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* Queen's College Journal *

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THIS is the jubilee year of the Queen, and we may well thank God that her life has been spared so long and may well erect memorials, which shall show to future generations the sincerity and depth of our gratitude. Numerous suggestions have been made regarding the form that these memorials should take in the Mother Country and in the Colonies. It would be a strange thing if the University, which by special permission, bears Her Majesty's title, did not seek to share in such a movement and to erect a monument more lasting than brass. We have a definite suggestion to make. Let us unite heart and soul to raise the quarter of

a million dollars that are needed to equip Queen's fully, and let the fund—the greatest effort the friends of Queen's have ever put forth—be known as “the Queen's Jubilee Fund.” It was in 1837 that the Synod of the Church set to work to raise money for the establishment of a College in Canada, and thus the Fund will commemorate our own jubilee year as well as that of Her Majesty's. True, it was not till 1839, at a meeting held in St. Andrew's—now St. Paul's Church—Hamilton, that the Commission of Synod reported the draft of a charter for the proposed College, and that Kingston was selected as the site. In 1840 the trustees applied to Her Majesty for a Charter and for such privileges as only a Royal Charter confers “and the permission to style the Institution Queen's College and University.” The first name appended to this application was that of the Hon. William Morris, father of the Hon. Alexander Morris, and a man of the grand antique type. It may be said here, in passing, that we owe Queen's College to him and to the late Dr. Machar more than to any other two men. “We most humbly and respectfully inform your Majesty,” is the language of the application, “that it is the anxious desire of the Scottish inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada to manifest their devoted attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and House, by handing down to posterity your Majesty's Royal Title as the name of their infant institution, which your Majesty's petitioners most ardently trust may be the means under the blessing of Divine Providence of conferring liberal education on the Canadian youth of

the present and future generations." The year following, the Royal Charter passed the Great Seal and Her Majesty graciously consented that the new University, which was from the first to be "open on equal terms to all the youth of the country" should bear her title. So far as we know, Queen's is the first University chartered by Her Majesty, and special marks of favour have consequently been given from time to time, by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Louise, as well as by the Lord's Commissioners of the Exchequer, in recently presenting valuable books to the library on the special ground that this University bears by permission the Queen's title.

What do our friends say to this proposal, then, of a "Queen's Jubilee Fund?" Four separate endowments have already been raised during the brief history of our Alma Mater; the first, when the College was established; the second, when the present site and Professors' houses were bought; the third, when the Government grant was withdrawn; and the fourth, when the present buildings were erected. But "The Jubilee Fund" would be the greatest of all, and for it parchment subscription lists should be provided, that the names of the subscribers might be deposited among the archives of Queen's, and preserved imperishable as the memory of the Queen and the life of the University.

AT a meeting of the City Council, on the 11th inst., after the "Confederation" scheme had been discussed, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, on motion by Alderman C. F. Gildersleeve, seconded by Alderman John McIntyre:

"Whereas, the Government of the Province of Ontario has set apart a valuable site in the Queen's park, Toronto, for Victoria College, and proposes to establish, also at the public cost, a new University Professoriate,

or to greatly extend the School of Science in Toronto; and whereas, in the above and other ways, private and denominational effort in the work of higher education is acknowledged, and by the combination of public and private liberality to further a desirable common end, voluntary contributions for Colleges situated in Toronto are stimulated.

Whereas, it is only just that this policy should be extended to Eastern Ontario, in whose centre a fully equipped University has been established, through the liberality of the people continued for nearly fifty years; and whereas any Legislative measure dealing with University education should be a comprehensive one; and whereas it would be injurious to the best interests of the Province if all means of obtaining a practical scientific education were centralized in Toronto, as well as opposed to the spirit of our institutions and particularly of our education system.

Whereas this section of the Province requires a School of Practical Science, for the development of its mining, manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural, shipping, chemical and other interests, and whereas such schools can be carried on most efficiently and most economically in a University city, because instruction can be obtained in such fundamental subjects as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, modern languages and natural history, without direct cost to the government, and at a great saving of time and expense to the young men who desire to obtain that thorough scientific training by which the country as a whole is benefitted, as may be seen proved by the comparatively small cost of the Toronto School of Science in the past, because of its contiguity to University College.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Council respectfully memorializes the Government of the Province of Ontario to take steps to

establish in Kingston, in connection with and as part of its educational policy, an institution in which instruction shall be given in mining and metallurgy, analytical and applied chemistry, engineering, civil and mechanical, and generally in the applications of science to the mechanic arts, agriculture, navigation and other industries of the people.

That the mayor, Alderman McIntyre and Alderman Gildersleeve be appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government to press the above on its immediate consideration.

That this Council, being convinced that a School of Practical Science would be of incalculable value in stimulating all the industries of Eastern Ontario, and more particularly of value to the intelligent young men of this section of the Province, respectfully invites adjacent municipalities and County Councils to unite with it, in such ways as may seem best to them respectively, in pressing the matter on the Government."

We hail this action of the City Council with pleasure, and we trust that our friends throughout the country will lose no time in calling the attention of members of their respective County Councils to the request contained in the resolutions. The Government cannot with justice refuse so reasonable a memorial. It is perfectly monstrous to be for ever acting on the supposition that all money for education must be spent in Toronto, even where those practical applications of science are concerned, that can be best considered in sections of the Province where special industries are to be found. Not only are there special agricultural, ship-building and manufacturing interests in Eastern Ontario, but Kingston is the centre of the mining of the Province. A School of Practical Science here will also aid Queen's indirectly, and be an acknowledgment of her work by the Province such as no one can grudge.

WE observe that the Montreal College (R. C.) is about to be affiliated with Laval University; also that a Faculty of Arts is about to be established in connection with the Polytechnic School, likewise to be brought into affiliation with Laval.

The *Montreal Star* in a recent editorial headed "University Amalgamation" speaks favourably of these changes, calling attention to the fact that the resources for the support of higher education in Canada, and particularly in Quebec, have been hitherto much too widely distributed for the accomplishment of satisfactory results. It refers also with approval to the recent combining of scattered resources in Ontario, and calls upon some of the too numerous and too small Colleges of Quebec to do likewise. Now this is but another instance of the extent to which the question of University federation or amalgamation is understood by some of our representative papers. It may be admitted that an amalgamation of some of the smaller Colleges of Quebec and the Lower Provinces would be of advantage to higher education in these Provinces, for too many Colleges are as great an evil as too few; but, we fail to see in what way the recent changes, either in Ontario or Quebec, have tended to economy through the combining of scattered resources. While the affiliations which have taken place in Quebec may be of advantage to the institutions concerned, yet, so far from there being an amalgamation or combination of resources, we find that a new Faculty of Arts is to be established as a result of these arrangements.

