



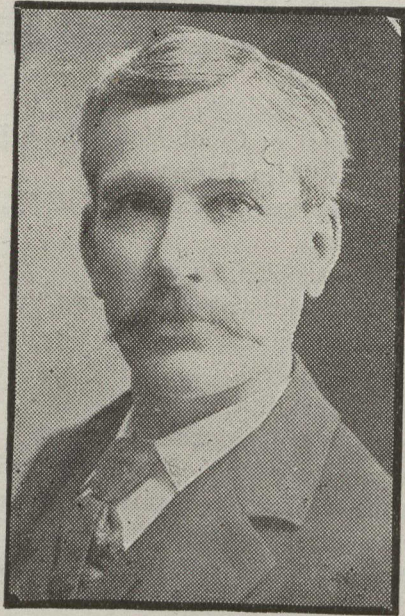
Calendar for the Week.

- Wed. Dec. 7—5 p.m.—First Rugby Football Team.
5 p.m.—Band, special meeting.
5 p.m.—Naturalists' Club.
5:30 p.m.—Rugby Football Club.
- Thurs. Dec. 8—4 p.m.—Political Science Club, Prof. Swanson, "Henry George."
4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.
5 p.m.—Choral Society
8 p.m.—Concert in Grant Hall, The brilliant Canadian violinist
Kathleen Parlow.
- Fri. Dec. 9—4:30 p.m.—Historical Society, Prof. E. J. Kylie, Toronto University.
5.00 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.
5.00 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.
6.30 p.m.—Arts Dinner.
- Sat. Dec. 10—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.
3.00 p.m.—Y.W.C.A. Sale.
7.30 p.m.—A.M.S. Mock Parliament.
- Sun. Dec. 11—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.
3.00 p.m.—University Sermon, Rev. John McNeill, Toronto.
- Mon. Dec. 12—4.00 p.m.—Prof. Jordan's Class on the English Bible.
5.00 p.m.—Philosophical Society, address by Prof. Goodwin.
8.15—Students' Theatre Night.
- Tues. Dec. 13—5.00 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.
5.00 p.m.—Ladies' Glee Club.
- Wed. Dec. 14—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society, programme by Final Year.

KEEP IN MIND.

The Concert in Grant Hall, Thursday Evening, Dec. 8th, by the brilliant young Canadian violinist, Miss Kathleen Parlow, and assisting artists.
Students' Theatre Night, Dec. 12th. Plan now open.





HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM
Minister of Railways and Canals, who will speak at the Arts
Dinner, Friday.



VOL. XXXVIII.

DECEMBER 7th, 1910.

No. 8.

Insects as Carriers of Disease.

An Address by Dr. W. T. Connell, Before the Aesculapian Society.

It is only within the past forty years that the discovery has been made that the majority of diseases are due to microbes and, thus that the sciences of Bacteriology and Protozoology have been developed.

In the study of these microbes, both animal and vegetable, it has been necessary to study not only the life history of the parasite within the body, but to attempt to trace the life history, if it has any, outside the body, and to connect the two; that is, its mode of transmission from one individual to another. It is only in this way that we are able to step in and break the chain of transmission of the disease at its weakest link.

I may preface my remarks by saying that in such climates as that of Canada, insects play comparatively little part in the transmission of disease. In warm climates they are of extreme importance in this respect.

Let us begin with the mosquito. In Canada the mosquito is looked upon as a pest, but only on account of its bite and the cheerful sting which accompanies it in endeavoring to get a meal, but in many localities there is an added danger that this pest may introduce disease. The species *Anopheles* carry malaria, the *Stegomyia* carry yellow fever, and the *Culex* carry filaria. A discussion of the first two mentioned, that is malaria and yellow fever, I will very shortly take up.

First, with regard to malarial fever. It is an exceedingly widespread disease and one which to-day causes a very marked sickness and mortality rate. It is present in most tropical and sub-tropical countries and even in temperate zones. In Ontario we are comparatively speaking, free from it. The only places which show any evidences of infection are Essex and Kent counties in Western Ontario. Forty years ago the Kingston marsh used to be a breeding ground for mosquitoes but certainly for the last twenty-five or thirty years no cases have developed in the neighborhood of Kingston that could be definitely traced to home infection. There were also one or two localities down along the Rideau where it still occurs. The disease, however, is comparatively speaking, a rarity here and is usually brought in from localities to the South. Many parts of the world have been rendered uninhabitable almost, from the presence of malaria. The Roman Campania, parts of the West Coast of Africa and the Gulf Coasts of Mexico and Central America are all more or less uninhabitable on this account. It was not until about 1880

that Laveron first announced the discovery of the malarial parasite. Five years later Golgi, an Italian, made out the life history in three varieties in the corpuscles of man. Shortly after this, Manson, now of London, published observations and reasons for believing that the mosquito propagated it, and in 1896, Ross, working in India, proved definitely that the mosquito was the actual factor in propagating the disease. Before the discovery of the parasite and the tracing of its life history, it was looked upon as a miasmatic disease due to the inhalation of vapors arising from marshes, swamps, etc. Even after the parasite had been discovered, no measures could be devised until its life history had been worked out and the mosquito incriminated.

Apart from the prophylactic use of quinine, the preventive measures against malaria are to-day directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, or by attempting to prevent their biting. Mosquitoes, of course, bite at night and by screening houses to keep out mosquitoes, it has had a certain amount of value in protecting individuals from infection. The sickness and mortality rates from malaria where anti-mosquito measures have been carried out, are markedly reduced. In the Panama Canal zone—a former hotbed of the disease—since the Americans have taken over the administration of this section, malaria is becoming uncommon.

