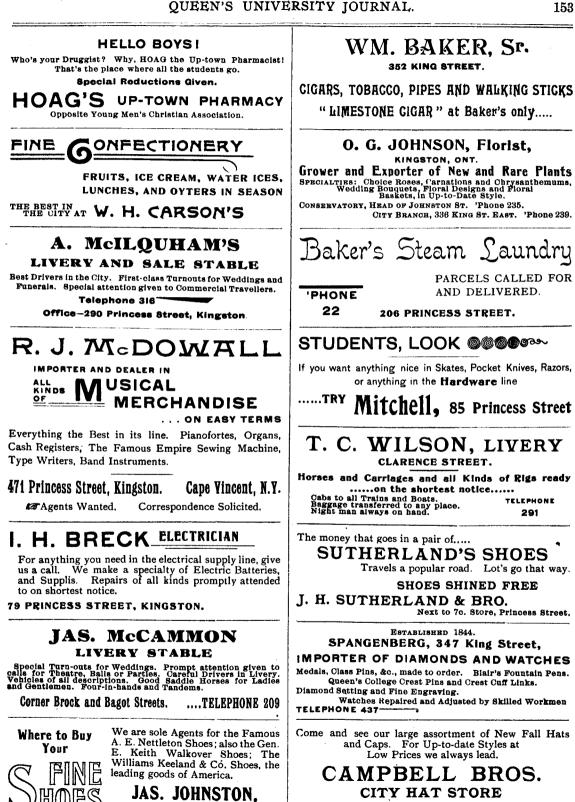


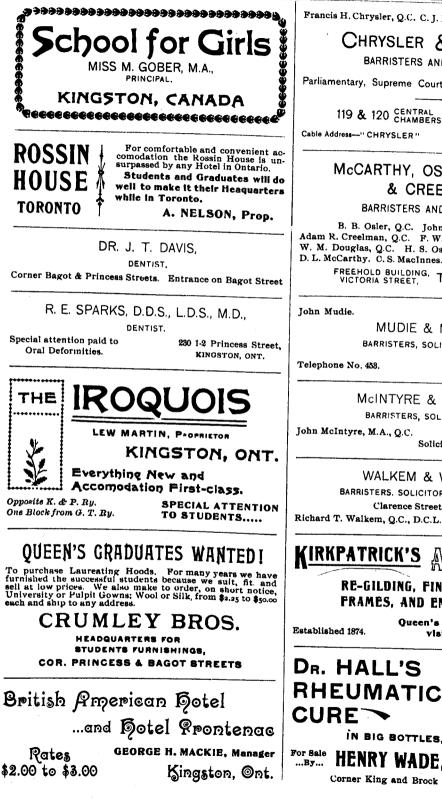
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KINGSTON, CANADA, FEB. 1, 1901.

No. 7.

Queen's Aniversity Journal.

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue, and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will patronize our advertisers.

God save our gracious King, Long live our noble King, God save the King : Send him victorious, Happy and glorious, Long to reign over us ; God save the King. Thy choicest gifts in store On him be pleased to pour ; Long may he reign : May he defend our laws,

And ever give us cause To sing with heart and voice, God save the King. IN the death of Queen Victoria the best men and women the world over feel that they have sustained a personal loss. Beneath those royal robes there beat a woman's heart that throbbed with woman's tenderness in response to the joys and sorrows of the lowliest, and that sympathized with the common feelings of our common humanity.

Her Majesty was every inch a queen. From the gray dawn of that morning long ago when her royal hand received its first kiss of allegiance, down to her last public appearance, her conduct of affairs was beyond reproach. More than once she reminded ministers of their duty, and on more than one occasion her strong hand held back her people from the horrors of war. Gray-bearded statesmen paid tribute to her wisdom and long experience in matters that baffled their masculine minds, and those who know best assure us of her remarkable knowledge of all the business of the greatest realm in the world.

But, while she was every inch a queen, she was a woman whose price was above rubies, and the memory of her splendid womanhood is the richest treasure she leaves her sorrowing subjects. The higher the rank the greater the danger of losing in the position the unique qualities of manhood or womanhood. Yet, great as the danger was, Her Majesty did not sustain this loss. For more than three score and three years she was the crowned head of the greatest kingdom on which the sun shone. Her position from the first was beset with difficulties. Discontent, deep and widespread, forced its way to the very foot of the throne. Rebellion raised its ugly head in some of her colonies. Crises that tested the mettle of her government to its utmost confronted her again and again. Through all these she saw the throne pass triumphantly. She saw her kingdom make advances in arts, in science and in commerce such as overshadowed those of any previous century. Yet in the midst of this fiery trial the queen maintained the graces of a perfect womanhood, and it was because she loved her people with a woman's heart, and because she managed her great affairs with a woman's tact and skill, that millions of men of every colour and every clime would have poured out their blood like water in defence of her and her government and her throne. The woman's greatness established the administration of the queen.

And who can ever tell the worth of such a life? In days when a depraved taste demands that matters sacred to the eye of the Eternal shall become the topics of the street and the drawing-room, it is good to know that earth's greatest did not forget her duties as woman, as wife, as mother. While she was a peerless queen who never forgot nor neglected any of the duties of her royal place, she was true above all else to the duties in her home, to her children, and to her God.

THE University Question is misery in one respect that it acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. Such an unwelcome companion is the *Toronto World*, whose editor disposes of our request for provincial aid in his own choice English (I) by asserting that our claim to be undenominational is "fictitious" and a "mere subterfuge," and (2) by utterly ignoring the facts.

As to the first point Principal Caven's opinion is that the constitutional changes, already widely published and discussed, make Queen's entirely undenominational, and we leave it to the unbiassed reader whether Principal Caven or the *Toronto World* is the more likely to deal in fictions.

As to the second point the *World's* words are, that "there is no demand for a second state university," and that the province should not undertake "to establish a second university " and "create a rival to its own institution, when the latter is struggling for very existence," and " will require double the sum now at its disposal or, \$120,000 additional per year to place it upon an equality with even the second rate United States' universities."

In one breath the *World* blows cold and hot; it smirches Toronto and unintentionally compliments Queen's. To the friends of Toronto it will be a surprise to find their college ranked with the awk and the dodo as illustrating the Darwinian law of the extinction of the unfittest; and it is a pleasure to us to hear that the province will never need a second state university. Certainly, so long as Queen's does the work it is now doing, the province will be saved the expense of establishing a university here in the east.

But, we submit, there is no proposal to establish a second state university. For years the Government has been using Queen's, built and sustained by private benefactions, in exactly the same way as it has been using Toronto. Let us repeat some of the facts for the *World's* benefit.

Queen's exists : it has been doing a share of the work of the province; it is annually doing a larger share; it has been undenominational in fact for years; it is now undenominational in constitution; its professors and students belong to all denominations; it is now recognized by the Government as a necessary factor in provincial education; according to the premier's own verbal statement it has the only mechanical laboratory in the province; it has been for years doing excellent work in technical instruction; its affiliated schools of mining and dairying are growing fast ; its graduates in mining and engineering secure positions readily ; it educates not "fool doctors, starved lawyers and ill-fed preachers," but able men and even leaders in these and other professions; we ask to be dealt with as the Government is dealing with other public and unsectarian institutions; we are not asking for money to keep the undertaker from the door; we are asking for a fair price for goods delivered and acknowledged by the recipients to be satisfactory.

To the *Toronto World* and all other nimble theorists of the *World's* type we use the words of the "divine William,""" my noble friends, chew upon these facts."

A FEW weeks ago the A. M. S. passed a set of rules governing the awarding of "Q's" and of "Q II's" to the society's atheletes. The rules appeared in the last JOURNAL, but, as the custom of awarding letters is a new thing under the sun as far as Queen's is concerned, a few words of explanation will not be amiss.

In a word, a "Q" is granted by the Alma Mater Society to a man displaying exceptional athletic ability, and who does actual work in athletics. To the man winning it, it will signify the thanks and the congratulations of his fellow-students at the successful close of his hard training. After leaving college it will be a memento of many a hard knock given and taken for the honour of old Queen's, and it will be prized long after the dust has settled thick upon his "sheepskin."