There University federation, or the affiliation of several Colleges with one University, is not of any avail for the combining of educational resources, nor has this been the result of the Federation scheme in Ontario. Quite the reverse; for it is confessedly about to entail a much greater expenditure. Then, too, instead of these expensive in-

stitutions becoming centres of higher education in different parts of the Province, which is the proper justification for such expenditure, the object is to huddle them together in one city and affiliate them with one University, establishing a monopoly of the degree-granting power, the only escape from the improper administration of which is departure from the country.

If it be true that our educational resources are too widely distributed, then let us have real amalgamation. But let the strong institutions which are thus formed occupy different centres in the country, and not be crowded into one city, for the mere fact of railway connection by no means answers the demand for different educational centres. Above all let these representative institutions retain their degree-granting power; otherwise they will most assuredly cease to be educational, and become mere coaching mills to cram students for University examinations, the passing of which shall be the sole criterion of their attainments.

IN our last issue one signing himself "Graduate" takes objection to our "carping fault-finding" with regard to the educational administration of Ontario, yet wishes to know our whole mind with reference to the subject. He indicates also that we are opposed to having our educational system directed by persons responsible to the people. Gladly would we make "Graduate" aware of our full convictions on this subject, and especially our reasons for holding these convictions, providing always that his interest is an educational one and centres not in partyism, but the limited space of the JOURNAL will not admit of this. We expect, however, in another number to draw attention to some serious defects in our present educational system and which we believe are being continually aggravated. As to our objection to the directorate of the Educa-

tional Department being responsible to the people, we may simply say that it does not exist. A Council of Instruction or Superintendent of Education, selected by the Government from the best educational authorities in the Province, would be no less responsible to the people than the present Minister of Education. The latter does not hold his position in virtue of the people's direct choice, but in virtue of his party's choice. He is responsible, not to the country at large, but simply to his own constituency. He is necessarily chosen from party politicians, and such are not of necessity authorities on education. Then, too, any objection to his administration upon purely educational grounds, is immediately interpreted as an attack upon the political party which he represents, and his administration is defended upon party and not upon educational principles. A Council of Instruction, on the other hand, which is responsible to the Government is as directly as possible responsible to the people. Not being a party machine it would be open to the criticism of both parties, independently of party politics. Its existence would thus depend upon the proper administration of the important interests entrusted to its care and not upon any mere party issue. As to the fate of the previous Council, that has been sufficiently explained, but any further information may be obtained from Prof. Dupuis' paper already quoted.

ONCE again we ask our friends to show their friendship by promptly paying their subscriptions to the JOURNAL. At present many a manse, our good-natured treasurer tells us, receives the JOURNAL for 1887 while the "bill" for 1886 is still unpaid. Probably the same might be said of many a medical and law office, though we are told that the "ministerial brethren" are the worst offenders. Now, friends, you must rally to our support.

LITERARY.

A CONTRAST.

WE came across the following article which one of our contributors was about to send to a magazine on the other side of the Atlantic. As the matter is of local interest we obtained liberty to insert it in the JOURNAL.—ED.

When a comparison is made between Canada and Ireland it will be found, so far as schools are concerned, that while as may be expected there are resemblances, there are at the same time somewhat striking contrasts. The resemblances need not just now be emphasised, the contrasts may be instructive. In the first place the common schools all over Canada are free, fees are not expected. The child of the poor man has the same privileges as those which the child of the rich man has. If, as is sometimes the case, the wealthy parent chooses to send his children to a private school, the chances are that the opportunities there are inferior. It is true the cost of books is very much greater in Canada than in Ireland, for as a rule the full prices are charged, perhaps somewhat more than that. There is, however, but little to grumble over, for that is all that education costs a parent, at least, directly. Of course the taxes have to be paid, but here the poor man gets off easily, as compared with the rich man. The next point to be noticed is the wide gulf that there is in this country, between the churches and the schools. The schoolhouse is always built at the expense of the ratepayers, and roughly speaking it is placed at the spot most convenient to the majority of the people of the school district. A common school side by side with the church building is an unknown thing here. So are clergymen as patrons of schools. Whether this is a good or an evil need not be discussed at present, it is facts we are dealing with, not theories. In some of the Provinces, for each Province has its own school law, ministers may be on the School Board, or on the Board of Examiners; in other respects the contrast between the two sides of the Atlantic is rather striking.

In the Province of Ontario the office of Chief Superintendent of schools is a political one. The man who fills it is a member of the Provincial Cabinet. It may be added, however, in a parenthesis, that the present executive has held the reins for the last fifteen years, and when at the polls a week or two ago, it was sustained by a majority of about two to one. The Premier during all that time has been the Hon. Oliver Mowat, a sturdy Presbyterian. The present Minister of Education is also a Presbyterian, a worthy elder, much respected both for his general character and his educational qualities. Nevertheless it is doubtful whether it be a good thing for the head of the school department to be a member of the Government. It is a questionable policy to make educational matters an item in the issues that are raised at an election. In the late contest two points were emphasised

by those who were in opposition. One was that in the issue of school books a monopoly was given to one firm, in this case the Nelsons, of Edinburgh, and so the books are higher-priced than they need be. A Toronto firm of publishers alleges that it could sell them cheaper than the Nelsons do. The other contention was that the Roman Catholic Archbishop exercises an undue influence in the educational department, the wily prelate making that the price of the political support which he is able to render at the polls. We shall look at this shortly from another point of view. The cry proved unsuccessful as we have already seen. Whether the people were fully satisfied with the explanations given on this question, or whether the other parts of the Government's policy were so good that a majority of the electors were disposed for the present to waive the objections to the action of the Minister of Education, is a debatable point.