Just a few words on yellow fever, or yellow jack. Yellow fever is still a name to conjure up visions of disease and death along the coasts of the Caribbean Sea and West coast of Africa. We do not know yet what the virus of this disease is, but in 1901, a group of United States Army surgeons, working in Havana, Cuba, discovered that the *stegomyia*, a species of mosquito, was the sole means of propagating the disease. Since then the disease has been successfully checked only by anti-mosquito measures, and with these anti-mosquito measures the old days of "shot-gun" quarantine, have passed away. It was the former custom for the authorities to establish an armed guard about an infected district and this has been called "shot-gun quarantine," but they did not stop the mosquitoes from going in and out, and so infection frequently spread. Yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the Panama Canal zone and from Havana, by anti-mosquito measures. These localities were formerly hotbeds of the disease.

To proceed to another group of insect-carried diseases which for the past few years have been receiving much attention, that is, the so-called trypanosomes which attack both men and animals. In man the trypanosome is a blood parasite, and is the cause of the so-called sleeping sickness. This has, within the past ten years, depopulated large tracts of Africa, some localities having a mortality of half a million from this disease alone. The trypanosome disease of cattle and horses in Africa, or tsetse fly disease, is nearly always fatal once infection occurs. Another fly is responsible for the disease in India known as Surra. All these trypanosomes are propagated by certain biting flies. Thus the sleeping sickness in man is caused by the fly known as *glossina palpalis*. So far, this disease has never been known to occur apart from areas in which this fly is found. A related fly, the tsetse fly is responsi-

ble for the disease in cattle, and a similar fly in India to surra. It has been found impossible, so far, to devise means of killing this fly. The only measure that can be taken now is to get out of the district.

Another disease of a little more importance. Almost since there has been any record of things, there have been recorded outbreaks of the bubonic plague. You will find recorded in the Bible mention of a disease which is almost certainly bubonic plague. For example in I Samuel, chapters 5 and 6, it first records that "The Philistines took the ark of God and brought it from Ebenezer unto Ashdod. . . . But the hand of the Lord was heavy upon them of Ashdod, and the coasts thereof . . . And it was so, that after they had carried it about the hand of the Lord was against the city with a very great destruction: and he smote the men of the city, both small and great, and they had emerods . . . And the men that died not were smitten with the emerods: and the cry of the city went up to heaven." And in returning the ark "What shall be the trespass offering which we shall return to Him? They answered, five golden emerods and five golden mice, according to the number of the Lord's Philistines; for one plague was on you and on your lords." . . . "even he smote of the people fifty thousand three score and ten men."

The word emerods here means simply swelling or tumors or buboes.

Plague is primarily a disease of the rat and allied rodents, and man is not the active factor in keeping the disease alive, nor is he to any extent to blame for its propagation. Always before the outbreak of the disease in man, the rodent population are infected and die in great numbers, and this probably explains the return of the five golden mice with the ark from Ashdod.

How does the rat give the disease to man? Through the rat flea. When the rats die, the fleas leave the dead body and seek living rats. If other rodents do not present themselves, the fleas attack man until a more suitable host appears. It is through the bites of these infected fleas that the plague bacillus is transferred. The flea is but a carrier of the disease, no development occurring in the flea's body. It is true that occasional cases of plague may be due to inhalation of the bacilli or to handling dead rats or sputum from patients, etc., but it is practically a rat disease transmitted to man by the medium of the rat flea. This has been shown by definite experiments in India.

So far, practically all the diseases that are insect-carried are not found in Canada. However, the insects of this country are not entirely harmless, as we have one potential and dangerous pest, the house fly.

Philosophy of Wordsworth.

Report of the Address Delivered to the Philosophical Society, on Nov. 28th,
by Prof. Cappon.

"AS this is an address to a philosophical society, I must confine myself to the philosophical aspect of Wordsworth's work. Still it is impossible to sever literature and philosophy absolutely. If art is true to nature, it must imply a philosophic profundity of view; and the converse is equally true."

The speaker dwelt on Wordsworth's early Republicanism, the influence upon him of what the Germans call the *Aufklärung*, or the enlightenment, and his discipleship of Rousseau, with his gospel of a return to nature. Wordsworth welcomed the French Revolution as the dawn of a new age and condoned the excesses of the Revolutionists, even while he deplored them, until the Revolution began to transform itself into a military conquest of Europe, a change which was accompanied by the invasion of the Swiss Republic; and as we shall see later, he afterwards reacted from Republicanism to a conservative attitude toward existing institutions. Wordsworth for a time busied himself with metaphysical speculation, but found only uncertainty there. He was led back to moral certitude by the study of nature in rural retirement. He received a bequest which was large enough to enable him to live in comfort, and he lived a quiet life for a time with his sister in Somerset, where he accumulated materials for his poetic work. In his *Lyrical Ballads* he gives us types of rustic life under hardest conditions of unrelieved squalor and poverty, not softened by any Arcadian illusions. He presents homely facts to us without the humor of Burns or the cold realism of Crabbe, but his ballads are an appeal on behalf of the poor against the inequalities of the social order, and a proclamation of the essential equality in human nature.

In his second volume of *Lyrical Ballads* and poems of 1802, Wordsworth is still bolder in delineating humble life, and ventures to endow it with virtues of fortitude and self-sacrifice, of which the possessors are hardly conscious. We may regard "Michael" as one of his most powerful delineations of pleasant character, portrayed with psychological delicacy and stern pathos.

