiar, has a rather unique method of teaching English. One might attend his classes for a week without hearing a single lecture or a single question, for his way of interpreting literature to his class is by reading it with very few comments. The old man is a beautiful reader, and no lecture that I heard at Cornell was more illuminating than, for instance, his rendering of "The Flight of the Duchess." To take one more type, Prof. H. Morse Stephens, the new Professor of Modern European History, is a good-natured Englishman of the modern Oxford school of historians. He is a clear, vigorous lecturer, and a scholar of astonishing breadth and accuracy, especially useful to a Queen's man because of his thorough contempt for philosophy of history—an attitude which is, perhaps, extreme, but is under some circumstances exceedingly healthy. He never hesitates to express his opinion on this point or any other, but he dearly loves an argument, and nothing pleases him more than for a student to show sufficient enterprise to disagree with him.

Without mentioning others, and there are others quite as eminent, as inspiring, and as scholarly as these, the prevailing methods in study and teaching may be briefly summed up thus: The effort in it all is mainly towards mental discipline in the way of quickness, industry and accuracy. The great lack is that of depth and patient thought as distinguished from the unwearied investigation of facts. The student is kept in constant contact with concrete facts and practical problems, and he is trained to deal with these in a quick, thorough, business-like way. Self-effort is trained more, I believe, than at Queen's or Toronto, but in this case such a statement by no means condemns the Canadian Universities. Original investigation has become in too many cases a fetish which is worshipped without

meaning or profit. Be that as it may, Cornell remains a strong, living centre of thought and learning, a University in every sense of the word, with a staff whose strong scholarship and zeal for truth do her and America honour. Cornell, I yell—yell—yell, Cornell.

COMMUNICATIONS.

DAK BUNGALOW, C.P. MISSION,
DHAR, CENTRAL INDIA,
Sept. 30th, 1895.

MY DEAR PRINCIPAL GRANT,

AT this time of the year my thoughts always go back to the University, and to-night students will be arriving in the "Limestone City" to begin a new and untried line of study, or to continue the course already begun. I was delighted to see by the last report that "Queen's" is increasing year by year, and I do trust this may be the very best session you have ever had.

The new station of Dhar, which the F.M.C. permitted us to open, has been my place of abode since the 8th of July. There are no bungalows here for Europeans except the "Traveller's Bungalow," part of which has been granted to me for six months. His Highness the Maharajah of Dhar gave our mission two grants of land here—one lot containing seven acres and thirty-three gantas—on which to build mission bungalows; the other containing one acre and three gantas, on which to build a woman's hospital. Bungalows are necessary, and a hospital not less so. There is no government dispensary or hospital here. There is a state dispensary, presided over by a Brahmin; but low caste people are not permitted within its precincts.

The first two months I was here the crowd which came for treatment was beyond anything I had ever seen, even in India; but at the beginning of this month a report went out that four women and three men had become Christians. I am sorry it was not true; and from that time the numbers lessened. Last month there was an average of one hundred and twenty daily at the dispensary, this month only an average of forty-eight. Last month I was called to thirty-one new houses to treat patients; this month only to ten. We had three very good Sunday schools among the women and children. Yesterday we were driven away from the place in which one was held because the man said his women talked about the Christian religion so much he feared they would leave their own.

I do not at all feel discouraged because we could not expect that our path here would be all roses. The land which His Highness has given us has established us permanently. He is very favourable to

us, but his court consists entirely of Brahmins; and though they are most polite when we meet them, we have every reason to believe their love for us is small.

One of my bible women goes once a week to the house of the Naib Dewan, who was given a bible some years ago by Mr. Campbell. His mother told me on Saturday last that he does not worship the gods of his forefathers; that he does not worship at all; gets up, bathes, eats, works and sleeps. This is a great grief to her, but I cannot understand how any one so enlightened as Mr. Dike could worship images made by his own hands.

Mr. Frank H. Russell, one of your theological students, was married to Miss Evans, of Missouri, on the 17th of this month. They are to be my associates here, in all probability, and it will be a very happy arrangement indeed. The Council thought that as Mr. Norman Russell would be going home in another year, that it would be better for his brother to take up this new work.

In another month we will be expecting our missionaries, new and old. There will be a large reinforcement, but the Buchanans will be leaving for Canada shortly after the others arrive. All our missionaries are well as far as I know. The weather is exceedingly warm just now, but as soon as this steamy drying up of the rains is over, we will have our cold season, which is always delightful.

ONE OF QUEEN'S, MARGARET O'HARA.

SPORTS.

INTER-YEAR MATCHES.