What of religious instruction in the schools? Let it be premised that in some Provinces there are Separate Schools allowed, in some not. In the Province of Ontario Roman Catholics have that privilege, in the Province of Quebec Protestants are so favored. There is this difference between the two, in the former Province common schools are not sectarian, in the latter they are intensely so; in the one the faith of Roman Catholics would not be affected, in the other that of Protestants would. What is further to be said, however, applies to the state of things in Ontario alone. Roman Catholics if they choose can have schools of their own, and where they are numerous enough they do choose, or the clergy choose for them. When they do their own taxes are so applied. When they are few in numbers they are obliged to attend the Provincial schools. In the aggregate it is said that a considerable number of Roman Catholic children do attend the schools which the other denominations attend. Religious instruction is provided for so far that the Bible is read in the schools to much the same extent and under much the same regulations as in the schools in Ireland. Some time ago a volume of scripture selections for use in schools, was issued by the Minister of Education. This volume and the way it was got up and the character of it have formed the ground of a great deal of discussion. It was very much criticised both on the platform and by the press, during the late political campaign. When the selections were made they were submitted to representative men among the clergy of the different denominations, to Archbishop Lynch, among the rest. His grace, it is said, approved of the selection, the only change which he suggested being the substitution of "who" for "which" in the preface to the Lord's Prayer. Some are greatly pleased with the attitude of the prelate on this question, on the ground that to have so much of the word of God read by Roman Catholic children is far better than if no scripture is read by them. It appears, however, that the concession is more apparent than real, that it is doubtful whether even that portion of divine truth will be permitted to shine

into the hearts of the children of that communion. The failure in this particular arises from a change made in the regulations respecting religious instruction. Formerly all children in attendance were required to be present when the scriptures were read unless the parent notified the teacher that he did not wish his children to be there at that time. Now the teacher is required not to permit a Roman Catholic child to be present unless the parent has expressly signified his wish in that respect. The Irish readers of this article will thoroughly understand the difference. It would take a much greater quantity of moral courage than it is supposed a good Roman Catholic member of the church possesses to stimulate a parent to take such a decided stand as is implied in notifying the teacher that he wishes his child to be present when the scriptures are read. As to the character of these selections, no doubt, there is much alleged under the stress of making political capital that will hardly bear close and impartial examination. One feature of the volume seems to us to be of questionable advantage. There has been care taken to exclude all passages that in even a remote way may be supposed to suggest indelicacy of thought. On this side of the Atlantic, more a great deal in the States than in Canada, there is a fastidiousness in this respect that is nauseating to minds of a healthy and robust purity. Those that are so sensitive cannot have very pure imaginations. We think it is a pity therefore that the principle of selection, or of exclusion which amounts to the same thing, should have been made to yield to such mock modesty. We understand that the story of Joseph has been mutilated in the interest of that sentiment. Altogether the selections got rather rough handling in many quarters during the last two or three months, and it is well that the whole subject has been so well ventilated.

A VISIT TO ATHENS.

LET the reader who would enjoy a pleasant and inexpensive visit to this most famous of all classic cities give me his company for the time and we will share together what it costs the travel of many thousand miles to see. Let us take our seat on the rocky summit, which commands a view of the city and its environs, and catch the inspiration of the scene.

The spot is sacred to me above every other locality in this illustrious city, where at every step you stand before some monument of ancient glory around which cluster the most inspiring associations. It is the Areopagus, the Hill of Mars. It is at the close of day, and the crest of Mount Aegoleus in the distant west is radiant in the glory of the setting sun.

This rugged mass of rock rises now, as in the earlier periods, from near the very heart of the city, and looks down upon the busy or idle crowds below, like a solemn sentinel and monitor of justice. Here on these very rocks once stood the greatest of men and the noblest of heroes, the illustrious Apostle Paul. Not far from the base of the hill was the ancient Agora, where this zealous apostle had

met the curious and speculative Athenian crowd, and preached to them "Jesus and the resurrection." Then it was the centre of Athenian life; not like the "market" of our American cities, but a grand square, having on either side colonnades and cloisters, temples and altars, statues of gods and heroes, emblems of religion and monuments of patriotism; all these met the eye of the apostle, and "stirred" his "spirit within him."

From the crowded and buzzing Agora a smaller company of philosophers and curiosity lovers followed him to this more retired and fitting place for serious address. Up these sixteen steps cut in the natural rock, at the southeast angle of the hill, the great preacher and his hearers came—the very same by which my feet climbed this sacred height; by these also the judges of the highest court in Athens, the Areopagus, ascended to their nocturnal sessions, held here on this small area, where seats are cut in the rock, and where, in the open air, this solemn council deliberated and passed its judgments. The scene was one to inspire the great-souled apostle. Whichever way he turned he saw the idolatrous shrines of the "very religious" Athenians. At the east, separated from the Areopagus by a narrow depression, rose the Acropolis, another rocky hill, and on its loftier and broader summit stood Athens' proudest temples and noblest works of art. The Parthenon—the famous temple of Minerva—was its crowning glory; while the massive bronze statue of the goddess, with spear and shield, rising seventy-five feet heavenward, was the greatest work of Phidias, Athens' most honored sculptor. The ruins of the Parthenon still remain, a magnificent monument of the simplicity and grace of Grecian architecture. Here, too, the traveller of to-day sees, as did Paul on this same Acropolis, which was one vast "votive offering" to the gods, the beautiful temple of Nike Apteros, or Unwinded Victory, and the Erectheum, which contained the revered olivewood image of Minerva, supposed to have fallen from heaven. Turning to the north-west, you see standing now, as then, the temple of Theseus, the best preserved building of ancient Athens.

Further to the west and south is the Pnyx, the third hill of fame which rises from the ancient Agora. It is a lower elevation than the Areopagus, of amphitheatrical form, and was the political centre of Athens, where the populace assembled to listen to the harangues of its leaders. Here, from a large cubical stone platform called the Bema, Demosthenes thundered his scathing sentences in the ears of the gathered multitude, who in turn made the heavens ring with their applause. It was amid such surroundings that Paul preached that masterly and matchless discourse which more than all other events and associations has immortalized the spot. It is not difficult to fancy the scene. There he stands, the heroic man, his eye flashing with the fire of a quenchless zeal, his face beaming with holy benevolence, his voice tremulous with the weight of his heavenly message, as he preaches to his select and distinguished auditors Jesus the only hope of humanity.

What wonder that, with associations like these, I should linger on this interesting spot until the distant heights of Parnes grew dark and shadowy, and the lights gleamed in the windows of the city below and in the windows of the city above; and still I lingered, till the moon lifted her queenly head above Hymettus, and shed her soft weird light upon the scene. I could not resist the temptation to ascend the Acropolis and view its ruins by moonlight. It was an hour not soon to be forgotten.

As I walked there among the majestic ruins of the dead past, and shadows dark and ghostly fell upon the scene, each column and mutilated statue seemed a thing of life, and spoke in sepulchral tones of the vanity of human greatness. I saw pass before me the grand solemn procession of kings and heroes, philosophers and sages, who had mingled in the religious rites of these sacred shrines, and had given to Athens her matchless fame. Long and illustrious was the line of the distinguished dead that passed before my vision, each wearing his crown of earthly honor, all marching on to an immortality. What? Where?

