



Queen's Track Team and Track Club Executive.



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THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.

STRICTLY speaking the University of France is a vast corporation, comprising the whole system of primary, secondary, and higher education directed by the state. In ordinary conversation the word is used with the same meaning as in Canada; in this sense universities are established in Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, and the other chief towns of France; but while the provincial institutions do excellent work, their best men drift more and more to Paris, and to that centre alone do foreign students resort in any numbers.* During the last ten years, the University of Paris, while retaining its full measure of state support, has been largely freed from state control, and is now practically a self-governing corporation.

Three chief halts are made by the student during his progress up the ladder of learning. On leaving the Lycée, or Collegiate Institute, at the age of seventeen to nineteen, he passes his *baccalauréat*, known familiarly as the "bachot," and becomes bachelier. This should be borne in mind, as graduates of Canadian or American universities, who announce themselves as bacheliers-es-arts, are sometimes surprised to find themselves regarded as having recently left the High School.

On entering the university,—using the word henceforward in its English meaning—the student intending to take an Arts course, prepares himself for the *licence*. This may be taken at any time not less than one year after his entrance, but in practice two or even three years is the usual time. To enumerate the various subjects of study would carry me too far. The standard is high, and the degree of *licencié-es-lettres* is not won without much hard work. On obtaining it the student is qualified to teach in a secondary school, or to begin the study of one of the learned professions. If desirous of pursuing an academic career, he goes on to the *agrégation*. This is a competitive examination, open to all *licenciés* of at least three years standing. The number of successful candidates depends upon the number of situations vacant in the state secondary schools and universities, for such a situation or an equivalent salary, must be provided for each *agrégé*. Many candidates prepare for the *agrégation* while earning their living as teachers or journalists. The only further honour to which the student can aspire is that of *Docteur-es-lettres*, which may be won by any *licencié* by presenta-

*The University of Nancy has among its faculties an *Institut Colonial*, in which the history, geography, social and economic problems of the French colonies are discussed.

tion to a board of examiners of two printed theses; one in French, the other in any language taught in the university.* These theses he must also "sustain" in a *vivâ voce* examination; but this, though conducted publicly and with some ceremony, has lost much of its old importance. The thesis in a modern language is practically always a book of some length, embodying the results of work among unprinted materials. As an example of the subjects chosen I may mention that in 1901 the degree was gained by a French thesis on Duplex, which at once became the standard life of that statesman, and a Latin dissertation on "The French in Madagascar."

Few foreign students care to go through such a mill, and in view of their rapidly-increasing numbers,† the University of Paris has recently instituted two courses, one leading to the *Certificat d'études Françaises*, the other to the *Doctorat de l'Université*. The former, open only to foreigners, is granted after an examination comprising translation from the student's native tongue into French, French dictation, and papers on three sets of lectures followed by the student during at least one academic year. The second, open to French and foreign students alike, corresponds to the *Doctorat-es-lettres*, already explained, save that one thesis only, written in French, is required. Two years of academic life, in Paris, or in any university recognized by the faculty, is the necessary preliminary to this degree. To those who take no examination, a certificate is given at the end of the year, stating the lectures which

they have followed, and their regularity of attendance.

The number of institutions which a Canadian may with advantage attend is large. The university, with over 10,000 students in its various faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Medicine, does brilliant work in all, especially in the last named. Next in order of seniority comes the Collège de France, founded (by Francis I.) at the Renaissance, and offering free to all a vast collection of lectures on many subjects, literary, historical and scientific. Here it was that Michelet, and later Rénan, delivered lectures which roused the attention of all Christendom, and though no present lecturer enjoys equal fame or gives equal offence, the Collège de France still boasts Classical scholars like Gaston Boissier, historians like Gabriel Monod, literary critics like Abel Lefranc. Next door to the university is the École des Chartes, founded by Napoleon, and giving an admirable training in Palaeography and the kindred sciences. The state supports technical colleges, in which all the myriad departments of engineering and of applied science are taught. Then there are the *Ecoles libres*, which means that they are free from state control, though by no means free gratis to the student. On the contrary, while the university, the Collège de France and the technical colleges are so liberally supported by the state that the fees are trifling, those in the *Ecoles libres* are in some cases much higher. Nor must one be led astray by the title of *Ecole*, for these are institutions of higher learning. Several devote themselves chiefly to

*Prior to 1903, one thesis had to be in Latin, the others in French.

†In 1904, out of rather more than 3,000 students in the Department of Arts, over 500 were foreigners.

Political Science and to Sociology, and have excellent courses on all manner of social questions. Opinions of every shade are freely expressed, from the Roman Catholic University in the rue de Vaugirard, to the Socialist School in the rue Danton.

The students and professors in the university are for the most part republicans, but of moderate tone. The clericals study chiefly in the Jesuit colleges throughout the country, the extreme radicals and socialists in the *écoles libres*, though the university contains a sprinkling of both, and in most lecture rooms at least one abbé will be found, known by his round hat and parti-coloured bands. Walking near the university, the students are easily recognizable. They dress almost as much below the ordinary level as the typical Oxford man does above it. But the old days of *la vie de Bohème*, as described by Murger, are passing. The Boulevard St. Michel (le Boul' Mich') has lost some of its gaiety and much of its naughtiness. Yet many picturesque figures are still to be found, would-be poets and budding artists, with shaggy hair, flowing tie, and velveteen trousers, narrow at the ankles, but swelling to enormous proportions at the knees. All wear beards, if it be only a fluffy down, and to go clean shaven is to run the risk of being mistaken for either a priest or an actor.

The reproach has been levelled at the University of Paris that it produces chiefly pedants and journalists. Perhaps the French student of the present day tends a little to the "intellectual" type; a word which, be it remembered, does not mean an "intellectual" man, still less an "educated" one. It

implies rather that type which can see so much truth and so much error in all systems that it can attach itself to none; which has developed its critical faculties at the expense of character and of physique; and which at last takes refuge in an universal skepticism, gay or mournful, according to temperament. An enemy might compare them to the philosophers whom Gulliver saw on his voyage to Laputa, or in the Academy of Lagado, so brilliant, so fickle, so unstable are their judgments. As a result French journalism is the most literary, and with few exceptions, the most untrustworthy in the world; untrustworthy also because of another trait of the "intellectual" as portrayed by Swift, which finds ample justification in the present state of French politics, in which both journalists and pedants bulk so largely. "I made him a small Present," says Gulliver, "for my Lord had furnished me with Money on Purpose, because he knows their Practice of begging from all who go to see them." They know so much, and criticise so mercilessly, and laugh so universally, at vice and at virtue, at Catholic and at skeptic, at patriot and at socialist, that one sometimes sighs for a little honest credulity. Of their power of study and of their intellectual acuteness there can be no doubt.

"I began to read Brunetière very late," said one to me; "I must have been at least fourteen." How many Canadian or English boys would think fourteen an advanced age at which to begin the study of Matthew Arnold or of Goldwin Smith?

In another article I hope to give a more detailed account of the most

flourishing department in the Arts Faculty, that of Mediaeval, Modern, and Contemporary History.

—W. L. GRANT.

Royal Colonial Institute, London,
W. C.

AGAINST THE LAW.

“PADDY” was a western lawyer who delighted in practical jokes, and his “Lordship” was a Supreme Court judge, a kindly philanthropic old man, but a terror to the wrong-doers of his district. The two men met one day on the streets of the western town where they both lived. The judge had a story to tell, and a proposition to make. Buttonholing his Irish friend he started: “Paddy, you remember that poor fellow Phelan, who was killed in the train wreck two weeks ago?”

“Yes.”

“Well, as you have probably heard, his widow is in pretty hard straits. They lived fairly well when Bill was alive, for his salary was good, but they didn’t save anything, and even let his insurance dues fall behind. The poor woman has three little children there, and hardly a dollar to—”

“How much do you want Judge? I know how your story will finish. They all end alike.”

“No you don’t know anything of the kind. I am not begging this time. I am only helping the woman to turn an honest penny. The one thing of value Bill left was his gold watch, and his wife has decided to raffle that. Now won’t you take a couple of tickets?”

Paddy’s face was a study as the judge ended. He thought a moment, and answered, “No, Judge, I have sworn off this sort of thing. I am

quite willing to give Mrs. Phelan the price of any two tickets you have there, but I don’t want the tickets, and I don’t want the watch.”

The judge was surprised. He hadn’t the slightest doubt that his legal friend had been connected with a dozen raffles in the past year, all of them less worthy in their object than this one. Why this sudden change?

“What’s happened anyway, Pat, you didn’t used to be so particular. You might just as well have the tickets if you pay for them?”

But Paddy would give no satisfaction. All he would say was that he didn’t think it was right. The judge exercised his persuasive powers, and brought all the eloquence he could command to bear on his friend. But Paddy was obdurate. The judge might buy tickets if he wanted to, but he wouldn’t. He had become convinced that a raffle was a lottery and contrary to the provisions of the criminal code.

“Why, hang it all man,” exclaimed the judge testily, “I tell you it isn’t a lottery, and has nothing to do with the criminal code. The code was never intended to cover such things.”

Paddy looked his relief. “I’m very glad to hear you say so,” he answered. “You’ve raised a weight off my shoulders. I suppose I’ll have to take a couple of those tickets.” The money changed hands and the judge went away congratulating himself.

But his triumph was short-lived. Court sat a few days later in that western town, and when the docket was read, Judge S—— was amazed to learn that it contained the name of Martha Phelan, who stood charged with running a lottery. Like a flood, the memory of his conversation with

Paddy surged back over his mind, and when the case was called he was not surprised to see that his facetious friend was counsel for the defence.

Paddy spent little time in examining witnesses, but hurried on to his speech to the court, the judge meanwhile resting uneasily. He had been a butt for the lawyer's jokes before and he knew not what might come.

And Paddy was seemingly without mercy. He prolonged the judge's agony, and spun out his address to an exasperating length. He drew a vivid picture of the awful wreck, of the dead and mangled Phelan borne home to his cottage, of the widowed mother and the penniless orphan children. He pictured the woman in straitened circumstances, reduced even to parting with her husband's watch. He told how, ignorant of the law, she had listened to the advice of friends and had raffled the time-piece instead of selling it. Then he wound up by an appeal to the judge's mercy. Knowing his advantage he felt free to throw legal precept and logic to the winds.