The peasant folk whose cause Wordsworth championed did not fully appreciate him; though they respected him, he was too austere, and held himself too much aloof to be markedly popular among them. But in spite of his limitations, his poetry is marked by power of penetration into the moral essence of life, and a revelation of a happiness in the common relations which is within the reach of all. In his predilection for the simple life, he is rather prejudiced against the city, being more keenly alive to its moral dangers than to its poetical aspects.

Wordsworth's poetry has also, besides its moral and practical aspects, a philosophical one. Apart from revelation, man's place in the universe can be discovered through introspection, through a study of history, and through a study of nature. It is in the last-named that Wordsworth is specially interested. We may almost say that he interprets nature in terms of man instead of man in terms of nature, as the scientists do. He regards both philosophy and science as necessarily abstract in their methods. He recognizes the spiritual bond between man and nature, and we find in "Tintern Abbey" an attempt to express an ecstatic communion with nature. The implications of his view of nature are not Pantheistic, but rather a deeper and more concrete form of the old Deistic recognition of an intelligent Creator. In expressing his conception he is never wilfully mystical, but bases it on

reason and the normal experience of man taken at its highest.

In his later years Wordsworth manifested a strong regard for existing institutions (a characteristic British trait). Religious forms to be fully impressive, he believed, must draw their strength from historical associations with the spiritual history of the nation's past, and he regarded the Englishman's religion as a proper positive form of the great Catholic tradition. He was no longer a Radical in politics and had come to regard with apprehension the appeals of the demagogue to popular passion and prejudice. What judgment shall we pass on Wordsworth's great re-action? To understand its causes and its justification would require a close study of the political struggle of the time and of the crisis from which England emerged triumphantly at the close of the Peninsular War.

The University Sermon.

“ONE winter morning some years ago I had the pleasure of addressing the students of Mansfield College, Oxford. Principal Fairbairn said to me at that time: ‘There is one and only one word of counsel I would like to give you. Forget that your audience is composed of students and remember only that they are men.’ I felt that his counsel was wise, and I wish to follow it again to-day.”

In these words Prof. Jackson, of Victoria University, Toronto, opened his sermon in Convocation Hall, last Sabbath. “Knowledge puffeth up; love buildeth up.” “So then,” said he, “the thing that matters is not what we know, but what we are.” To emphasize the supremacy of goodness is not to belittle any other of the great things in the world, but high and noble as some of these things are, there is this order of goodness greater than them all. Do I appear to be speaking commonplaces? Have we not learned that the commonplace is the very life of the pulpit's message, and that the vitalising of it is the great duty of the ministry?

The supremacy of goodness is threatened to-day, first, by the supremacy given to intellect. Frequently lapses from morality in men of genius are excused on the ground that they stimulate their genius and so help their work, or the theory appears in the subtler form, that being clever and intellectual makes up for not caring about morality and religion. There is no worse heresy. ‘Knowledge puffeth up; love buildeth up.’ The Apostle is supremely right here in giving the first place to character, not to intellect.

The supremacy of goodness is threatened also by religion. John Morley quotes Gladstone as saying that men should beware of letting their religion spoil their morality. We are in the habit of thinking that religion is the source of morality, but in ancient Greece to be good was not to be religious and in all the history of Israel we see a steady effort to make religion and goodness one. We also must insist on the obligation of the godly to be good. The man who believes in God must be one whom other men may believe.

There are some who believe all that I have been trying to say, but they know not whether they believe anything else. To you I would like to say

this: 'To that whereunto ye have already attained hold fast.' It is an awful hour, let those who have gone through say how awful, when the props are swept from under the faith of our childhood. But as Robertson of Brighton has said, even then it is better to be brave than to be a coward. The man who can speak like that has his face towards the light. An eminent American writes: "The attitude of multitudes to Christianity to-day is one of intellectual doubt but of moral sympathy." My word to you is: Keep the moral sympathy warm and living and out of it will come something that will clear away all the intellectual doubt. 'Lockhart,' said Scott on his death-bed, 'be a good man. Nothing else will be of any use when you come to lie here.' Better than to be rich, or clever, or famous, is to be good as Christ was good. You believe that here in church to-day; you will believe it upon your death-bed; God grant you may believe it always and everywhere.

New Scholarships

The W. M. O. Lohead Scholarship in Political and Economic Science.

The gratifying announcement is made that Mr. W. M. O. Lohead, M.A., Berlin, Ont., has founded a scholarship in the Department of Political and Economic Science. Mr. Lohead was a member of the class of '96 of Queen's. After graduation he spent several years in the Orient, and since returning to Canada has rapidly come to the front in a business career. He has now handsomely remembered his Alma Mater by this gift to a department in which he himself attained high honour standing.

The scholarship will be of the annual value of \$50 and will be awarded on the result of Sessional Examination in the Pass Classes in Politics and Economics. The award will be made in these classes in alternate years, but no student may hold the scholarship in both classes. It will not be awarded unless a certain standard of merit is reached, and may not be held by any student not in actual attendance in a faculty of the University in the session following the award. The scholarship will be available for the present session, and will be awarded in the class in politics.

The N. Gordon Scholarship for Dufferin County.

Another generous and timely offer has been made by Mr. N. Gordon, of Orangeville, Inspector of Public Schools for Dufferin County. Mr. Gordon has been for many years, deeply interested in the work of Queen's, and is offering a scholarship of the value of \$50 to the candidate from the schools in the county of Dufferin who takes the highest standing in the Jr. Matriculation examinations in July, 1911. The University will add free tuition in Arts, making the total value of the scholarship \$150. From Orangeville and vicinity many able students have come to Queen's—among them our own Prof. Skelton—and Mr. Gordon's gift will doubtless stimulate others to do likewise.