"PLAYED, 96! Well done, 97! Now, 98, play your game! Follow up, 99!" Such are the shouts that rise from the crowds that assemble almost daily along the campus touch-line. For the inter-year matches are on, and everybody is playing football, from the battle-worn veteran, who in brave days of old struggled for supremacy with perfidious '93, to the veriest tyro in the freshman class, who dons for the first time the jersey of Queen's and walks out on the field with a sinking heart and a feeling that he is laying down his life for the honour of his class. And what a wealth of first-class football material has been discovered! Lovers of the game may rest assured that for some years at least Rugby football will not decline at Queen's for lack of enthusiastic players.

The schedule prepared by the committee appointed by the Alma Mater Society to arrange for this series of matches was as follows:—

'96 vs. '97.....Wednesday, Nov. 13th.
'98 vs. '99.....Thursday, Nov. 14th.
'97 vs. '96.....Saturday, Nov. 16th.
'99 vs. '98.....Tuesday, Nov. 19th.

Finals to be arranged later.

'96-'97.

The first match of the series ended in a victory for '97 by a score of 4-2. This result was due to their huge scrimmage, which completely overpowered '96's trio, and in the second half pushed them bodily over the goal line and secured a touch-down. '96 had the advantage in the wings and back division, and in the rare instances in which the ball was out of scrimmage their halves, especially Irving and McLennan, did some good work. Mooney at quarter, and Hunter and Metcalfe on the wings, were also prominent. For '97 the scrimmage, with Smart at quarter and Ross at half, played a strong and useful game.

On Saturday the same teams met in the return match. '96 was weakened by the loss of Mooney and MacDermott, but Hiscock and Weatherhead, who had been unable to play in the former match, were now in their places. Their scrimmage, too, was much strengthened by the acquisition of McManus and Hunter. On '97's team Back's place was taken by Wallace, while "Paddy" Letellier replaced Nimmo at half. The play in this match was much more open and interesting than in the former one. In the first-half '97 had the advantage, and scored five points from a touch-down made by Gandier after a brilliant run, and a touch-in-goal from a random kick. Shortly after half-time McDougall kicked a goal from field for '96. Boyle was moved from half to inside wing, and Young took his place. '96's wings were playing a fine game, and '97's halves were badly hampered. Hiscock, at quarter for '96, put up the best work on the field. After some effective rushing by McLennan and Hiscock, the ball was forced down near '97's goal line and Fortescue got over for a try. Shortly after Hunter, of '96, secured another touch-down, which was finely converted by Irving. The score at the close of the game stood 14-5 in favour of '96.

'98-'99.

At the beginning of the season few supposed that the freshmen would stand a chance of winning against '98, who were known to have a strong team with many old players. But '99 has throughout played a most creditable game, and the team has proved itself at least a match for its more experienced opponents. In the first match '98 had the advantage with a score of 8-6. In this match the play was very open, for as the wings were evenly matched, and the quarters played a passing game, the halves had a chance to work, and their rushing and kicking was the principal feature of the match. Devlin, '99's quarter, played a fine game, passing back to the halves with great accuracy. For '99 Baker in the scrimmage, Shaw on the wing, and Elliott and McDonald at half, were also prominent,

while for '98 Scott, McConville, Gage and Parker particularly distinguished themselves. The return match between these teams was in many respects similar to the first. Baker was missing from '99's scrimmage, while '98 mourned the loss of McConville at half. In the first half, with the wind in their favour, '98 had run up a score of 12 points, while at half-time the freshmen had failed to score. In this half Kennedy, of '99, was injured, and his place was taken by Horsey. In the second half, though '98 played a hard and desperate game, the freshmen gained steadily upon them. A touch-down and four rouges were scored in quick succession, and five minutes before time was called the score stood 8-12. Some careless play by '98, a quick throw-in, and Horsey was over the line again for a touch-down for '99. From the try Elliott kicked a pretty goal, and time was called with the score 14-12 in favour of '99. This leaves the score on the two games a tie, each team having twenty points to its credit, and another match must be played to decide which team shall go into the final with '96.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Judging from all that is said of Rugby football in Queen's one would suppose that the old fondness for "Association" had quite died out. It may therefore be a surprise to some to know that on Thanksgiving Day a team from our University met the "Scarlets" of Napanee in a game of association football.

The following were the representatives of Queen's: Goal, Miller; backs, G. Edmison, Barbour; half-backs, A. Scott, Sliter, Huffnan; forwards, T. Scott, J. Edmison, H. Murray, P. Murray, D. Murray.