"My Lord," he said, "the woman undoubtedly raffled the watch; she does not deny this, but it was in her ignorance that she did it. She knew no law; she meant no harm; ignorant of crime, she committed no crime, and hence should be punished for no crime. Her wish was to live, not to defraud. The circumstances should decide the case. But I submit, my Lord, that if any person knowing the law should conduct a lottery or raffle, or should buy or sell tickets for one, he being guilty of a breach of the law should be punished by the law. If I my Lord, who know the law, should deal in lottery tickets against the law,

I would be worthy of the full penalty of the law. If you, my Lord, who know the law, should sell lottery tickets against the law, (which, heaven forbid) I know of no punishment which would be commensurate with your offence."

Paddy sat down. When all was over, the woman was found guilty, but was let out on suspended sentence. Coming from the court room later in the day, Judge S—— approached Paddy. "Confound your old head," he hissed, but there was a twinkle in his eye. "I thought every minute you were going to say, 'And your Lordship has two tickets in your pocket.'"

—D.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

The following services will be held in Convocation Hall on the Sunday afternoons of February:—

Feb. 4th—Rev. Chancellor Burwash, D.D., LL.D., Victoria College.

Feb. 11th—Rev. Prof. McFadyen, M.A., Knox College.

Feb. 18th—Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., (Author of "In Relief of Doubt.")

Feb. 25th—Rev. Prof. Jordan, D.D.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Lord Bishop of Canterbury said to his Roman Catholic servant girl one day: "I suppose, Bridget, that you think that I, being a Protestant and a heretic, will be finally lost?" "Oh, no," said Bridget. "I doesn't think you will be lost, sir." "Why not, Bridget? How can I, being a Protestant and a heretic, be saved?" "Because of your hignorance, sir."—*Ex.*

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Editorials.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

IN another column will be found a report of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. Conference recently held at Queen's, the first of its kind in the history of our Canadian universities. Both from a University and from an Association standpoint the effect promises to be a thoroughly satisfactory one. In the past the relations between the Canadian universities have not been of the most cordial character; indeed in too many cases they have been strongly tinged with jealousy and suspicion. But we believe that we are now seeing the dawn of a better era. Our universities are beginning to understand each other better; they are coming to see that in a country like ours, rapidly expanding in population and wealth, there need be no serious clash of interests. Each may find plenty of scope for its energies, and not only so, but if the higher life of the nation, in all its departments, is to receive its proper development, all must join together heartily

in the work—with different systems and methods it may be, but yet with a common national aim. To the strengthening of this better feeling such gatherings as the recent one will, we are sure, materially contribute. Men from the different colleges, representative men no doubt, have become acquainted with one another, have talked over their academic work, compared notes as to methods and results and have returned home to impart to their own university circles wider ideas regarding the sister universities and to stir up a deeper sympathy with the work these are doing and with the faculties and student-bodies of which they are composed.

Each association also will benefit largely by the conference, both by having come into closer contact with the other societies that are engaged in similar fields of labor and by the help that each has received from the other. In regard to the Association work the addresses and discussion revealed the fact that the aim of all the Associations is one, and that all recognize the fact that their work is so essential to the best life of the university that it must be pushed with ever-increasing vigor. In many particulars methods were found to vary. Some societies had found success along lines that others had never thought of trying, and more than one delegate left the conference determined to make a trial in his home society of some of these new methods of which he had learned.

One of the most interesting features of the conference was the discussion on Bible Study. The common opinion of the delegates seemed to be that the encouragement of this

study is the Association's most effective way of contributing to the higher life of the student body. Bible Study at Queen's has hitherto been conducted by means of the large class, but the conviction has been growing that at the best this can reach only a limited number of students. Hence to the Society here it was a pleasure and indeed almost a revelation to hear of the success that the Group Class has met with in the other universities. The term Bible class has hitherto conveyed too exclusively the idea of teacher and taught. But under the Group Class system the prejudice accompanying this old idea has no place. Men of somewhat similar tastes and habits simply meet together to discuss the part of the Bible they have read and to exchange opinions on the problems of life there presented. The leader's duty is not to teach, but, remaining as far as possible an unseen force, to take the general direction of the class's meetings and studies. It would seem that here the work of the Queen's Society for the coming year should centre—the organizing of a system of group classes under the best leaders obtainable, with a leader's class conducted by some person who is qualified both to point the way to a solution of the difficult problems that arise in the class study and also to give the whole course its proper direction. It is too late in the term for the formation of the classes now, but there should be some definite organization this spring and then there need be no delay in beginning work in October.

This conference having turned out so satisfactorily, it was the common

opinion of the delegates and the Queen's Association that it should be made an annual one, and McGill's kind invitation for next year will probably be accepted. The committee should begin its work early and get subjects and work definitely assigned to the men who shall take part. Accompanying the first conference there may be a certain interest that can hardly be looked for in later meetings, and for their success these must depend upon well-laid plans, careful preparation, and, following this, the value that each Association receives from the gathering.

GRADUATES AS IDEALISTS.

HARPER'S Weekly recently, in referring to some political action of a prominent citizen, remarked that "like most college graduates Mr. R. was an idealist when he began his public career, but he has more than once adverted with some show of importance to the folly of repudiating a second best boon because one cannot get the best boon." The remark seems to contain a covert sneer at college men in general. They are merely idealists. Of course they are idealists, if their college training has done for them what it should have done. It is the business of colleges to instil ideals and to create ideals. If they fail in this, they have missed their great work, no matter what the number of lawyers and doctors, engineers and preachers they succeed in turning out. A people to progress, politically and morally, or even economically and industrially, must have high standards of perfection and beauty. Where are these to come from if they are not formulated in the higher seats

of learning? How are they to be made a part of the nation's life if not through the college graduates?

It is of little value to the college man himself, or to the nation which has produced and educated him, that he has learned to do things, if he has failed to find a standard for the doing. Increased wealth and prosperity in a country are scarce worth mentioning if there is not at the same time a corresponding expansion and uplifting in the life of the country which will give this wealth and prosperity a value by giving it a use. This expansion and uplifting must be the work of the country's leaders, and these are recruited in large measure though not entirely from the ranks of the college graduates. Needless to say, these must be idealists. They must have ideals themselves before they can inspire others with them.

Nor is it any disadvantage to an ideal that it cannot be reached, nor to the idealist that he must take a "second best boon." In the end every boon is second best. If the standard is reached it immediately ceases to be a standard. The ideal moves up and the end which was sought and reached looks mean and ridiculous beside it. Man can never achieve an ideal. His nature has too much of the infinite in it. It is therefore not in achievement that the merit lies, but in the sincere attempt.

"The sin I impute to each frustrate
ghost
Is the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin."

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

WE learn with pleasure that some members of the Senate are working to have a standing advisory committee appointed which shall con-

sist of representatives from all faculties. The business of this committee will be to give advice to students who are uncertain what course to take, or even in what faculty to register. Perhaps the majority of the students who enter Queen's each year, in Arts and Science especially, are uncertain what course to take. They are strangers amid strange surroundings, thrown, many of them, for the first time, upon their own resources. The courses are so largely elective, that to many the whole thing is bewildering. They drift into a course, or take it because some one they happened to know is taking it, and at the end of four years they discover that they have made a mistake. Then again, a student may know upon what course he wishes to enter, but does not know how to map it out to best advantage. He starts in on the wrong classes, discovers his mistake and is compelled to cancel some and take out tickets for others. Some other universities get over this difficulty by establishing a series of courses with hard and fast rules governing the work of each year. Such a system removes almost all choice from the student and vests it in the authorities. This saves trouble but is scarcely fair to the student. He, as the party most interested, should have as great a range of choice as possible, but should be given a chance to consult with some member of an advisory committee before he makes his decision. At present the real fountain-head of all information and advice as to courses is the registrar, and though counsel is always cheerfully given him, yet in the rush of registration he has neither time nor opportunity to make careful inquiries as to what the student really wishes. If there were

a committee, to some member of which he could direct uncertain students, 'it would considerably lighten his work, and could hardly fail to prove advantageous to students. It is not desirable to make it impossible or even difficult to change from one course to another. Many men never discover what they are really fitted for until they have spent a couple of years at college. But, it is advisable, in the interests of both students and professors, to do away with unnecessary changing, and an advisory committee would be a great assistance in this direction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Y.M.C.A. Convention held at Queen's last week cannot but prove beneficial to the work of the association in the four universities represented. This is the age of conventions as well as of inventions. Every year hundreds of them are held. Men are coming to realize that no one, not even a specialist, can claim a monopoly of ideas on any single subject. It is well then, for men who are interested in any line of work to get together occasionally to discuss matters. Every person who thinks at all seriously on a question must have something interesting to say on it. If he feels deeply and truly, his very way of uttering even a commonplace thought will give value to it.

Queen's Quarterly for January has just come to hand, replete with good things as usual. Several of our professors have contributed articles. Prof. Dupuis has a criticism of Dr. Wallace's theory that the earth is the only habitable body in the universe. Prof. Knight has an interesting ar-

ticle on the human skin. Prof. John Marshall contributes an estimate of the poetry of W. B. Yeats, the apostle of the Celtic renaissance, treating mainly of Yeats' love poetry, his impulse toward nature, and his quest after beauty. Dr. Goodwin publishes his recent address on Paracelsus, and Prof. Cappon a series of articles on current events at home and abroad. W. L. Grant contributes the first instalment of an essay on the Church and the State in France, and R. H. Cowley of Ottawa a severe but timely indictment of Ontario's rural school system. He characterises the educational methods in vogue in the rural sections as clumsy and nerveless, and the section system itself he calls mere relics of pioneer days.

The marvellous rise of Japan within the last decade has been variously explained as due to political, economic and moral reasons. It has remained for Prof. D. S. Jordan to deduce a biological reason. He denies the truth of the old theory that constant war is conducive to growth in the virile and sturdy properties of a people, and points to Rome and Greece as nations, which fell simply because their best manhood was drained away and wasted on the battle field. The loss to society by the premature death of every man of ability is incalculable. His death removes from the nation a quantity of nervous force and power which can never be regained, and when such men die by thousands as they do in every war the loss cannot but prove disastrous to the nation, whether it be victorious or not. For two centuries Japan has had almost unbroken peace, and not only have the ranks of her best men not been de-

pleted by war, but the more manly virtues have been fostered by peaceful vocations, and when forced to do it the little island kingdom has been able to send forth an army of volunteers which in skill, courage and endurance far outmatched the overtrained but unenthused Russian soldiery. Could there be a more convincing argument against militarism.