The benefactions of Messrs. Haydon, Lohead and Gordon are an index of how Queen's is appreciated by those who know her best. May many other friends and graduates take note of this!

The Alma Mater elections, with their period of almost strenuous activity, have gone to their eclipse and the new executive in whose hands will rest the management of the first society of the University has been named by the student constituents. The result of the voting leave only two of the executive offices held by representatives from Arts. Science and Medicine have the remainder. This division of offices is somewhat new but it is a condition that may develop at any time. It is possible that either Medicine or Science may be some time with only one or two representatives on the executive. Such an issue to the voting should not occasion any feeling of disloyalty. The elections this year were cleanly fought. The results indicate the wishes of those who took enough interest in the Alma Mater to record a vote. The new executive has many problems confronting it, so there is need for hearty support from all sections of the student body. There is need for an active interest in the affairs of the Society. There is need for a vigorous expression of student opinion as this may come from the Alma Mater. Now that the annual contest for offices is past there must be harmony and activity in the interests of the Society based on a determination to make the coming year as successful as any since the Alma Mater came into being.

The standing committee of the Alma Mater has completed arrangements for the attendance of the students at the play "Billy" Dec. 12th, and the Society has approved of the action. Seats are now on sale at places convenient to the students of the various Departments. These should be quickly taken up by the students. The Society is pledged to a large payment to the Company controlling the play. To make this good a full house must be sold. "Billy" comes to the city with the best credentials. It was shown here last year and satisfied all students and citizens who saw it that it lends itself to theatre night requirements. The Committee is arranging for a programme and topical songs between acts. It is hoped that every student will attend theatre night to provide a contribution for the gymnasium fund and prove that there are few institutions of the extra academic life that are more worthy of support.

The debate between Queen's and McGill which took place in Convocation Hall on Thursday eve. Dec. 1st. was one of the best ever held here. The subject was Reciprocity with the U.S. in natural products and agricultural implements.

Messrs. E. H. Brower and E. B. Wylie M. A. for Queen's took the affirmative and argued that reciprocity in these articles would increase the profits of Canadian farmers, as the U.S. is the natural market for Canada. As 50% of the trade of the Canadian manufacturer is export, and he sells an article more cheaply abroad than at home, he could successfully compete with the American manufacturers in Canada. Forest Conservation would increase the output of the forest and save our timber resources from ruthless destruction.

McGill upheld the negative, and was ably represented by Messrs. A. K. Hugessen and John MacNaughton. They maintained that Canada owed her present prosperity to trade protection which forced the American manufacturer

to invest his capital in Canada, and build up Canadian industries. Reciprocity would throw open our forests and mines to the exploitation of the Americans who have already exhausted their own resources and are looking with longing eyes upon the country to the north. Further, close trade relations with the U.S. would mean closer political union, as the U.S. would not be willing to give up privileges it had once acquired.

The judges were Messrs. C. A. MacPherson, A. MacDonnell and E. Davis. In giving their decision Mr. Davis congratulated the debaters on the intimate knowledge of the subject which they had shown, and on their excellent style of delivery. The debate was a close one, but the judges were unanimous in awarding the decision to Queen's by 66 to 62 points.

Ladies.

Miss Kawai's Visit.

LAST week that long-looked for delight, Miss Kawai's visit to Queen's, proved even better than we had anticipated. The lucky delegates to Muskoka and Ottawa had been loud in their praises of our Japanese friend, and last week all the girls, and many of the sterner sex, had the opportunity both of hearing her speak, and of meeting her in a social way. Miss Kawai is travelling all over the world in the interests of Y. W. work, carrying to every association her appeal for help and bringing to each, a message of hope and inspiration for future effort. At the Levana Tea she held quite an informal reception and on Sunday addressed the students in Convocation Hall. She emphasized the fact that the greatest influence on the Japan of to-day is England and English ideals. Japan is eager for things English, and our responsibility is to see that only the best is offered her.

Monday afternoon the English class-room was crowded, when Miss Kawai, in Japanese costume, told the story of her work, of what the Young Women's Christian Association is doing for Japanese women, and more especially of Miss Macdonald, a Varsity graduate, in whose work in Tokyo we are so much interested. After the address, the Ottawa and Muskoka delegates gave a very informal and pleasant Chrysanthemum Tea for Miss Kawai in the Levana Room, and each girl had the opportunity of a few words conversation with our fascinating visitor. Before leaving, Miss Playfair, in behalf of the delegates, presented Miss Kawai with a drinking cup engraved with the Queen's crest. Miss Kawai, we hope, goes back to Japan with the assurance of the friendship and loyal support of all Queen's girls.

Mr. S-I-y (translating in French class):—"I am engaged to be married next month."

Prof. P. G. C.:—"Well, go on. You are not going to back out, are you?"

Professor, writing on board (Senior Latin):—"Let none attempt to escape."

Exit Miss C-I-y, hastily and surreptitiously.

There scarcely seems any need of reminding you of the Y.W. Sale in Grant Hall, on Saturday. The last two weeks have been almost completely given over to preparations for the great event. Not a girl in college, from Freshette to Senior, but has partaken of the joys of anticipation, for each and everyone has had her share in the work. Truly the manly hearts on both sides of the campus will be touched, at the tempting things we shall offer them, banners with the most marvellous designs, calendars of every color and description and all kinds of other curious fads and fancies. A special feature will be a table, wholly confined to Queen's graduates. This should prove particularly attractive as there will doubtless be found there the work of fair graduates from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Come early, and don't forget to bring with you plenty of that "unmentionable commercial necessity."