In musings like these the hours passed, and the night was far advanced when I walked slowly down through the still imposing ruins of the Propylea, around the base of the hill, to the street leading to my hotel.

At the Eastern base of the Acropolis are the well-preserved ruins of the theater of Dionysus, or Bacchus, with the marble seats assigned to the priests and dignitaries of the State, still bearing their names. What must have been the morals of a people whose ministers of religion and administrators of justice were so intimately associated with such scenes! What wonder that the traveller should to-day walk amid the *ruins* of such a civilization!

Among the grandest ruins of Athens are those of the temple of Zeus Olympus, a little to the east of the theater of Dionysus. They consist of sixteen massive Corinthian columns, seventy feet high and seven and a half feet in diameter. Imagine the grandeur of this temple, covering a vast area, enclosed by a hundred and twenty-six of these huge yet strikingly beautiful columns. Within the temple stood a colossal statue of Jupiter, made of gold and ivory. But my space is too brief even to enumerate the rare and interesting sights of this center of ancient history.

The modern city of Athens has a European look. It contains from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, and has grown to its present importance almost wholly within the last forty years. It has many substantial and tasteful buildings. But its chief glory is in its hills, with their historic associations and commanding views. No city I have visited charmed me more. For days it held me a willing prisoner in its fascinating bonds. Every evening found me at the sunset hour on this Hill of Mars, whither I invited your company at the commencement of this sketch; and the longer I gazed on the panorama around me—the near pyramidal summit of Lycabettus, or the distant peaks of Cythaeron, the hill of the Muses and that of the

Nymphs, just over against me, the silvery waters of the Saronic gulf on the south, or the shadowy heights of Parnes and Pentelicus on the north—the more entrancing was the view.

Thus, amid the glories of nature, the wealth of art, the triumphs of genius, the victories of valor, the trophies of heroism, the grand associations of the historical past, and the fascinating beauty of the living present, these days and nights in Athens flew on swiftest wings, as a dream of fairy land.—*Ex.*

* MISCELLANY.*

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS.

BY H. F.

IF we do not present our readers with *poetry* in this issue, we give them something *nearly* poetical and of practical use to the boys in Science. It is written by one of themselves, and his attempt to place the characteristics of the Malvaceae and Hypericaceae in rhyme may aid many a memory over-burdened with the complexity of the subject:

MALVACEAE.

Malvaceae, herbs, shrubs or trees,
Have stipulate, alternate leaves;
Palmately veined they also are
And the flowers are regular.
Calyx valvate, so they say;
Corolla convolute does lay.
With stamens, many is the case,
Monadelphous and at base
United with the petals fast.
Anthers one celled, while they last,
Kidney shaped with open top
From which the pollen grains will pop.
Sepals five, all in their places,
Ring of bracts, united bases.
Petals five, notched apices.
Pistils several, ovaries,
United in a ring, and make
A pod with cells, from which we take
The seeds whose shape is reniform.
Cotyledons doubled without harm.
The plants are mucilageous
With tough bark, but not poisonous,
Common and example, ah!
Malva Rotundifolia.

HYPERICACEAE.

Herbs or shrubs, but never trees,
Opposite, entire, dotted leaves;
Mostly sessile, stipules none;
With flowers, in the general run,
Which regular appear to us;
Their position is hypogynous;
They're solitary or cymose,

According as dame Nature chose.
 The petals mostly are oblique,
 And if into the bud we peek,
 We find them lying convolute.
 Stamens few or many shoot ;
 In clusters three or more they're found.
 The pods one celled and placed around
 Are Placentae Parietal,
 And just as many styles shall
 Be seen by this same flower possessed.
 But if for all it is the best
 The pod has three to seven cells
 This change on the Placentae tells ;
 For while they have quite separate been,
 United fast they now are seen,
 And in the centre now take place
 The unions of their inner face.
 Dehiscence septicial seems,
 The plant has resinous juice in streams ;
 'Tis dotted with pellucid glands,
 And its nature, too, commands
 That its surface smooth should be,
 And grow in tufts extensively.
 The root at last takes our attention,
 'Tis large, is all we have to mention.
 But as examples there are some,
 Hypericum Perforatum.

SNOW SHOE CLUB.

THE Queen's University Snow Shoe Club was re-organized at a meeting held on Saturday, 8th inst., at which there was a good attendance. The following officers were elected :

Hon. President—Prof. Marshall.

President—J. J. Wright, B.A.

Sec. -Treas.—J. A. Minnes.

Inspector Impedimentorim—E. Goodwin.

Whipper In—W. Neish, Royal Medical College.

Arrangements were made for weekly tramps on Saturday afternoons and for occasional tramps in the evenings. From the enthusiasm shewn in the formation of the Club a successful season is looked for.

LIVELY COLLEGE BOYS.

THE Yale University men got together last week in this city and popped enough champagne corks to float a monitor. Chauncey Depew steered the proceedings, and our own Everts and the rest of the jovial men had a big time. The same night the graduates of Wesleyan University sat down to a dinner without wine, and the old boys had to retire behind friendly doors and wipe off their chins with alarming frequency. Syracuse University's celebration was also teetotal, but the Columbia boys will make up for it at their Alumni carnival on Tuesday evening. Prejudiced outsiders will observe that the flow of eloquence on these occasions is largely

dependent on the flow of what the late Mr. Greeley innocently called "champagne and wine."

The above is from the *New York Mercury*, and shows that among students as among other mortals there is a wide range of opinion regarding this question of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. However, we feel sure that "Wesleyan" and "Syracuse" boys next morning were more creditable specimens of humanity than the sons of Yale.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