The inter-faculty year-book scheme upon which the members of the year '06 entered with such energy a few months ago has not materialized. It was found impossible to have all the faculties co-operate. This was unfortunate as the book would have proved an interesting souvenir to all students, as well as an excellent advertisement for the university, and the university is not and should not be above such high-class advertising. The senior year in Arts, however, is determined that the scheme shall not be allowed to drop entirely, and a faculty year-book will be issued. This will be by no means so elaborate or so costly a volume as a university year-book would be. Yet it will prove a valuable memento of the days spent at Queen's by the members of the year, and will be more interesting, as well as more artistic than the albums issued by the years which have preceded them.

While speaking of year-books it may not be amiss to suggest that the year '07 should be thinking of issuing one next year. Because '06 has failed to issue an inter-faculty book is no reason why '07 should not attempt it. Queen's is growing, and the book must come to be a reality some day. In other universities the committee of editors is always appointed in the

spring, and much organizing is done before college breaks up for vacation. When lectures begin in the fall, all are ready to begin work, and the volume can be issued with more care and ease than if nothing were done until near Christmas. It would be well for the members of the junior year in all faculties to appoint a committee to consider this matter.

The football trouble in the American colleges still remains at an acute stage. Columbia University authorities have abolished the game. Harvard overseers have suspended all playing, pending an investigation. They state emphatically that there will be no more collegiate football at Cambridge until the rules are reformed. At Union the students, by a unanimous vote, have abolished the game. Public opinion everywhere seems to demand a radical alteration in the method of play, and at last the delinquent rules committee has come to realize that its life is in danger. Interesting developments may be awaited.

The magazine section of the *Toronto Globe* for January 20th contains a half-tone print of Rev. Dr. Snodgrass of Canobie, Scotland, who was principal of Queen's from 1865 to 1877. Principal Snodgrass was one of the strong men who fought so valiantly for Queen's in the early days, when the battle seemed a never-ending one, and the work always uphill. It was during his principalship that the university sustained two of its severest setbacks, the loss of half her income through the failure of the Commercial Bank, and the withdrawal of government support, which followed

the passing of the British North America Act in 1867. These were hard blows for the young university, and would have daunted many men. But for the heroism and energy of Dr. Snodgrass and his little staff there might now have been no Queen's. With characteristic courage they took up the heavy task of replenishing the college's depleted coffers, and worked with such good purpose that by 1869 they had secured an endowment of \$100,000. In 1877 Dr. Snodgrass resigned to accept a living in the parish of Canobie, where he still labors. On his departure the principalship of Queen's was offered to and accepted by Principal Grant.

Ladies.

JANUARY is not ended, and a New Year's lay sermon may not be entirely too late even yet. It is an old, old subject, this of getting the best out of our college life, but one of perennial interest and importance.

"Two pictures are there"—

The first is of a dim old academy suggestive of tyrannical master and Gradgrind assistants. The first of July comes, the door opens and forth comes a sad anaemic girl, a mere storehouse of French verbs and German synonyms. Do you see her? "Poor creature!" you say with a sigh.

The second picture is many centuries old, but the colors are as radiant, as splendid, as delicate as ever. It is of a group of young Athenians on the market-place, their cheeks glowing with health, their polished limbs smooth and strong, their eyes brilliant with intellectual fire, as "spirit comes into mysterious contact with spirit." There you have genuine

education, intellectual, social and physical.

Girls of '08 and '09, listen to the sage advice of a senior who feels the time of her departure is at hand. You have it yet in your own hands to say which of these two pictures is to represent your college life. Do you intend to follow a dull routine, so that the end of your course will find you a pale, be-spectacled pedant, more in touch with "dead vocables" than with the heart of humanity, or would you aim at the ideal of the perfect woman, whose rich, sympathetic nature is capable of coming into contact with every human being within the radius of her life? Now is the time to decide and to begin. Enter into the life of college as fully as you can, and remember that only so can you get and give the best there is in it.

For convenience sake, let us draw up a few guiding maxims.

(1) Join the Levana, if you haven't already done so, and attend all the meetings. See what you missed if you weren't there on the 17th.

(2) Don't be stand-offish. The other girls all like you, if you only knew it.

(3) Try to include in your course some of the really educative subjects, —those that open your eyes to the world around you and within you.

(4) Subscribe for the JOURNAL. It is bad form not to.

(5) And finally, skate, walk, gym, or *something* every day of your life. Dame Nature will not be cheated.

PROF. SHORTT ON "CONVERSATION."

At the regular meeting of the Levana on January 17th, Professor Shortt gave a talk on the subject of Conversation, which was in itself a brilliant

example of Tabletalk at its best. The faithful Boswell was present, and did her best to catch the main ideas, but alas! bringing such a Talk to the realm of Printers' Ink is like carrying a snowflake into a warm room,—the delicate crystallization is more or less extinguished in amorphous darkness.

After an introductory remark on the temerity of a "mere man" venturing to address the Levana on such a subject, he spoke of college life, and what it ought to mean to each. It surely ought to increase our resources in every way, and especially in this one line of conversation. Social life is not a matter of occasional occurrence, but is continuous, and one's influence is inconceivably greater in almost every case through the medium of conversation than through that of writing. The occasional great man writes, but the millions talk, and on this airy foundation is built the structure of society, in its narrower sense at least. To be sure, where conversational power languishes, those who entertain are forced to adopt such expedients as cards or dancing, which are really rather mechanical devices for covering deficiencies in this line. On the other hand, you can't simply invite people to "please come and talk" on such and such an evening. It would freeze the very tongues in their heads. And so you adopt the expedient of giving a dinner or a "Smoke,"* and the conversation, the real object of the meeting-together, takes care of itself.

The particular *bête-noir* of the practised entertainer is the Bore, the one who monopolises the conversation with his little stream of talk circling round one big capital I.

propos comes the story of Sir Peyton Knightly, who was so fond of talking about his distinguished line of ancestry, that a pained listener, Sir William Harcourt, remarked to a friend near by that he reminded him of the old hymn:

"Nightly to the listening earth
Proclaims the story of his birth."

It has always been characteristic of periods of the greatest intellectual activity that the art of conversation has then flourished luxuriantly. In the Athens of Pericles, in Elizabethan England, in the famous salons of revolutionary Paris, Conversation was a delicate and highly-prized art. And though the monologues of such men as Johnson and Macaulay had their own value, still the finest and best conversation is always reciprocal, and avoids being either bookish on the one hand or too gossipy on the other.

The speaker then touched on the difference between wit and humor. How the former is the spice of conversation, and as such to be used with a sparing hand, the latter more like the milder seasoning of salt, making conversation at once more palatable and more wholesome.

Finally, to bring the matter down to our own day and place, the subject of isolation in an uncongenial community was spoken of. Many a girl in a country village of Ontario or in the plains of the far west, knows what that means. When she attempts to speak of anything beyond the crops and the weather, the people stare or think she is "putting on airs." However, there is always some common ground of interest, and it is her part to find that friendly territory and to act the part of missionary in extend-

*Did the sacred halls of Levana hear that word?—E.D.

ing its bounds and in planting it with
fair fruits and flowers.

In view of the promised series of lectures on modern poets, the honor English students will be interested in the following quite modern poems. The first is by Mr. Charles Algeron Swinburne on Tennyson, the second by the celebrated Anon, on Mr. Swinburne's poem on Tennyson. One is a study in rhythmical grace and ease, the other a just if somewhat humorous criticism of the first.

I.

SWINBURNE ON TENNYSON.

Strong as truth and superb in youth
eternal, fair as the sun-dawn's
flame,
Seen when May on her first-born day
bids earth exult in her radiant
name,
Lives, clothed round with its praise
and crowned with love that dies
not, his love-lit fame.
Fairer far than the morning star, and
sweeter far than the songs that
rang
Loud through Heaven from the chor-
al Seven when all the stars of the
morning sang,
Shines the song that we loved so long,
—since first such love in us flamed
and sang.
England glows as a sunlit rose from
mead to mountain, from sea to sea,
Bright with love and with pride above
all taint of sorrow that needs must
be,
Needs must live for 'an hour and give
its rainbow glory to lawn and lea.

II.

Oh, Twickenham bard, I have tried
so hard

To know what sense in your lines
may be;
I have read them through, and have
scanned them too,
But still no tale have they told to
me;
The sound's all right, but I want
some light
On the meaning, please, of your
thenody.
Much that's strong in your lines so
long
I find about moons that flame and
fade;
'Bout sun and star there expressions
are
Well-shaped with alliteration's aid;
But what they express I have failed
to guess,
Though the task I have twenty
times essayed.
True, your metre could not be
sweeter,
Though perhaps it lilts just a
thought too much,
For sonorous phrase in these later
days
There's not a poet who you can
touch;
It is picturesque, it is arabesque,
But so in a way may be Double
Dutch.
And if as a bard you would win
regard,
And with Alfred's bays would at
length be crowned,
Oh, don't! Oh, don't! as is now your
wont,
In such lengthy measure your
thoughts propound;
And never again, what ever your
strain,
So heedlessly sacrifice sense to
sound.

AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Time—7.50 a.m. Place—"Private Board," University Avenue.

"I had a remarkable experience on New Year's Day," said the girl with the Bow in her Hair. "Guess what it was."

"Can't," answered the Tomboy. "Spout it, quick. It's nearly time to moochie along to class."

"Well, then, I saw the sun rise and set twice in one day!" answered the Bow triumphantly. "Have patience a minute and I'll tell you all about it. You see, we were invited to Grand-dad's for the day, and had to drive five miles to get there. You remember what a lovely morning it was. The air was crisp"—

"As a graham biscuit," suggested the Philosopher.

"Thanks,—if you like. Then suddenly the glorious sun rose, as red"—

"As read as De Nobis?" inquired the Philosopher.

"As red as a ruby," the Hair-ribbon went on serenely. "But we were just approaching a steep hill, and—wonder of wonders!—as we came towards it the sun seemed to disappear behind the horizon again. Then we ascended the hill, and once more beheld the miracle of sunrise. Clear"—

"As a new notebook," suggested the Tomboy.

