

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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OLD SERIES,
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WHILE wishing our readers a happy New Year, we feel that we owe them an apology for the delay in issuing this and other numbers, our reason being, as might be supposed, that we had not sufficient "copy." Our aim is to have the JOURNAL published original and to abstain as far as possible from the use of the scissors; and we regret that there is such a lack of appreciation, on the part of the Students of the University, of the advantage of frequent and painstaking composition in acquiring a good style; and that we would remind the Students that nine more numbers have to be issued between this and May 1st. We hope we will not again have to skirmish round in the role of a literary tramp, for the wherewithal to satisfy our journalistic hunger.

THE attention of graduates and old Alumni of the College is directed to the announcement of the Registrar of the University Council, an announcement which will be found among our advertisements. The labor of preparing and sending out nearly one thousand voting papers is very considerable, and to lessen it the Council has ordered that in future voting papers will be sent only to those graduates and Alumni who apply for them, and to those who pay the annual registration fee of one dollar before the 15th January next.

IMPORTANT changes have taken place in the teaching staff of Queen's since last session. Dr. Williamson, full of years and labors, retires in a large measure from active work, retaining only the class of Natural Philosophy. Professor Dupuis assumes the department of Mathematics—junior and senior—and resigns that of Natural History. Professor Dupuis brings to

the discharge of his new duties an extensive and accurate acquaintance with his subject, and, what are equally essential in a teacher, the vigor of mature manhood and a rare aptitude for imparting knowledge. The chair of Natural Science, vacated by Professor Dupuis, has been filled by the appointment of Professor Fowler. This gentleman, like our Principal, comes from the East, and, though his fame did not precede him, enjoyed, we believe, quite a local reputation as a student of nature. Rev. A. B. Nicholson has been placed upon the staff as Lecturer on Modern Languages. The vacancy which arose upon the death of Professor Mackerras still continues. The duties of the Classical Chair, however, are discharged, jointly by Professor Nicholson and Mr. Samuel Woods. The former gentleman takes the Latin Classes and, in his conduct of them, justifies the tradition of his high classical attainments current among the sons of Queen's. Mr. Woods presides over the department of Greek literature in a manner befitting so distinguished a graduate of our Provincial University.

WE would like to see the students take a greater interest in the ordinary meetings of the Alma Mater Society. Since the demise of the Elocution Association, this is the only means of improvement of its kind, in connection with the University. Every educated man in a free country like this, should be able to express himself with ease and fluency, if not with persuasive power. The experience of the past teaches us that in no way can this desideratum—facility of

speech—be acquired, save by practice. Among the ancients famous in oratory, we know by what a toilsome path Demosthenes climbed to excellence. Nearly every man of modern times, who has been eminent in the forum, the senate, or the pulpit, made his earlier essays upon the floor of a debating club. History tells us of the melancholy failure of Curran's first attempts, but history tells us also, how by patience he became the most brilliant and successful of Irish advocates. Fox achieved an unrivalled pre-eminence as the most dexterous debater of his or any age, only after incessant cultivation. The early discomfitures of Sheridan and Disraeli, as well as their ultimate and lasting successes are familiar to all.

None among us can ever hope to equal triumphs so pronounced, but their citation serves to show that, to the attainment of any degree of proficiency in this art, practice is essential. Nor is a mere glibness of speech, the only resultant from such cultivation of our powers—an end which many may despise. Accurate speaking pre-supposes accurate thinking. The clear conception and orderly arrangement of ideas are conditions precedent to their lucid exposition. From practice in debating, therefore, we derive the solid benefit of accurate habits of thought, besides acquiring a mastery of the mechanism of speech.

The Senate have gracefully placed the Natural History Class room at the service of the Alma Mater Society. It is heated and lighted by them, so that nothing remains undone which can contribute to the comfort of students attending. From the great anxiety displayed at the recent elections we augur a growing interest in the ordinary operations of the Society.

THE Principal wishes Queen's University to be a real University, not a mere Arts College with a Divinity School annexed.

The idea of having a number of Colleges or faculties clustering around a common Alma Mater seems an excellent one. With this end in view, the defunct Law Faculty has been revived—members of the local bar taking the professorships. Now we entertain serious misgivings as to the need, and therefore, as to the success, of this movement in Kingston, at the present time.

It is known to most of our readers that an entrant of the Law Society, who does not possess a University degree, must, before admission, study five years in the office of a practicing attorney. On the other hand, a graduate probation, whether he be of Arts or Law, is limited to three years. Considered therefore as a means of shortening the period of pupilage, the degrees of B.A. and LL.B., stand upon an equal footing. After graduation, the Bachelor of Arts is quite as advantageously situated to begin his legal studies, as far as the term of study is concerned, as is the Bachelor of Laws. The latter, it is true, has an apparent advantage in his knowledge of a few elementary principles, picked up while attending the law lectures, but the former has a real superiority in possessing a sound liberal education, the best base upon which to rear the fabric of special scientific knowledge. We believe then, that it will be wisest for students to devote four years, exclusively to the subjects laid down in the Arts curriculum.

Those who have the legal profession in view, will be initiated soon enough into its dry, cramping technicalities. Let them, during their College course, strive to acquire a taste for literature and philosophy, the pursuit of which, in after years, will prove an agreeable diversion from their legal studies, and do much to widen their sympathies and counteract the narrowing tendency of professional drudgery. This, we think, is the view which most aspirants to the Bar, at Queen's, will take. If this be so, the

University authorities would scarcely be warranted in maintaining so large a staff, merely for the sake of a few students in the local offices. And even these would not be likely to attend the lectures, as their textbooks are prescribed by the Law Society, and their principals are always at hand, willing to explain difficulties and resolve doubts.

Now no greater anomaly can be conceived than a large staff of teachers without disciples, or with only a corporal's guard; and this, we think, will be the case with the resurrected department. So, taking one consideration with another, the resuscitation of the Law Faculty appears to us to have been ill-advised, and we fear that, as before, it will "lag superfluous" for a time only to die at last from sheer anition.

✻·CONTRIBUTED·✻

✻ We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

LIBERALITY TO COLLEGES IN CANADA.