In football and hockey the latter will come, generally, as a reward for work that would have been done in any case. In track athletics, however, things will be somewhat different. At present we have practically no inter-collegiate contests to incite men to faithful training, but it is hoped that the chance of winning a "Q" will induce men to take more interest in our fall games and that, as a result, the performances will be better and the competitions keener.

"But," some one, who has Mr. Muchafraid's blood in his veins, may say, "but what if everybody should take a notion to wear a 'Q'?" Such timorous ones may draw assurance from the fact that such difficulty has not been experienced by other colleges who have adopted the system we propose trying. College honour would ban any man who would steal the prestige the wearing of a "Q" carries with it. The "Q" signifies rank in athletics in the same way that letters signify academic standing. Any man who understands the value of a letter would never dream of wearing such a symbol of success till he has fairly won his laurels. If he should forget, there are effective ways and means of mending both his memory and his manners.

DR. MOWAT'S JUBILEE.

THE members of the late Dr. Mowat's class were delighted the other day to receive, through the kindness of Mrs. Mowat, a neat pamphlet, compiled by Sir Oliver Mowat, setting forth some of the incidents connected with the jubilee of Dr. Mowat's ordination to the Presbyterian ministry. This little memento is greatly prized by every one of the doctor's students, abounding as it does in kindly reference to a teacher whom they all devoutly loved.

A CREDIT TO QUEEN'S.

THE musical institutions of the university have again acquitted themselves in a manner that makes the rest of the students proud to see them wear the college colours. The work this session has been strictly firstclass. Hard practice has been done in all departments, with the result that Queen's need not hide her face when her boys furnish music either at home or abroad. The concert to be given on February the 7th, promises to be one of rare merit. The JOURNAL clips the following from the Belleville *Intelligencer* of January 11th :

"A lage-sized bunch of students blew in with the storm yesterday. Incidentally, it may be remarked that they came from Kingston. They gave us an entertainment in the opera house and disappointed a whole lot of people who had expected to hear instrumental and vocal music rendered in an amateurish way. It may be remarked just here that you don't have to make any allowance for the Queen's College boys. They played and sang in a finished style very pleasant to hear, and you will travel a long way before you come across a more modest, gentlemanly and talented lot of young fellows, who studiously avoid all frills and 'chestiness,' though every last one of them parts his hair in the middle. While everything put on was good, the palm must be given to the glee club choruses, which were really excellently sung. Sixteen robust voices,

showing good training and under perfect control of the conductor, sang music which amateurs in general would approach with fear and trembling, and sang it positively up to the Queen's taste. * * * The mandolin club, among which appeared some familiar Taces, played their numbers in first-class style."

QUEEN'S COUNCIL AND SENATE TO HIS MAJESTY Edward VII.

X I E are proud to publish in this number the address of condolence and congratulation which the Council and Senate of Queen's have sent in greeting to our new King, Edward the VII. The language of the address is Latin, as it ought to be. Latin is still the only ecumenical medium of communication in the great commonwealth of universities; Queen's is a member of that sisterhood, and as this address will abundantly prove to all, can speak by an eloquent mouthpiece, the common tongue of her peers. Besides there is no other language inherently so well-adapted for such purposes-none to compare with it in dignity, sonorousness, and stateliness; in "gravitas" in short. It is the language of marble, the language of a conquering and ruling race, the only fit language in which a great University can address a great King. For proof of this we think, we need go no further than this address which seems to us worthy of the magnificent language it employs, and worthy of the University it represents. A translation is added for the benefit of the " profanum vulgus."

EADUARDO REGI IMPERATORI:

Concilium et Senatus Universitatis Reginæ Canadensium :

Cum nuper matrem tuam diu et ab omnibus amatam Dei nutus conjugi restituerit optatissimo, choro inseruerit cælestium, tibi vero nobisque abstulerit, pro constantia nostra fideque nos tibi significare volumus et dolorem nostrum tali orbati domina, omnibus quæ vel feminæ vel reginæ congruerent virtutibus ornata, nec non et lætitiam quidem te regem habituri tamdiu probatum nec talibus indignum parentibus.

Beneficiorum conscios illorum, quæ populo suo multiplici largiebatur dum gaudiorum communione et luctuum senescebat, et nos inter ceteromeminisse juvat benignitatis qua collegio nostro nomen suum concederet regina, quod cum semper et ubique nobis præferimus, longam reginæ nostræ memoriam propagamus, omnibus cum artibus doctrinis litteris consociatam quæ generi humano prodesse possint.

Tibi, nobis non sine Deo imposito, præsidium precamur divinum, ut numini cælesti semper submissus, omnium compos quæ vitam felicem efficere possint, hostium victor, patriæ pater diu vivas, et gentium tot et tantarum te respicientium amore munitus et hilaratus matris gloriam fortunam auctoritatem filio tandem tradas exemplo tuo auctam et amplificatam.

Votorum testimonio chirographa addimus. SANDFORD FLEMING, Cancellarius. GEORGIUS M. GRANT, Praefectus. JACOBUS C. CONNELL, Registrarius.

a. d. ix. Kal. Feb. MCMI.

TO EDWARD KING AND EMPEROR :

The Council and Senate of Queen's University, Canada :

Since it has pleased God of late to bereave Your Majesty and us, of a Royal Mother long beloved by all, and to reunite her, amid the fellowship of saints in light, to the Consort whom she mourned, we desire to mark our steadfast loyalty, by some expression at once of our sorrow at the loss of a Sovereign Lady so good and great, adorned with all the virtues which might become a woman or a queen, and of our joy, no less, in the prospect of Your Majesty's reign, a king long well-approved, and worthy to the full of his illustrious parentage.

Profoundly conscious as we are, of the rich blessings showered by her, throughout a long life spent in sharing their joys and sorrows, upon the many varied peoples whom she ruled, we among all her subjects have a special pride in the undying memory of her name. Most graciously our Queen bestowed her title upon our College for its name, that name of hers is always and everywhere our banner and our boast, we aim to spread its glory far and wide, in living union with all liberal arts, letters, and sciences which can minister to the welfare of mankind.

For your Majesty, the Sovereign set over us by the grace of God, we beseech the divine protection, a long life loyal to the will or Heaven, and crowned with every blessing redounding to felicity, victory abroad, at home the name of father of the fatherland. And may the love of all that host of mighty nations, whose eves are turned to you, be the light and bulwark of your throne—a throne which, God grant, you may at last transmit to the Prince your son, with all your Royal Mother's glory, good fortune, and influence enriched with the added lustre conferred on it by your Majesty.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

THE series of Sunday afternoon addresses inaugurated by the Principal promises to be very interesting and profitable. The subjects dealt with are very live ones, treating of the outlook of the twentieth century in the different fields of thought and action. It has always been the policy of the JOURNAL to give its readers the best of what is going, and we therefore propose giving an outline of some of these addresses.

The prospect of a union among the churches was very ably discussed a week ago Sunday by the Rev. H. Symonds, of Peterborough. The outlook in the direction of union is certainly very cheering. Not that the churches will amalgamate and adopt exactly the same doctrines and forms of church government, although something may be done even on this basis. Uniformity, however, is not what is aimed at by union. To lop off strong branches merely for the sake of gaining uniformity would mean death. " There are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit," and if the Christian churches only have the same harmonious spirit of co-operation in carrying on the work of the Master, they will have an internal union stronger than any mere external connection of uniformity.

The speaker went on to show that theology should not keep the churches apart. All christian theologies draw their life from a common source, viz: God revealed in Jesus

Christ-all are founded on the Bible. Theology, moreover, is not the life of religion, but merely the manifestation of that life. Systems, which can never be absolute or fixed, but must change continually to suit the knowledge and spiritual insight of the times, are surely not impossible. Indeed we see from such facts as the annotating of the Bible by an international and interdenominational committee of the best theological minds that theology offers no barrier to union. If men of different denominations can be trusted to interpret the Bible, the indications are that they might surely agree on questions of lesser import.