"And brilliant as your would-be witty interruptions," the Hairbow went on, with some asperity. "Clear and brilliant it rose"—

"And that's what we must do instanter, if we are to be in time for German!" exclaimed the Philosopher.

And they did.

Where singleness is bliss, 'tis folly to be wives.

Arts.

OWING to the failure of all the Faculties to support the movement, the Queen's '06 year-book scheme was seemingly doomed, and there loomed up before the vision of many seniors the cumbersome Final Year Picture that had met the needs of graduates when classes were far smaller than they are to-day. The outlook was far from appearing satisfactory to those who were anxious to have of their fellow-graduates a souvenir worthy the name. Following the precedent of a year ago, it was still possible to fall back on the year album, but this was by no means an agreeable alternative. Once more the committee in charge brought up the matter for discussion, and at the last meeting of the Senior Year, it was unanimously decided that the committee be given full power to publish a Year-Book that will serve as a souvenir both of the graduates and of the university itself, containing, as it will, the pictures of all the members of the Senior Year, the academic staff, and of the foremost athletic and executive organizations, together with sketches of the graduates, "year" history, poetry and prophecy.

That the matter will be carried out satisfactorily by those in charge there is not the slightest doubt, judging both by the personnel of the committee and the work already performed.

Judging from the appearance of notices on the bulletin boards calling for meetings of the Rugby Executive and the Track Club Executive for the transaction of important business, those at the head of these athletic organizations are preparing a plan of

campaign that will make the season of 1906 memorable rather for success than defeat.

There is considerable truth in the current feeling that there are men around college more capable of filling positions on the teams than the men who have been representing Queen's on the gridiron and the cinder track. Yet physically and mentally superior though those men may be, they are certainly lacking in some respects, in that they do not make themselves known to the proper authorities. This they could do without laying themselves open to the charge of freshness, while the Athletic Executive on their part would gladly welcome any promising men, and lend them every assistance possible. The attitude of the officers of Rugby and Track clubs, let it be known, is not at all *hostile* to beginners and *friendly* only to the "old guards." Every man who turns out is sure of a square deal, and a veteran will hold his place only so long as he is capable of filling it more worthily than any other candidate for the position.

Ful wel biloved and famulier was he
With frankeleyn's over-al in his coun-
tree
And eek with worthy women of the
toun.

U-q--ft.

Now certainly he was a fair prelat
He was nat pale as a for-pyned goost.

G-bs-n.

What sholde he studie, and make
him-selven wood,

Upon a book in cloistre alwey to
poure

Or swinken with his handes, and la-
boure?

H-gh C--rk-.

Singing he was, or floyting al the day;
He was as fresh as is the month of
May.

H-gh-s.

Of studie took he most cure and hede,
Noght o word spak he more than was
nede.

P-ntl--d.

No-wher so bisy a man there was,
And yet he semed bisier than he was.

S--ly.

For he was Epicurus owene sone.

G. W. McK---n.

His studie was but litel on the Bible.

N-c-l.

Ful looth were him to cursen for his
tythes.

W. S. C--m.

Divinity.

THE Mission Study Class in connection with the Q.U.M.A. is being well attended, and much interest is taken in the discussions. Home and Foreign Missions are studied at alternate meetings, after the regular business of the Association is disposed of. For the study of our own Canadian missions we have addresses from those who have spent the summer on mission fields in Ontario, or in the west, and the story of their experiences throws light on the lives of the settlers in these newer districts. In the Foreign Mission Department, India and its missions are discussed. First a general address on Foreign Missions was given, then a general address on India, and then the later meetings have taken the form of a general discussion on some phase or phases of mission work in that country. The leader asks and answers questions, and all feel at liberty to

take a part, the particular subject to be discussed being announced in time to give all an opportunity to study it. The text-book used is "Reapers in Many Fields," issued by the General Assembly's Committee of last year.

It is important that we as Canadians should know something of that great country, which is a part of our Empire, and perhaps there is no better way to study the real life of the people, than to make a study of the Christian missions there. It is worth while quoting the words of a native Prince, Harman Singh, spoken in London some time ago." There are many who ask, 'What good are Missionaries doing in India?' I say, without hesitation, that had it not been for the knowledge imparted by these humble, unpretending men, not English laws and English science, nor British arms, would have effected such changes in the social condition as is evident to all observing men in these days. Do we look back to the work done by such eminent men as our most distinguished statesmen, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lawrence, Lord Canning, Lord Ripon, or Lord Dufferin, for the new light that has been shed over that dark continent? No, we look back to the time when such men as Marshman and Carey, and pre-eminently that great and learned man, Dr. Duff, just introduced that mysterious little volume, the Word of God, which shows a man the secrets of his own heart and tells him how he can be reconciled to God, as no other book does."

The Kingston Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was fortunate in securing Rev. R. E. Welsh,

the General Secretary of the Canadian Branch of the Society, for their annual meeting on Jan. 18th. Mr. Welsh's address on the "Bible as a Factor in Missionary Work" was very interesting and inspiring, giving as it did many facts and figures to show the circulation of the Bible in all lands. To prove that none need say that the Bible is played out, the speaker gave figures as to its circulation. The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued 192,000,000 copies of the Bible, in 390 languages. Last year 6,000,000 copies were issued, which means that every five seconds a copy of the Word of God is issued from the presses. In China alone 1,000,000 copies of the Bible were circulated last year, and it is only a generation since China was opened to Christianity.

Shakespeare has been translated into 27 languages, Thomas a' Kempis into 40, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" into a still larger number, but the Bible is now printed in 450 languages. The Bible Society has issued a booklet giving John iii, 16, in 360 languages. At present they are printing the Bible in 390 languages, 12 of these being added during the last year. Of this number 220 had never been written or printed before. Surely there could be no better beginning than the issuing of Holy Scripture in the new language. But think of the work involved. For instance, in a recent translation, that for a part of the Nicaragua Coast, many English words were used. It was found that the natives had no word for God, prophet, priest, king, marriage, holiness, etc., and of course a gap in the language means a gap in thought.

The new idea must have a new word to express it. But this was the case with our own New Testament when first it was written. There were ideas to express, in the new Gospel story, never before expressed in Greek.

These translations are simply indispensable to missionaries. In many cases native Christian congregations are the fruit of a copy of the Bible carried there. By some means or other the Scriptures are carried far afield, and then the natives are led to send for teachers to explain to them the wonderful words of the Book.

The Bible Society Colporteurs are everywhere. In all 930 are employed in different parts of the world. Every ship passing through the Suez Canal is boarded by one of these men, who has a stock of Bibles in all languages that may be needed; 700 copies were sold to the men of the Baltic fleet as they passed on their way to Japan; 12,000 copies have been sent to the Chinese coolies, who have been taken to Johannesburg to work, and the lecturer told of seeing these men sitting about in groups on the ground, listening to one of their number reading from the Scriptures. Thousands of copies of the Gospels were given out to Japs and Russians alike, during the recent war, and the Colporteurs were well received by both sides. It is interesting to note that in Russia the national church favors the introduction of the Scriptures among the people, and the colporteurs are well received nearly everywhere. They are given free transportation, and allowed to go through the railway carriages, offering the Scriptures to all.

Mr. Welsh has already visited the greater part of Canada, and is much impressed by the importance of the missionary problem here. The great question is how to reach the vast streams of emigrants who are settling in the west. One has only to visit Winnipeg and see the crowds passing on to the farther west, to see the magnitude of the task. Here in the east we hardly realize the numbers of foreigners in the west. Already there are nearly 70,000 Galicians, and here alone there is a promising field of work. These people, many of them belong to the Independent Greek church, and they are glad to get the Bible in their own tongue. One of their priests is to act as Colporteur for the Bible Society. Then, too, there are the Doukhobors, potentially good citizens, once they are really free, and have received some education. But with all of these foreigners the present is the time when missionary work will count most. They are free for the first time, and open to new ideas, but in a few years they will have formed new habits, and become settled in a new mode of life. One gentleman familiar with conditions in the west made the statement to Mr. Welsh that one dollar spent for missionary work among these foreigners now is worth ten spent ten years hence.

Then, too, the Scriptures are needed among our own people in the West. In many places where settlers are scattered, colportage work is very expensive, on account of the small returns. For this work in the west, as well as for the wider interests, the lecturer made a strong appeal for sym-

pathy and help. All Protestant missionaries, of whatever denomination, must have Scriptures for their people in their own tongue, and in nearly all cases these can be had only of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A pleasant anticipation of the Queen's Divinity student on beginning a new session is the prospect of the annual supper given to the members of the Hall and the Theological professors by Principal Gordon. The invitations this year are out for the evening of Jan. 30th. A most pleasant evening is anticipated.

Owing to the failure of the proposal to publish a University Year-Book, arrangements have been completed by the final year Theological students to have a composition picture made of the graduating class and the members of the faculty.

Medicine.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAKESBEER DRAMATIC
ASSOCIATION.

Dramatis Personae.

Laurentius Primarius—President.
Sniderius, J.—High Priest of Justice.
Scriptor, N.—Secretary.
Prefectus Aerarii—Treasurer.
Arthuromus—Mighty Chief of the Gendarmes.
Connorarius Hibernius, Jacksonius, J., Horatius Lermontius, Taugherorius W., Quingtilius J., Spencerius H.—Orators.
McLellano—Philanthropist.

Jeffersonius—Retired Pugilist.
Presnellus, Nox N., Dermatoides,
Bedellius R., Robbus A.—Debtors.

Members, gendarmes, jester, torturers, hangman and slaves.

Scene—Aesculapian Hall.

(Members all present as Laurentius enters 'mid great acclaim.)

Laurentius—

Most worthy gentlemen,
Here are we met for business great
and mighty;
Some members will not "cash up"
and hence
Before this court they come to plead
their cause.

Since I have neither word nor wit nor
wisdom

I feel myself unequal to this task;
Therefore do I call unto the judgment
seat

The High-priest of renown, Sniderius,
who hath

An eye like Mars to threaten and
command.

(Great applause.)

Spencerius—

Sir, should not the noble deeds
Which this august body doth here
enact

Be left on record in parchment writ
That others may read and wiser be?
Therefore I urge that from their hidden
haunts

Scriptor and Prefectus come forth at
once.

