



Meikle just received the ball.

McGILL II vs. QUEEN'S II.



QUEEN'S  
UNIVERSITY  
JOURNAL

VOL. XXXV.

DECEMBER 4th, 1907.

No. 4

## *A Geological Excursion to Switzerland.*

YOU have asked me to write something of my past summer's experience in Germany that would be of interest to your readers, more particularly to students in Science, I have chosen therefore to take the subjects of excursions, since these now form such an important part of instruction given at our own college here, and, there is probably no better way of teaching scientific subjects, nor of causing students to be really interested in their work, than by taking them into nature's museum and letting them become familiar with the objects and structures so often referred to in lectures.

The great universities of Germany realize this more fully than we do, and excursions are therefore conducted at the end of the week by the instructors in most departments, including geology, mineralogy, botany, biology, chemistry, and the various branches of engineering. Excursions are made to mines, quarries, woods, parks, zoological gardens, chemical works, and structural works of every sort, so that students are not only shown the practical side of their subjects, but they acquire an instinct and a power of observation that can be had in no other way.

It was my good fortune to attend many of these week-end excursions, but of these I will not speak further, but give you a brief description of the great excursion held at the close of the term, by the professor of geology, Dr. Wilhelm Salmon.

Fully a month before the close of the term a notice was posted stating that an excursion for advanced students in geology would be conducted by Dr. Salmon, in Switzerland among the glaciers, passes, and mountains of the Alps, and that students who wished to go must give their names at once. I was not slow to take advantage of this great opportunity, although the necessary equipment for the trip was extensive and formidable enough for a Polar expedition. Among the things necessary for an excursionist was the following: "students not holding life insurance or accident insurance must take out an accident policy; all students must be physically fit for the climbing, and any doubtful must be medically examined before starting; each student must provide himself with the following articles, a heavy suit with vest, warm mantle (no rubber coats), two woollen shirts, nightrobe, woollen undercloths, woollen collar, four pairs woollen socks, leggings or puttees, common handkerchiefs at least five, blue glasses or black veil (for snow), suspenders, extra buttons, needle and thread, *nailed shoes*, insoles, shoe-fat, laces, mountain stick or ice pick, back-sack, field-flask at least one litre capacity, drinking

beaker, whistle, absorbing cotton, antiseptic salve, bandages, bicarbonate of soda, soap and towel, safety-pins, slippers, pocket knife, geological hammer, compass, note-book, pencil, wrapping paper, at least twelve cotton specimen bags, string, hydrochloric acid bottle, lantern, labels, matches, at least two pounds of black sausage, one pound of chocolate, sugar, lemon drops, one pound of dry fruit. The following are strictly forbidden:—straw hats, yellow boots, guns, linen shirts or collars."

With such of the above articles as I felt inclined to carry, I joined the party at the city of Constance, which you will see by a map, lies at the north-east corner of Switzerland. I found to my surprise that many of the students had all the articles of the above list, on their backs, and my heart went out to them. We now journeyed together to Wallenstadt Lake and walked along the south shore to the town of Wesen. This lake is not much inferior to the lake of Lucerne in grandeur. It is ten miles long and over a mile wide, with precipices of limestone and sandstone 3,000 feet high, which then rise to barren peaks of the Kurfürsten Range 7,500 feet high. Here we had grand example of folding and faulting, one thrust-fault of five miles where one series of rocks were thrust or shoved for that distance over others. The next day we visited Arth Goldan, the scene of the famous land slide, which 100 years ago this September, buried four villages, killing 457 persons; the old opening is easily seen yet, though moss and vegetation have covered most of the material in the valley below. We then walked along the shores of the beautiful Lowertzen See to the town of Schwyz, at the foot of the great Glarnish, 6,250 feet high. Starting the next morning for Brunnen we took the steamer to Lucerne, and saw that most beautiful city, surrounded by its great walls with nine towers. While its amphitheatrical situations offers a superb view of the famous Lake of Lucerne, back of which rise those great sentinels, Rigi and Pilatus with still a greater background of the Alps themselves. From Lucerne we took steamer to Brunnen passing between almost vertical walls of rock and by the hills and scenes made so interesting by Schiller in his "William Tell." From Brunnen we walked through the famous Axenstrasse to Fluelen. This road is hewn in the cliffs of rock like a shelf, and many tunnels are necessary in skirting the points jutting into the lake. The road cut into the cliffs along the lake is in places 360 feet above the water, with perfectly precipitous cliffs below. At Fluelen we took the St. Gotthard railway, which climbs a very steep valley, so steep in places that in order to make the ascent more gradual the train passes through three special tunnels, each about one mile long, and again emerges on the side of the valley, vertically over the point where it entered.