ACQUAINTANCES and friendships formed at College remain very dear throughout our lives, and to all students, after they have left their Alma Mater, are of the greatest benefit. But to become acquaintances and then friends, it is necessary that the boys should often be in one another's society, and have frequent friendly and intelligent conversation. We meet together in class, in the halls or at the homes of the kind citizens of Kingston. We are glad that we are thus privileged. In their way they are all very good. In class our Professor and the subject under consideration claim all our attention. In the halls we meet but for a moment, when the gong tolls us to our class rooms or to our lodgings. In the homes of our friends our attention is wholly absorbed, not by our fellow-students, but rather by our lady friends and entertainers. Now besides these places of meeting the students have for years been in the habit of holding meetings in the University Buildings, for the purpose of becoming better acquainted, inasmuch as all College societies have this, as one of their principal ends. There they either discussed their petty grievances, if any they had, corrected the seeming waywardness of juvenile students, sought to further the interests of their societies and their Alma Mater by debating questions of Collegiate interest, or spent a few sweet hours of prayer together. These meetings are one of the great factors of College life, and we all know that here at Queen's they are too few to have any of them eliminated. It is at these that we first begin to understand human nature, that we begin to learn how to deal with the stern realities of business when they arise, and that we begin to fit ourselves for our own protection and defence in the great trial that is before every one of us. What would our condition become should we be deprived of these? For one, I don't know, unless a regular study machine which ate, drank, studied, took a little exercise, slept and ended up by attending class. But the prohibitory edict has been posted. That ends it. Like the old Romans we will have to bide and bear the result. We are no more to exercise a franchise which for so long has been almost sacred to us. Perhaps too much noise has been made, perhaps some person who should have been more frequent in his attendance at class did not see his Professor, perhaps once through

folly somebody destroyed some College property, but perhaps it has at last come that the *all* are responsible for the thoughtless and heedless actions of the *few*. As the notice will be seen to read, it still admits of meetings being held, but under certain specified conditions which conditions are almost, if not quite unnecessary, for few students will be found who, when a meeting is to be held, are willing to knock on the door of the Senate Chamber in quest of permission, or again who would care to remain until 5 o'clock in the evening. It is only to be hoped that the change is for the best, and the writer will be one of the first to rejoice if it is, but believing that it will not be, he asks that he be allowed, through the *JOURNAL* to raise his voice against such a radical change.

ACADEMIA.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the Association since the New Year, was held in Divinity Hall, on Saturday, 15th inst. The committee appointed to canvass the students for subscriptions to the Foreign Mission Fund of the Association, reported that they had succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who were most enthusiastic in promoting the scheme. On Dec. 4th, the Association after solemn deliberation, decided to support a Foreign Missionary, and appointed their President to represent them in "the high places of the field." This was an act of faith, for the subscription had not yet started, but now their faith has been vindicated. The students themselves have already contributed over six hundred dollars, and if the Alumni manifest anything like the same spirit there will not be the least difficulty in securing the full amount required.

The committee appointed to prepare an appeal to the Alumni, reported that they had met with Rev. Geo. McArthur, B.A., and Rev. James Somerville, B.A., former members of the Association, and with their assistance had prepared the following circular:

DEAR BROTHER,—You will, doubtless, remember receiving a circular from our Association about this time last year, asking what amount you would be willing to subscribe annually to this Association, for the support of a missionary in the Foreign Field, should one offer himself for this work. Comparatively few of those addressed responded, and a hearty liberal spirit was not manifested either by students or Alumni.

But the missionary spirit was steadily growing among the students, and when they returned to college last autumn, many felt that the time had come to give definite shape to the scheme.

Soon after Mr. J. F. Smith, the President, a Theological student, who is now taking his third year in Medicine with a special view to Foreign Missionary labor, offered himself to the Association for that work. The members of the Association at once heartily responded, and a resolution was passed accepting Mr. Smith as the Association's First Foreign Missionary. It was decided that in pre-

senting Mr. Smith to the F. M. Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, we, as an Association, should pledge ourselves to be responsible for his support, and that we should ask the committee to send Mr. Smith, in company with Mr. Goforth, who is to represent the students and Alumni of Knox College, either to Corea, or the Province of Fuh-Kien, in China. To obtain the money necessary for this undertaking it was proposed to ascertain, first, the amount that could be raised among the students themselves, and then to make an appeal to all former members of the Association, and to other graduates and friends of the University, asking them what they would be willing to contribute annually for the support of Mr. Smith.

The reasons for undertaking work of this kind must be obvious to all. In answer to the prayers of his Church God has opened up doors of access, to almost every nation and tribe in the world. Heathen nations are rapidly coming in contact with our Western civilization, and are rapidly losing faith in their old systems and old religions. The question for the Church of Christ to solve at this moment is: Shall we by a strong united effort give these people at once the Gospel of Jesus Christ, or shall we leave them to receive merely the vices of civilization and that vulgar modern materialism which is death to everything lofty and noble in the soul of man. The crisis is at hand and we must meet it. These people must receive the Gospel at once, or their last state will be worse than the first. Many of the young men attending the Theological Halls of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, have risen to a true conception of present need and present opportunity, and are saying, "Here am I, send me." But there is no one in the whole extent of our church to say to them, "Go and we will support you with our money and our prayers." Some students of Queen's during the past year have made inquiry as to whether the F. M. Committee of our Church would be willing to send them to the Foreign Field, and the reply has been, "we cannot do so at present, as all our funds are required to provide for those already in the field." The question of Foreign Missions, therefore, in our day, and in our Church, resolves itself into a matter of dollars and cents. The one thing standing in the way of vast extension in this department of the Church's work, is the want of liberality on the part of Christians. Surely then the least that we can do as students and Alumni of Queen's, is to increase our own personal liberality to the extent of sending out one more missionary to the heathen, and thus take the initial step in what we already have reason to believe will be a great awakening in our Canadian Church. A special reason why we should engage in this work is, that it will form the best possible bond of union between students and Alumni, and in addition will bring students into direct contact with F. M. work as they already are with Home Mission work.

That the students are in earnest about this matter is evidenced by the fact that they have already contributed

over \$300 for this year, and it is confidently expected that they will contribute at least \$300 annually. We would like to receive from the Alumni annual subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000, as the proposed annual expenditure of the Association in this department of its work will be from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. This sum appears large, but when divided among so many will be in no sense a burden.

Please state the amount you are willing to contribute annually on the enclosed form and return at your earliest convenience to David Flemming, Queen's University.

In addition to the above amount, about \$2,000 will be required by the Association this year for medical outfit, travelling to field of labor, and other expenses incidental to the opening of a new mission. But the response of a few congregations to whom we have appealed gives us confidence that the Church at large through congregations and individual subscriptions will make up the full amount without in any way lessening her contributions to other subjects.

Signed in behalf of the Association's Committee.

GEORGE MCARTHUR, B.A., ALFRED GANDIER, B.A.,
Alumnus. Student.

The following by-laws, recommended by this committee, were adopted by the Association in connection with its Foreign Mission Scheme:

(1) That all Alumni who subscribe annually toward the support of the Association's Foreign Missionary are thereby constituted members of this Association.

(2) That a committee consisting of six representatives from the Alumni and six from the students be appointed to take charge of the Association's Foreign Mission work, that committee to meet at the call of the President, and that four members of this committee, two from the Alumni and two from the students retire annually.