(Advance Sniderius, Scriptor, Prefectus to places at front.)

Sniderius (with hands raised aloft)—
O noble Aesculapius,

To whom the good meds pray,
Look down with favor on us,

And make these debtors pay.

Sniderius (continued)—

Members, within this roll are names of many writ; men from the shades of *Night*, yea even unto the brightness of *Day*; men whose many wants have robbed the coffers of Aesculapius of his wonted dues. Upon their head be retribution dealt! Come forth, O Nox; what sayest thou?

Nox (turning pale)—

O noble sir, condemn me not forthwith,

For days, with six prized greenbacks have I sought

Prefectus Aerarii. No word of him did I receive.

Sniderius—

Here mayst thou find him

Thy long green bring forth and all is well.

Next do I find the name of Presnellus A surgeon of great note. So eminent a man must surely have paid up.

An error here is plain.

Arthuromus—Not so, my lord, but he hath gone away on the advice of a far-famed Demon of Anatomy whom he sought to minister to his mind diseased.

Sniderius—Diseased must any man be who doth show a want of regard for this august body.

Arthuromus—There now hath entered one Robbus. I pray you hear him; he is in haste.

Sniderius—Robbus, arise and tell thy tale of woe.

Robbus—Mr. Chairman, what is this meetin' relative to?

Sn.—Relative to those who seek by vain excuses to escape our laws, and work their way upon their fellow-members.

Robbus—Then, Mr. Chairman, the

matters which were pending are yet pending and hence I cannot pay.

Sn.—What pending speak'st thou of? Tempt us not with such vain triflings. Thine excuse is void to us. Advance torturers! (Commotion.)

Horatius, Lermontius—Most Noble Grand. I pray you hear me. At a rendezvous of Southern members it was mutually, unanimously, and without malicious prognostication, animadverted, notwithstanding the monotheism of theosophy, and the toxicology of the pharmaceutical pharmacopoeia that those individuals whose transcendentalism was superspradiatical and philanthropically mystificated might render unto Aesculapius the things that are justly his. So Ego (e pluribus onions) unprejudiced and unbiased, have donated my membership fee. My faithful Amicus Robbus was not corporally present at that gathering. Dixi; Locutus sum.

Jester—Hurrah! What's your first name?

Sn.—Once more, Robbus, must I ask thy mind's decision.

Robbus—Gold and silver have I none in my wallet. But, Mr. Prefect, I have an office on the corner of Pleasant-dreams and Vanishfast streets. If you call there I shall contribute the shekels.

Laurentius—Yea, I shall give my hand and seal unto a bond to pay if Robbus fail. (Proceeds to Prefect's desk.)

Jester — Most noble Laurentius, (aside) I'm glad my credit's no good. My word's as good as my bond, so how good's my word?

Sn.—Next on this flying roll is the name of Bedellius. I believe he hath been forcibly detained.

Bedellius—My lord, I intended going away earlier but some friends of mine *very kindly* invited me to stay. But I have it not; I cannot pay till after Yuletide.

Connorarius—I hereby urge that Bedellius pay at once; if not the cash, an I.O.U. with backer good and strong. Nay, for his contempt, one-third to-night cash down.

Bedellius—My lord, I am a stranger here; I have no one to whom I can appeal.

McLellano—O Prefectus, if thou accept'st me for bondsman, I'll help a man in need. Here is the cash and here I'll back his bond. I trust all men and find that trust begetteth honesty.

Jester (aside)—Let him trust me once. I'd fade away.

Sn.—Dermatoides, surnamed the Ruddy—stand forth to answer to the charge (no one comes).

Arth.—My lord, the notice due was given; the man has failed to come.

Sn.—How speak'st thou? Dare any man despise our weighty summons? Vengeance!! I charge thee by all our Household skeletons to hastily produce his corporeal presence, failing that, his lifeless corse. (Exit Arth., mighty chief, with chosen gendarmes and slaves, Morrisonius, Nicollius, Thompsonius, Longissimus, et al.)

Sn. — Jeffersonius of pugilistic fame. Thy name is here. Why so?

Jeffersonius—Gen'men, the other day I spent all my money buying the Christmas box. Now I'm waiting for the goose to lay the golden egg.

Jester—Who's your friend, Mac

(McCallo. immediately retires from behind Prefectus.)

Sn.—Don't talk of geese or golden eggs. But come forthwith and settle or bear the consequences. What ho! Wilt not? (He comes.)

Taughterorius—O wise and upright Jud. How much older art thou than thou lookest? Our coffers will be full to overflowing and much on entertaining we can spend.

(Singing and sound of cymbals heard gradually approaching.)

Sn.—How now? What news? Wherefore the alarm?

By the pricking of my thumbs

Something wicked, this way comes.

(Knocking heard.)

Open Locks, whoever knocks.

(Enter Arth. followed by gendarmes and slaves bearing Dermatoides bound fast. They undo the bands.)

Sn.—Explain thy conduct towards us.

Dermatoides—All day, have I trod these ancient halls but unmindful of the hour whereat this noble house should meet. (though plain 'twas writ for all to see). I hied me home to sleep—perchance to dream—of banquets grand, wherein every man did eat his fill, Ah! there's the rub for in the morn, who hath not felt that gnawing pain, that heavy duodenal weight and wished 'twas all a dream. And furthermore—

Sn.—Enough of this! Thy charge! Thou prattler!

Quingtilius—Most noble sir. Here hath he inflicted a double wrong. 'Tis insult added unto injury. By the curse of C-n-o-l- we shall not bear it. Therefore I urge that he pay his fee and also a fine of five and twenty drachmas—failing that, the torture.

Jacksonius—My lord, let us not be too unyielding. Let's for our fellow man a little mercy show. We are all weak vessels; no man is perfect nor free from error. Even thou, O wise and upright judge, may'st from the narrow path at moments stray. Therefore I urge that Dermatoides be treated as the rest although he scarce deserves it. I my hand and seal will give that he renders what is due.

(Applause.)

Sn.—'Tis well. This time we overlook his insolence but warn it shall not be so in the future. And now since the business is despatched we'll adjourn to meet again at our annual banquet.

(Exeunt omnes.)

Boy at class-room door—"Here is a telegram for G. G-e-v."

Prof. addressing 4th year—"Is Mr. G-e-v- present?"

Voice—"He belongs to the 3rd year."

Prof.—(to boy) "Not here. Go to the lower regions."

HUMORS OF '08.

Prof.: "Mr. X, if whilst administering an anaesthetic, you should find that your patient's tongue had fallen back, what would you do?"

X, promptly and emphatically: "Pull it out, sir."

Prof.: "Joule's experiment. Do you happen to remember it, Mr. L-ngm-n-?"

L-ngm-n-: "Oh, yes, sir, quite well."

Prof.: "It was made upwards of forty years ago, wasn't it?"

L-ngm-n- (doubtfully): "Ya-a-as."

Prof.: "Mr. Y, what starts lactic acid fermentation?"

Mr. Y, more and more perplexedly: "Stuff — — things — — dust? (triumphantly, as he is prompted by an Irish whisper from the rear)—Ba-tay-ria."

Fair friend to Christmas freshman: "And how do you like the study of Medicine, Mr. X?"

Freshman, impressively: "It's great; but it ages one so fast. I started to get "grey" the first day."

M-B-E, ruminative, "What ink (y) cuss called ME the Incus in that last Journal?"

L-ngp-t—"Say, boys, these glasses do make me look like Joe Chamberlain."

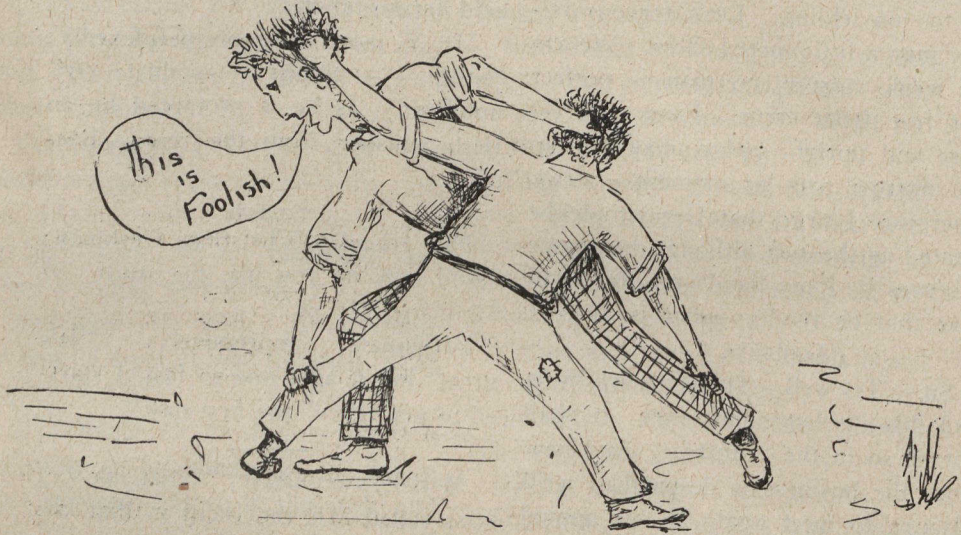
Demonstrator—"Mr. Z, what passes thro' the lesser sacro-sciatic foramen?"

Z.—thinks a while in vain—then smilingly assures the demonstrator: "Nothing of much account."