A COMMUNICATION in the last number of the JOURNAL called attention to the fact that Canadians are beginning to think of the duty they owe to the country and to posterity in the matter of equipping and endowing those great collegiate institutions that are the ganglia of national life. Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's, and Victoria have thrown themselves upon their friends, and their trust has not been disappointed. In the distant future the friends of Toronto University may be stimulated by the example, and put their own shoulders to the wheel instead of vainly invoking Hercules. To a certain class it is much more pleasant to abstract money from others than to dip their hands into their own pockets, but according as the first operation becomes difficult, the second is likely to be resorted to. Once upon a time the friends of Queen's wasted precious hours lobbying about the brick buildings in Toronto. Necessity taught them wisdom. They now go to headquarters; not to the representatives of the people, but to the people themselves.

Since the last communication was written, a statement has appeared in the Montreal papers which indicates that not only the men, but the women of wealth are proving their faith in the future of the country by their works. An aged Scottish lady, of gentle birth, has died leaving \$30,000 to endow a Chair of Civil Engineering in McGill College, and \$2,000 to endow a Classical Scholarship.

This is a form of co-education that probably the most timid would scarcely object to. The lady referred to lived with extreme frugality that she might, by means of her savings, do something for future generations. Queen's can boast of a large number of ladies in her long list of benefactors. And besides these who gave directly, how many inspired their husbands to act generously? We have heard the principal say that if a man answered, on being asked to contribute, "I must consult my wife," in every case the man returned to him and gave liberally.

There is, however, a good deal of misapprehension current respecting the sum actually received by Queen's during the last two years, and the position in which it has placed the College. Some have spoken of Queen's being now in easy circumstances. There is something ludicrous in such a statement when we learn how much has been received, and how much of it has had to be paid out again. About \$90,000 in all have been received. Of that amount, we were informed at the opening that \$64,000 have been paid for Campus, Buildings, and Equipment. That would leave about \$26,000 to be added to the endowment, or say \$1,500 a year, and as Queen's has lost \$1,900 a year of the revenue she was in receipt of two years ago, how much richer is she now than she was then?

VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

THE delivering of valedictory addresses by members of the graduating classes has not, it may be said, as yet become a practice in Queen's. Last year, however, at Convocation, valedictory addresses were delivered, and the general feeling seemed to be that an interesting feature had been added to the occasion. The intention to make it a permanent feature was also apparent. The only objection manifested at the time was that they made the proceedings rather lengthy. Without detracting in the least from the success of those given last year a further consideration of the question may not be out of place. Going on the supposition that the propriety of having them is already established, the question arises which is the best way to select students from the graduating classes to deliver the valedictories? Last year, if I am correctly informed, the members of the class themselves chose one of their number for that duty. Perhaps no better selection could have been made than was made, nevertheless the privilege is open to abuse. The popularity of a student, his standing on the class list, and many other foreign considerations, might do much in bringing him forward when perhaps his abilities as a valedictorian are not nearly so good as that of others. Is it not desirable to have with well composed matter an accompaniment of some elocutionary power? It may possibly exclude students who have won honors in their collegiate course, but if they don't possess as many requisites of a good speaker as another, let them be content with the honors they already hold. Would the case not be met if the Senate, or a committee, were delegated by them to state

at an early period in the session to the graduating class, a subject or topics to be discoursed upon; and to require at a stated time before the close of the session all competitors to deliver their addresses before them to the best of their ability, and without the aid of manuscript; and finally, select the one who in every particular best answers the requirements of a valedictorian? Queen's has great advantages for instruction in elocution, and this would be one way of encouraging the study and would at the same time exhibit the practical advantages desired therefrom. There is another consideration. If an address is expected from each of the faculties of Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law on the afternoon of Convocation Day, the proceedings will probably become wearisome, and will therefore detract from the pleasantness of the event. How then would it suit if the evening of that day were set apart for the delivery of the addresses before the public and university members? Always supposing that the addresses will contain a fair share of merit and interest, how do the plans suggested strike the reader?

[With a desire to know the feelings of the University on this subject we invite correspondence. In the meantime we will reserve our opinion.—EDS.]

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

A GREAT deal of attention is now being devoted to this very important subject, for it is an important subject, and one which requires careful consideration. Diverse are the opinions advanced by different writers in regard to the advisability or non-advisability of granting degrees to women. Queen's is the only Canadian University that has come out fairly and squarely in favor of the gentler sex by throwing open her halls to them. Many people think, and I have no doubt honestly think, that the proper sphere of women is the home, and that to fit herself for this position nothing is needed but a fair common school education, a smattering of French, a little music and drawing, and a year's finishing off at some private academy. Others go a little further and advise a training at one of our Ladies' Colleges; others a full course at a University.

The only objection worthy the names that can be raised against giving a university education to women is that on the score of health; and in this there is some force. It has been said that the mental strain necessary to pass the examinations will be too great for their delicate constitutions, and that it will unfit them for the duties of after life. Many of our male students, however, ruin themselves physically and render themselves unfit for active life by too close an attention to their studies while at college, and are we for this reason to deprive the remainder of the advantages of a university education! The same remark applies to young ladies. Some of them may work too hard, but it would manifestly be unfair to sacrifice the interests of the many for the few.

Another objection is that a university education will

unfit a woman for the duties of her household, and will render her dissatisfied with her position. Now the same remark will apply with equal force to the farmer who possesses a university training. No one will have the hardihood to say that a farmer will be any worse a farmer because he has a liberal education. A liberal education will injure no man, or no woman. A common hedges and ditcher would not do his work any the worse if he could read Horace and if he had a knowledge of the Differential and Integral Calculus. He would raise ditching and hedging to the rank of a science.

To say that a woman will be a worse mother because she understands the hygienic laws necessary for the preservation of health and the warding off of disease, is able to detect the adulterations in her food, understands the laws which govern the development of mind, can teach her own children and direct their reading into proper channels, is manifestly the height of absurdity. No! all these things will only the better fit her for the maternal duties of even the humblest station. If it will make her dissatisfied with her lot the fault is not with the education she has received but with the woman herself.

Let us throw aside this idea of keeping women in the background. It is one of the last relics of barbarism, and would do very well for a Fiji Islander, but not for a Christian, for it is contrary to the teachings of Christianity, which in contra-distinction to every other system of religion proclaims that man and woman are equal.

Let not our bachelors complain; those afraid of blue stocking will have many others to choose from, since the number of girl graduates will be comparatively small. The number of men with a university training does not exceed one in one thousand, and the average in the case of women will be much less, so that there is not a great probability of a glut in the blue-stocking market.

It must be admitted by every thinking man that the higher education of women is imperatively necessary. The only question is how this is to be done. The best plan of course would be to have a properly endowed State university for women alone, but this is yet in the dim distance of the future. This, I have no doubt, will come in time, but until it does come what can we do? The women are crying out for higher education, and they must have it now. The only possible means of accomplishing it is therefore to throw our universities open to them. Queen's has already done this, and we are glad that she has taken the lead in this matter. Let others go and do likewise.