The result was a victory for Queen's, with a score of 1-0. There were of course many indications on our side of insufficient practice, but taking all things into consideration the play was very fair. On the whole the boys had an excellent time and were treated very hospitably by the people of Napanee.

VERBA SAP.

"It's a very good rule in clinics,
When a prosy old Lecturer spiques,
To close up your book
And silently hook,
And never go back there for wiques.

There once was an embryo Dr,
Who, dunned by his landlady, mocked her;
In the absence of Mr,
He frantically Kr,
Which I fear more delighted than Shr."

—The Student.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

AT the Society's meeting, on Nov. 16th, the Freshmen in medicine were proposed for membership and accepted. The sum of \$10 was given to the Song-book Committee for the purchase of music, and the Athletic Committee was requested to return to the Treasurer the \$50 lent by the Society last spring. The only other business was the appointment of a treasurer *pro tem*, and the extending of the time for the reception of the Athletic estimates.

Last Saturday evening a small grant was made to meet expenses incurred in a worthy cause by some of the students. The committee on the new voters' list was asked to report, but failing to do so it was ordered to report next night, and the Executive was instructed to endeavour to get some trace of the list which disappeared two years ago. The committee on the Constitution made a provisional report of the proposed changes, promising to bring in a fuller report at the next meeting. They were instructed by the Society to consider the advisability of having the proposed amendments printed for the convenience of members in the debate thereon.

The President then announced that Divinity Hall would furnish the programme, and called on the Pope of the Hall to take the chair, but that functionary being absent, the Moderator, J. R. Fraser, M.A., acted in his stead. In a few well chosen words he apologized for the regretted absence of His Holiness. E. C. Currie read for the delectation of the congregation an address full of judiciously intermingled mirth and religious instruction. Following him was J. D. Stewart, M.A., who gave most realistically a song as sung by shantymen of the Upper Ottawa district, and being enthusiastically encored, he gave another in the same character. Mr. Stewart's imitation of posture, tone of voice and gesture was really beyond criticism, the speaking of the last line of each song being particularly characteristic. K. J. McDonald, B.A., gave a short address in the vernacular of Paradise, now, alas! spoken only by a few conservative Highlanders. In this address, we understand, he undertook to cast some reflections on His Holiness. This led to a heated debate between two eloquent divines, which was finally referred to a higher court.

A debate on the subject, "Resolved, that the use of machinery is not conducive to the welfare of the race," was then called, with Messrs. Murray and Herbison for the affirmative, and Messrs. Dyde and Conn for the negative. The speakers were each allowed five minutes to state their points, and at the end of that time were ruthlessly cut off, even in the

midst of most eloquent flights, by the unfeeling timekeeper. The decision was given by the chairman in favour of the negative.

This ended the programme, and when the President resumed the chair, the Society thanked the Hall for its courtesy in furnishing the entertainment for the evening. The critics' report brought to a close the most successful meeting of the session, and probably the largest regular meeting of the Society on record. Nov. 30th is nomination night, so let all be prepared.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The hero is a moral force to all with whom he comes in contact. The higher his position, the heavier the stress that there is on him not to live the heroic life, and the wider his influence if he succeeds. I know no one, in our century, more likely to continue a moral force to the whole English speaking race and to universal humanity than Abraham Lincoln.

When he first appeared on the scene, where the world could gaze on him, how unlike he was to traditional conceptions of the heroic! Up to the time of his first inauguration as President, his reputation had scarcely extended beyond the State of Illinois, and there was nothing about him to indicate his fitness for the work to which he had been appointed. The treasure was in a very earthen vessel, as in the cases of Paul, Epictetus, Cromwell, and other heroes. From that date to the day of his death he occupied a position, the like of which, as regards inherent difficulties, agony of spirit to himself, and importance to the race, man had perhaps never occupied before. Every year he came out, like gold tried in the furnace, purer and purer, till at the end the voice of detraction was hushed and it could almost be said "no fault had been found in him." Saving the United States from being disunited, he did a work of altogether immeasurable value; for what the world needs is not to further divide but to unify the English-speaking race."

The Principal, after describing Lincoln's early life, with its coarse and often sordid surroundings, without the advantages of birth, of breeding, or of education, exclaimed: "And this was the man who was elected at the head of a mighty nation, at a time when the greatest statesman might well have been appalled at the frightful impending storm and the roar of the breakers heard on every side! This was the man who, during four years of civil war and continent-wide carnage, which pierced his heart day by day and made the furrows of his face deeper and bowed his strong back, always knew as if by a divine instinct, what to do and what to refrain from

doing, when to speak and when to keep silence, where to be hard as granite and where to be considerate as a mother, how to dismiss a deputation with a story or a stroke of humour, and how to speak to the nation with the condensed power of a Hebrew prophet, and with a literary perfection that makes his addresses classics, sure to be read as long as the English language lasts. What is the explanation of this miracle? I find it only in reverently acknowledging God, who does His will on earth through great personalities, and whose will it was that the United States should be saved, but saved through fire. There is something in every great personality that is beyond analysis."