(3) That this Association hold an annual Foreign Missionary Meeting in connection with the closing exercises of the College, that the report of the committee for the past year be received at this meeting and new members of committee for the ensuing year elected.

(4) That some graduate, connected with the college and residing permanently in Kingston, be appointed Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Fund of this Association.

One pleasing feature of this "new departure" in the work of College Missionary Association is, that the students of all the Faculties of the University have taken an interest in it. The interest taken by the students of the Royal Medical College is worthy of special notice. Many of the Meds. feel that they want to share equally with the Divinities the honor of sending out Mr. Smith, who is a student of the Royal as well as of Divinity Hall. They have themselves contributed \$120 for this year, and a number of them indicate their intention of contributing annually.

The following extract from the minutes of the Association will show how much the members have appreciated his co-operation of the medical students in this work:

"Resolved, that this Association while recognizing the liberality with which the students of every department of the University have responded to the appeal in the interest of Foreign Missions, desires specially to record its appreciation of the hearty spirit with which the students of the Royal Medical College have entered into the Association's Foreign Mission Scheme."

Of course some very wise persons will answer to all this, "Charity begins at Home," we have work enough in our home fields, especially in the North West to occupy all our energies without sending men away to foreign lands." To such persons we would simply say, that those who are most interested in the foreign field, who feel that the world is their home and long intensely that it may become the home of Jesus Christ, are the very ones who do most for the heathen at their own door and the neglected in their own land. As proof of this, it may be stated, that immediately after discussing its Foreign Mission Scheme, the Association directed its Corresponding Secretary to write to the Superintendent of Missions in the North West, asking him to assign us fields of labor and we would send out three or four men to occupy them during the next summer.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CONVERSAZIONE.

"THE very first event of the season!" was the way the medical students' conversazione, which took place in Queen's University, on the evening of Dec. 17th, 1886, was referred to. All the "fair rosebuds," all the other maidens of beauty, all the young men of fashion were present. Every one looked healthy and happy, and every one was dressed in the best. The sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks of the young girls, and their fresh gowns would tell even a man from the world's end that it was the opening of the season. The dancing began at 9:30 o'clock and the last little slipper had not ceased to touch the floor until the clock struck 2. Every one went home tired, but happy, and felt sorry for the great world at large which had never attended a medical students' conversazione.

The great University building, so famous for its entertainments, was ablaze with light from collar to garret as early as 7 o'clock. Everything was in readiness, and every point looked pretty. Under the superintendence of W. Shea, decorations blossomed out all over the building. Evergreens were looped about the big Convocation Hall, and a "Welcome," a handsome device, hung opposite the entrance to the room. The quarters upstairs were soon crowded. The young men left coats and hats in one of the class rooms, and after examining their new white mull ties and turning around to see that their dress-suits were all right, wandered down the hall. The matrons threw off their wraps, gave their handsome plumage a

loving pat and were ready to go down. But the girls, the lovely, bright, beautiful girls, they could not appear so soon.

"If you don't find me a pin, mamma, I shall have to go home," said one belle, as she held her tulle skirts in a slender, gloved hand.

"Don't look so conscious, my child," said an anxious mother to her *debutante* daughter; "if you do, you'll never be a success."

"Well, how can I help it when it's my *entree*, you know," said a trembling little voice. "I'm frightened almost to death, so there!" And then came a sound like a sigh.

"Who were at the *conversazione*?" Oh a great many people. The patronesses were out in handsome attire and embraced Mrs. Grant, Mrs. F. Fowler, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Lavell, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Herald. And they all looked so happy! Then the best people in the city smiled upon the students. Among the notable ones were: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick; Principal and Mrs. Grant; Judge and the Misses Price; Warden and Mrs. Lavell; Drs. Fowler, Irwin, Sullivan, Henderson, Herald, Oliver, and other college representatives. The *debutantes* were out in full force and all of them wore elegant dresses. Tulle and veilings were very generally worn, and many of the gowns were made *decollete*. The matrons wore rich brocades, satins and velvets, and all the diamonds they had. Many flowers were carried. All the roses were in loose clusters.

The concert opened at 8:30 o'clock and it was a complete success. It was divided into two parts. The students opened with several glees. Mrs. Hastings Schultz, of Guelph, offered several pleasing numbers, and in one she was assisted by Mr. E. Pirie. Her representation of the "Cuckoo" merited very high praise. Miss Florence Mills, of Iroquois, a young lady of most agreeable manner, sang very sweetly several times. Of course Mr. Rechab Tandy was the chief attraction, and he offered three songs, and responded to an encore. His fine robust tenor voice was heard to splendid advantage. His superior culture was perhaps more noticeable than at the concert on Tuesday evening.

During the concert short and witty addresses were made by Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Principal Grant, and the following visiting representatives: Messrs. Bradd, Toronto School of Medicine; Morell, Victoria College (Medicine School), Montreal; Babbitt, Trinity School of Medicine, Toronto; Dixon, McGill University and Carter, Bishop's College, Lennoxville. These expressed their delight at the innovation on the time-honoured dinners, and intimated that the Royal College had set the other colleges a royal example. Mr. J. W. Regg occupied the chair during the evening and discharged its duties acceptably.

At 9:30 o'clock Dr. Dupuis gave a lecturette in the history class room on "The Skeleton," and Drs. Clarke and

Millman, of Rockwood Asylum, gave a magic lantern entertainment in the physics class room. Dr. Clarke was the lecturer and he was very felicitous in his remarks.

At 9:30 o'clock Convocation Hall, which had been transferred into a ball room, was well filled. Prof. Carey raised his baton and the dreamy notes of a waltz came to the ears of the young men, who were soon selecting partners, or having found the young ladies who had promised them "the very first waltz," were gliding over the floor. An ice or a cup of *bouillon* in the refreshment room, or a promenade in the spacious hallway gave opportunity for a little chit-chat before the young lady was returned to her chaperone. The refreshment rooms were on the third flat and in charge of caterer Mr. S. Cox. The vivands were tempting in their character and were very greatly enjoyed. The whole affair was one of which the *medicos* have good reason to feel very proud.

A. M. SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the A. M. S. was held in the Science Room, on Saturday evening, the President, Mr. Wright, in the chair.