THE TRUE STUDENT.

STUDENTS who matriculate into a University may be divided into three different classes, although these classes are not very distinctly marked. For, as it is sometimes difficult to distinguish plants from animals, and animals of one class from those of another, so, here, it would be an utter impossibility to establish an unerring classification, as we find the different classes merging, as

it were, one into another. This will be plainly seen and readily acknowledged when our classification is given. When a class matriculates for the first time we may divide its members into those who intend to devote their time and energies, and that heartily, to the preparation of the work laid down in the Calendar; secondly, those who purpose preparing the prescribed work sufficiently well to pass all necessary examinations in a creditable manner and occupying the remainder of their time in reading standard works, whether these works are connected with their class duties or not; and lastly, those who matriculate with the avowed intention of doing as little work as possible, their own aim being to obtain their degree. Which of these three courses is it proper for a student to pursue? This question we will endeavor to answer.

That the aim of the last class is that of the true student, and one which is to be recommended, no one, themselves excepted, will attempt to prove. On the contrary, it is one which ought to be strongly condemned. For, by following this course, students, when they obtain their degrees, will have no more than a smattering of the majority of the subjects prescribed, and none of them will be even tolerably proficient in any one. And when they go into the world the University at which they graduated will be judged by their acquirements, and thus in the eyes of the world they will lower the status of their Alma Mater and bring her into disrepute. The most reprehensible thing a student could possibly do!

We will now look at that class of students whose members work long and hard, and endeavor to prepare their set tasks as carefully and thoroughly as possible, but who attempt no more. This at first seems the most laudable course to pursue, and at the same time appears to be that of the true student. But we question whether it is really so or not; and, we think, our doubts can be shown to be justifiable. The work gone over in the classes is necessarily very limited, and in a University which prescribes a fixed course it must of necessity be entirely rudimentary. This being the case the diligent student may prepare all prescribed work very proficiently and still have considerable time at his disposal, which time might be very profitably spent in reading. But here an admirer of this class of students might object and say that the student who steadily held this object in view and who was possessed of sufficient application to thus carefully and efficiently prepare the work of the different classes would, if he had any time to spare, devote it to reading. This at first sight appears to be the most likely course for a diligent student to pursue, but experience proves the contrary. Experience forces us to say that he who matriculates with the object of this class in view will, during his University course, read little or nothing that is not directly connected with the work of the classes, and very little even of that. His sole object seems to be, to use a little College phraseology, to "run" his class, and keeping this object steadily in view he attempts no work beyond that of the different classes.

But the student who, when he feels that he has prepared his different tasks sufficiently well to pass at least a creditable examination, devotes his spare moments to reading on general questions, follows the course of the true student. He will thus read works especially relating to his class work, and thus he will get a wider, clearer and more comprehensive grasp of the different subjects treated of in the College curriculum; his acquaintance with the different branches will thus be raised above the mere elements, and will no longer entirely consist of a rudimentary nature. His reading will also embrace works which are not immediately connected with his prescribed work, and thus his circle of knowledge will be widened, and this will tend to make him more proficient in the subjects prescribed for the regular course. For by this course his mental faculties will become strengthened and more capable of embracing a wider range of knowledge, and of more accurately understanding the subjects to which he applies his energies.

We have endeavored to look impartially at the course pursued by the different classes of students, and have come to the conclusion that he who belongs to the reading class approaches most nearly our ideal of the true student. This being our belief we will now say a few words as to what a student should read, for frequently we hear them complaining that they know not what to read. Read none but good authors is our advice. But what do you consider good authors is invariably their answer, and how are we to know them? To lay down rules by which one may know good authors, even were that possible, would be to go beyond our present intentions. The plan which we would advise you to follow, and by following which you will not likely err, is to read the works recommended by your professors. If you find that they do not recommend a sufficient number to keep you busy, read the works to which those recommended refer, and from which they quote. This plan will never lead you astray. You will never find a good author quoting a poor one unless it be for the purpose of condemning the writer and of exposing the fallacy contained in the writing. The benefits you will derive from thus extensively reading will be not a few. You will acquire a great amount of information which will prove interesting and useful. You will become conversant with subjects barely, if at all, touched upon in the regular course, and thus your range of knowledge will be greatly widened. You will strengthen and sharpen your mental faculties; and last, but by no means least, you will acquire a good English style. Although you may not read these authors with the intention of acquiring a style you will insensibly copy them in more than one particular. To show this more clearly we will borrow an illustration from an eminent Latin author who, writing on the benefits to be derived from reading good authors, says: "When I walk in the sun, though I may walk for another purpose, yet it naturally happens that I gain a deeper color; so, when I have read those books attentively at Missenum (his country residence), I can perceive that my language acquire

a complexion, as it were, from my intercourse with them." But you will notice that this author read attentively, and so must you if you wish to derive any benefit from your reading. From one good work carefully read you will derive more good than from twenty others hastily skimmed over. To the student, then, who wishes to acquire the greatest advantage from his College course, we would say first prepare your class work and then devote your time to reading attentively. The Library is open to you, and there you will find standard authors on every branch of knowledge. Begin now and seize the privileges you may enjoy while attending this University.

❖ MEETINGS. ❖

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting took place on Friday, Dec. 3rd. On motion of Mr. Grant the constitution was amended in regard to the duties of Critic. That officer will, in future, give a detailed criticism of the proceedings at the close of each meeting. We have doubts about the members waiting to hear themselves criticised at so late a stage, but the principle is nevertheless a good one. After some minor business, and withdrawal of candidates, and after Principal Grant had addressed the Society on college matters, the election of officers began. For non-resident Vice-President, Messrs. J. R. Lavell, B.A., of Brockville; W. W. Daly, B.A., of Napanee, and W. Briden, B.A., Picton, were the candidates. By an absurd mistake the last number of the JOURNAL mentioned only the latter two gentlemen. But the omission of his name did not seem to affect Mr. Lavell's interests, as he was elected by a good majority. The election for resident Vice was the most spirited we have seen for years. Tremendous efforts were put forth by the friends of each candidate, and as soon as the election was over a great number left the room. Messrs. Gibson, B.A., '74, of the Medical College, and Davis, of '81, were elected. The election for Treasurer resulted in a tie and was decided by the President in favor of Grant, '83, on the ground that he was the more regular attendant at the Society's meetings. The election for the Ex. Com. was also hotly contested, but the medical ticket prevailed in favor of J. H. Betts and J. C. Hamilton of the Royal College, and Arch. Ferguson, '82. Great excitement prevailed as the votes were being given, and if it were thought that the recorder had happened to make any mistake a howl was raised by opposing parties. But that gentleman calmly surveyed the noisy crowd, and on the matter being sifted it was generally found that the register was correct. When the meeting broke up a procession was formed of about 200 men, and the streets were walked and singing kept up until a late hour. On hearing the stampede and music the people flocked to their windows in *dishabile* to listen to the inspiring strains of "Litoria," "In the morning by the bright light," "Golden Slippers," &c. "Who are they," we heard some one ask. "Why, no one could make such

a noise as that but students," was the reply. These serenades are good things. They keep the students together, and give the citizens an idea of our importance—numerically if no way else.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