The circumstances of the United States and the Southern Confederacy, at his first inauguration, were then described; especially the attitude of such men as Horace Greeley, who held to the *Tribune* much the same relation as George Brown to the *Toronto Globe*; of abolitionists like Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Whittier; of Seward, Chase, and other statesmen, whom every one then thought his superiors; of Chief Justice Taney, and of the leaders in the border states, who had to be considered, as they held the key to the position in 1861; and the wisdom of Lincoln's policy, which at first insisted simply on the integrity of the Union, was pointed out. Stories were told to illustrate his character, especially his patience, his openness of mind, his political unselfishness, his absolute honesty with himself and others, his capacity of suffering, and his power to endure; and the afternoon's talk ended as follows:—"In less than a month after Lincoln's second inauguration, Lee surrendered his army and the Southern Confederacy passed out of existence like a dream of the night. A few days thereafter the President was murdered.

Is there a God in heaven who suffers such things? Yes; it is His way, when His servant has done His work, to call him up higher. Lincoln's death, let us say it reverently, was as needed as his life. Such a martyrdom was good for the present and the future. It disgraced secession and consecrated the Union. It was good for the people of the United States. In its lurid light they recognized their leader's worth and that great love the noblest felt for him, which Walt Whitman's short poem expresses with marvellous power. It was good for the outside world, for it forced from all sides penitent confessions of previous lack of discernment and acknowledgments of his unique greatness. It was good for his own memory, for he died in the hour of victory instead of dragging out an enfeebled life, embittered by controversies with his own party, and by defeats, to which he would have been subjected, when the discontented knew that he could no longer have ex-

ercised the absolute power entrusted to his hands by the nation under the stern necessity of war."

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

SYNOPSIS OF DR. GOODWIN'S ADDRESS.

The nineteenth century may be described as a hundred years of human progress under the guidance of science. Scientific discovery is organized by the great universities, scientific schools and industrial corporations. Science and industry are at last wed. As a consequence, there has been rapid advance in the material well-being of the civilized world during the last fifty years. In the control of physical forces man has reached a height never before attained, and is able to accomplish feats of construction, in view of which the tales of the Arabian Nights seem true. These great powers are in the hands of the Christian nations.

The dependence of this material prosperity on the world's supply of coal is somewhat startling. Waterfalls must be more extensively utilized to produce electrical energy. Along with this new use of water power must come a general attention to forestry; otherwise, deserts will abound and permanent streams will become periodic torrents. For the care of the forests large numbers of men will be required, who may then ascend from the murky depths of the coal mine and engage in the more human occupation of the woodman.

Among civilized people want is no longer a necessary evil; yet some starve. These are signs of the rise of a new order of political economists, who will find a solution of the problem in that principle of *care for the life of others*, which is the great motive power in evolution.

The spread of a love for out-of-door sports should counteract the tendency to physical degeneracy. The growing taste for contact with nature is a hopeful sign. It would be well if the natural sciences were so taught in our schools as to fit men and women for companionship with nature. Thus will a cure be found for the feverish unrest and haste which characterizes the present.

In this age of fusion we must select some sure basis for morality. We find it in the teachings of Jesus. As interpreted by the British race, Christianity has stamped the individual with "an abiding sense of fairness between man and man." The growth of human character is like the growth of crystals, and the passing on of experience from generation to generation is essential to development.

"It is true, O King," said the Cid in reply to Don Fernando's worldly advice, "it is true that I am young for the wise maxims of old age; but I am not too young to understand the law of honor." The law of love, the law of honor, the law of fairness

are sound foundations for life, and find their best expression in Christianity.

Y. W. C. A.

There is nothing in College so conducive to good fellowship among students as the prayer meeting. Social gatherings are admirable in their way, but one is apt, when at them, to show only the surface of one's character, without thinking it at all necessary to be thoroughly real and frank. But in the quiet and blessed hour of the week, when only those come together who desire to be real and to have reality, then depths of feeling are shown almost unconsciously in our characters of which we have hitherto been scarcely aware. There we can express our aspirations, and feel assured of sympathy and help.