The different conventions which have met during the last few years for the purpose of seeking union on some basis or other give us hope for the future. Union, however, will hardly take place on the basis of the scheme propounded by the Anglican bishops who met in Chicago some fourteen years ago and issued a treaty of four terms, upon the acceptance of which they would join with the other churches. Rather must we begin at the other end of the matter and follow the principle of the convention of New York State, which aimed at a unity among the different denominations in order to further the work of the Master among the people of the crowded centres who claimed no church as their own. It is only by close unity and co-operation that we can work towards greater uniformity. There is not much chance of a union which will include the Roman Catholic church. Rome will hardly make concessions which will satisfy those who have been accustomed to freedom of thought.

It is our duty as students to remove all prejudice and narrowness from our minds, to become acquainted with different forms and doctrines, and to judge always with sympathy. By so doing we shall hasten this union and do much to extend the cause of our common Master.

DR. THOMPSON ON CHURCH LIFE.

D^{R.} Thompson spoke on "Church Life" last Sunday in Convocation Hall, outlining the ideal which religion should aim at dur-

ing the present century. The mediæval view of life, making a division between, and opposing each other sacred and profane, was formed on an imperfect idea of religion. Religion was supposed to be something apart from daily life, and to be sought apart from the world in monasteries and nunneries. Such a view of life, in its modern form, tends to make a man religious on Sunday, but religion is apt to be discarded for the rest of the week as being alien to the secular pursuits of life. The message of the twentieth century to the world with regard to religion is to insist upon the fact that religion touches the whole life of man. Everything is sacred and should be made to glorify God. A man's soul is not the only thing which needs to be saved-the whole man must be saved, society must be regenerated, the daily life of man in all its departments must be touched and made sacred. God is not to be served merely by attending church services and making prayers, but by the daily life of the individual, of society and of the nation.

THE A. M. S.

A VERY quiet and orderly meeting of the A. M. S. was held on the evening of January 19th. The programme consisted of a debate on the following subject: Resolved that higher education alienates a man from the masses. Messrs. McSporran and MacIntosh, representing '01, upheld the affirmative side of the question, while Messrs. Mahaffy and McConachie, of '02, took the negative side.

Whether it was that the severe frost had frozen up all surplus exuberance, or la grippe had tamed the spirit of the troubler, we know not, but, *minabile dictu*, even the eloquence of the gifted orators who debated on a most serious subject failed to provoke the customary effusions from an appreciative audience. Perhaps, indeed, it was the eloquence which held them spell-bound. Whatever the reason, we desire to comment on the improvement in the order maintained during the debate and hope that the same order will characterize all future debates, not that we wish to see the spirit of jollity suppressed—far from it. There is need

of such a spirit ; the seriousness of life is evident enough without being emphasized by the long face. But like everything else, jollity has its place and should not interfere with the speakers in a debate as it unfortunately has done on occasions in the past. If we wish to develop debaters we must give them a chance to make their points. Our general criticism of the debate would be that the points were made rather loosely. There was a lack of hard and fast argument which drives home with conviction and gives strength to a speech. A clear, concise, methodical treatment is essential to successful debating and it is only after the firmest foundation is laid that a debater can afford to soar into the regions of oratory.

The judges, Messrs. M. A. McKinnon, E. L. Fraleck and E. J. Williamson, after duly considering the points brought forward by both parties, saw fit in their wisdom to award the palm to the champions of '01.

Mr. Donnell, who acted as critic of the meeting, made some very good suggestions. One was to the effect of the formation of a front seat brigade to counteract that tendency which has always been imputed to Presbyterians (although they are not the only guilty ones), of taking possession of the back seats. His other suggestion, that the critic of the society should be a graduate of one or two years' standing is also worthy of serious consideration. A graduate should certainly be more conversant with the workings of the A. M. S. than a man chosen from the senior year, and should prove a more capable critic than a less experienced man. The criticism of such a man, we think, would be much more beneficial than the little song which we generally hear every Saturday night.

The secretary read the following communication from the Principal :

GENTLEMEN, —It is fitting that I acknowledge at once your expression of sympathy, which I have just read in the University JOURNAL. You do not exaggerate Mrs. Grant's quiet, strong influence for good all through her life. She has made me respect women, as I learned from the unconscious

self-revelations of her nature how innately pure and true they are, and what heights they reach when at their best. She was little given to talk and not at all to gush; was quite indifferent to public praise or blame of anyone she herself knew, and humorously tolerant of its expressions in newspapers, when she chanced to read them; loved nature, art, high thinking and sincere people, and despised everything loud, especially in women; was careful in her choice of words and choice of friends: had an immediate, instinctive perception of the false in style or character, with a resolute recoil from it; and did her duty all the time, as a matter of course and without counting the cost.

I have not said anything like so much concerning her to others, but I ought to say it to you; for she regarded you as in a sense her family, though for many years the state of her health obliged her to live a quiet life, and to abstain from taking part in social functions of any kind. Her thoughts were of and with you always, for she knew much and divined more of the trials, privations and hardships of the average student, and of how heroically these are often borne; and she would fain have done more to help the worthy on their upward way. But, when her strength failed. she did not murmur. She had a calm confidence that in the end it would be well with the worthy, that all would get their deserts and even a little more. She trusted invincibly not in what she or I did or did not, not in words, plans, schemes, gifts, or anything external, but in yourselves and in Him who never errs, whose universe is based on truth. who is working out his own purpose of love and without whose will not a sparrow falls to the ground. It is therefore not for one who had the honour of being her husband for thirty-three years to murmur now, butknowing she has entered into rest and reward ---to thank God for all that she was to me and to take courage for the rest of the way.

Thanking you for sympathy, which I know to be genuine and which therefore is helpful, believe me always your affectionate friend and grateful Principal, G. M. GRANT. Queen's this week mourns the death of the Sovereign Lady from whom she derived her name. Convocation Hall is artistically draped, and the students, at the request of the Senate, are wearing mourning bands. Appropriate services will be held on Saturday morning in Convocation Hall at which fitting reference will be made to Her Majesty's reign and her relation to the University.

Communication.

CAMP RUSTENBURG, NOV. 25th, 1900. To the Editor of the Journal:

At the request of the principal medical officer of the forces, I have decided to stay a month or so after the departure of the Canadian forces. The necessity of retaining forces in all parts of the two conquered rejublics demands a larger staff of medical men, while the departure of each troopship lessens the staff by four or five civilian surgeons whose term of agreement has expired. It is doubtful if the colonial forces are playing a square game by their demands to be sent home. We were all eager to come and, perhaps, took the place of better men, and now we are eager to get away when we are needed.

For three weeks I was in a detail camp where they were training details from each infantry regiment for mounted service. Those three weeks were sufficient to show us that these men will not be ready for active service till 'Xmas, 1901. Imagine the dismay with which one company of the Gordon Highlanders faced Argentine bronchos. One Gordon admitted to me that he saw a horse once in a cab. At the end of three weeks training, the Gordons were not able to carry rifles on horseback. Consequently it seems to me that the mounted colonials are as much needed now as At the same time, there are sufficient ever. numbers of British officers loafing about to make a large army. These officers have a good time at the bases, till Lord Kitchener pounces upon them and gives them the choice of going home, as idlers, or of rejoining their regiments. I think a good plan would be to appoint a truant officer, who would travel about after

the loafing element, officers and men, who, under pretence of illness, or of being lost, are separated from their units and are quite satisfied to remain separated.

In my last letter, I mentioned Komatiepoort and now I am about to tell you something of the Rustenburg district. The Komatiepoort, or the eastern district, is a barren waste and totally unfit for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, while the Rustenburg or western district is called the garden of the Transvaal. This district is most beautiful at this time of the year and so unlike the dry, sun-burnt district through which we travelled about June 12th, when we came part way to meet Gen. Baden-Powell. We find that one farmer has been known to make £1,000 a year on tobacco alone, while every farmer has his orchards of orange, lemon, fig, date and banana trees. Yet, no farmer saves money here and one wonders how he spends his money. I have seen very little grain during the campaign. Oats grow well and yet only small patches are sown. For a small bundle of oaten hay the farmer realizes £1. I have only seen one small patch of peas. Horse sickness makes it impossible to keep horses. The advocate of Rustenburg assures me that ninety-five per cent. of our horses will be dead in three months. Natal cattle can be raised, but Free State cattle or other foreign cattle, when imported, will soon die. Flies and bugs kill the vegetables, and plagues bespoil every other luxury.