Farther on we reach the great St. Gotthard tunnel, over nine miles long. This tunnel is twenty-eight feet wide, and twenty-one feet high and is double tracked throughout, it is one of the great engineering feats of the world.

The train emerges at Airola, close to the border of sunny Italy. Here we turned to the west and after climbing a long rough valley, crossed the Nufenen Pass high above the snow-line at an attitude of 8,020 feet. Here we found very interesting specimens of fossils in the highly metamorphosed rocks, including crinoidal stems in a compact marble, also belemites and ammonites in

a chistolite schist. Needless to say, these were rare specimens and were eagerly sought, I had the pleasure of finding some of these which are now in our own museum here.

Descending the west slope of the Nufenen Pass we reached the valley of the Rhone River and followed it up to its source at the foot of the Rhone Glacier. Here we had a splendid opportunity to study glaciation in all its phases. We spent considerable time here examining moraines, crevasses, water courses, abrasion, etc., and saw that wonderful river starting as three small streams from the edge of the great ice mass.

We next started north-west over the Grimsel Pass which separates the Rhone valley from the valley of the Aare. This pass is 7,103 feet high and, in August when we crossed, was cut through fifteen feet of snow and ice, this pass formed a very hard, hot climb, as the ascent was very steep. It is possible to drive over it by following the road which zig-zags back and forth till it finally reaches the summit, but the view then of the snow capped mountain easily repays one for the climb even on foot. Snow capped peaks on all sides, some of them reaching the magnificent height of 14,000 feet.

Having crossed the Grimsel Pass we descended the valley of the Aare, one of the grandest pieces of scenery one could imagine. As we zig-zag down the steeper parts, and see the valley gradually opening out wider and greener, till soon we see the beautiful Swiss villages, and the green fields, and groves of trees. It is a development one can never forget.

At one point here the Aare has cut a gorge in the sandstones, where water erosion of every description can be studied. The gorge is one mile long and is of variable widths from three to twenty-five feet, so that one may judge how the water tosses and tumbles through the narrow parts. The gorge is accessible to pedestrians by means of tunnels, galleries, and steps made partly in the rocks themselves, and partly of light iron bridge-work. In many places the gorge is so tortuous, that one cannot see daylight even above. Further down the valley is a beautiful water-fall of 2,740 feet.

From this fall we turned south-west and walked up the Reichenback Valley over the Great Scheidegg to the Upper and Lower Grindelwald glaciers. From these we ascended the Little Scheidegg, from the summit of which one gets probably the finest panorama of snow capped mountains to be seen in the world. This famous group of the Bernese Oberland presents thirty-one named peaks in one grand sweep, including such favorites as the Wetterhorn, 12,150 feet; Shreckhorn, 13,385 feet; Finsteraarhorn, 14,025 feet; Aletchhorn, 13,720 feet; Jungfran, 13,670 feet, and many others of wondrous beauty.

To stand on this ground and see the cold, bleak, ice and snow covered peaks on all sides; a little lower down the straggling evergreene trees; lower still the high pasture lands with its herds of jersey cattle, and goats, then lower down in the valleys the beautiful summer hotels, parks, gardens with the grand flower beds in every possible design makes an impression of contrast not easily equalled anywhere else.

These wonderful examples of mountain building, formed a fitting place to end our excursion, and we returned to Alt Heidelberg with the feeling that Byron must have felt when he wrote those words "High mountains are a feeling, but the hum of human cities, torture."—M. B. BAKER.

## *The Alpine Club of Canada.*

EVERY student of Queen's is sure to have heard of the Alpine Club of Canada, since our esteemed Chancellor is its patron.