The two last meetings have been more than usually encouraging. On the 15th inst. Miss Fowlds spoke of the virtues, candour and charity, extolling both as beautiful, but giving the precedence to charity, inasmuch as, without it, candour would be un-Christlike. At the following meeting Miss Cryan read an interesting and instructive paper on "Sincerity," which proved a very fitting sequel.

Y. M. C. A.

At the regular meeting of the Y.M.C.A. on Friday, Nov. 8th, S. Fee gave a very interesting address on Christian service, following out the line of thought suggested by the text from Matt. XXV. 40, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Instead of taking up the prescribed subject for the next regular meeting, viz., "Our Honan Mission," H. Carmichael read a thoughtful paper on "Christ and the World." The leader pointed out that the one great purpose of Christ's existence was to set before men in His own person a life which at once would be the condemnation of sin and a revelation of the true principle of life. It was not to minister to men's selfishness that He called them unto Himself, but that they like Himself might be servants of their fellowmen and of God. Hence, he said, the true Christian life is not one of isolation but identification with mankind, one that is forever striving to utter itself in blessings to all men, thus showing the infinite capacity of the human heart for self-sacrifice to the common good.

"Thanksgiving" was the very appropriate subject for the meeting following that day, and E. Edmison took the chair. He regretted that in being thought of as a day of feasting the true purpose of Thanksgiving Day was overlooked. Our failures

we are ever ready to attribute to God and for our success we take the credit ourselves. But if we regarded God as the author of our being with all its capabilities, we would be truly thankful to Him under all circumstances.

"To Thee, from whom we all derive
Our life, our gifts, our power to give,
O may we ever with Thee live
Who givest all."

So far all the meetings have been exceptionally successful, but even yet there is room for improvement in the way in which the discussion is conducted. Something brief and definite might be prepared by several students, no matter what year standing they hold, and in this way many an awkward delay might be avoided. It would seem too from the monotonous regularity with which it is given, that our usual round of applause has through time grown into a habit and become a dead letter that might be dropped without loss.

THE LEVANA.

The meeting of the Levana on Nov. 20th was very enthusiastic, owing to the stirring report Miss Smith gave of the visit of the committee to Principal Grant. At a previous meeting resolutions had been passed appointing a committee to wait on the Principal to represent to him that the position of the lockers, necessitating so much crowding and jostling, was fatal to the possibility of courtesy; that the inefficient manner in which the College was cleaned each week, and the lack of ventilation in the class-rooms and halls were not only prejudicial to the development of womanly and æsthetic instincts, but unworthy the dignity of Queen's. Dr. Grant received the deputation most kindly, granted all their requests, and gave them a liberal check from the gymnasium fund towards paying for the piano and "for æsthetics instead of gymnastics." With this as a nest the members of the Levana entered most heartily into plans for raising a fund to furnish the Levana room. It is hoped that before the Christmas holidays our reading room may be redeemed from its present barren appearance, and become an artistic room, adapted to its purpose as a club room for ladies, and having in all its apartments the work of womanly taste.

The programme was very good. The ladies' glee club, which is making encouraging progress under the efficient leadership of Miss Dupuis, delighted the Society with its rendering of a pretty glee, well adapted to ladies' voices. Miss Gober's solo was a great treat to all lovers of music. Other members contributed to a varied programme, causing the members to decide that it had been one of the pleasantest meetings of the session.

Q. U. M. A.

The first regular meeting of the Queen's University Missionary Association for the present term was held in Divinity Hall on Saturday morning last. President J. D. Stewart, M.A., occupied the chair. Mr. R. Burton conducted the devotional exercises. The Treasurer presented his report, which was on motion received. The following new names were enrolled as members: Messrs. Young, Murray, Purvis, Scott, Glover, Gordon. The President read a communication from Rev. J. Fraser Smith, M.D., the College missionary, tendering his resignation. The matter was referred to the Foreign Missionary Committee for consideration. A communication from Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Missions for Manitoba and N. W. Territories, was read, setting forth the great needs of the West for missionaries during the winter months. Other items of business of less importance were transacted and the meeting was brought to a close by prayer by J. R. Fraser, M.A.

The Association is gradually extending its sphere of usefulness. During the past summer it assumed the support of five missionaries in various parts of Western Canada, and during the winter it supplies nearly all the mission fields of the Kingston Presbytery.

All interested in the work will hear with deep regret of the resignation of our esteemed missionary to China, Rev. J. Fraser Smith, M.D.

The next regular meeting of the Association was held on Saturday, 23rd Nov.

D. McG. Gandier reported on behalf of the Foreign Mission Committee regarding the resignation of Dr. Smith. In accordance with the report, it was unanimously resolved, that instead of accepting the resignation, Dr. Smith be retained as missionary of the Association for another year on furlough allowance.