After reading of the raging spruits of South Africa, I was surprised to find only small streams with scarcely a current. The far-famed Vaal, in places, was only a succession of pools with no visible current. Then it seemed that these scenes were only paintings by a lively imagination, but, now the experience of this month proves them realities. At night we frequently passed over a small spruit in which the water scarcely covered the hoof of a mule. Next morning we found that one rainstorm rendered the spruit impassable. Once we camped at a small spruit in which the water was about six inches deep. During the night the rain descended, the floods

came, and the spruit was a raging torrent. In attempting to cross we lost two horses and four mules by drowning. If the sudden rise of the torrent surprises one, the rapidity of the fall is just as surprising. In a few hours after the cessation of rain, the water lowers to its original depth. We have a rain storm every night accompanied terriffic hurricanes. lightning and thunder. Unfortunately the ordnance department say they have no tents for the Rustenburg district and have ordered the men to bring in the tin from the farm buildings they burn and with it build shelters. As a result our men have no shelter, and I doubt if the tin shelters could withstand the fury of the winds. We, the officers, are sheltered in an old blacksmith shop half full of sun-dried bricks, which will not bear removal, and barbed wire. After a storm we are almost as wet as the men, and I fear that each storm may wreck our happy home. We have built the bellows up on bricks for a table with the nozzle pointing out of the window and so resembling an attempt at fortification. Only visitors are assured that it is not the mouth of a cannon. On the top of a kopje close by, a flag pole marks the situation of Fort Canada, with bastions Kingston, Hamilton, Winnipeg, &c., built by 'C' Battery of Kingston.

It will be a difficult task to subdue this district. We cannot go to the hilltops for fear of snipers, and it requires a force to go beyond. A few days ago we were sent out to surprise a small party of Boers. We travelled all night through rain and hail and reached the top of the kopje at 5 a.m. just in time to meet them coming to the foot of the kopje. Had we been one half an hour later they would have been in possession of their sangars at the top and our loss would have been considerable. I will not say it was unpleasant to hear the bullets whizz again after four weeks rest. When no casualty occurs, the excitement one feels induces a desire for more. It was an Australian party I accompanied and I heard men say as they rushed to the top to cover from the bullets, "Let me have a go at this." One must be under fire to feel the thrill of excitement experienced. On the other hand, one may experience a very unpleasant feeling if the day is going against him. Gen. Clements is fighting on one side and Col. Broadwood on the other side of us, so we may have another brush. Gen. Delarey is holding the fort about here with DeWet to the south of us and Botha or Viljoau are supposed to have forces between us and Petersburg.

Our only communication with Pretoria is by means of convoys. To-day a party of our men leave with an empty convoy for Reitfontein, which lies on Pretoria side of the famous Commando Nek. They return with a full convoy and we expect mails and stores by it. We expect them back by 'Xmas day. Unless they are able to go into Pretoria our Christmas dinner will consist of small potatoes. On their return the Victorian mounted rifles expect orders for home, and I will then be transferred to some other corps. My wish is to go to Petersburg and see the northern country.

I am not giving you much war news but you get sufficient of that from other sources. I want you to know the country and people. There should be splendid opportunities for teachers here. The country is full of doctors and advocates. In their schools the children are taught to sing psalms and the Volkslied. Consequently there were many private schools. I think the only college is at Cape Town.

Well, "Here's to good old Queen's." A Merry 'Xmas and a Happy New Year to you and all connected with Queen's and all her faculties.

> A. E. Ross, Civil Surgeon, British Forces, South Africa.

Medical Rotes.

THE LATE DR. PURDY.

O^{NE} of Queen's most illustrious graduates passed away on January 20th last in the person of Charles W. Purdy, M.D., of Chicago. Dr. Purdy took his degree from our college in 1869, and opened practice in Hastings county. In 1871 he removed to Chicago where he has remained ever since. Early in his career he made diseases of the kidney his special study. In this he was very successful, and brought honour not only to himself, but also to his alma mater by the works he has given to the profession on this subject and which to-day are considered standard. Queen's recognized his worth by conferring on him the honorary degree of L.L. D. in 1898.

The fact of our athletic debt amounting at the present time to between eight hundred and one thousand dollars, necessitates some steps being taken to wipe this out and provide more liberally for the future. That the amount raised hereafter will have to be greater than it has hithorto been, is certain. Not only must we take into account the increasing size of our Alma Mater, and, hence, the more numerous and extensive the calls upon the funds, but we must also think of making provision for properly maintaining the gymnasium which will certainly be built in the near future.

No argument need here be advanced in support of our giving financial aid to the athletics of our college. That department is an essential part of our training, and must keep pace with the growing times. The Alma Mater Society recognized this when they passed a resolution asking the Senate to collect an extra dollar registration fee from each student, this dollar to be applied to athletic purposes, making two dollars thus collected. The Senate gave it further recognition when they agreed to do as requested, this dollar to be collected next fall.

This is the condition of affairs existing in Arts and Divinity and, we believe, to a great extent in Science. The medicals, on the other hand, pay no registration fee as such; hence this cannot apply to them. Further, we may state that the sessional tee of \$90 is fixed to be comparative to other colleges, and the secretary states that the faculty cannot see fit to place the fee at \$91 instead of \$90. Thus we are confronted with the question—what is to be done?

Three courses appear open. The first is not to pay the dollar, and let others pay for our

sport; the second is for the faculty to pay it out of the present fee ; the third is to increase the Æsculapian fee. Number one is to be discarded as unworthy of the medicals who have for years taken a prominent part in football and hockey and who are always willing to pay for what they get. An interview with the secretary will convince you that the faculty are unable to pay it out of the present fee, as at the present time they pay one dollar for that purpose, and the balance is barely sufficient to make ends meet. This being so now, the conditions with the enlarged building and increased expense are not likely to improve matters. Thus we are forced to consider the last as the only possible way out of the difficulty.

To this end an amendment to the constitution to the effect that, section 1, clause 3, be changed to read: "The annual membership fee shall be four dollars (\$4), fifty cents of which shall be the yearly assessment for Tom as long as he is janitor, fifty cents for Alma Mater membership, and one dollar for athletic purposes." Further, that section 4, clause 3, be changed to read: "First year men entering after Christmas vacation shall be required to pay three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50). Men of all other years entering similarly shall be required to pay the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50)."

The only part of these changes requiring further explanation is that relating to the A. M.S. fee. We all know that the A.M.S. is the society of all faculties, and, as such, deserves our support. Its fees go to wipe off the debts if any be incurred by the different college organizations, and thus makes provision for the different departments, such as the JOURNAL, the glee, mandolin and guitar clubs, not dependent on the athletic committee. Thus we see the demands it has on the whole student body, and, in order to increase its revenue, a movement is on foot to endeavour to have every member of the institution pay this fee. To this end, and to make the manner of collection adopted by the medicals an ideal one, this has been included in our Æsculapian fee, as in the proposed amendment.

The above outline has been given to have the students see the object of the proposed change, and thus assist them in offering any suggestions they see fit when voting day comes.

The JOURNAL'S sympathy is extended to Mr. J. S McCullogh who was called home before Christmas by the death of his sister. Also to Mr. I. G. Bogart in the death of his father which occurred on Jan. 19th.

The action of the faculty in asking the students to wear a band of crape around their left arm during the week as a symbol of mourning for our deceased Queen is we think a commendable one, especially in view of the fact that on October 16th, 1841, our late beloved Monarch granted our University its charter and it was named "Queen's" in honour of her.

What the boys are authorities on :

W-dr-f.—When to change boarding houses.

S-g-r Cr-w-s.—The little sister.