THREE years ago the now defunct Elocution Association desirous of giving some entertainment out of the ordinary run, and hearing of the dramatic talent of Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, invited her to give a series of readings. Mrs. Noble came a perfect stranger to Kingston and quite unknown in fame as far as Canada was concerned. The result was a very slim audience, but an enthusiastic one, and Mrs. Noble was promised a more encouraging support, should she return. On Friday last she again appeared in St. Andrews' Hall—this time under the auspices of the Alma Mater Society, and was greeted by a large audience. For some years Mrs. Noble has presided over a large school of elocution in Detroit. She is a lady of pleasing appearance and manners, and has a sweet, powerful and well cultivated voice which sounds to most advantage in such pieces as the "Bells," "Bugle Song," &c. Despite a few affected mannerisms acquired since her last visit, and which are not a pleasant change from her former simplicity, her readings were fully as appreciable as before. She at once engages the sympathy of the audience and keeps it alternately in roars of laughter and hushed solemnity. Mrs. Noble knows what her forte is and wisely refrains from attempting anything of a tragical character, confining herself to the most simple selections—mostly ballads. The rendition of the bobolink's notes, we venture to say, has never been equalled here in imitative power; and throughout the evening flashes of genuine talent were frequently observable. The new Glee Club sang three glees during the evening and was received as an old friend. An impromptu opposition club, composed of students in the back of the hall, who sang for the entertainment of the audience during intervals, was also warmly received.

The President announced the intention of the Society to give several entertainments after the new year in aid of the gymnasium, and if the applause with which the announcement was received be any criterion, we have no doubt they will be well patronized.

FOOT BALL.

WHEN the annual meeting of the Foot Ball Club was held, a spirit of enthusiasm seemed to have been instilled into foot ball players, which did not die out until the disagreeableness of the weather and unfitness of the ground forced them to give up this much loved sport and exercise. Having already announced the results of the election in a previous number suffice it to say that the duties in connection with the offices were performed with credit to the men filling them. The practice commenced, and such a jostling, tumbling and scrambling for the ball

is indescribable. All the fresh seemed anxious, nay furious to get at least near the ball, apparently thinking that he who kept the closest to it during its sudden transits from one end of the field to the other was the hero. Strange to say this confusion was not confined to the freshies, for even the grave senior seemed to be so elated at getting back to his college game that he ran himself almost to death. It was certainly amusing to see the determined freshman draw back one of his lower extremities and again to advance it over the spot where the ball lay with such an irresistible pressure as to bring the back of his neck and the mud into very close proximity, indeed so close that frequently his measure was left behind. This confusion however lasted only for an evening or two. Order and discipline were soon introduced; but owing to the large numbers at every practice it was impossible to adopt such systematic playing as one would like to have seen. However it was sufficient to convince us that had the favorable weather continued for a few days longer we would have been able to meet any opponents, and to do credit to our association. It will be remembered that the University College club opposed us on our ground two years ago, and as a return match has never been played, it was the desire of the Torontos that we should send a team up this fall. In all likelihood this team would have gone had it not been for the early fall of snow which rendered the ground unfit. One match, however, was played, Town v. Gown, which testified that our fellows still possess an amount of knowledge and agility in the foot ball field equal to former years. The ground being rather slippery much amusement was afforded the spectators by the frequent falls and splashing of mud and water. This did not, however, discourage the excited players and when the time was called the only goal taken was to the credit of the Gown. The town team was mostly composed of Lacrosse players from city clubs, many of them old foot ball players, and they played a good game and a hot one. The College team was Bertram, '84, goal; J. Young, '82, captain; Mowat, '81, and McLaughlin, '84, home; H. E. Young, '82, Hutcheson, '81, Newlands, '82, Rathbun, '82, centre; Thomson, '83, Langill, '81, and McAulay, '83, forward. A return match was arranged to take place soon after, but owing to the wet weather was postponed. In fact there were not more than half a dozen practices all session. As we stated before one of the greatest obstacles to systematic practice was the large number of players. This certainly is an obstacle which we are glad to see and which will, no doubt, be removed next session by the organization of another club. This step, we feel satisfied, would cause such discipline to be introduced into the regular practice as would tell mightily when we meet foreigners, and no doubt would cause the Queen's College Foot Ball team to be a terror to her sister Universities.

GLEE CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the Glee Club was held on Tuesday, the 14th inst, the retiring President, H. B.

Rathbun, in the chair. The meeting proceeded at once to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result:

- Hon. President—Mr. Wilber Daly, B.A., Napanee.
- President—Mr. Fred. Bamford.
- Vice-President—Mr. R. S. Anglin.
- Sec.-Treas.—Mr. W. J. Shanks.

A committee composed of the officers elect and Messrs. Heath, Snook, Rathbun, and Newlands was appointed to draw up a set of regulations for the guidance of the Club. Messrs. F. C. Heath, B.A., and C. D. Pomeroy were appointed musical instructors.

A large number of the best singers in the University, including quite a number of freshmen, have joined the Glee Club this session, and a spirit of enthusiasm which for a year or two has been wanting, is again manifesting itself. Practices are held regularly with large attendance, and ere long the club will be in a position to favor its audiences with new glees which it is hoped will furnish variety to the impromptu concerts of the students, and relieve the monotony of the repeated renderings of rusty "Old Grimes," "Litoria," &c.

The members of the Society are fortunate in having secured such efficient musical instructors as Messrs. Heath and Pomeroy. Mr. Heath, during his University course, rendered most valuable assistance to the Glee Club, and these services we are glad to see retained. Mr. Pomeroy is a Medical student of well known ability as a musical instructor. Under the leadership of these gentlemen we expect to see the society take a high position as an amateur choral club, and to become in every respect worthy of our University.