W. McDonald, T. R. Wilson, T. F. Haney and R. J. McPherson were received as members of the Association.

The Treasurer's report, showing a balance of \$12.22 on hand, with \$383.46 yet to be collected, was received.

J. Wallace, who labored under the Association during the past summer in East Kootenay, gave an interesting account of his work.

The meeting closed with prayer by R. J. McPherson.

CLASSICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society, on Nov. 15th, the relation of Vergil to Lucretius was discussed. Mr. Playfair led in the discussion, pointing out some of the most important points of contrast between the two poets. He showed that in the Georgics and Eclogues the influence of Lucretius on Vergil was very great, while in the *Aeneid* the influence is not so clearly marked. As regards poetry, he considered Lucretius, though not so great an artist, yet no less a poet than the Mantuan. He thought that Lucretius was led to the sceptic view, that the only religion was to be found in nature, by force of circumstances. Other points of difference and similarity between the poets were pointed out by other members of the Society, who followed in the discussion.

At the regular meeting, in the following week, Mr. Windel read a very interesting and exhaustive paper on Roman life in the days of Juvenal. He showed how the good old times of the republic had passed away; the nobles had become degraded. Another nobility had arisen, while a new class of merchant adventurers had come to Rome. There was an immense city mob, who cared for nothing but vice and crime, though, perhaps, Rome was no worse than a city of modern times, if we consider the position she held. If we remember that, as Rome was the capital, many men were gathering there who found nothing to do but roam about the dark street, we cannot wonder at the crime.

But there were many Greeks of learning at Rome, and Christianity had done some good, a fact which Juvenal failed to notice. Juvenal was a man disappointed in hopes, and therefore unfit to paint a true picture of life in Rome. His great fault is that he deals with only the dark side, and only as it affects him as a member of the old school. Petty things are made great. He regards Rome as a hopeless place, a city for foreigners. He is clear and explicit in his charges, though in his more bitter satires he does not set up any standard for men to aim at. He laments the degradation of literature, and in this he is right, for no encouragement was given to literary work; wealth counted for everything.

Juvenal magnifies all that is evil. Rome is pictured as rapidly sinking to destruction, but he pictures it in such a way as to drive men to crime rather than from it. There is, however, a good side to his work. In his later satires he is less bitter, he praises virtue more, in murmurs less and endeavours to show man the proper object of ambition. He is no servile flatterer, and with Tacitus may be regarded as the last of the real Roman writers.

A little old man from the West
Wore his watch in the back of his vest,
For, said he, 'tis sublime,
Ne'er to be behind time,
Though the method is odd, at best.—Ex.

DIVINITY HALL.

And it came to pass that in the days of Fraser, the High Priest, and Jimmy McIntosh, the scribe, that certain of the tribes round about, who cleave unto that mighty man in battle, Arthur Ross, as their leader, sent letters to our council by the hand of Toshi, their scribe, and besought us that we would come down into their camp and make merry with them—the which we were forward to do, that '96, '97, '98, '99 seeing our good works, might strive to do after the same manner. Albeit in the same week we had suffered such a deluge of apologetics of such an exceeding musty nature that unity had become a stranger unto us. Moreover, certain of the brethren being not yet returned from the burden of their Thanksgiving were unavoidably absent from us, most notably that son of mirth, Bob Hunter, captain of the host, who was not yet returned from the *Bath*.

And it came to pass after that Currie, the Archbishop, had shown unto all there present the folly of cracking chestnuts, though it were done on the cocoa-nut of Eli Perkins, it was so that one Kenneth MacDonald, a man held in great esteem by all them who are of the Blue-noses, while he was yet speaking unto us in the original tongue of Eden, made certain allusions to His Holiness Andrew I., whereby he declared that Andrew had given proof of his fallibility at the time when the captain of our host led forth our valiant young men to do battle with the host of '97. At which time Andrew did cast forward the ball towards the gates of the camp of the enemy, when that he should have cast himself headlong upon it. Moreover, he was for some time utterly unable to find his check, and though often admonished by the valiant quarter-back, the son of Isaiah, failed utterly to destroy the giant of '97, D. L. Goliath, of Carleton Place. Now when Kenneth had made an end of speaking these things, there arose such tumult and strife among certain of the brethren as brought laughter to the lips of the multitude, derision in the cries of the Philistines, and shame to the cheeks of the faithful, insomuch that the high priest commanded certain grave men, who sit daily at the feet of the doctors of the law, to speak unto us, that they might be as an antidote to the folly which had been wrought in Israel.