F-h-y.—The peculiarities of the "old man."

Gr-m.—Diagnosis of meningitis.

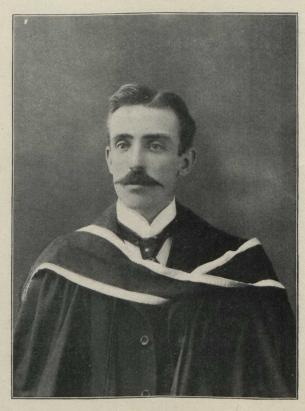
Pr-s-an.—The safe keeping of a pair of shoes.

DEMONSTRATOR. — What passes through the foramen magnum.

Mr. K-nsl-y.—The trachea and œsophagus.

Arts.

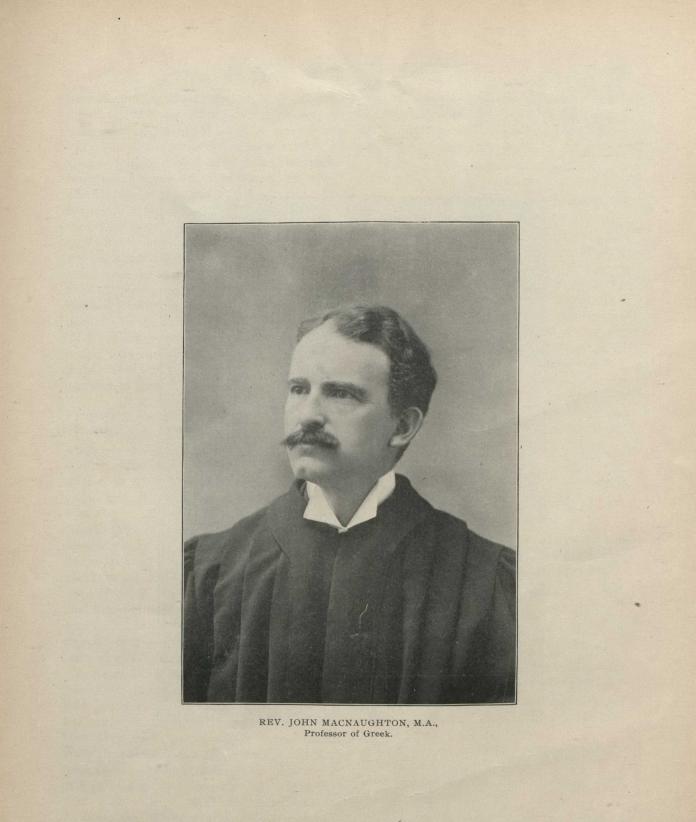
T differents points in the Arts building A there are glass cases, each enclosing a considerable length of hose. Each piece of hose is attached at one end to a hydrant, and crowned at the other with a nice brass nozzle. Their appearance suggests the familiar warning: "To be used in case of emergency only." But if a case of emergency should arise, who is to break open the glass case, or to turn the hydrant valve, or to direct the brass nozzle? It is not a libel on mankind to say that there are men who cannot do any of the above with either precision or elegance. They are like David Harum's hoss, they must be trained. It has been suggested therefore that a student's brigade be formed who will be trained to use the above mentioned hose to the

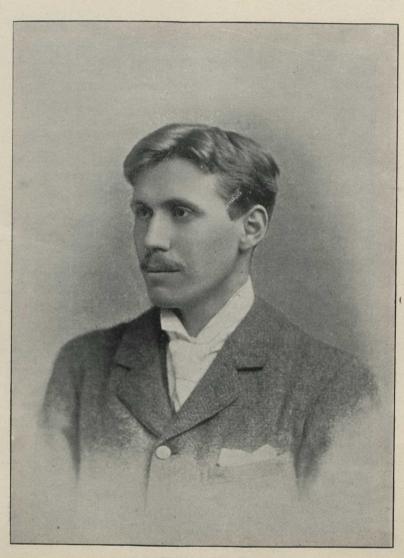


DR. W. T. CONNELL, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.



DR. JAS. THIRD, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.





T. R. GLOVER, M.A. (Cantab), Professor of Latin.

best advantage when occasion may require. This brigade would have its chief, its hydrant men, its nozzle men, etc., each man versed in his own particular work. The formation of such a brigade would have many beneficial results. It would not only assure systematic effort in case of fire, but would give room for expansion to the daring spirit which some of the students are known to possess. One can easily fancy certain of our grave arts men, or our modest divinities, budding out into veritable heroes, and rescuing women and children from the fourth story of a burning building; and fancy can also picture them modestly explaining to an admiring audience that they were not really brave, but only that they belonged once upon a time to Queen's fire brigade. It would be only fair to give these buds a chance to shoot.

THERE may be times when a long face is very good; but there are certainly times when a long face is better short. The various student gatherings have of late assumed an almost painfully long countenance. Classes gather into their respective rooms in comparative silence. With an occasional bright exception those in the halls between classes are seriously sedate. Business in the Alma Mater Society is rushed through without even one kicker to put his foot in it. Songs are rare, and the yell is reserved for special occasions. One would almost think that the cloud of exams had hidden the sun, so that the birds stopped singing. No one can properly advocate noise, but one can very well advocate all that comes incidentally with good spirits. The yell affords an outlet in a short space of time for a good deal of superfluous energy. We recall few occasions of more profound satisfaction than when we helped to deliver the yell with more than usual gusto. We were ready for work after it. Songs between classes serve more than one purpose. They give a short relaxation from mental work, and give tone to public spirit. There will doubtless be better singing some day than at present, for we may have a song book. They say that strong things are of slow growth, and if that is the

case, our song book will be a good one, for it has been either growing or thinking about it for the past decade. Some day, therefore, we may dispense with long faces.

FEAR a' BHATA.

THREE of the undergraduate years in Arts have for their mottoes some worthy sentiment expressed in the good old Gælic language. The Queen's yell carries its force through the same medium. Its spelling at least is Gælic; but whether the same can be said of its usual student pronunciation is perhaps a question. For the benefit of the many around the college who speak with more or less fluency the language of Eden, and who are all singers, we give an extract of a good old song which "Scotland's hills have heard" many a time. Its subject is *Fear a' Bhata* or The Boatman. It is the lament of a Highland lassie for her sailor lover who does not return.

'S tric mi sealltuinn o'n chnoc a's airde, Dh' fheuch am faic mi fear a'bhata; An tig thu'n diugh, no'n tig thu 'maireach, 'S mur tig thu idir, gur truagh a ta mi.

Tha mo chridhe-sa briste, bruite ; 'S tric na deoir a' ruith o'm shuilean ; An tig thu'n nochd, no'm bi mo dhuil riut ? No'n duin mi'n dorus, le osna thursaich ?

Bi'dh mi tuille gu tursach, deurach, Mar eala bhan 's i an deigh a reubadh ; Guileag bais aic' air lochan feurach, 'Us cach gu leir an deigh a treigsiun.

The following is a translation of the above by the late Prof. Blackie, of Edinburgh :

- Ofttimes I look down from the the hill to see When my boatman brave may come back to me:
- He may come to-day, he may come tomorrow,
- But if he comes not, 'tis my heart's own sorrow.
- Full sharp is the sorrow my heart is knowing,
- And the tear from my eye comes bitterly flowing;

Wilt thou come to-night? or again must I Shut the door upon hope with a sob and a sigh.

In sadness and sorrow my days are spent, Like a swan on the loch, when its plumes are rent,

When it sighs its death-song to the wind, And leaves its love in the reeds behind.

Y. M. C. A.

The annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. was held on Friday, January 25th, and the work of the past year was reviewed. The financial report was only partial, but showed a fair surplus of funds on hand. In general the reports showed a satisfactory state of affairs. The following officers were elected for the coming year :--

President, H. D. Borley; Vice-President, J. C. McConachie; Rec.-Secretary, J. Y. Ferguson; Cor.-Secretary, L. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Miller; Librarian, L. Chambers.