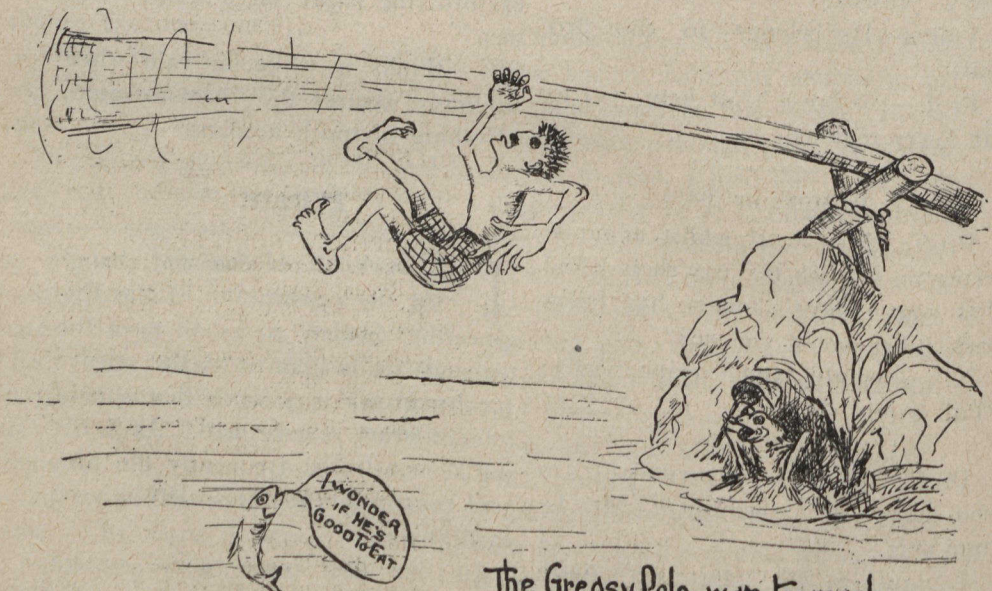
Science.

THE work of revising and changing the constitution of the Engineering Society so as to meet the demands made upon it as the science faculty grows is a work that should interest every science man. As is being demonstrated frequently the present constitution of the society is very inadequate.

In the first place some system should be adopted to keep the graduates in touch with the school after graduation, and in touch with those who are graduating and leaving the



• Mudge thinks so too •



The Greasy Pole was too much for Dr. P-TT-r of New York.

school each year. This would not only strengthen the society as a whole, but would be of very material benefit to the individual members. The annual dinner also could be made of more benefit, and more of a success in many ways, if some support were given by the graduates.

A committee which would take hold of this work enthusiastically could no doubt suggest changes which would be very valuable.

Now that our attention has been called to it let us see that a proper place is set aside in the Engineering building in which to smoke, and that indiscriminate smoking in the building is discontinued.

F. G. Stevens, B.Sc., '00, of late with the Amparo Mining Co., Etzatlan, Mexico, has accepted the position of mine superintendent with the Guanajuato Consolidated Mining and Milling Co., Guanajuato, Mexico.

The date for the annual dance this year has been fixed for February 2nd.

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Arts and Science Y.M.C.A. was held on Friday afternoon, Jan. 26. Satisfactory reports regarding the past year's work were received from the various officers and convenors of committees. The following officers were lected for the ensuing year:—

- President—P. G. McPherson.
- Vice-President—M. Matheson.
- Recording Secretary—J. A. Shaver.
- Corresponding Secretary—D. J. Lane.
- Treasurer—A. Cummings.
- Librarian—D. A. Ferguson.

CALENDAR.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY

Every Saturday evening at 7.30.
Feb. 10—Election of officers of Association Football Club.

ARTS SOCIETY

Tuesday, Feb. 13 and every alternate Tuesday thereafter.

LEVANA SOCIETY

Every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m.
Feb. 7—Schumann—Miss Marion Maclean.

ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETY

Meets Friday at 4 p.m. weekly.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Friday, Feb. 2, and every alternate Friday thereafter.

Y. M. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.
Feb. 2—"The Atonement"—J. M. Shaver.
Feb. 9—"Decision"—J. R. McCrimmon.

Y. W. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.
Feb. 2—The Duty of Cheerfulness—Misses E. Millar and Odell.
Feb. 9—Musical programme.
Feb. 16—Rev. Dr. G. L. MacKay, of Formosa—Rev. W. S. McTavish, B. D., Ph.D.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Every Saturday morning at 11.
Feb. 3—Foreign Missions."
Feb. 10—Home Missions.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

Feb. 8—*Resolved* that Ireland should be given a limited measure of Home Rule. Affirmative—T. Williams, M. Williams. Negative—W. E. Hanna, H. Macdonell.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Feb. 12—Prof. John Marshall, "The Recent Revival of Celtic Literature."
Feb. 15—Prof. Cappon, "Philosophical Problems."
Feb. 26—Prof. Carmichael, "Polarization of Light."

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES

Feb. 4—Rev. Chancellor Burwash, B. D., LL.D., Victoria College.
Feb. 11—Rev. Prof. McFadyen, M.A., Knox College.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Hours of practice—Senior and Intermediate Teams.
5.30–6.30, on Mon., Wed. and Friday.
12.30–1.30 on Tues. and Thurs.

NOTE.—Secretaries of the various societies and clubs and years are requested to inform the Associate-Editor of any errors or omissions in this list and to furnish him with dates and programmes of any meetings they wish announced.

**Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE, JANUARY
20TH AND 21ST.**

THE first Inter-Collegiate Y. M. C. A. Conference was held at Queen's on Jan. 20th and 21st. Delegates were present from the three sister universities, McGill, Toronto and McMaster.

The first session opened at 10 a.m. Saturday, with Mr. McDonald of Queen's as chairman. Addresses were given by Mr. Billings of McGill and Mr. Robertson of Toronto. Mr. Wilson of Queen's opened the discussion. The topics, "The Christian Student" and "The Christian Association," were dealt with in such a way as to show clearly the opportunities and duties of the student and the Association, with regard to college life and work. The meeting adjourned at 12 m.

The afternoon session began at 2.30, with Mr. Copeland of Toronto as chairman. The question considered was "Bible Study in the Four Universities."

Mr. Marshall reported that at Queen's there was one weekly Bible class with about eighty-five members. No group classes had been started.

Mr. Gordon of Toronto said that their Association had group classes with a total enrollment of 300 men, and a large Bible-class with an enrollment of 100 men. The committee started work in the spring to get men who would volunteer to lead a group and then the leaders chose their own classes.

Dr. Bronson of McGill stated that they had group classes with enrollment of 300 men at present and a good prospect of reaching 350. They also have special study classes for

trained men and one class studying the Epistle to the Philippians in Greek. Mr. Matthews of McMaster said they had no institution called the Y.M.C.A., but its place was taken by the Fife Missionary Association. They have compulsory Bible-study courses; 1st year comprising the study of the Old Testament, 3rd year the New Testament. They also have a course of popular lectures. In the discussion which followed these reports many helpful suggestions were given:—

A. To start Bible study groups—

- (1) Get a small group of interested workers and let the class increase through interest.
- (2) When group becomes enlarged, divide into two or more groups.
- (3) Begin work in Senior form of the High School, and thus have some interested men in the Freshman class to begin with.
- (4) Arrange classes in convenient sections of boarding districts.
- (5) Appoint some suitable hour to have *one* trial meeting with new men, and make it so helpful that they will desire the class to be continued.
- (6) Men do better work in classes where they are among men of their own standing.

B. To keep up the interest—

- (1) Have a good leader—not necessarily a highly educated man—and make the subject a live subject.
- (2) Get at the *real* truth.
- (3) Encourage discussion to clear up obscure points.
- (4) Divide the group into camps to debate the subject.
- (5) Perhaps once a month study the missionary work.

(6) Keep careful records of meetings.

(7) Bring men into closer contact with Christ through individual, personal influence.

The discussion of foregoing suggestions occupied the Saturday afternoon and part of the Sunday evening sessions.

The Saturday evening session opened after the Alma Mater Society meeting with Mr. Woodburn of McMaster in the chair. After devotional exercises, Mr. McDonald of Queen's made announcements for Sunday sessions.

The chairman then called on Prof. McNaughton of Queen's, who gave a very interesting and instructive address on "The dangers to the higher life of students in our Canadian Universities."

The meeting then adjourned.

On Sunday morning at 9.30 a devotional session was held at which brief, pointed addresses were given by Mr. Copeland and Mr. Tinker of New York.

The Sunday afternoon session opened at 3 o'clock, Principal Gordon presiding. After devotional exercises Mr. Copeland addressed the meeting, regarding the requirements and opportunities of the Y.M.C.A. in the formation of the Christian Life, emphasizing, especially the need for men as General, Educational and other Secretaries.

A hymn was then sung and a passage of scripture read by the Principal.

Mr. Tinker addressed the meeting, basing his remarks on the passage, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Acts xx, 35.

The meeting was closed by singing and the benediction.

The Sunday evening session opened with Scripture reading and prayer. Mr. Tinker was chairman. Mr. Henderson of Toronto told of the missionary work done by Toronto University. The object of the Y.M.C.A. Missionary Department in general is "to evangelize the world," the particular part for Toronto University is to raise \$1,200 annually to support Mr. Farquhar in the Y.M.C.A. at Calcutta.

Mr. Sheldon of McGill reported that McGill supported Mr. Adams on a foreign mission. Their especial charge is the Island of Ceylon. They have a mission study class and recommend for study a book on comparative Religion by the late Principal Grant.

Mr. McInnis, reporting for Queen's, said that a man had once been supported on a foreign field by the Queen's Missionary Society, but not recently. Men are supported on home mission fields during the summer months. The Society holds weekly meetings, studying Home and Foreign missions alternately. Support is given to missionary work in Formosa.

Mr. Woodburn of McMaster reported that their Society held four meetings each year which were addressed by one of the Faculty or by a returned missionary. They formerly supported a city mission and intend starting it again.

After some remarks by Mr. Copeland regarding an expected visit of Mr. Farquhar to this country next fall and the great work in missions open to the Canadian students this subject was dropped and the discus-

sion on Bible study already referred to took place.

Following this Mr. Tinker, Mr. Copeland and representatives from the three universities expressed their appreciation of the treatment accorded them by the Queen's men in the matter of entertainment, and the President of the Queen's Society briefly replied, thanking the visitors for the valuable help they had given in regard to Association work and expressing the belief that in this help the home Association was more than repaid for all its efforts.

Mr. Sheldon in behalf of the McGill Y.M.C.A. extended a hearty invitation to the Conference to meet at McGill next year, and the following were appointed by the several Associations to make arrangements for the next Intercollegiate Conference:

General Secretary Y.M.C.A., McGill University.

General Secretary Y.M.C.A., Toronto University.

Mr. A. W. Woodburn, McMaster University.

A representative from Queen's will be appointed after the annual meeting to be held this month.

A. RINTOUL, *Secretary.*

DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Dramatic Club held its first meeting of the year, Wednesday afternoon, in the large English room. The purpose of the meeting was to consider what play should be presented next year. The executive had submitted the two plays, "The Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Caesar" for consideration.