The matters herein recorded so engaged the attention of the council at its next meeting that it was resolved to enter upon a strict investigation into the spiritual condition of members of the flock, the which shall be reported in due season.

Through the kindness of Mr. Mason of the School of Mining, the walls of the Hall are now adorned with an oil painting of the emblem of the Presbyterian Church.

COLLEGE NOTES.

In the deep shadows of the upper end of the western corridor there may be discerned the dim outline of an iron door, which in the gloom looks like the awful portal of some donjon keep. Behind this door is the home (by adoption) of the mastodon or pieces of him, and the ichthyosaurus or some of his degenerate posterity. For some reason or other this room is seldom visited by any student who is not making a special investigation, and the door is open only for a short time each day. We have never seen any rules governing the museum, and are ignorant of the real purpose of its existence, but we would suggest to the curators the propriety of having occasional exhibition days, when, at certain hours, students who cared to do so might visit the museum and be shown through it by some one competent to explain the various exhibits.

Pending the annual report of the Athletic Committee, we may be permitted to state what has been done with the new campus since last spring. It appears to have been handed over to the School of Agriculture for the summer, to be used for experimental purposes, and a new variety of oats, known as invisible oats, was sown upon it. But the work was evidently committed to some inexperienced freshman, who put in the crop at the wrong phase of the moon, for it ran neither to straw nor to grain to any decided extent. This variety of oats is of a very mild nature, we are told, fit only for boarding house porridge, but the crop being light it was handed over to the Veterinary College to make gruel for superannuated horses. Thus are the various affiliated colleges being bound one to another by the hands of mutual helpfulness.

The A. M. S. election campaign is upon us once more, and the freshman is breathing the exhilarating ozone of flattery and cajolement with which the political atmosphere is always surcharged. Graduates, Seniors and Juniors vie with one another in manifesting an unbounded interest in his welfare, and even Sophomores forget for a time their implacable enmity towards those who are wearing the yoke so lately cast off by themselves. This is your period of Indian summer, dear Freshie, make the most of it, for when the harvest is past and the summer is ended, you will not be saved—from the Concurus.

The conduct of a few of the children—both boy and girl children—who have this year been admitted for the first time to the privileges of college life, savours a little too much of the high school. Their little souls have failed, more's the pity, to expand as their sphere of life has been enlarged. They are not in entire correspondence with their environment, and are therefore more or less dead. The Concurus has already had one disagreeable surgi-

cal operation to perform in order to arrest this process of decay, and it is possible that the Levana may have a similar disagreeable duty to perform.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Preparations for the dinner, selection of candidates to the dinners of sister colleges, and enjoying the absence of grave robbery items in our local papers, have been the subjects of our attention and enjoyment the past week.

Mr. Walker is our representative to Trinity, and Mr. Hudson to Toronto. After the election both promised to do his utmost to represent Queen's in a worthy manner.

Unless a second football surprise is in store for us, we believe the inter-faculty football banner is ours. With five of the first team and seven of the second team, we have a strong aggregation. Our tug of war team is still awaiting the appointment of a date to pull in the postponed contest.

The court will hold another session on Tuesday to try some postponed cases and some new ones, and to hear the apology of some members who interfered with the last session.

Dr. Mackenzie, of Toronto, who was present at our dinner last year, gave a lecture in the amphitheatre on Friday. The doctor's reputation as a surgeon and lecturer is too well known to need any lengthy praise. The first year truly appreciated his interesting and profitable lecture.

The monthly meeting of the Association saw the introduction of a new programme, viz., the discussion of medical subjects. The subject for the evening was Typhoid Fever.

J. W. Edwards, Hiram Metcalf, J. F. Scribner, G. W. Collinson were admitted into the membership of the M.M.P.A., lately formed. Messrs. Richardson, Philip Bell, J. H. McArthur, W. A. McCarthy have applied for membership at the next meeting on the ground of preparatory qualification. This increase is the result of Detective Moore's efforts to obtain worthy members.

Dr. Wood—Mr. H——, what is the second stage in this fever?

Mr. H——(asleep in the corner snores on).

Dr. W. (receiving no answer).—A state of depression, but (Mr. H. moves) it does not pass into complete coma.

The students' waiting room in the new amphitheatre has been equipped with tables, chairs, &c., so that, if the surroundings were as congenial, we would be more comfortable than in the old den.

An electric bell to summon us has been promised, so that this operating theatre will be a model of perfection. The Æsculapian might provide further artistic adornment, such as mottoes of "Home, Sweet Home," &c., or pictures of celebrated surgeons, to act as an inspiration to the students.