Previous to the opening of the meeting, Mr. D. Strachan exercised the students in singing some of the College songs. This is a new feature in Queen's, and is highly commendable. We think it a wise provision that it is held in conjunction with the A. M. S. Under Mr. Strachan's leadership the students will necessarily become acquainted with the most popular College songs; a matter in which we are in late years greatly behind. But, perhaps, the chief feature in this musical rehearsal is, that it brings out a great number of the students, and once in the room they will remain for the regular meeting of the Society. We hope to see the A. M. S. soon as attractive and interesting and as largely attended as in years gone by.

At the opening of the meeting, the President in a few well chosen words, welcomed the students to the first meeting of the society in 1887. He was glad to see such a large attendance, and hoped that the students of all Faculties and of all years, would realize that they were assembled for mutual benefit and said that all were invited to take part in debates, discussions, &c., &c.

The programme of the evening was:

Recitation Mr. Marquis.

Song Mr. Strachan.

Debate

Instead of the usual debate, the meeting entered on the discussion of a communication from Toronto University, in reference to an inter-collegiate debate.

Toronto University Debating Society, some time ago, invited Queen's to a debate, subject to conditions to be agreed upon by both parties. The A. M. S. decided to accept the proposal, and a committee was appointed to carry the matter into effect, as far as Queen's is concerned, but in the meantime the Secretary was authorized to communicate with Toronto, with reference to some vital points

of procedure. As a matter of fact the debate will take place at Kingston, and probably in February. Owing to the short time for preparation, we cannot hope to be victorious this year, as Toronto is thoroughly prepared, it debating with McGill this month, and thus being in a good state of preparation. But, we will make a beginning this year, the result be as it will, and next year we will be in a better position. On the foot ball field we have proved to Toronto University that we have good feet, let us now go in with a will and show them we have good brains, large lungs and a supple tongue.

EXCHANGES.

THE *Dalhousie Gazette* is still unclothed, that is it has no formal cover like the other College Journals before us, but it is ably conducted. The burden of its story in this number is the new University Building, which will at once furnish a home to the professors and students and be an ornament to the city. A detailed description is given, together with a lengthened interview with the genial President, partly on the building and partly on the prospects of the University. The part to be erected now will cost \$50,000, and extension can be made as needed and when means will allow it to go on. We congratulate our sister down by the sea on its getting rid of the building where it was long immured, and its prospects of occupying a building worthy of it, and of Halifax.

The *University Monthly*, (Fredericton, N. B.,) has a well assorted set of articles and jokes. Nevertheless, it is in mourning, because of the death of a former President, Dr. Brydone Jack. He was for many years a prominent factor in the University. He was a true Scotchman, a thinker, pertinacious and erudite. The impress he has left on the scholarship of New Brunswick will not soon pass away. The leisure given to him after his long continued labours was not far prolonged. It is only about a year since he retired. Our readers do not forget that our own Dyde is one of the professors there, and we see his name cropping up occasionally.

The *University Gazette*, (Montreal), is well got up, the type and paper excellent. The array of Directors and Editors is very imposing. The articles are enjoyable and instructive. The Y. M. C. A. there is about to follow the example of its brethren in Toronto in the matter of a building. The students themselves promise \$1,000. The organ of McGill is not so high-toned in literature as some others, but fills a niche very creditably.

No one can read *Acta Victoriana* without finding out that Cobourg is a Methodist institution. We often hear people boasting of charity and brotherly kindness, but we usually expect to find him that talks most in that strain to be as intensely sectarian as the next man. Nevertheless, we do not object to denominational loyalty

in its own place. Considerable attention is given to evangelists and their methods. These men run in couples, Crossby and Hunter are one team, Jones and Small the other. An account is given of a meeting to welcome the Dominion Premier. Don't get immersed in dirty politics, Methodist friends.

The *Varsity* has had the enterprise to issue a Christmas number, which looks well and is stocked with a fine assortment of literary reading of a somewhat high class. The names of contributors are given, no fewer than 18 of them, with no less a name among them than that of Goldwin Smith. Our former fellow citizen, now President of Ottawa Ladies' College, to wit Sammy Woods, furnishes a well written and thoughtful criticism of Lady Macbeth. The *Varsity* is one of our most welcome exchanges.

The *Burr*, (Lehigh, Penn.) comes across the lines from the republic south of us. Whether it is a *chestnut Burr* that suggests the title we know not, at all events there is an article in it entitled *Kernels*. It is rather a superior magazine, and a full page illustration is given, the scene in the upper part shewing the *poetry* of winter, where a gay company well wrapped, sit in a sleigh behind a pair of spanking steeds; while the scene on the lower part shews the *real* winter, a poor struggling pedestrian facing the storm, in snow up to mid-leg, (we beg pardon, we meant mid-limb), and holding an old umbrella before him. He looks as if he would soon yield to the fatigue and lie down. We like the *Burr* very much.

The *Portfolia*, (Ladies' College, Hamilton), is one of our most welcome exchanges. It is bright and cheery, as it ought to be, coming from the ladies. A prominent article is on "The Arrangement of the Hair." It is well put and we rather enjoyed the rub given the male sex. Here is a short extract: "One of the latest, (but by no means the prettiest) styles is short hair. It suggests either one of the following things to the shrewd observer, the penitentiary, the asylum, brain fever, or a desire to be masculine, and from all who attempt the latter, may we be mercifully preserved." While copying the above words the question is suggested, is *either* used aright? We supposed it meant one of two, but then we may be mistaken. We will look for the *Portfolia* with eagerness from month to month.

PERSONAL.

MR. A. B. McCALLUM, M.A., '81, of Listowell, has decided to go into law in Toronto.

Dr. Matheson, of Australia, the donor of the gold medals in Medicine, is now in the city.

Mr. Herb. Horsey, '86, is taking a post graduate course in Honor Chemistry and Physics.

Dr. E. J. Watts, of Frankfort, has entered the ranks of Benedicts. He was married on the 2nd inst.

Rev. Adam Linton, we learn, has charge of a congregation at Teeswater.

Miss M. Spooner, B.A., '86, left for Riverside, California, on the 18th inst. We wish her every success in the far West.

Mr. Geo. F. Brown, '81, has settled down in Toronto, and thus adds another name to the long list of Queen's men in that city.

Mr. D. A. Givens, B.A., who for some time has been practicing law in Toronto, decided to remove to his native city and has opened a law office here.

Rev. R. McKay, B.D., is now teaching at Riverside, California. One of these days we will wake up and hear of Rev. R. as professor in a ladies'—no—in a theological seminary.

Dr. H. Cunningham, '85, is at his home in the city preparing for a visit to the London hospitals. He meets Dr. Russell, '85, at New York, and they will cross the Atlantic together.