OUR VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

JUDGING from the large number who have joined the volunteer Company, which is being formed in connection with the College, we are led to believe that the majority of the students are quite confident that the time of peace, which the Dominion is at present enjoying, is long to continue, and that there is no likelihood of their ever being called out to defend their country against a foreign foe. However this is not the view of the matter taken by all the students. For, while in conversation with a soph a few days ago, we learned that he objected to joining the company, on the supposition that the people of Ireland were going to rise against England; while their friends on this side of the Atlantic would do likewise, striking at England through Canada, and affording an opportunity to many of the volunteers to die for their country, which, though no a glorious thing in itself, and an excellent subject for poetry, he yet seemed unwilling to do, being inclined to think that he had more use for his blood than his country had. However there are between sixty and seventy who have given in their names as being desirous of forming a part of the defensive forces of the Dominion, and on Saturday, the 3rd inst., they met to elect officers for the Company, when the following gentlemen were selected:

Captain—A. McLaren.
 Lieutenants—1st, A. Forin; 2nd, A. McAuley.
 Sergeants—W. Dyde and J. McLaughlan.
 Color-Sergeant—J. Young.
 Corporals—J. Bertram, J. V. Anglin, W. Herring.
 Chaplain—Rev. Principal Grant, D.D.

So far the average attendance at drill, which takes place four times a week is about sixty. This is considerably more than the number required to form a single company, and it was therefore suggested that the students might form two companies. But we are inclined to think that it would be better to defer the formation of a second company until next session at least, when it will be known how many are likely to attend the drill regularly, and whether they will be able to get the required number of men to form another company. As it is, those who have joined are making very fair progress in acquiring a knowledge of the drill, and expect soon to have the rifles placed in their hands. The exercise which it affords, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the students, as they are much in need of something of the kind.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICE.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., of Montreal, who has been delivering a course of lectures to the students in Divinity, conducted the afternoon service in the College on Sunday, November 28th, and the following is a summary of his sermon on that occasion. The Rev. gentleman took his text, "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. Hebrews XIII, 8. He said that Jesus is still, and ever shall be, the same as He was in the beginning; and that the life and teachings of Christ are a sufficient guide for all men through all time. All other systems of religion are merely a dim groping after the great creator. But it was impossible for the human mind to find anything which would satisfy the cravings of the soul. The religious system of Egypt, Greece and Rome give evidence of this desire for a knowledge of God. But the mysteries pertaining to God can only be known when the Lord himself reveals them, which he has done in His word. Yet there are those who would wish to deprive us of this light, and leave us in the heathen darkness of bygone ages, without any revelation whatever from God; and who are desirous of putting down the Bible because it pretends to teach us those truths which otherwise it would be impossible for us to know. In those early times men acknowledged that there must be a power higher than themselves, and this power they sought to know and understand; thus preparing the way for christianity. In fact all God's dealings with man, before the coming of Christ, were but a preparation of the world for that coming. It is always through man that God speaks to man, whether as a prophet, or an apostle, or through Christ who was the last personage in whom God revealed himself and in his life and that of his apostles, we have all that is necessary to teach us the way of salvation. Doubters, however, deny this, and in a cold and formal way search for the mind of God in nature only; whereas the word of God appeals to our spiritual nature, and not to the human mind. Christ with his Apostles have done more in giving freedom to thought, action and speech than any other power in the world. He has destroyed superstition, and given to the world a religion which cannot be superceded, because it contains universal truth. Now the great and important question is, "What think ye of Christ?" The text and many other passages declare that Christ was from all eternity, and although what transpired before time was and is beyond our knowledge, yet since history began Christ has been the most important personage to all lovers of truth. He was the desire of all nations, and at the time of His coming, was

expected by all the world. Those in China and the countries east of Palestine looked for a great and holy man to arise in the west. While those who dwelt to the west of Palestine looked for this same personage in the east. And what the Messiah was to the Jews this holy man, so eagerly looked for, was to the others. This is the Christ of yesterday who has occupied the minds of past generations. But the Christ of to-day is he who proves all things, and whose sway all the laws of christian lands acknowledge; and to take him from the world would leave it poor indeed. But the kingdom of Christ is advancing. On every shore we see His conquering march. Already two continents have acknowledged him, while many other lands are giving up their idols and their false religions and becoming followers of the Lord Jesus. Every art and science is placed at his feet. The secret of all this is found in his self-sacrificing life. He began his earthly career in a lonely manner; but nations have been given to him, and now he subdues the world by his love, while all men will yet be brought nearer and nearer to him. And when time is no more Christ shall reign exalted at the right hand of God, the judge of all men, reigning with omnipotent power till all his enemies be put under his feet. But here we are lost in the mysterious, not knowing all that God has prepared for us beyond the certainty that it will be eternal and glorious. Christ is no longer here in the body to work miracles, to heal the sick, and to give sight to the blind; yet we know that he visits his people still; that he gives sight, but it is spiritual sight; that he heals them of their worst disease, the disease of sin; and that he is still willing to help all those in trouble who call on him. Yes he is still the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

On Sunday, December 5th, the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Caven, Principal of Knox College, Toronto. The text being: "For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. But God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us. Romans V., 78. He said, the most important point brought out in the text was God's love, and it is very important that we should believe in this love which God has for us. In the beginning of this Epistle, Paul proves by means of various arguments the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and having done so he begins to glory in the truth which he has established, and declares that we can have peace with God only through Christ. Although we do pass through trials which seem to destroy our peace, yet we will find that these are given by God for our good; for tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope and hope maketh not ashamed. Now the love of God to us is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit which is given to us. The Apostle declares the greatness of God's love to be unequalled; but it is not for our personal enjoyment only, for we must proclaim it to others, and in the work of the ministry it is absolutely essential. We must go forth to our work feeling that God is love and that man is the object of that love. Now in the text we have God's love compared with man's best and purest affections; and what are these affections capable of doing? The answer is; scarcely for a righteous man will die, yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. It would appear that there is a distinction made between a righteous man and a good man. The distinction is that we are to understand by a righteous man, one who does all that is required of him, all that law and justice demand, who has a very high sense of duty, and who cannot be turned from the path of rectitude, and yet, while possessing all these, he may lack kindness, gentleness, and goodness. But one who, besides being righteous, possess these qualities also may be called a good man. Though we may look upon the righteous man with approval, yet we have not that love for him which we