A Queen's girl, to one of her Sunday school class, who kept continually turning round during the lesson, and gazing adoringly at a little girl in the class behind:—"Johnnie, why don't you pay attention?"

Johnnie:—"Please, teacher, I think I am mashed on Jennie Smith."

The business part of the last Levana meeting was taken up chiefly by the reports of the different committees in connection with the Levana Tea. These showed the Tea to have been a tremendous success. Financially, we cleared almost a hundred dollars, to be donated to the fund for the building of the Gordon Memorial Girls' Residence. During the latter part of the afternoon a debate was held between the Freshette and Sophomore years—"Resolved, that it would be in the best interests of Queen's to give up Inter-collegiate athletics." Miss Johnson and Miss Brownlee took the affirmative side, while Miss Buchanan and Miss Hickey upheld the negative. Though both sides spoke most creditably, the judges, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Laird and Miss Marion Redden, decided in favour of the affirmative.

When Childer Plays.

Now the beauty of the thing when childer plays is
 The terrible, wonderful, length the days is.
 Up you jumps and out in the sun,
 And you fancy the day will never be done,
 And you're chasing the bum-bees humming so cross
 In the hot, sweet air among the goss.
 Or gathering bluebells, or looking for eggs,
 Or a-petting the ducks with their yaller legs,
 Or a-climbing and nearly breaking your skulls,
 Or a-shouting for devilment after the gulls,
 Or a-thinking of nothing—but down at thee tide
 Singing out for the happy you feel inside.
 And when you look back—its all like a puff,
 Happy and over and short enough.

—Selected.

Arts.

AT the time of going to press we hear it rumored that several Arts men did not vote in the A.M.S. elections on Saturday. We venture to suggest that this matter should be thoroughly investigated by our Election Committee and if it is ascertained that any members of the Arts Society have been guilty of such disloyalty to their Alma Mater that they should be dealt with by the Concursus. Some time ago this offence was thus dealt with in another faculty with excellent results.

The Final Year has almost decided that they shall have a year book. Several propositions from different printers were submitted to the Year at their last meeting and at present the members are being canvassed by the committee in charge for the proposition which seemed the most acceptable. Last year an effort was made to have the Years '11 Science and Medicine join in the scheme but they gave it only poor support. However, '11 Arts seems to have resolved that they should not be balked by indifference on the other side of the campus.

If we can judge by the comments heard at the Final Year At Home, most of those who were present went away pleased. The frequent remark,—“I think it is the best I have attended at Queen's”—amply repaid the members of the different committees for all the trouble they have taken. The presence of the candidates for the A.M.S. elections and the fact that it was the first meeting of the three final years added a new interest to the occasion. All the students regretted the absence of Principal Gordon and our best thanks are due to Dr. Goodwin who so kindly consented to take his place. Whatever the general opinion as to the At Home may be, it must be admitted that all concerned spared no pains to make it a success.

A. MacKay was the representative of the Arts Society at Victoria College Conversat, on Friday evening. Geo. Telford, President of the Society, was our representative at University College Dinner.

W. A. Sutherland and Geo. Telford attended the Guelph Missionary Conference last week-end, as delegates from Queen's Y.M.C.A.

ARTS DINNER

Friday, December 9th.

Speakers: Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Chief Justice Riddell, and Professor Wrong. Soloist, Arthur Blight, Toronto.

Science.

AMONG those who pass a large part of their lives seeking for hidden wealth in our Northern wilds, there is current an ordinary, but in this case, most significant saying, namely: "Who wouldn't be a prospector?"

How pregnant with meaning these words are, and what varied scenes and incidents they are capable of recalling, only the prospector knows. When he wakes up with the snow banked round his tent, he shivers and says, "Who wouldn't be a prospector?" When he sits with his elbows propped up on his knees and sips the hot tea, he says through his smiles, "Who wouldn't be a prospector?" In the midst of the merciless flies he makes a wry face and "D—n it! Yes!" says he, "Who wouldn't be a prospector?" These few words, in fact, appear to be significant of all that is good or bad in the life of a prospector, albeit not of what is indifferent. A prospector is a peculiar animal that needs very judicious treatment. Give him a fair share of excitement and he will pack like a mule, work like a fool or drill like a demon. The environment seems to breed in him some of the qualities of our forest cousins. After a few years of the freedom found only in the woods, it is most difficult for him to settle down to steady work under a boss. In a short time he hears again the "call of the wild" and feels compelled to resume his forest wanderings.

One of the most neglected arts is photography. At least it is misunderstood and neglected by the mining engineer. A camera is looked upon as a mechanical contraption with which aim is taken as with a rifle. The photographer is content if a few good shots occur in a multitude of poor ones.

The University of McGill, recognizing the value of photography to the engineer, has begun a course of instruction in the use of the camera. In other countries this has long been part of the curriculum. McGill is, we believe, the first Canadian educational institution to move in this direction.

Canadian Mining Journal.

G. J. McKay reached London on November 13th, and left for South Africa by the "Tintogel Castle," on the 18th. While in London he met Prof. Carlyle, of the Imperial Institute of Technology, a Canadian, who took him as guest to a dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy where he met many men of renown.

Last Thursday and Friday the Engineering Society was favored with an address of unusual interest and value, particularly to those who are training for mining engineers. Dr. Fred Pope, one of our best known graduates, told us how to examine and report on a mine. In the next issue of the Journal will appear a synopsis of his address.