Dr. S.—Is your temperament sanguine or phlegmatic?

McP.—Sanguine.

Dr. S.—It looks phlegmatic.

A BALLAD OF BODY-SNATCHING.

Oh, a merry, merry med. went off one night,
One night when the moon had veiled her light,

And the sky was blackly dark,
Went off, so he did, with companions two,
With suitable tools for burrowing through
Four cubits of sandy soil, for you
Will observe they were after—true, too true!
An elderly sub. named Zebedee Hugh,
A native of Kalamazoo.

Now the place was dark where Zebedee lay,
Awaiting the trumpet of Judgment Day,
And the ghosts of the dead people underground
Made never a sound,
Not ever a sound,

But walked their gloomy graveyard round,
And chummed with the goblins in silence profound,
So that all was still when the merry meds. found
The grave for which they were bound.

Now the three had been there before, and made
Good use of their time, till pickaxe and spade
Had chopped and burrowed persistently through
To all that was left of Zebedee Hugh,

While the goblins smiled,
And the ghosts looked riled,

And all sat round,—a gruesome crew,—
To see what Zebedee's ghost would do
When he was exposed to view.

At length the three merry meds. were through,
And cautiously, carefully, smilingly drew
Forth from his grave the late Zebedee Hugh;

But alas! and woe!
From down below,

Old Zebedee's self meandered slow,
With a corpse-like smell and a ghostly sigh,
And the rustle of goblins fluttering by,
And a mocking leer in his sunken eye,
As the merry meds. turned to fly.

Oh, three merry meds. stood still that night,
And listened and watched till the morning light

Put an end to the gruesome show,
While Zebedee stood there and lectured, he did,
Dissecting himself on the coffin lid,

—Which is all of the yarn I know.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

REPORTERS were excluded from the Presbytery examination last week, but a few notes were gleaned to the effect that it was entered into with vigor, both by the students who appeared and the Examining Committee.

Examiner—"Do you read N. T. Greek privately?"

J. R. H.-I—"Oh, yes! We take it in class and I read the lesson over the night before."

Examiner (with vigor)—"Sir! I warn you to conduct family worship in Greek; it is better for you than Scotch or even Irish Gaelic."

J. R. H.-I (squelched)—"Yes, sir!"

From this time on the home team seemed rattled and the visitors scored at will.

"I don't know why Prof. MacNaughton mistook me for Burton, for Burton's head is as bald as my foot."—E. G. Taylor.

A JOURNAL reporter having heard that Mr. A. J. MacNeill had made the purchase of a library, called upon him at his home. Mr. Mac. was in excellent humor for talking and kindly showed us his new books. "As you know," he said, "a preacher must be careful to have his illustrations apt. There is nothing like nature to illustrate from, and on the farm one is brought into touch with nature in its best forms. This principle has determined my selection." It was found even as he had said. In his last case there were 300 volumes; 230 were copies of Agricultural Reports, 47 Revised Statutes dealing with legal matters from the farmers' standpoint, and 23 theological works of the stone age, which gave directions as to the application of the others. Total cost, with book case, \$1.37.

An incident at the School of Pedagogy.

Dr. McLellan in his lecture mentions Kingston.

'Varsity lady grad. (with would-be sarcasm)—"Where is Kingston?"

Queen's lady grad. (with cool look of contempt)—"In Jamaica."

Varsity lady grad. (somewhat squelched)—"Oh!"

A. M. S.—"Bother the 'old flag' anyway!"

P. M. G. Taylor—"Well, I'm sure it was not my fault *directly*, though it may have been so *indirectly*, but I trust it can be re-modelled and patched up so as to become a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

An old member of '93—"Say, I guess I'll take a trip to that land where the 'liar and the lamb' are said to lie down together."

Court crier—"To hu vavohu, kai akatasten-asos!!!"

Bob McC-y, at School of Pedagogy—"By gol, ye know boys, I'll never pass in that club-swinging; ye know I've no ear for music!"

Court constable—"Yer 'Oner, the learned counsel for the prosecution looks as if he had been scrapping with the crow."

The Freshmen—"It's pretty hard lines to be made to stand up that a senior may have your seat and then be fined for having your feet on the floor."

"How dear to our hearts is the face of a dollar
When some kind subscriber presents it to view.

—Business Manager.

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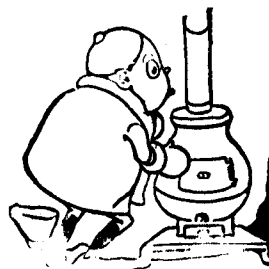
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