have for a good man, for whom some might even dare to die, though such a thing does not often happen. But God commendeth his love towards us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us. Some one may ask: "How do we know that the great Being who made the world, and rules the universe, really loves us? His love is shown in all the world, as well as his power. If we consider the body and mind which God has given to us, we find much that is beautiful to delight the senses and a boundless scope for our intellect. And yet in the very midst of these manifestations of God's love, it is possible for men, even of great intellectual power and knowledge, to be sceptical concerning the love of God to man. There are those who do not even know that God exists, though not ignorant on other points. Yet the world is dark to those who believe not in God, and even to those who believe in his power but not in his love. But when the truth of that great love dawns upon the mind, the darkness is scattered and a new life begins. However, if nature leaves us sceptical with regard to God's love, surely the gift of his son shows the greatness and reality of that love, compared with which all human affection is as nothing. Yet God gave his son, not merely to come to this world, but to die for us on the tree, as an atonement for our sins. This is the important point; that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us. He died, not to save the righteous, because there were none such, but he died for sinners. No man first loved God; for all those who love him do so because he first loved them, and that too while they were sinners. It is also a mistake to suppose that God loves because Christ died for us; for it was on account of God's love that Christ gave his life for us. He does not love us for our goodness, for even while we were enemies to him he yet loved us. Now all men do not know that they are at enmity to God until the work of the Holy Spirit begins, when they find that there nature is really at enmity to him, although through indifference they had not before noticed it. It is hard to see one struggling with sin and vice, and another giving himself wholly up to the world, and its pleasures, while God is willing to lighten their dark hearts with his love, and enable them to see Christ sitting on his throne, whose love to his enemies is a wonder to heaven and earth; and, when life is ended, to bring them into that place where dwelleth faith, hope and love; but the greatest of these is love.

❖COLLEGE WORLD.❖

Dalhousie *Gazette* says: "Wanted—a poet who is under the influence, at least fortnightly." Is it Bacchanalian poetry that is wanted, No, it cannot be, anything of that kind would feel lonely in such a highly respectable paper as the *Gazette*.

MR. DAVID MORRISE, of Montreal, has signified his intention of erecting at his own expense a Convocation Hall, and Library and Dormitories, for the Presbyterian College, Montreal. This is indeed munificence, and we congratulate Principal McVicar on having such a true friend. We believe it is the intention of another gentleman in Montreal to endow a new chair as soon as these buildings are erected.

THE Students of Trinity College complain that Chemistry has been added to their Christmas examination. Formerly the examination has been only in classics and mathematics. They may consider themselves fortunate in having so little. They also want a flag staff by which they may express their feelings on public events.

THE Sophomores of Dartmouth went to Montreal for their Class dinner. That speaks well for Canada. We hope they had not to pay duty on what they took back.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY alludes to a corollofloral dicotyledonous oxigon, with a monopetalous corolla and a central placentation; but he doesn't say whether its bite is fatal or not. It will probably travel with Barnum's show next season, and have its name on a six-sheet poster.

THE following are some of the high salaries paid to professors in different Colleges: Columbia pays from \$7,500 to 3,385; Harvard, \$4,000 to 3,000; Yale and Princeton \$3,500; University of California, \$3,600; Brown, \$3,000 to 2,500; Williams, \$2,500; Cornell, \$2,250 to 1,000; Wesleyan, \$2,500; Oxford, £900 to 400.

THIS is the way a vasser girl tells a joke: "Oh, girls! I heard the best thing to-day; it was just too funny! I can't remember how it just came about, but one of the girls said to Professor Mitchell—Oh, dear, I can't remember how it just came about, but one of the girls said to Professor Mitchell—Oh, dear, I can't remember just *what* she said, but Professor Mitchell's answer was just too funny for anything. I forget just exactly what he said, but it was just exactly what he said, but it was just too funny for anything."

A GENTLEMAN from Hartford, Conn., is about to publish a book of College poetry, representing perhaps a hundred college papers.

THE *Yale News* proposes to circulate the following agreement among the students: "We, the undersigned, students at Yale College, do hereby agree, in the interest of ourselves and of the various college publications, to confine our patronage, in so far as we possibly can, to such business firms as advertise in the college publications."

HARVARD has established a professorship of Sanscrit.

RUTGERS College has succeeded in getting Greek text books to which no printed translation exists.

THE entire Senior class at Madison University has left college, owing to some trouble about their studies.

A SENIOR was guilty of the following: "What is the difference between the sun and a shooting star?" "One is a sun (son) and the other a 'darter.'" He still survives.

"PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard College, has sent confidential letters to the parents of all of the students, requesting information as to whether or not the students have been accustomed to attend prayers at home, and asking the parents' opinion on the subject of compulsory attendance at morning chapel. It is expected that if the answers to these interrogatories are favorable, attendance will hereafter be voluntary." This move is being vigorously criticised by the religious press.

FRESHMAN reclining in the shaving chair. Attendant: "What can I do for you?" Fresh indignation. "I desire to get shaved, sir." The attendant wraps the towel around him and sighs to himself as he goes to get a shaving cup, "I wonder where!"

❖PERSONAL.❖

AT the last examination for Attorney at Osgoode Hall, the two first on the list passed without an oral, and these two were P. C. McNee, B.A., '73, of Alliston, and J. R. Lavell, B.A., '77, of Brockville. It always makes us joyful to see Queen's men to the fore.

THE face of the Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A., '80, who, during the summer, was ordained and inducted in the charge of Summerstown, beamed upon us last week. He wishes he had had the opportunity of attending lectures in the new building. We wish he was with us now, too.

WE understand that the Rev. Wm. Bain, M.A., '47, D.D., '72, has resigned his congregation at Perth, and will retire from the active duties of the Ministry. After thirty years service Dr. Bain certainly deserves a rest, but we hope his resignation will in no way interfere with presence of our venerable Trustee every spring.

REV. ROBT. CAMPBELL, M.A., '58, has finished the first part of his lectures on Church History and has returned to Montreal. He will return in March to deliver the second course. He is sure of a welcome from the Divinity class with whom he is very popular. We see that St. Gabriel's church has been left \$2000 for its building fund by the same lady who endowed a chair of civil engineering in McGill College.

REV. J. F. FRASER, B. A., '69, has been removed from the Mission of Plantagenet to that of Metcalfe in the Diocese of Ontario.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

Scene in the Mental Philosophy Class: Prof.—“Mr. C. Why did you not hand in an exercise this week?”