This year about 150 members were in camp. Our Winnipeg group met the others at Lake Louise Chalet, three miles from Laggan, before joining those who had gone a few days earlier to prepare the camp at Paradise Valley. We spent one night and one day at the Chalet, a picturesque hotel modelled on those in the mountains of Switzerland. The hotel was situated on one side of Lake Louise, but from the opposite shore rose snowy mountain peaks, over which clouds hung most of the day. The color of the water varied from the pale blue of turquoise to the clearest emerald. Standing on the shore of Lake Louise you would think that it was only about half a mile long, while in reality it is about three, as I found when I tried to row from one end to the other in one of the boats which were hired from a Chinaman, belonging to the Chalet. It was one of the peculiar features of this hotel, that all the waiters, porters, etc. were Chinamen and Japanese, who glided noiselessly about on their soft padded shoes.

The large drawing room was most remarkable for the collection of curios of every description. The sofas were covered with rich fur rugs, the tables with exquisite silk embroidered doilies, and the delicately carved Japanese wooden screens added not a little to the general luxurious effect.

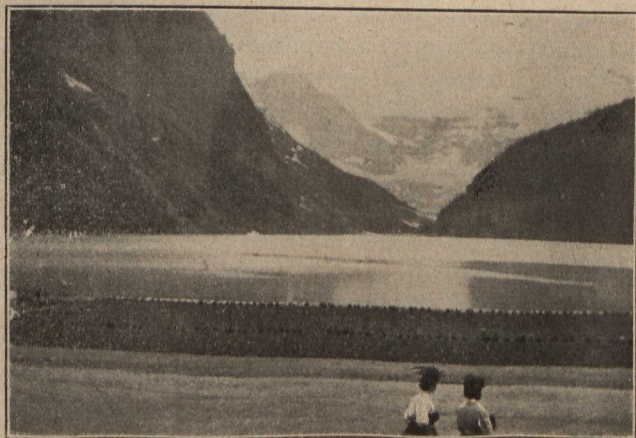
In the afternoon we organized a party of Alpinists, eight or nine in number, and climbed a winding mountain road, which led to a spot from which three mountain lakes could be seen at one glance—Lake Louise, Mirror Lake, and Lake Agnes. The latter was even then—July 3rd—half-full of ice, and so was white and green in color, but Mirror Lake was a glorious sky-blue.

It is wonderful how the sight of towering mountain peaks lifts the mind above the lower planes of human life and fills one's very being with a sense of the sublimity of nature. These majestic mountains, unchanged for ages, in their general aspect at least, cannot fail to impress man with the littleness of his own joys and sorrows which he is so apt to consider of extreme importance. But the presence of mountains does more than merely overawe us. It inspires us with an intense longing to rise above all that is mean and petty in our own life, and live always in an atmosphere of purity and truth.

Early on the next afternoon we started on our tramp to Paradise Valley, a distance of eight miles, over stony and hilly country, as we knew to our sorrow. The trail went through fairly thick bush, and although no one could fail to enjoy the fragrance of the pines and the glorious view which we caught every now and then of distant mountain peaks, I think we were all extremely thankful when we reached the camp and found the campers just ready to sit down to supper. We were first of all enrolled as members of the camp and had tents assigned us, and then we joined the others at the tea-table. I am afraid we had to call on our Chinese cook rather frequently for fresh supplies of—everything. After tea we sat round the blazing camp-fire on huge logs, form-



A Group of Alpinists.



Lake Louise.

ing a square, and listened to such comforting remarks as that Dave Gillies had had his toe frozen and some one else his ear during a blizzard in the ascent of one of the peaks. These facts, being of course highly calculated to rouse our interest, we eagerly began to plan trips for the next day. When everyone had gathered round the fire we sang all the songs we could think of from Polly Wolly Doodle to Annie Laurie. But we broke up camp on the first night, as on all succeeding ones, by singing:

"Unto the hills around do I lift up  
My longing eyes,"

which was singularly appropriate as we could see on one side of us Mt. Temple and on the other Mt. Aberdeen, both over 10,000 feet above sea level.

Each day there were posted on the bulletin-board notices of several trips, and a guide—either a Swiss guide or one of the particularly good climbers among the members themselves—was placed at the head of each party, the members of which must obey him implicitly.