The members present were very evenly divided in their opinion, re-

garding the choice. Many whose preference leaned to the presentation of Julius Caesar, supported the Merchant of Venice for the reason that the less difficulty was involved in presenting the latter, and, also less expenditure for scenery and costumes. Then again, to stage Julius Caesar would require the preparation of almost double the number of characters. Notwithstanding these considerations, when the vote was taken, Julius Caesar had the majority of adherents.

It is the intention of the Club to hold weekly meetings, the first of which is to be held Wednesday, Jan. 24th at 5 o'clock, in the large English room. A cordial invitation is extended to all students interested in dramatic work, and an endeavor will be made to make these meetings as instructive and attractive as possible. Owing to the large number of characters required, plenty of opportunity is afforded to all desiring to try the work. The final selection of characters will be deferred for some time, so that each student will have a chance to prove what he can do. It is hoped that many students will respond to this invitation, and that the final cast will represent the very best talent that Queen's can produce.

MEETING.

We turn the pages that they read,
 Their written words we linger o'er,
 But in the sun they cast no shade,
 No voice is heard, no sign is made,
 No step is on the conscious floor!
 Yet Love will dream, and Faith will
 trust,
 (Since He who knows our need is just,
 That somehow, somewhere, meet we
 must.

Whittier: Snow-Bound.

Athletics.

THE TORONTO-QUEEN'S GAME.

IN the first game of the Inter-Collegiate Hockey Series, played in Kingston, Jan. 12th, Queen's defeated Toronto by a score of 10—3.

Notwithstanding soft, heavy ice, which made combination play difficult, the game was fast throughout. The strength of the college team was unknown and before the game speculations concerning its chances of success were rife amongst the students. The result of their first game, however, proves them to be strong and well balanced. The careful coaching of Captain Richardson had its effect. Individually and as a team the form shown on Friday night was a great improvement on that displayed in the game against Laval. Queen's won because her forwards were faster and combined better than their opponents. Our defence also was stronger than that of the Toronto team.

The three new men included in Queen's line-up did splendid work. Hugh Macdonnell, the ex-Frontenac-Beechgrove goal keeper, filled the position left vacant by the absence of his brother Jim. Crawford and Sargent, the other new-comers, were on the forward line. On the Toronto team were two Kingston boys, Harold and Herb. Clarke, the former a member of last year's Queen's seniors.

During the first five minutes of play Toronto assumed the aggressive. To them fell the first goal. To tally their first count Queen's were forced to fight stubbornly. With one goal each, Queen's forwards struck their gait and by neat combination play put their team in the lead. By following

back quickly when the puck was in the possession of the Toronto forwards the men on the local attacking were able to break up many rushes which might otherwise have ended in scores. The play continued fast. Queen's had the better of it, however, and before half-time was called succeeded in scoring three more goals. Score at half-time, Queen's 5, Toronto 2.

By tallying two shortly after play was resumed the local team practically clinched the game. Both teams worked hard, however, and played fast, clean hockey. By a beautiful combination play Walsh and Richardson scored Queen's eighth goal, the latter doing the trick by a neat shot. Toronto got the next on a long lift by Harold Clarke. Before time was called Queen's added two more to their count, the score at the end being 10—3 in their favor.

For Toronto Burns and Herb. Clarke showed up well. Lack of combination was the peculiar weakness of the team as a whole. Every member of Queen's team deserves praise, but the most effective work was done by Richardson and Walsh on the forward line and Macdonnell of the defence. Dr. Dalton as referee gave general satisfaction. The game was comparatively free from roughness though several were penalized. Queen's men are proud of the college team. It plays fast, clean hockey and, unless the unexpected happens, will finish with more than one game to its credit.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Sargent was inclined to wander—especially towards the ladies' side.

Capt. Richardson and Marty Walsh are good enough for any team.

Mills ought to ask Arthur Irwin for a place on his Eastern Leagues.

"Hughie" comes in handy when Dick is decorating (?) the fence—and at other times too.

"Ec." Sutherland and "Buck" Crawford are the grim, silent men on the team, but they can play hockey just the same.

A good beginning.

M'GILL 6—QUEEN'S 5.

McGill and Queen's met at Montreal on Friday, Jan. 19th, and McGill won by 6 goals to 5. The game was decidedly close throughout, with Queen's leading for about three-quarters of the time, at the end of which time the score stood 4 to 1. Then the boys seemed to go to pieces for a short time and McGill scored 5 goals in rapid succession.

The teams lined up as follows:—

McGill—Lindsay, goal; Stephens, point; Ross, cover-point; Chambers, centre; Patrick, rover; Gilmour, right wing; Raphael, left wing.

Queen's—Mills, goal; Macdonnell, point; Sutherland, cover-point; Crawford, centre; Walsh, rover; Richardson, right wing; Holbrooke, left wing.

Referee—E. Kennedy.

QUEEN'S II. 7—R.M.C. 6.

On Friday, Jan. 19th, Queen's II. won in a fast game from the Cadets by a score of 7 to 6. The game was close throughout with the Cadets leading at half-time by a score of 4—2. This gives Queen's a lead of one goal for the final game to be played Friday, Jan. 26th.

The teams were:—

R.M.C.—Carruthers, goal; Rhodes,

point; Brown, cover-point; Spain, centre; Powell, rover; Hale, Scott, wings.

Queen's II. — MacGinnis, goal; Pennock, point; Dobson, cover-point; Ellis, centre; McParland, rover; Curtin, Armstrong, wings.

Referee—G. Vanhorne.

BASKETBALL.

On Jan. 11th two games were played, the college teams winning both.

The teams were:—

First Game.

Miners—King, McCammon, Sands, Woolsey, Flemming.—44.

Crescents—Bews, Suddard, King, Maple, Ross.—28.

Second Game.

Preachers—Sully, Lawson, McFadyen, Neilson, Sutherland.—52.

Ramblers—Saunders, Smith, Moxley, Flett, Driver.

On Jan. 16th the Miners gained another victory over the Frontenacs by the score of 41—16.

Miners—Dunlop, King, McCammon, Woolsey, Flemming.

Frontenacs—Law, Gage, Jackson, Warwick, Partridge.

On Jan. 18th the Preachers downed the Stars, 43—15, but the Miners were beaten by the Ramblers after the closest game played this season. The score was 28 to 27.

Preachers—Sully, Boak, McFadyen, Lawson, Neilson.—43.

Stars—Parkhill, Gaudreau, Taylor, Henderson, Asselstine.

Miners — Dunlop, McCammon, King, Flemming, Woolsey.

Ramblers—Saunders, Smith, Moxley, Flett, Smith, H.

Musical Notes.

THE Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Club has returned from its tour to which it had looked forward since early in October. This was the first tour that the Club has taken in three years, and officers of the Club and Musical Committee, as well as the various members of the Club, worked hard in endeavoring to make the trip a success. Was it a success? Financially, we cannot say that it was a decided success, inasmuch as expenses run very high with a troupe of such a size, and besides, in the various towns that we visited, it was not well known what quality of entertainment could be furnished by a college club. However, it was no failure in this respect—that the various audiences before whom we performed expressed the conviction in every instance that they had received more than their money's worth; and it would not be rash to say that the Club could go to the same places again, and not be fearful as to the reception it would have.

The numbers given by Miss Buschlen, violinist, who accompanied the

Club, were highly appreciated in all the places visited. Miss Buschlen plays with great skill and finish. And it was not because she played popular strains that she had to respond to numerous encores, but because she showed that she was a master of the violin. Great praise is due also to Mrs. Williamson, who proved herself an able accompanist.

At the beginning of the season it looked as if neither the Glee Club or Mandolin and Guitar Club were going to be able to do much; and Miss Singleton, instructress of the Glee Club, and Mr. Merry, director of the Mandolin and Guitar Club, are to be congratulated for the excellent work they did with the boys.

COMMENTS ON THE WORK OF THE CLUB.

"The vocal and instrumental numbers of the programme were presented in a manner that elicited well deserved applause, which was generously responded to."—*Brockville Times*.

"The boys acquitted themselves very creditably, both in their chorus singing and the mandolin work."—*Arnprior Watchman*.

On behalf of the Club we wish to state our appreciation of the kindness of Mr. J. Shea. Mr. Shea has for a number of years sung with the Club, given a great deal of his time in practice, and all because he is a lover of music. His excellent work as well as his genial disposition has won for him the hearts of the boys.

In Ottawa, on Friday evening, Jan. 19th, an especially attractive feature of the programme was the singing of the Quartette, composed of Messrs.

Mr. Telgmann,
teacher of the Violin and all

String Instruments.

Mrs. Telgmann,

teacher of Elocution.

Address 222 Johnston St.,
Kingston.

Shea, MacKeracher, MacDonald and Beecroft. Their work showed careful training and practice, and was heartily applauded by the audience. The duet — Hunting Song — by Messrs. MacKeracher and MacDonald, was also well rendered.

When we consider the small number of players in the Mandolin and Guitar Club, we need not hesitate to express our pride in the excellent work done by them. The selections given are good in quality, and carefully rendered.

Our Alumni.

MR. L. P. Chambers, M.A., '05, now on the staff of Bithynia High School, a mission school for boys, is a Queen's graduate who shows his loyalty to the Alma Mater by remembering in a very practical way the college publication. An entertaining letter from Mr. Chambers was published in an earlier number of the Journal and now we are glad to be able to present to our readers one which we think will prove even more interesting and instructive.

Dear Editor:—

A somewhat steep climb through gardens of mulberry trees, now almost bare, and then through small stretches of oak, barely green throughout the dry summer, soon takes you up above the mud plastered houses of the village, and there you see, stretching all around, hills, tier beyond tier, that invite you to come and wander away with them through green fields and deep woods and lonely villages. The nearer hills are covered mostly with the hardy scrub

oak. Here and there an inferior sort of heather reminds you, in the spring, of the Scotch hills, although you may have never seen Scotland but through other peoples' eyes. Bare patches of ground, in some places of considerable extent, again mere spots amid the surrounding wilds, show where man has been making puny efforts to force a living from the unyielding soil, with no better equipment than had Boaz in whose fields Ruth gleaned. Wealthy is he above his fellows who owns a pair of oxen and can hitch them to a wooden plow roughly shaped out of a huge root. The ordinary farmer, or gardener, as I should say, digs his few odd acres with a heavy two pronged fork, sows his seed by hand, and reaps his harvest with nothing better than a sickle, while the women folk tie up the grain into sheaves which he carries to the threshing floor on his neighbor's wagon; or if it be mulberry leaves which he is to take home to feed to his silk-worms, the women folk take the loads on their backs, while he rides on his horse, a privilege not only earned by a day's hard work but also due to his superior position in society. Truly in this land "man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." And there is no "sapolio" to relieve the situation, for the government is conservative.