Medicine.

A polymorph came down the line
With ire in his nucle-eye;
He seized bacillus anthracis
By pseudopodium, Oh! my!
A jolly meal for the polymorph,
But who will tell me this:
"Where did he get his strong bichlor
To be sure of asepsis?"

Plans for the Medical dinner are progressing favorably. Dr. McPhail, Editor of the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association, has accepted the invitation to be present, and the committee has other good things under way.

We notice an interesting article in McClures on the life of Dr. Ehrlich. Everyone should be interested in this man and his work, as it gives a striking example of the force of a man who was not considered clever in his student days, but who has devoted a life to difficult technical research work, with startling results.

When a class happens to be called off in favor of some little college enthusiasm, don't begin to worry over the loss of work. One student even went so far as to remark that there were certain members of Year '12 who, when a class cancelled, at once got lividity of the face and extremities. True it is a practice not to be over-encouraged, but once in a while it is simply unavoidable.

With the many activities of last week, it would seem that the session is at its height, so far as University fun and business is concerned. The climax of work is a pleasure yet in store for most of us, and we hope to indulge as freely as we are now doing in the fun, and other interests.

In preface to the seventh edition of his text on Practice, Dr. Osler thus enumerates some recent advances in Medicine:—"The work of the New York Pneumonia Commission; the triumph of British Army and Naval surgeons in stamping out Malta fever; the splendid work of Gorgas in Panama; the studies of Strong and his associates in the Philippine Islands; the fresh work which has been done in trypanosomiasis, psorosomiasis and tropical splenomegaly; the experience of the last epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever in New York, Belfast and Glasgow; with the hopeful work of Flexner at the Rockefeller Institute, the all-important work on 'carriers' in the acute infections; the results of the Washington Congress with the new views on infection, heredity, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis; the remarkable studies upon epidemic anterior polio myelitis, and the work upon Rocky Mountain

fever, milk sickness and the serum disease. One cannot but be impressed with the extraordinary rapidity of the progress of our knowledge of the acute infections." We are impressed.

Theology.

AT the meeting of the Q.U.M.A. on Saturday, Dec. 3rd, Mr. D. C. Ramsay gave a paper on "The Call to the Ministry." As this is a subject of special interest to all those who are thinking of the Christian ministry as a life work, we are glad to be able to present a summary of Mr. Ramsay's very excellent paper.

Mr. Ramsay pointed out that the popular view of the call to the ministry rests upon a false separation of work into two kinds—sacred and secular. As a result of this there is oftentimes an absurd dignity assumed by the minister, and an equally absurd reverence given by the laity. The call to the work of the ministry is looked upon first of all as a call to sacrifice, but the halo which is thrown about the minister's work by the idea that his work alone is sacred—transform the call to sacrifice into a call of privilege. This whole point of view in regard to the call of the ministry is untrue.

The basis of this view is that happiness is not the true end of life, but rather character, which is the ability to do the best things naturally. With such an ideal the distinction between sacred and secular breaks down. Either one's work is building up within his mind noble ideals and strong purpose, or it is not. If it is, his work is sacred, if not, his work is profane. This line of distinction does not run between kinds of work, but through every kind of work. To do away with the distinction of the sacred and secular, is not to do away with distinctions within the sacred. There is a call from God to all work, but what is the call from God for this particular work?

What is the work of the ministry? It is threefold—to sympathize, to teach, and to inspire. There must first of all be sympathy with men in their work, in their sorrows, and in their struggle against temptation. Though a man possess all other gifts, and lack this of love, so far as the ministry is concerned, he is nothing. In the work of the ministry there must be careful teaching. And in the third place there must be inspiration. The character building life is aroused only by a living inspiration from God, which is another way of saying a living faith in God.

There is a very real sense in which every man has a call to this work,—to sympathize, to teach, and to inspire. But what is the special call which will make a man choose this as his life-work? (a) The first element in such a call is a sense of the importance of this work. If a man sees this work as the most important work for him; if he can find in it the realization of his own life,—then the voice of God is calling him in the need of our time to the work of the ministry. (b) One who has a real call to the ministry will experience in his work in the ministry a sense of fitness. Three characteristics of such a feeling are—humility, reverence and delight.

The voice of God is calling us to the work of the ministry, in the special need for this work in our own time. The need is individual, national, and world-wide. The future of our nation depends primarily upon our missionaries and teachers. The ideals which shall rule the life of the world depend upon the Christian Church. In the need of the present age God is calling men to the ministry.

Prof. and Mrs. Jordan entertained the first and second year Theological students at dinner on Friday evening, Dec. 2nd.

Education.

THE Aeschylean Society held their social evening on Nov. 25th. Besides the members of the Society, about sixty guests were present, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. The Society is much indebted to Misses Allen, McLeod and Farrow, and Messrs. McRostie, McCallum, Stuart and Smith for their most delightful selections. The faculty dramatic club rendered a couple of shadow plays which were also highly entertaining. Our Honorary President, Prof. Laird, also favored us with a short address.

Prof. (in Psychology class):—"What sensation would you have on entering your boarding house and smelling something good for dinner?"
Miss M—l-r—:—"A sensation of surprise."

The Outpost.

The sweet west wind, the prairie school a break in the yellow wheat,
The prairie trail that wanders by to the place where the four winds meet—
A trail with never an ending at all to the eager children's feet.

A rain-washed sky, the morning sun, laugh along the trail,
A call as clear as the thrush's note, the clink of a dinner-pail—
(Hark to the army coming fast through the future's rending veil!)