My first big climb was the ascent of Mt. Aberdeen. We were called at 6.30 and set off an hour later. Mr. H. G. Wheeler was at the head of our party, and several of the members had been in camp the year before and knew how climbing should be done, but I am afraid the same can hardly be said of some of us. Poor Mr. Wheeler was frequently forced to stop when he felt that we should push on, to allow some poor, weak woman to get her breath, for mountain climbing is not easy, at the first attempt at least. Sometimes the mountain road—by "road" I mean the way we followed, for there is no regularly constructed trail up a mountain—was comparatively easy to climb, since the slope was gentle and there was only grass and earth with a few scattered stones under foot. But at certain points great difficulties presented themselves in the form of huge boulders, which it was quite impossible for us to climb without assistance. This continuous effort naturally exhausts one in a very short time, and we resorted to every sort of pretext for inducing the guide to allow us to rest for even a few minutes. Either we paused and like the walrus asked: "Do you admire the view?" or insisted on taking snap-shots of the climbers in various picturesque groups. I am sure that every member of the party was snapped at least a dozen times that day. The guide, however, did not allow us to indulge in long rests, as there is a strong temptation to sit rooted to the spot, if you once get comfortably settled. After we had been climbing for about two hours we came to a snow-field, which lay directly in our path, and through which we tramped fairly quickly in spite of the fact that at every step our feet sank a foot or two in the snow. At lunch time Mr. Wheeler unstrapped his knap sack and handed each of us our portion of sandwiches, cheese and cake, which the cook had put up for us. I am afraid that most of us disobeyed our guide's strict orders not to eat snow, for the pure white snow looked so inviting and we were so thirsty after our climb. When the more ambitious members had decided that it was time to renew our efforts, we pushed on farther till we came to a place where the only passable road lay over a long and almost perpendicular stretch of shelving rock, which was so dangerous that it

was decided that we should be roped together. But as fourteen was considered the outside figure for this purpose, three of us were ordered to stay behind till the experienced climbers had conducted the rest of the party to the summit, when they would return for us. And I am free to confess that I for one was not sorry. I think I went to sleep in the interim.

After some time we heard shouts and soon caught sight of our leaders, jumping from rock to rock, and in a minute or two they were with us. We were first of all roped together and then began one of the seemingly most dangerous parts of the climb, for we had to walk over loose shale, in which we slid a foot or so every time we took a step, even with the support of the alpenstock, and there seemed nothing to prevent us from sliding to the bottom of the bank of shale which extended downwards for hundreds of feet. However, our companions assured us that this was the least dangerous part of all. A really dangerous climb was that up a narrow ledge of rock, in the form of stairs, but with the steps ever so far apart. On the left side there was a straight drop of several feet, and on the right a perpendicular walk of rock, so that it was extremely hard to keep your balance, both because you were sure to get dizzy and because the rock on the right offered few irregularities which you could grasp. The last bit of rock-climbing consisted in going through what is called a "chimney." It is a cleft in a mass of rock, only large enough to allow one person to pass through. The slanting floor, so to speak, was so smooth that we could scarcely walk over it, and had to be pulled up by some others of the party at the top of the chimney. After that there was only a snow ledge about a yard or so wide (at least it seemed no wider to me) between us and the summit. But it was by far the most trying part of the whole climb. On one side the descent was broken a few hundred feet below, but on the other the mountain side went sheer down for thousands of feet, and there was an almost irresistible attraction about that long, smooth, steep, rolling snowfield which almost forced you to throw yourself down headlong. However, as we were all roped together, there was no danger whatever, for if one slipped the others could pull him up,—an accident which once occurred, but not in our party. There was certainly a feeling of intense satisfaction when we at last set foot on the summit of Mt. Aberdeen. Everybody congratulated everybody else upon becoming an active member of the Alpine Club of Canada, and several snap-shots of different groups were taken. The view from this point was magnificent. Far below lay the valley of the Ten Peaks, with its ten snowy mountains and a tributary of the Bow River winding at their base. But we were not allowed to enjoy this glorious panorama very long, for those who had been waiting for us were half-frozen, and were eager to make the descent.

For a short distance we walked over small, loose rocks, which was really harder than climbing, as we were in imminent danger of spraining our ankles, for it was often quite impossible to stop at will when we had got a start. However, this lasted only a very short time, and then we came to the long, sloping snow-fields, down which we were told we might slide. I can't say it looked particularly inviting just at first, but when we saw our guide go whizzing down,



we were seized with a desire to follow, and one after the other we sat down in the snow and slid, steadying ourselves with our alpenstock, as we had seen Mr. Wheeler do. We went down in twenty minutes,—it had taken us nearly five hours to go up! There was only a short walk over some rocks, etc., at the end of the glissade and then we were once more back in camp, and were receiving congratulations from the President and other members of the camp.