Q. U. M. A.

The regular meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held on Saturday 19th, at eleven o'clock, in Divinity Hall. The treasurer's report showed a net liability of two hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents. An interesting and encouraging report of the work done at Sireth River and Eagle Lake, during the last summer, was given by J. R. Watts, the society's missionary.

THE DEBATES.

J. J. Harpell and J. A. Donnell have been selected to uphold Queen's standard in the debate with 'Varsity on Feb. 8th. 'Varsity's representatives are E. F. Burton and F. H. Phipps.

The subject of debate will be : "Resolved that the present immigration policy of Canada is a wise policy."

Queen's men take the affirmative.

'Varsity has made every provision for giving our representatives a royal welcome.

The secretary of the A.M.S. has received word from McGill accepting our invitation for them to send debaters to meet representatives of Queen's. Full arrangements have not been made as yet, but an interesting evening is expected.

J. D. Cannon and J. Matheson were the unanimous choice of the committee to uphold Queen's side of the debate.

Science.

THE news of the Queen's death brought to us all a surprised sense of personal loss. The good and gentle lady, who had for so many years most worthily represented the majesty and power of our Empire, passed quietly to her rest, surrounded by those who knew and loved her best. To her people she has bequeathed the memory of a simple, pure and noble life; a life in all things Christian and womanly.

A PLEA.

Glum and grim and gruff professors, By the happy homes we left We entreat you to consider, E're we die—of hope bereft—

How the dickens, how the dickens, Can we hustle all the day, And, when evening's shadow thickens, Light the lamp and grind away?

Let the milk of human kindness ("Common sense" is what we mean), Wash away your cruel blindness, Make your vision kind, though keen.

Let us have a little leisure; Give us time to smoke a weed; Don't begrudge a moment's pleasure; Don't oppress a willing steed.

Very human are we students, Apt to buck, and keen to kick; And it savours of imprudence To pursue us with a stick.

Treat us as we were your brothers, Smile a smile from time to time; Then, oh grim and gruff professors, We shall choke this lovely rhyme!

We felicitate Mr. K—th on the acquisition of his new pair of binoculars. They sit beautifully upon his patrician nose, and he is pleasantly aware of the fact.

PROBLEM:—How to keep the water free from ice, when fishing within the Sub-Arctic circle. Temp. -50° F.

The general dinner committee has brought in its report. The date fixed upon for the dinis the 19th February—the day before Ash Wednesday. The sub-committees are all appointed and already actively at work. We cannot impress too strongly upon all of our students, the urgent necessity of doing whatever they are called upon to do.

• There is much speculation as to the general disposition of space and equipment in the projected Science building. We wish that the faculty would give us some official light upon the subject.

Dickson the greater, left quietly for Rossland, B. C., on Wednesday of last week. George, being what he is, will inevitably prosper, but he must not forget that Science Hall has a very insufficient income.

The Second Year is making an enviable name for itself. As wardens of the honour of the Draughting-Room its members are preserving order and decorum at great personal risks.

We ourselves witnessed a brave suppression of disorderly conduct. One offending brother was placidly chewing gum. To convert and convince him four of his confreres unitedly hurled their books and set squares at his unconscious head. Then there was a general mix-up, but the ends of peace and justice had been served.

Ladies.

THIS week has been one which will live in the pages of the world's history. The greatest and noblest of queens has gone to her rest and King Edward VII sits on the throne of his fathers. From every nation and every corner of the globe, comes tribute of respect to the memory of one who for sixty-three years has been first in the hearts of her subjects. During that long period,

every day, every hour of which was subject to the glare of publicity, not one wrong action. not one fatal error in judgment can be pointed to, which brought evil to her people. Victoria had great opportunity to make or mar. The precedent before her was not of the best, but she had been brought up by as good a woman as ever lived, the Duchess of Kent. Every British subject has a warm place in his heart for the widowed Duchess of Kent. We have not space, and, if we had, it would be superfluous to enlarge on the peerless character of Her late Majesty, of the great qualities of heart and mind which made her reign so glorious. The whole world mourns-and the world does not mourn because a queen is a queen. She was a true woman,---that is all.

One cannot help thinking of that other illustrious English Queen, who died some three hundred years ago, and in whose glorious reign the initial steps were taken which were to make England mistress of the seas. Both queens were endowed with exceptionally great qualities of mind; Queen Elizabeth was the best statesman and diplomatist at her council board; Queen Victoria in a few_minutes, could solve a knotty problem which had worried her ministers for weeks. The good of England was the first consideration in the hearts of both. Their deaths show the difference between them. Aged, soured, suspicious of everyone, laughed at by once servile courtiers, the Tudor Queen's end was anything but happy. Victoria went to her grave covered with honour, mourned by relatives as few are mourned, loved by all. Both were great sovereigns-but one was a true, good woman ; the other was not.

The new reign has been ushered in with that "pomp and circumstance" so peculiarly English. The Prince of Wales was not above criticism—but it was probably this element of human weakness that endeared him to us, and made him one of the most popular of princes. But now "life's heat is cooled, the headlong rush slowed to a quiet pace," and so we say good-bye to the Prince, who was king of jolly good fellows, and already with the glamour of that "majesty that doth hedge a king" upon us, we hail our new sovereign, His Majesty King Edward VII. Long may he reign !

Y. W. C. A.

HE Y.W.C.A. has been having especially interesting meetings this session. Last week Mrs. Howard Taylor, a missionary to Inland China, and a lady of most charming personality, addressed the society on her work in China. It was exceedingly interesting and much appreciated by the large number of girls and their friends present. Mrs. Taylor adjusted many of our notions about China and the Her remarks tended to modify Chinese. the harsh feelings that many of us have towards the Boxers. When one like Mrs. Taylor, who has lost many dear friends in the recent massacres, can honestly say that the Chinese, are at heart a splendid people, and more sinned against than sinning, we can surely afford to discount many of the wild newspaper statements.

THE Y.W. has never listened to a more interesting discourse than that given last Friday evening, by Dr. Watson. The subject was a striking one, "The Sadness and Joy of Knowledge," based on Eccles. I, 18, "In much wisdom there is much grief: and he that increaseth knowledge, increaseth sorrow." The speaker held the rapt attention of the audience from start to finish, as he told in his own simple, forcible and exquisitely clear manner of the sorrows of those who pursue knowledge,—"a sorrow that they should not be willing to barter for all other joys."

We're mad. That's all about it. We used to believe that human beings were meant to be happy. It was one of the little pet theories we were brought up on. But it is a mistake; they aren't. There isn't a ghost of a chance for the editor of a column to be happy—and editors are human, all except the chief who is really, to put it mildly, most awfully inhuman at times. In proof of which we could—but that's another story. If anyone ever tells you that the editor of this column knows one happy

moment from one issue to the next, there is grave danger that that person's progenitors were chums with Ananias of unsavoury fame. In other words, why doesn't somebody write something about anything, enough to fill up and grace two columns, once in a way? Really, if a tiny little well-meant contribution were landed on us unexpectedly, we couldn't answer for our actions. But for goodness sake try us and see how we'll take it. In time our hilarity will pass into mere benignance, and we'll grow peaceful as old age. It is manifestly unfair, to expect one person to write for every issue without any outside help, and still give you something which will be spicy, as well as edifying. For the Queen's girl has a high standard and is very critical. As for "classes" and "essays," one girl, has generally speaking, as much time as the next, and brain power is pretty evenly distributed amongst us. Of course we can *fill* our column unaided; but then, if it falls below the standard, public opinion never spares us! You would think we were paid like Kipling. Besides, the muse of the best of editors runs down occasionally, and their productions are bound to get insipid and wearisome. Be a good Samaritan, help your unhappy editor out. We will look on it in the light of a pleasant surprise rather than as a practical joke.