A little patch of well tramped earth, a saucy gopher near,
And teacher waiting on the steps, her kind eyes bright and clear;
A rough cut pole where the flag flies up to the shrill-voiced children's cheer.

An open door where the breeze steals in and by and by the sun—
And one and one are two, you know, that's how the world is won,
For two and two make four,—ah me, how quickly school is done!

The frost, the snow! The prairie school, when the wild north wind breaks
free,

A tiny dot on the white that lies so wide as eye can see—
A little bit of the Always Was on the field of the great To Be.

So lies the outpost of the world! The foreguard of an age,
Whose destiny no man may know, whose strength no man can gauge,
The writing of an unseen hand upon an unmarked page.—(Contributed).

Music and Drama.

THE Men's and Ladies' Glee Clubs and the Choral Society are getting right down to serious practice, and under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Craig, are accomplishing a great deal. The large enrollment, almost ninety in the combined clubs, is very gratifying to the executive. The stringent regulations in force this year, making it more of a privilege to belong to the clubs, have brought out a great number of splendid singers. It is the ambition of all connected with the clubs to have the concert, which will be given shortly after New Year's, the best in the history of the College. Certainly from present indications it looks as though it should. The Choral Society have all their music in shape for a concert right now; and are now practicing some sacred music for the Sunday services in Convocation Hall.

This week we are to have with us, on Thursday evening, Miss Kathleen Parlow, the noted Canadian Violinist. By the time this appears in print we hope that the most of the seats in Grant Hall will have been sold. Students are receiving a reduction on the price of any seat in the hall, and as these are by no means high, there is no excuse for anyone failing to avail himself or herself, of the opportunity to hear Miss Parlow.

The sale of tickets for Theatre Night opened to graduates and seniors on Tuesday morning. It is now open to all students. The date is December 12th—next Monday,—and the play "Billy," is one that is eminently suited for Theatre Night. It is hoped that everyone will turn out, and enable the committee to report a substantial balance in place of a deficit, as has been the case several times within recent years.

Athletics.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. H. T. Wallace we have received the following letter descriptive of the great Yale-Harvard game from A. M. Bateman B. Sc. ('10). Mr. Bateman secured a scholarship at Yale, and is at present working on a three years' post-graduate course leading to the Doctor's degree. His line is geology.

The chief interest of this letter lies in its description of the enormous crowd. Think of it! 35,000 people gathered together to see a football match, and thousands turned away. Wouldn't it just warm the cockles of John Dawson's heart to see a tenth of the number making its way into our Athletic grounds. Of course we should have to provide a new grand stand, but we could afford it.

However we shall never behold anything so pleasing until we have a Canadian championship team, nor shall we have a Canadian championship team until we have regular and efficient coaching. We have the material, but it needs to be licked into shape. We dislike giving the coach question the mercenary aspect, but it is one aspect of the question, and one that should count.

But we are getting off the track. When our grievances arise within us they must find utterance, no matter what the occasion. Here is Mr. Bateman's most interesting letter.—

The Yale-Harvard Game.

For a month past excitement in New Haven has been climbing higher and higher until it reached the top-most notch on Saturday last when 35,000 people gathered in the enormous Stadium at Yale Field to witness the great Yale-Harvard game.

Every available room in the city had been engaged weeks ahead by those who had invited friends. There were anxious times among the students who had made application for more than their allotted number of two tickets, waiting to find out whether they would receive them or not. As there were 13,000 more applications than seats many had to be disappointed. One frantic freshman rushed into the Athletic rooms with his returned application and cheque in his hand and poured out his tale of woe into the Manager's ear, stating that he had applied for eight tickets and had been cut down to three. He declared that he simply must have them, for he had friends coming from Paris for the game and they were already on their way across. Poor chap! there were others in the same plight, but the managers had done their best.

On Friday the automobiles began to roll in, some decorated with Yale, and others with Harvard banners and those of the old graduates proudly flying their class pennants. On Saturday morning 37 specials, each with 9, 10 or 12 coaches poured their human cargo into the New Haven depot, besides one special made up entirely of private cars. Then on the suburban line 150 electric cars brought their quota of passengers.

The game was called for 2.00 p.m. and at 12.30 the automobiles, gay with banners, pennants and streamers, and filled with enthusiastic supporters, began to file past in one continuous stream towards the field till no less than 2,600 were gathered together in the open spaces nearby. All along the route vendors of flags, arm bands and novelties appropriate to the event enticed every one to buy.

The Stadium filled up quickly and was soon one mass of undulating Yale and Harvard colors. Cheering sections were reserved on each side for the respective Colleges and each had its own band to lead the singing, while below the cheerleaders danced up and down exhorting their followers, beating time, so that the great yell was like one huge voice.

The Harvard players were the first to come on the gridiron and the air resounded with the Harvard yell, while a great white "H" in a background of crimson, made by waving handkerchiefs presented a pretty spectacle. A few minutes later when the home team appeared the Yale boys tried to show that their voices were lustier than their opponents'.

The game under the new rules was more open than formerly, but each player knew his place so well and all worked together in such perfect unison that "sensational" runs were almost impossible. They pushed from end to end of the field but neither team could get across that narrow white goal-line, and so it finished without a score, 0-0. All the-time a huge automatic score-board kept the spectators advised as to whose ball it was, where it was and whose "down" it was.

The American game does away with the scrimmage and looks more open than does the Canadian Intercollegiate game; but interference is allowed so that it is harder for the players to get away so readily. This accounts for the failure to score. The teams both showed perfect form after a hard season's training under the hands of severe and experienced coaches. But the game lacked the great punting that Queen's used to have with "Ken" Williams behind the team. New Haven, Conn.