We regret to learn that Mr. Angus Watson is unable to return to College owing to a severe attack of sickness. He is very unfortunate, as last session he suffered from an attack of typhoid fever.

We regret to announce that Mr. Fred Heap, '90, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. We all hope that he will be convalescent in a few days, and that he will be soon among us again.

Dr. T. Bertram, '85, has been meeting with great success at the English Medical Schools. He lately was successful in taking his M. R. C. P. S., at London, and is now studying at Dublin. He will return to Canada early this spring.

At the dinner of the "Old Boys" of Trinity College School, Port Hope, held lately at the Rossin House, Toronto, Mr. Jas. McNee, '85, responded on behalf of Queen's to the toast of "Sister Colleges" in a neat and graceful speech.

On Jan. 11th Mr. J. A. Grant was ordained and inducted to his first charge at West Toronto Junction. He begins with a salary of \$1,000 and promise of increase in the near future. This is a new church, and Mr. Grant has himself been largely instrumental in building it up. The Junction is one of the most rapidly developing of Toronto's suburbs, and Mr. Grant's field of labour is likely soon to be a very important one. We have no doubt that he will do honor to his Alma Mater in his new sphere.

COLLEGE WORLD.

CHICAGO has six Theological schools.

Yale has now a successful Co-operative Society,

Yale spends fifty thousand dollars on athletic sports.

Overtwo million dollarshavelately been left to Harvard.

The Faculty of Amherst consists of none but graduates of that College.

Ten of the most advanced courses at Harvard have but one man in each.

Oxford University has appliances for printing in one hundred and fifty languages.

The California State University pays its President a salary of eight thousand dollars.

The Senate of West Virginia has passed a bill to open the State University to women.

There were over one thousand applicants for admission to the College of the City of New York.

Princeton seems to be beating Harvard at both ends—at foot-ball and in Calvinistic theology.

The University which for some time has been in progress at Tomsk, in Siberia, is almost completed.

All Europe has fewer Colleges than Illinois. And one of the European Colleges has more students than all Illinois.

The salaries paid at Oxford University to Professors who are well-known on this side of the Atlantic and the number of lectures they gave last year, are these: F. Pollick, jurisprudence, 42 lectures, \$2,500; H. Nettleship, Latin, 82 lectures, \$4,500; Monier Williams, Sanskrit, 72 lectures, \$5,000; A. H. Sayce, philology, \$1,500; Max Miller, philology, \$1,500; E. A. Freeman, modern history, 42 lectures, \$3,500; F. T. Palgrave, poetry, \$500.

The students of Cornell University are much exercised a present over the inadequateness of their gymnasium. It furnishes at present accommodations for only one half of the students, and there is a request from the students, that an annex be added to the present structure. Quite an interest seems also to have sprung up regarding a glee club, and the question is going the rounds as to who will take the first step toward organizing a College Glee Club. The number of applications for admission to the Freshman class at Cornell is three hundred and thirty.

DE*NOBIS*NOBILIBUS.

THE pretty maiden fell overboard, and her lover leaned over the side of the boat as she rose to the surface, and said: "Give me your hand." "Please ask papa," she said, as she sank the second time.

One of our Divinity students lately was preaching in a certain church not far from here, and becoming very impressive in a loud voice said: "Judgment! Judgment!" He was startled by the response from a small boy in the body of the church of "Out on first!"

Professor: "Mr. M., can you tell me with what faculty we could most easily dispense?" Sophomore: "Yes, sir." Professor: "Good! Speak out loud so that the class may hear." Sophomore (gravely): "The College Faculty."

The Fighting Editor having learned that the very undignified and disrespectful term of "low class literature" had been applied to the JOURNAL, last evening formed himself into a committee of one and held an indignation meeting. He moved and carried the motion that such language was unbecoming a college man, and further that he (the F. E.) be appointed to hold an interview with the guilty one to bring him to his senses. Our F. E. is preparing for this meeting by a week's constant attendance at the Gym., so in all probability some one will be found missing after the encounter.

One of our Seniors was clerking last summer, and the following conversation was overheard between him and a lady customer:

Young lady—"Have you the 'Lady's Companion'?"

Senior—"Eh?"

Young lady—"I am going out into the country and I want a 'Lady's Companion' to take with me."

Senior—"You do, eh? Well, what's the matter with me?"

ADVICE TO FRESHIES.

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities, and philosophical, psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a rarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibility, a coalescent consistency and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity and jejune battlements. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility, pittanceous bacinity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent rapidity. Shun double entendres, pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. Say what you mean, mean what you say, and don't use big words.

CELEBRITIES OF '87.

No. 2.—This personage is almost as well known as Celebrity No. 1, and may be seen any day during college hours moving about the halls with the characteristic grave and dignified demeanor of a Senior. He appears to be widely known among the students, and is saluted by all his fellows with perfect freedom, inasmuch as he is rather small of stature and therefore not to be greatly feared. He is of the opinion that he is one of the most important lights of the University, and he gives forth information on every topic with the freedom and readiness of an oracle, but perhaps he is to be excused to a certain degree in this, for he was once on the JOURNAL staff, and hence has acquired an unbounded store of knowledge. As regards his appearance he is about up to the average; he has a fairly well developed figure and would be really pretty but for his face. His eyes are of a yellowish-green tinge, and he sports a pair of nose glasses which he takes off whenever he wishes to see anything very particularly. On the whole he is a mild attempt to be a dude and has the reputation of being somewhat of a ladies' man, but he complains that his innate bashfulness is a great drawback to him in that line; however, he will doubtless outgrow that.

He is comparatively popular among his fellow-students, and inasmuch as he is an official of the *Concursus Iniquitatis*, receives great attention at the hands of the Freshmen.

Young Lady—"If I should go to College do you think the Court would ever bring me up for trial if they thought I was fresh."

Freshie (earnestly)—"You just come to College and I will court you, dear."

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"Is that article meant for me?"—W. A. L—e.

"Did you see me at the Bachelors' Assembly?"—J. F. Sm—ie.

"Me too?"—Scottie G—n.

"Oh Caroline, Oh Caroline, meet me at the corner."—Salt R—ds.

"I wish that old observatory was in Jericho."—John.

"Let 'er go, Gallagher."—The Electric Bells.

"I never speak unless I have something to say."—R. M. Ph—n.

"I understand the peculiarity in *oi ippes* now, Professor."—Hippy T—s.

We would respectfully remind our readers that our subscription is payable in advance. As yet very few dollars have arrived, which is naturally a matter of regret to us. We trust that our friends will pay up as soon as possible. [E.]