We're not going to coax or wheedle you into Editors have some dignity,-even subit. editors. We never canvassed for books, nor sold tickets for tea-meetings, nor tried a soapwrapper contest, and we've no ambition to start into the begging line at our advanced age. The other day we assailed a promising damsel, with the light of genius shining in her eye. We were very polite, but dear me! You'd think we were asking her for twenty dollars! Did you suppose SHE had time for THAT, and, besides, what was the other editor for? Cheap! well yes, we felt like fifteen cents, box thrown in. No, we will not coax (after this). We leave it to your good sense and your honour. Next time you get a cheque you weren't looking for, or an "a ++," seize the moment of ecstasy and remember the Ladies' column.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

Floradora on the ice, Waiting for a chance, Full many a man will she skate with That she won't take for a dance.

Snobby Bobby on the ice Lets Floradora wait, For many a girl will he dance with That he won't take for a skate.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Before, so jaunty she, An authoress-to-be, With a laugh so full and free, She knows it all; And the height of all her dreams Is to rove by Scythian streams, Where the light of learning gleams Eternally.

But after, me oh my ! A tear stands in her eye, She sings, "Sweet Bye-and-bye," Full dreamily; And her home now happy seems, And the height of all her dreams,

Is a box of chocolate creams, Me oh me!

CORRIDOR CULLINGS.

There is only one man at the rink who still goes round asking you if you had a good time at Christmas. He will probably, like Wordsworth's mountain gorge, "Keep till June, December's snows."

But then everyone else asks you if you had la grippe. It's really hard to choose between them.

Sir Alfred Austin ought to be helped out at this trying crisis.

There are sometimes two *tales* to a "feeler."

Divinity.

"Robed in his sable garb of woe, With haggard eyes the preacher stood."

A CCORDING to our promise in the last JOURNAL we submit an extract from a letter from one of our missionaries in the west. The writer pleads for men to take up the work in the west, and endeavours to impress upon us the fact that it is not simply preachers but men that are needed. It is not ministers alone that are required but men of all professions, doctors, lawyers, teachers, even common labourers whatever they may be so long as they are men of broad sympathies and consecrated brains as well as hearts, who are willing to sacrifice self in order that they may help to lead the growing west away from its present many evil tendencies to a higher ideal and purer life. The writer asks us to help them and this is how he says we may do so :—

"You can help our work here by persuading some first-class men to come to it. Foundations are being laid here for what is to be an important part of the Dominion. The influences which make for evil are many and strong. The only hope for the future of the land is that strong men of good common sense and high spiritual attainments shall now man the outposts. Work is hard and the cash value low-but the rewards in opportunity to help men and to advance God's kingdom are enormous. We require men of perseverance, selfdenial and faith, men who believe that God reigns and therefore that sin is never omnipotent, men of large sympathies, charitable in their judgement of others, but strict in their control of self, and men who have unbounded faith in man's capacity for redemption. Every minister east or west should be of such a type. We need to keep our ideal high. Thank God for the good men, unselfish and true, who have come to the fight in days past. But more are needed and needed now. Can you help to send some?"

The act of the Professor in Church History in adjourning the meeting of his class on account of the bereavement of the nation was commented favourably upon by the students. It was too bad that others did not follow his example. We see no necessity for such a complete break in college work as McGill made, but we think that lectures, should have been discontinued for at least one day throughout the whole college. Our medical brethren set us a good example in this respect.

Our Sunday afternoon addresses have always been considered good, but this session's course seems as if it is going to excel any we have yet had. The range covered by the addresses is almost even more comprehensive than that covered by the alumni conference. Their very scope would teach us even without hearing the addresses themselves that in this twentieth century we do not and are not to conceive of religion as circumscribed by a circle of so called religious duties which says to religion, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., late of the Yukon, has been appointed Principal of the Industrial School at Regina. Mr. Sinclair intended spending this session with us in college. We cannot say how the appointment may affect his plans, but we know he will give a good account of himself wherever he decides to pitch his tent.

Rev. J. R. Frizell, B.A.'97, who been doing mission work in the west since graduating in Theology has been called to Athens, Brockville presbytery.

It is rumoured around the hall that a graduate of last year's class in Theology, who is not only broad in his views but also in his stature is about to regain his lost rib.

Rev. R. F. Hunter, M.A., of Baltimore and Cold Springs dropped in upon us for a few days a little time ago and reports himself as having a pleasant time and enjoying life immensely. Mr. Hunter we need hardly say is still unmarried.

We are informed that the call from a congregation in Kingston presbytery to a B.D., of last year, was extended on the distinct understanding that the manse would be vacant no longer than three months at the most. Cake is expected.

A freshman and a senior were seen a short time ugo purchasing rings in a jeweller's shop on Princess street. It is not difficult to understand the senior's conduct but as for the freshman—alas! We are agitating to have a law passed to prevent jewelers from selling rings to minors. IST STUDENT :—" What are those strange weird sounds I hear in the next class-room?" 2nd STUDENT :—" Oh, that's only two freshmen in Divinity with the elocution master."

TEACHER IN ELOCUTION :— "Are your powers of imagination good?" STUDENT :— "Yes, very good." TEACHER :— "Give me a sample then." STUDENT :— "Suppose then I am a great orator." (As he proceeds with his oration). TEACHER :— "Your powers of imagination are certainly good."

Several of the students have had "la grippe" recently, a more serious malady, however, has broken out among the second year men, viz., sore lips, and the most lamentable thing about it is that we are told the disease is contagious.

QUEEN'S MEN IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

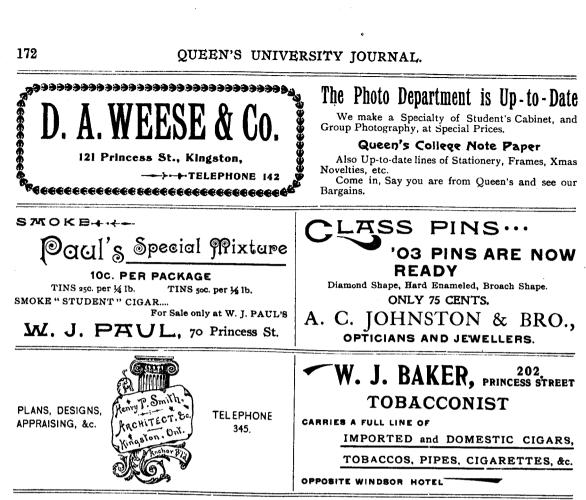
Now that the university question is causing so much interest, and Queen's right to provincial aid is being disputed by some of the wiseacres, it would perhaps be of interest to our readers to know exactly what part of the work of the Province Queen's is doing in the department of high school teaching. The following list of Queen's graduates and specialists teaching in Ontario, with the exception of two quite recent appointments in science, have been compiled from the last report of the Minister of Education :--

Classics, 11; classics and history, 2; English and history, 8; English, history and mathematics, 2; mathematics, 10; mathematics and science, 3; French and German, 11; French, German, English and history, 7; French, German and mathematics, 1; science, 16; commercial, 1; general teachers, 15. Total, 87.

Some of these appointments go back as far as 1866, but the majority of them have taken place since 1890. The appointments before 1890 number about twelve; those since, seventy-five. All appointments in the modern language department have taken place within the last ten years, most of them since 1894.

The outlook for the coming Alumni Conference is bright. All but two of those appointed to take part have agreed to be present.





Queen's University, Faculty of Medicine and Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons

A THOROUGH COURSE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY LEADS TO THE DEGREE OF M.D. and C.M.

Practical and Clinical Instruction is given in the amhiphitheatre of the Kingston General Hospital, L'Hotel Dieu, and Hospital for the Insane.

Exceptional advantages are afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

The Forty- eighth Session commences on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1900. Animal biology, including physiology, histology and embryology, is in charge of DR. KNIGHT, who devotes his whole time to them. Each student, during his course, mounts over 200 microscopic specimens, illustrating physiology and embryology.

Pathology and bacteriology are now taught by Prof. W. T. CONNELL, who devotes his whole time to these important branches.

Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

MOTICE Som TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT OF 🖋 ALL STUDENTS AT The Best Place to buy your Hockey Skates, Sticks and Pucks, or other Hardware, is at MED یو یو EY'S 🚜 DALTON & STRANGE, Princess St., Kingston DRUG STORE THE HOTEL FRONTENAC BARBER SHOP READ THE Leading Tonsorial Parlor in the City Special attention raid to Students' work

J. M. THEOBALD, ONTARIO ST.

FOR SPORTING NEWS

PUBLIC ENEMIES.