A. M. B. Sc. '10.

Nov. 20, 1910.

Sporting Notes.

This week has been without classes in the gym. It is reported that Mr. Bews was in too great a hurry to break in the new German horse. The equine had a fiery nature, and jumped on his foot with the result that Mr. Bews has been nursing his pedal extremity for some time.

By the way we should congratulate the Athletic Committee on their enterprise in purchasing that horse. It is a very good one, and promises to become one of the most popular pieces of apparatus in the gym.

Every day at noon you may see the devotees of the hockey stick and puck rushing around the gymnasium in order to get into the best possible shape before ice is formed. There is much hard work and sacrifice in making ready to play for one's University. The crowd which shouts itself hoarse when its team wins, and all too often describes them as lemons when they are beaten, little realize the self-denial, the aching frames that are entailed in the pre-season practice.

It was a good idea of the Boxing, Fencing and Wrestling Club to apply for regular hours for practice. Formerly they had carried their work on in a desultory fashion, after starting only to be stopped because they were making too much noise when a gym. class was in progress.

It is a club that should receive every consideration, if the value of a club is to be judged by its results. Last year our men won practically every event in the Intercollegiate meet, and furnished a night of entertainment to the followers of the ring and mat that will not soon be forgotten.

We have heard that the Wrestlers are going to make application for a new mat, and well they may. Wrestling is a rough game at best, but when it is indulged in on a mat of dimensions so small that a man may at any time land on the floor instead of on the mat, it becomes absolutely dangerous. Besides this, after a mat has been used for some time it becomes so dirty that the men who work on it with barked knees, elbows and shoulders stand a very good chance of blood-poisoning.

Fencing is becoming more and more popular around the gym. The number of foils on the rack is increasing every day. That it is a good clean sport is attested by the look of the men who take part in it. They are at it every day, and

certainly appear to get as much exercise as a man could want out of it.

A regular ladies' class has been formed this year, and we are assured that some of the ladies will make very good fencers. At any rate the more that go in for it the better.

A just tribute was paid to the value of Rugby football and other forms of athletics at the nominations for the Alma Mater elections. If a man had sufficient standing as an athlete it was taken for granted that he possessed all the other qualifications for an executive position.

At last athletics is beginning to take its proper place. Soon the professors will be relegated to the few hours now spent in the gymnasium, on the campus or in the rink. Then will athletics come into her own, and we shall see the mistake in the view that we have come here to put things into our heads instead of using the time more profitably for our bodies. Perish Greek, Mathematics, English! Long live football, hockey, tennis.

We have heard that the McGill Rugby men have a grievance as well as we. Their's is about the shortness of time allowed them for practice. They have even gone so far as to represent to their board of governors that they would be forced to abolish football if they could not devote a little more time to it.

We have not heard the result of their protest, but we sincerely hope that matters may be arranged more to their liking. The loss of McGill from the Intercollegiate would be indeed a heavy one, and we should grieve to see them go.

De Nobis.

Backward, turn backward, oh time in your flight,
 Feed me on gruel again just for to-night.
 I am so weary of shoe-leather steak,
 Petrified doughnuts once vulcanized cake,
 Oysters that slept in the watery bath,
 Butter as strong as Goliath of Gath;
 Weary of paying for what I don't eat,
 Chewing up rubber and calling it meat.
 Backward, turn backward, for weary I am;
 Give me a whack at grandmother's jam,
 Let me drink milk that has never been skimmed;
 Let me eat butter whose hair has been trimmed;
 Let me once more have an old-fashioned pie,
 And then I'll be ready to curl up and die.

"Nowadays."

Hush, my little one! Hush my pretty one!
 Daddy will rock you to rest,
 Sleep, my little one; sleep, my pretty one,

Here on your daddy's vest.
 Mother will come to you soon, my dear,—
 Only a few hours yet;
 She will come home when her speech is done—
 For mother's a suffragette.

—Chas. G. Gerlach.

Prof. D---is during a recent French class:—"Miss R. may I hold you for a few minutes after class?"

One evening at the Ladies' Glee Club practice, after constant repetition of certain parts especially of the part, "My love has gone over the stormy sea," Mr. C---g said, "Ready, my love! (What! so soon?)."

Prof. S., reading Matthew in original tongue:—"Now gentlemen we will go on from this verse. There is nothing difficult about it. It is all plain Greek."

Bug:—"How do they take photographs of the moon?"
 Mac.:—"Flashlights, I suppose."

Visitor (to K. G. H. nurse):—"I suppose you meet a good many of the Medical students at their clinics?"

Nurse:—"We see them, but for my part I don't have anything to do with them. They're altogether too fresh."

In Freshman Science Physics lecture:—

Mr. B-t-s (taking exception to Prof. B-k-r's methods):—"Common sense teaches me that the resultant force is——"

Voice from rear:—"Common sense, here! Throw him out!"

Latest Song Success as Sung at the Grand.

Has anybody here seen Billy—B-i-l-l-y.
 His hair is red and his eyes are blue,
 And he's a fusser through and through.
 Has anybody here seen Billy.
 Billy from the H-l-n Mine.

Copies may be obtained from W. J. E-b-y, '14.

Prof. McT., lecturing to Physics class:—"Let us take two bodies and put them fairly close together. Not close enough to spark, however."

Prof. Dupuis (discussing spherical triangles on a plan):—"Squeeze it at the centre and expand it at the edge." The question however is, how far squeezing should be allowed?"