Mr. C.—“Well Professor, I thought you said that when we gave in an essay we were not required to give an exercise also.”

Prof.—“Quite so. Then I suppose you have given in an essay.”

Mr. C.—(After some consideration), “Well no I didn't.” In a few minutes order was restored, and the Class went on as usual.

Prof. in Latin—“Mr. W—, will you please point out on the map, the Italian Islands?”

Mr. W—, (after a lengthy and fruitless search), “Shall I give them all Professor?”

A FEW things that we are anxious to know. I. What use a freshman has for a Greek testament in church.

II. The name and address of the individual, who, immediately after stopping a snow ball with a tender part of his person, can entertain feelings of regard and affection for all humanity.

III. Whether the members of the Glee Club intend to hold their meetings in future, where they met to elect their officers.

IV. The name of that freshman who attracts so much attention in church, by his efforts to place his body in such a position, that he may be enabled to occupy the whole pew, or as much of it as possible.

V. If any one can suggest some means by which a stop might be put to the profanity indulged in by some members of the class in metaphysics, when the Professor forgets the time when he had to take down lectures himself.

VI. The feelings of the student, who, after losing his dignity by running all the way to College, gets there just one minute after the Class room door has been locked.

VII. Whether you have received a receipt from our Secretary, and if not, why not?

WE received the following on the fly leaf of a lecture book: “It is, it is a glorious thing to be a freshman green,” that is if you can attain more than a senior's authority at one bound, by being appointed curator of a reading room.

STUDENTS would do well, thus early in the session, to impress on their minds the fact that in future one will have to make 40 per cent. of the marks allotted on any subject in order to pass. Look out for your feathers.

QUITE a number of students are engaged in the different Honor Classes, which are now well under way.

LOCKING OUT.—This custom of the Scotch Universities has been introduced in Queen's, and five minutes after the hour strikes, the door of the Class room is locked. The students find it hard to fall in with the innovation and many are the expediences resorted to for abating the hardship. Two students who were detained in another Class bethought themselves of entering the Class room by the Professors private door, and were greeted with a roar from the Class as they made their appearance. Another ensconced himself in the Professor's room, and the door being ajar, he was able to take his lecture with ease. Not so happy was the lot of the student who procured a chair, and sitting outside the Class room door took down his lecture despite the laughter of the students both male and female, who were in the corridors. Even the staid old theologians are not exempted from this infamous practice, though they have only become aware of the fact through experience. E.G., as a man of 'Sr. after knocking repeatedly at his Class room door, and finding the Professor inexorable, was turning doggedly away, he met a reverend theologian whom he supposed to be a brother in affliction: “So you are locked out too,” he said, “Oh no,” replied the R.T., with a superior smile, grasping the handle of the Hebrew Class room. But he was and he came away from the door muttering some expressions which we hardly think are found in the Confession of Faith.

FAME.

Fame, they say is but a bubble
Dancing o'er life's weary wave:
Fame is danger—fame is trouble,
And its goal is but the grave.

But—they do that till the rapture
Felt on Fame's betrodde[n] sands,
When you stand within the portals,
And she grasps your weary hands.

Fame is *not* an empty bubble,
Fame is not the poet's trance;
She has raised up countless millions
In the sun of freedom's glance.

Fame has led the world for ages,
She will guide it through all time—
Filling history's brighter pages
With memories grand, sublime.

Then upward, onward be your motto,
Ever foremost in the fight,
Till within Fame's hallowed grotto,
Endless day shall banish night.

Till upon the world's broad summit,
Loved, revered you ever stand;
Thousands hail you with a welcome,
Scattering blessings o'er the land.

This will then be Fame's achievement,
This its object—end—and aim;
Your deeds be sung through after ages,
And nations join the loud acclaim.

Dec. 14, 1880.

CAMERON.

THE stalwort senior, who made such a desperate attempt in the Latin Class, to discover an Italian province, on the map of Asia Minor, has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his exertion as to be enabled to attend to his Classes again.

WE have noticed the janitor using a patent sweeping machine. It may be a capital invention, but we wonder if it will pick up such things as ribbons and brooches and hair-pins.

EXCELLENT photographs of Chancellor Fleming may be obtained from Messrs. Sheldon & Davis; a variety of views of the College Buildings at Henderson's.

THE red blinds which have been put up in the classroom windows add much to the external appearance of the building, as well as comfort to those occupying the sunny side of the house.

IF the board walk in the rear of the College were designed and constructed for the express purpose of upsetting those who are so unfortunate as to venture on it, we are compelled to admit that it has been a complete success. At the same time we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that a person possessed of so much ingenuity as the design of the walk displays, should not have employed it for the accomplishment of some nobler purpose.

AT breaking up on Wednesday, Dec. 22, about 50 fellows mustered to serenade Dr. John Stewart, who has styled himself the students' candidate for the mayoralty. Dr. Stewart in his bright plaid mounted the curbstone in front of his residence, and after the cheering had subsided, delivered a most eloquent oration to the assembled collegians, in the course of which he said he felt proud at being thus honored by such a body of educated men, and that if the establishment of Queen's College in 1841 was due to one man more than another, it was due to John Stewart. Hoping that those students who had votes would support him in the election, he withdrew amid the wildest cheering.

MR. E. J. B. PENSE, publisher of this paper, was on Monday elected Mayor of the city of Kingston. While congratulating Mr. Pense we would remind him that if there is any civic printing which he wishes to give a wide circulation the best medium is the JOURNAL.

✽ EXCHANGES. ✽

OUR exchanges have not been punctual of late in finding their way into our drawer. Our list is a long one, but our pile has not increased very appreciably in size since the beginning of the session; then, however, a small avalanche of toned paper and printer's ink was showered upon us. We hope the boards will see their dispatching clerks about this matter.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* has been late in issuing, but its contents are far from being stale. The *Gazette* goes into ecstasies over the munificence of Mr. Munro, the New York publisher, who has been endorsed two chairs and given \$2,000 annually to Dalhousie College. If Mr. Munro becomes too reckless in his liberality to his Alma Mater, and if the editors of the *Gazette* have any generosity about them they will direct the shower of shekels Queensward when Dalhousie is surfeited; of course, we will claim our commission. The article in the third number on "Social effects of mechanical inventions" is hardly of sufficient merit or sufficiently well written to warrant its length. The author destroys the force of his remarks by making use of the facetious and didactic in the same sentence. The account of the exhibition held in a village in which "half a dozen shops, as many hotels, two or three rum shops, and a few offices constitute the business part," may be of interest to the locality, is hardly suitable for the columns of such a paper as the *Gazette*. But despite some little imperfections we hold the *Gazette* in the highest esteem. We should like to see *Acta Victoriana* and *Rouge et Noir* now and again.