IN our last issue the editor for Arts paid his compliments to the thieves who have plied their trade in the college reading room. Despite his complimentary references, this lightfingered gentry have continued their endeavours by making a " clean sweep up " of all the loose magazines. In the language of the public press "it is time for a change," and the JOURNAL invites its readers to assist the curators in suppressing this nuisance. All thieves are public enemies and the roost-robbing propensities of the individuals who steal our magazines should receive a timely check. Queen's is by no means helpless in this matter, and fair warning is given that she can and will get on without these petty pilferers. Those who abet the thieves are as much public enemies as the thieves themselves, and will be treated accordingly.

Personals.

A LETTER that helps the staff to put an other roll in its sleeve comes from Rev. R. Burton, M.A, of Little Current. We did our utmost to discover a few grains of cake in the envelope, but we were doomed to disappointment. We have held the letter over our lamp but no odour of fragrant wine is forthcoming. "Bob" is one of the JOURNAL's best friends but these omissions on his part are wellnigh unpardonable. We await his explanations. "Queen's," he writes, "has given us a good start if we are only ready to follow it up."

S. A. Mitchell, M.A., 1894, and Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins, now assistant professor in Columbia University, has been invited by the Naval Observatory of the United States to go to Sumatra, to observe the solar eclipse which occurs on May 18th, and which has a duration of between six and seven minutes, being therefore one of the longest eclipses of the last hundred years. The observations will nearly all be spectroscopic, and the most powerful instruments ever used on an eclipse will be employed. Valuable results are expected.

It is a great honour to be invited to go on

such a government expedition, and Dr. Mitchell writes, "it would not have come to me but for the excellent training I had at Queen's." The trustees of Columbia have given him leave of absence and appointed a substitute to do his work during his absence.

Some of Prof. Macgillivray's honour students are preparing a German play entitled "Die Herrschaft." Several rehearsals have already taken place, and the play will probably be presented in the early future.

We are glad to see Mr. T. K. Scott around once more. Though not yet able to resume his classes, Scottie has wonderfully improved. We live in hopes that a few weeks will find him completely restored.

Exchanges.

A N American lady journalist says that Miss Clara Butt, the English vocalist, is "a demi-goddess canonically symmetered, and her eyes are full of dreams as her voice is dewy with tears. Her eyes are a Sybil's eyes, and her lips, as Theokritos would say, have nibbled Ægilian figs, and for the mysticism of their pathos, asphodel!"

We invite our fellow-students of English, French, German, Italian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek to decide which language this lady supposes she is writing. A prize will be given to any one who will answer this question correctly, provided that to the answer is appended a statement of how much knowledge of Theokritors is requisite for this style of writing, and how such writers may be canonically or uncanonically scimitared.

The JOURNAL gives a specially cordial welcome to *World Wide*, "a weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres." *World Wide* is a weekly publication from the press of John Dougall Son, Montreal, and furnishes in its sixteen neat pages the best things by the best writers, on matters of most immediate and pressing interest. We know of no paper that presents a better bird's-eye view of current events and thoughts.

Squibs.

HE good knights of old Fought tournaments bold, For prizes and praise and their fair lady-loves : Each brave man to-day Is fighting his way Towards riches and fame and If the steel-clad and sword-girted men And we weaklings who wield but the pen, Both were asked if the gold or the girl or the glory Were most worth our pain, From fighters and scriblers would come the same story :---"The deeds are the gain !" R. S. L. in The News Letter.

A DIALOGUE.

Thou who knowest, tell me how Modern maiden may be won! There is one I love who now, Meeting me, without a bow Passes silent on.

Had we lived in days of old, Mine had been an easy way ; Fiery steed, and onslaught bold, Ashen lance, and broadsword cold. Sure had won the day.

Then, the victor in the list,

Crown of Beauty on my lance. I had knelt, her hand had kissed, Parted all dividing mist With a lover's glance.

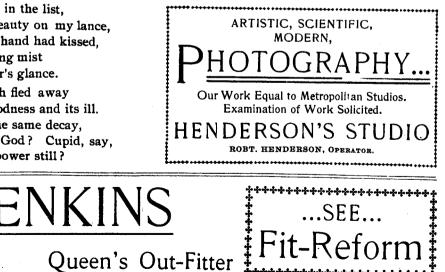
But the past hath fled away With its goodness and its ill. Knowest thou the same decay, Thou, the Love God? Cupid, say, Hast thou power still?

CUPID :---

Had ye lived in days of yore, Rude barbaric ages wild, Haply thou hadst fallen lower. Vanquished been, and nevermore Had thy lady smiled. Fixed thine eye in stony stare, Where had been thy glory then? Know thou there are maids as fair Now as ever, here as there, Aye, and braver men. Hear the message that I tell; Furrow not thy brow with care; True love needs not any spell, For the eyes are Cupid's well. Read thy fortune there. If, when thou art drawing nigh, Rosy colour tinge her cheek : If she meet thy passing eye With a stolen look and shy, Take the tide, and speak. If together ye have chanced. And no other one be near; Woo her, win her, if thou canst. Stolen sweets are sweets enhanced, Kiss her, never fear.

J. E. S. in Glasgow University Magazine.

The classics men have challenged the divinities to mortal combat on the ice. The battle promises to be fierce.



114 PRINCESS ST.

COMPLIMENTS

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Assurance in force January ist, 1900	•. •	• •	• •	٠	. \$3	26.945,442
Cash Income, 1898	•	• •	•	•	• •	1,051,403
Assets, December 31st, 1898		•		•	• •	4,663,554
Reserve for Security of Policy-holders,	1899		•	•	• •	4,324,081
Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st,	1898,	Actuar	ies' 4	per	cent.,	302,856
Surplus on Government Standard, 4 and	d one l	half pc	r cent	:	• •	491,394

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All desirable forms of insurance and annuities are issued by this Company. We have the best of everything that is good in life insurance. The Company's 20-Pay Life—15 or 20 year Survivorship Distribution is the most popular policy issued. Values handsome and guaranteed. Options many and attractive.

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THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of Canadian Militia. In fact if is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematies is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquir habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gynnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily. Five commissions in the Imperial army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.







Education Department Calendar

FOR 1901 (IN PART).

February :

6. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. March

ELERENCE ELE

- r. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Depart-ment, due.
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.

Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk. 29. Night Schools close (session 1900-1901). April:

- r. Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
 High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
 Good Friday.
 EASTER MONDAY.
 Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Topoto.

- Toronto.
- Toronto.
 13. Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
 15. Reports on Night Schools due, (session 1900-1901).
 Annual examinations in Applied Science begin.
 High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
 25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
- College. Art School Examinations begin.

May :

- 1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture begin. Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance
- Examination, to Inspectors, due.

- Examination, to Inspectors, due.
 ARBOR DAY.
 Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matricula-tion, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
 Empire Ibay (first school day before 24th May).
 QUREN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday).
 Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins. Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Mat-riculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.
 Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.
 Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.
- Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections
- 13 Examination Papers of the Education Department of Ontario supplied through The Carswell Co., 30 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

Queen's University and College

INCORPORATED BY



ROYAL CHARTER IN 1841.

THE ARTS COURSE of this University, leading to the degrees of B.A. and M.A., D.Sc., and Ph.D., embraces Classical Literature, Modern and Oriental Languages, English, History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Science, Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Assaying, Metallurgy, Botany and Animal Biology.

Medals are awarded on the Honour Examinations in Latin, Greek, Moderns, English, History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Science, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Physics and Astronamy Biology.

THE LAW COURSE leads to the degree of LL.B.

THE THEOLOGICAL COURSE leads to the degree of B.D.

THE MEDICAL COURSE leads to the degree of M.D. and C.M.

THE SCIENCE COURSE leads to the degree of B.Sc. and M.E.

Calendar and Examination Papers may be had from the Registrar, GEO. Y. CHOWN, B.A., Kingston, Ont.

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