The next trip I took was hardly so difficult a one, since we rode all the way on ponies. It was a two-days' trip to Lake Morrairie, which was situated about ten or twelve miles from camp. The trail was extremely narrow and the cayuses were so obstinate that we were in mortal terror of being jammed up against a tree-trunk at every step. My own pony persisted, in spite of all I could do to prevent it, in wheeling round and racing back over the trail we had just ridden over. After a few slight accidents like this, however, we got fairly started and the ride was well worth any amount of inconvenience. For some time after we left camp we were riding quite close to Paradise Creek, and the rushing, foaming water added greatly to the pleasure of the ride. Later on the trail wound through dense wood, though we still caught glimpses every now and then through openings in the bush of the stream in the foreground and mountains in the distance. The wood itself was full of interest to anyone who cared for flowers. Within easy reach hung large bunches of pale yellow columbine, and the brilliant scarlet lilies and Indian paint-brush made bright spots in the green leaves. In certain places the bank was quite pink or white, as the case might be, with two varieties of Canadian heather. I noticed, too, a tiny star-like pink flower which grows right out of the moss, found all through the mountain woods. We were very much interested also in listening to what our guide had to say about the larch, the only evergreen which sheds its leaves in the fall, and one which grows only at a very high altitude. Towards the end of our ride, just before we entered the Valley of the Ten Peaks, the trail closely follows the edge of a steep mountain, but the sure-footed ponies did not seem to mind in the least, though a slip might have meant falling hundreds of feet. About six o'clock we reached Lake Morrairie, which, like Lake Louise, is situated in the midst of mountains. After supper we tried a little trout fishing, but whether the poles or our lack of skill were to blame, I must say we were not very successful, and so resorted to our old amusement of singing songs and telling stories round the camp-fire. Next morning we made an expedition to a little lake away up in a mountain. The first thing we caught sight of in the lake was a mass of floating ice with a layer of snow on the top, and we immediately decided that it was quite necessary for us to get out to it. So the men felled a couple of trees by fastening a rope to the top and hauling upon it, and laid these two logs side by side, one end on the bank and the other on the ice. I never quite understood how they managed to do it, but I know one poor man walked across on *one* log and fixed it and the second one more securely so that the girls could go across. As the water was about eight feet deep and dreadfully cold it would not have been pleasant to fall in. But we all got safely across, with the aid of long poles, and just as we were exulting in this fact,

the ice began to split in two. We made a scramble to get across again, but when the last one jumped ashore the logs slipped away from the ice and it began to float with the current. However, it was a great adventure to tell the others when we got back to the camp in Paradise Valley.

For each of our two remaining nights some one had provided a program, first an impromptu Mock Trial, all the details of which were arranged in about twenty minutes, and second the reading of the Alpine Herald, a paper to which several of the members contributed articles, poems and limericks about some of the members.

It was with sincere regret that we realized on Thursday morning that our camp was to break up, and I am sure that every one of us felt he had not only spent one of the most enjoyable weeks of his life, but realized more fully what a wonderful heritage Canadians have in the mountain world of their native land, and what a great privilege it is to be able to visit it, enjoy its beauties and learn the lessons it has to teach.—H. W. WATSON.

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## *The Hypocrisy of the Good.*

THE institution of Sunday-afternoon services at Queen's ought to be a matter for self-congratulation on the part of the faculty. The wisdom of that move has been amply justified by results. The larger universities to the south of us have their own college chapels where a fifteen minute service is held every morning and where every Sunday one has an opportunity of hearing the best preachers the country can produce. Queen's has no chapel but she presents the best possible substitute in the Sunday-afternoon services at Convocation Hall. These services are, for the most part, thoroughly enjoyed, though of course the appreciation of the students, is at times especially marked. For example on the 17th of the month Rev. Symmonds, of Montreal, delivered a sermon, which most of us who heard it, will not forget for a long time. The tone of the whole discourse, for the students at least was strong, healthy, stimulating. The faculty confer a positive boon on the students in bringing such men here. The sermon of the 17th of the month was freely discussed and the impressions recorded were of course very different, but a remark dropped by one student particularly caught the ear of the writer. He said, "what I liked about the man was the frank heresy he preached." What did the student mean?