Acta Columbiana is the best dressed paper we get from the United States. It does not pretend to offer a field for literary productions, but often contains amusing and well written poetry. Its sentimental serial story would be more appropriate in a third class magazine, if only for its unprobability. But sporting matters are the *Acta's* forte, and they with its local news are vigorous, original and interesting. The *Spectator*, the other organ of Columbia College, is of the same type as the *Acta*, and furnishes its readers with cartoons of the *Grip* style.

Student Life, a monthly periodical from Washington University, St. Louis, also prides itself on being an illustrated paper. If we had a surplus in our treasury (which we, of course, have not) we might also invest a few dollars in a woodcut of an ugly little Ethiopian and make the same claim. But we will let the *Life* have the honors. However, the appearance and contents of this truly college paper are highly pleasing, and the good taste of the editors in repudiating an insinuation that they were elected by a clique and declaring their intention to resign if they thought such were the case, is commendable.

Once last session a former editor of this paper gave us a very laughable description of the *Niagara Index*. When we asked to see the paper we were told that it had been destroyed. But we have now been gratified with the perusal of four numbers. We can hardly say gratified either, because any good impression we may have had was dissipated when we reached the exchange department at the end of the paper; the editor of which is either overflowing with self-complacency and assurance or impressed with the idea that his flippant comments on contemporary journals are amusing. Or perhaps a little of either alternative. The *Index* is thoroughly Irish, so we are not shocked when it remarks that "those Madison boys are real smart," and when it talks about the "flippancy of the ponderous *Nassau Literary*." We would also gather from the criticism of the *Madisonensis* that Natural Science is not one of the strong points of the institution of which the *Index* is the organ. In most respects, however, the *Index* is very well conducted. Its literary articles are of a very fair order, and it is both newsy and vigorous. The *Index* has a great weakness for punning.

It gives us great pleasure to welcome another namesake, the *Presbyterian College Journal* from Montreal. This is a monthly periodical and differs from most College papers in that it is proprietor and edited by one man. Though we would feel much more interested in it if it were under the control of a board of Students, we must compliment the editor on the appearance and tone of his paper. The *Journal* is the only paper on our list which is the representative of a purely theological College, and we hope it will be as successful as it is unique.

Rouge et Noir is too occasional a visitor to admit a very intimate acquaintance with its College, but from what we have seen of it we wish it would put in an appearance oftener. Would it be too great a strain on the minds of its editors if *Rouge et Noir* were it to issue from the dim religious walls of Trinity College more frequently than every three months? But if we are dissatisfied with the quantity we can certainly commend the quality of its reading matter. The enthusiastic article on Shelley's Revolt of Islam, is a well written and thoughtful review of that demoralized and achemical poets greatest work. Though we are surprised that any one should choose such a man for his ideal, we like the author's enthusiasm. Mr. Jones' article on "Exercise" has the regular athletic tone about it. The

prize poem on Troy is above the average College poetry. We always have to hunt up our paper knife before reading *Rouge et Noir*, the necessity for which should be removed.

❖CLIPPINGS❖

COLLEGE Professor (to Junior, who has been taking advantage of his absent-mindedness.) Young man, I find on looking over the records that this makes the fifth time in two years that you have been granted leave of absence to attend your grandmother's funeral.

SCENE.—Astronomy class.—Professor to Junior:—"What time does Mars get full?" Junior:—"Don't know, sir; never associate with such company." Decided applause.

JUNIOR (parsing): "*Nihil* is a noun." Prof.—"What does it come from?" Student.—"It don't come at all." Prof.—(quizzing)—"Doesn't it come from *nihilo*?" Student.—"No, sir: *ex nihilo nihil fit*!" Prof. settled.

MR. B.—"Prof., are these gas-receivers graduated?" Prof. D.—"They should be; they have been here more than four years."

THEY talked astronomy. "I wish I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy. "I would rather you were a comet," she said, dreamingly. His heart beat tumultuously and he asked, "And why?" "Oh," she said, with earnestness, "because then you would only come round once every fifteen hundred years."

A WILY Junior, on rehearsing his oration, was surprised to see his tutor pull off his hat repeatedly at the end of each sentence, and asked the reason. "I cannot pass a very old acquaintance," replied the tutor, "without that civility."

"Beneath a shaddy tree they sat,
He held her hand, she held his hat,
I held my breath and lay right flat;
They kissed, I saw them do it.
He held that kissing was no crime,
She held her head up every time,
I held my peace and wrote this rhyme,
While they thought no one knew it."

"There a room at the top," the senior said,
As he placed his hand on the freshman's head.

If an untruth is only a day old it is called a lie; if it is a year old it is called a falsehood; but if it is a century old it is called a legend.

SENIOR asks a professor a very profound question.

Prof.: "Mr. W——, a fool can ask a question that ten wise men could not answer."

Senior: "Then I suppose that's why so many of us flunk."

Who was the first dead-head? Leonidas; for he held a pass.

A LONG ISLAND Dutchman in reading an account of a meeting in New York city, came to the words, "The meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the last, so he referred to a dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when the Dutchman said: "Dey must have very hot wedder in New York. I red an agount of a meeting vere all the people had melted away."

A POEM WITH A POINT.

Only a pin; yet it calmly lay,
On the tufted floor, in the light of day;
And it shone serenely fair and bright,
Reflecting back the noonday light.

Only a boy; yet he saw that pin,
And his face assumed a fiendish grin;
He stopped for a while, with a look intent,
Till he and the pin alike were bent.

Only a chair; but upon its seat,
A well-bent pin found safe retreat;
Nor had the keenest eye discerned,
That heavenward its point was turned.

Only a man; but he chanced to drop
Upon that chair, fizz! bang! pop!
He leaped like a cork from out a bottle,
And opened wide his valve de throttle.

Only a yell; though an honest one,
It lacked the element of fun;
And boy and man, and pin and chair,
In wild confusion mingled there.

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Any information concerning Graduates or Alumni, or articles on topics of current interest, thankfully received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor; Business Letters to W. G. BROWN, P.O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Voting Papers for the election of members of the University Council will in future be sent only to those graduates and alumni who apply for them, and to those who pay the annual registration fee of one dollar before the 15th of January, next.

By order of the Council.

A. P. KNIGHT,
Registrar.