Those few red roofs over to the left in the shelter of that distant hill mark a Turkish village. There are quite a few of these around. On that hill to the right and outlined against the blue sky is a lone cocoonery, but there are others scattered about, more

now than before, as the people grow bolder or the robbers grow less bold. Even yet, however, you occasionally hear of a man's losing a horse or finding his crop destroyed if his field be far from home.

Right below, you can see the red tiled roofs and queer chimneys of Bardizag and beyond these a group of cattle which a few small boys are herding in the common outside the village. Then follows a gradual slope until ridge and gorge alike unite in a wide plain beyond which lie the blue waters of the gulf of Nicomedia. This gulf, which joins with the Marmora sixty miles to the west, ends here; so that instead of crossing in a "caïque," you may ride around the marsh at the head of the gulf. The plain, in which the gulf lies, stretches farther east, narrows gradually, and then suddenly opens again ten miles below into the Lake of Sapandja, which is ten miles long and probably was once united with the gulf.

On the northern shore of the gulf, and right opposite us, is the city of Nicomedia. Its triangular outline can be roughly made out in the evening when all the lights are lit, its base resting on the water's edge while it extends up the slopes of a hill and its sides meet at the top near the mosque of Sultan Orkhan, son of the founder of the Ottoman dynasty. Once a Greek church and possibly in existence when Diocletian deserted Rome and made Nicomedia the capital of the Empire (284 A.D.), this mosque marks the place where the Turks effected an entrance into the city (about 1330) and now serves as a Mohammedan place of worship.

In this little village three miles

from the southern shore of the gulf, in a comparatively secluded spot in the Ottoman Empire, people are born and live and die, buried in their little round of life, unconscious of the historic associations of this land and dead to the outside world except when some tragedy in that outside world involves in its awful consequences some poor victim from our town and thus adds a little to the already too heavy burden of life.

L. P. CHAMBERS.

Bardizag, Ismidt, Turkey in Asia.

W. R. Saunders, B.A. '99, who has been holding the position of Mathematical Master of Dundas High School, was recently promoted to the principalship of that institution.

Rev. G. Munro of the '04 class in Divinity was inducted into the charge of Blythewood and Goldsmith in Chatham Presbytery on Jan. 2nd. An interesting feature of the induction was the presence of Mr. Munro's father, Rev. Dr. Muro, of Ridgetown, who conducted the devotional exercises.

In the British Columbia notes in a recent issue of the Presbyterian we observe an account of an interesting visit paid the Presbyterians of Chilliwack during Christmas week by Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A. '80, of Embro, Ont. The peculiar interest attaching to Mr. Patterson's visit is the fact that he was the minister at Chilliwack when the Presbyterian cause was organized there nineteen years ago. Mr. Patterson has been spending a few weeks in British Columbia enjoying a much-needed rest and change.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE first regular meeting of the A.M.S. after the Christmas vacation was held on the evening of January 13th.

A communication from Col. Taylor of R.M.C., in answer to one sent him before Christmas, was received and referred to a committee.

An interim report from the Theatre Night Committee was received recommending Jan. 26th for Theatre Night, as Ben Greet's company could be secured on that evening.

The Debate Committee reported that they had chosen Messrs. D. C. Ramsay and R. Brydon to contest the final debate of the I.U.D.L. series against McGill.

The society's election expenses were passed and ordered to be paid.

At the meeting of the society on Jan. 20th the Theatre Night Committee recommended that all arrangements for Theatre Night be annulled, as Mr. Greet had found it impossible to come to Kingston on Jan. 26th. They further advised that no Theatre night be held this year.

The resignation of J. M. McDonald, Divinity editor on the JOURNAL staff, was received, and C. E. Kidd elected in his stead.

The society approved the action taken by the Athletic Committee and the various executives toward the formation of a Canadian Inter-University Athletic Union, and also favored the withdrawal of the C.I.R.F.U. from the C.R.F.U.

At the last meeting of the society, held on Jan. 27th, P. M. Shorey's resignation as Science editor on the

JOURNAL staff was accepted. L. A. Thornton was elected in his stead.

D. C. Ramsay was elected auditor of the society in place of A. Kennedy, resigned.

J. Fairlie was elected delegate from the society to the R.M.C. At Home.

A report re the condition of the song book finances was received from Prof. Carmichael. The report was accompanied by a cheque for \$49.65. The secretary was directed to write Prof. Carmichael, thanking him for his interest in the matter and requesting that he continue to look after the song book.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Convsat was received, showing receipts amounting to \$581.44, and disbursements of an equal amount.

A request from the Dramatic Club that the society consider the engaging of a block of seats for Ben Greet's performance in Grant Hall on Feb. 12th or 15th was referred to the executive committee.

"PHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS."

THE following extract from "*Nature*" refers to "Physical Experiments," a little work issued last year by Prof. N. R. Carmichael:

Anyone drawing up an elementary course of mechanical and physical experiments, and wishing for a manual to accompany it so as to make the preparation of a special volume unnecessary, could hardly do better than adapt his course to the manual before us. It contains just the short description which would otherwise be produced by some copying process for distribution to a class, or, failing this, would probably be written on a black-

board. That is to say, there is just enough description to indicate to a pupil what he is expected to do, and which would be copied by him in his notebook. A teacher will require to amplify the book verbally, either in the course of a short demonstration at the beginning of the class, or, if his lectures and the practical work run together very well, this might sometimes be done in the course of the lectures. The aim that Mr. Carmichael has had before him has been to state concisely the nature of the quantity to be measured in each experiment and the theory underlying the method suggested. Descriptions of instruments are entirely omitted, as the students are expected to have the apparatus given them by an instructor.

With regard to the selection of experiments, the object has been to give students who have but a limited time for laboratory work a practical acquaintance with as many physical quantities as possible. The fact that the author is a teacher in a school of mining is a guarantee that the technical student is intended to be served; but it is the more academic, but equally necessary side of his training that is here catered for.

Exchanges.

THE *Acta Victoriana* is always a welcome visitor. The January number, we note, still wears the holiday dress which so well becomes it. The literary and scientific columns sustain the old-time reputation of the magazine, though we consider the editorial and exchange columns weaker than usual. That "aimless sketch" of

a colonial visitor to London does credit both to his eye and his pen. "The Parting of the Ways" is not, we think, either a strong or well-written story. The maintenance of a scientific column is a good policy, especially when the article is as timely and forceful as "The Development of a Forest." "The Gospel of Work" is wholesome, and the writer has woven some well-balanced ideas from various authors into a tolerably readable article. We consider "The College Student and Missions" a very strong presentation of the problem of a university's influence in a country; for there is a problem, the writer has led us to believe.

Vox Collegi in bright Christmas cover, came to us too late for mention in our last issue. We hope it is not too late to make amends for a neglect, more apparent than real, which former numbers of the newsy little monthly received at our hands. The holiday issue, both in design and in presentation, is a credit of the editors. The short stories, especially the first, have point, and indicate good literary ability. The various departments are well edited, the bright local column, the athletics and the exchange columns deserving particular note. We do not presume our ability to criticize the Art, Oratory, Domestic Science, and Music sections; they are interesting even to one of the "vulgur profanum," and are very well written. And we agree with the ex-editors that "*Vox*" is improving in every department and therefore becoming better fitted to represent and serve the institution to which it is so loyal.

De Nobis.GLEANINGS FROM THE GLEE CLUB
TOUR.

AT Brockville as the Glee Club party are crossing a street they have to halt for a moment until a sleigh-load of men passes. A man in the sleigh stretches out his hand to R. H-g-h-s, who is standing quite close, and exclaims, "Hello, old friend, how how are you?"

H-g-h-s, grasping the outstretched hand—"Glad to see you, old sport, how are you?"

Brockville native near by—"That's a load of patient's from the asylum getting their outing."

T-n—"How soon they recognized each other!"

PARTING IS SUCH SWEET SORROW.

Patroness of the Glee Club excursion party at outer G. T. R. station Saturday night as they are about to bid farewell to their fair and youthful violinist—"Now, each one must be through with his adieu when I have counted four."

23rd, N. M. Om-nd.

Patrones—"1-2-3-4. Time's up.

24th, T-m-y.

Patroness counts — "1--2--3—4, Let go."

T-m-y—"How time does fly!"

At Brockville, Queen's University Quartette—

1st Tenor—"I pant for - - -"

2nd Tenor— - - - "I pant - - -"

1st Bass—"I pant - -"

2nd Bass— - - - "I pant for music that is divine."

Small boy in the gallery—"Two pairs of trousers for Queen's Quartette."

Scene—Arnprior, after Cl-ncy and McK-nl-y have had a splendid time at the rink and have left their fair companions at the parental home.

Cl.—"Say! Weren't those girls fine?"

McK.—"They certainly were O.K."

Cl.—"Now we had better hustle back to our boarding house."

McK., gazing around—"Do you remember which direction it is from here?"

Cl.—"By jove! I don't, nor the street either."

McK.—"Well, what is the name of the people?"

Cl., after a moment's thought—"I'm not sure, but I think it is J—."

McK.—"My boy, you have it bad. That's the name of the girl you just went home with."

Cl.—"Tell us the name yourself then."

McK.—"I can't, but I know the name of the girl I was with is Annie."

Cl., despairingly—"I guess we'll just have to wander around till we find the place."

As the C.P.R. train is pulling out of Brockville, members of the club are discussing the poor house there.

S-mmy W—"Well we'll have five out at Arnprior anyway!"

T-mmy—"Only five! Then I hope four of them will be girls."

On the train near Ottawa—

Miss S.—"Mr. St-w-rt, where do we go when we get to Ottawa?"

J-m St-w-rt—"Into the Union Station."

M-cK-r--ch-r has come to the conclusion that tailors make coat-tails too strong.