That good men, all the world over, have to a greater or less extent, practiced religious hypocrisy can hardly be denied. Intelligent Roman Catholics have an esoteric faith. For instance a late archbishop of Paris was a thorough nationalist, secretly rejecting the distinctive doctrines of the church, doctrines of which, in the eyes of the people, he stood a champion. Presumably he regretted the duplicity and had chosen it as the lesser of two evils. He might have come out openly and denounced all falsehood; but he knew that he would be misunderstood and do no end of harm, in disturbing society. The diplomatic conscience and the far-reaching insin-

cerity of Cardinal Manning have now become matters of history. Kingsley even accused Cardinal Newman of "growing dishonesty" and Huxley said of him "after reading an hour or two in his books, I began to lose sight of the distinction between truth and falsehood," or more nearly in the Cardinal's own style it has been said "He practiced the doctrine of reserve." That is only another way of saying that he withheld certain parts of his opinion until such time as the people should be able to receive them without harm. So says the editor of the New York "Independent:" "We suppose unbelief in the essential doctrines of historic Christianity to be more prevalent in the educated circles of Catholicism than in any other christian church—barring the Unitarians."

Nor is the situation in the Church of England, we are credibly informed much different. Years ago, Emerson wrote: "The English church has nothing left but possession, and when a bishop meets an intelligent layman with interrogation in his eyes, he has no recourse but to take a glass of wine with him"—the wine being sufficient to change the subject and make social intercourse possible. We will perhaps recall here, Browning's "Bishop Blougram's apology." So the philosopher Paulsen says in his work on "Ethics" speaking of the Anglican church: "intellectual veracity, sincerity in matters of thought and faith, consistency in thinking is not one of the virtues, encouraged by the church." Prof. Henry Sidgwick in his article on "The Ethics of Conformity." writes: "The student of history sees that hypocrisy and insincere conformity have always been the besetting vice of the religions, and a grave drawback to their moralizing influence. Just as lying is the recognized vice of diplomats, chicanery of lawyers, and solemn quackery of physicians. Finally comes the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, a man who speaks with the authority of actual experience in the church, with his contribution in the "International Journal of Ethics."

Mr. Rashdall in the above mentioned article presents a thoroughgoing discussion of the prevalence of hypocrisy in religious matters. He acknowledges unequivocally that the plain truth is not always to be told; for while veracity is, of course good, and is indeed "an end in itself," yet, like other goods, "it may have to be sacrificed to a higher good." The only question, Mr. Rashdall argues, is: To what extent does formal consent to what is not literally accepted involve unverity? We write: "Dear sir," even to an enemy; *that* is an example of blameless unverity. So, in the matter of creeds, we may use forms sanctioned by centuries of use without subscribing to them implicitly. This custom has so far extended that, "be the guilt more or less, there are few clergymen whose private belief corresponds to the letter of the formula to which they express adhesion." Mr. Rashdall regrets that candidates for the Anglican ministry must solemnly assent to the thirty-nine articles and declare that they "unfeignedly believe all the Canonical Scriptures." He thinks that very few intelligent men could make such pledges sincerely and admits that when authorized teachers of morality and religion make untrue statements there is a shock to public morality."

Yet such deception is practiced here in our city churches every Sunday, and is not only prevalent there but is actually defended by religious people. It is continually presented by such apologists that there are occasions when a little dissimulation is actually praiseworthy. "Nothing" it has been said "but the clearest categorical imperative ought to prevent a person, otherwise attracted to the task, from accepting or retaining the orders of the English Church."

In 195 two archbishops of England were called upon to consider how they might "relieve the consciences of some who could not in good faith recite the Athanasian Creed." A majority of the deans were in favour of some measure which would mitigate the present situation, but one dean wrote to the times giving reasons for not joining the movement. He did not deny the hypocrisy, but said that "the time was inopportune" for changes in the fabric. The result of the whole incident, was simply an exhortation from the bishops "to patiently continue in falsehood until divine guidance shall find a safe relief."

When Matthew Arnold had long outgrown the theological doctrines of the Anglican Church, he still defended it as "a national society for the promotion of goodness" and when others of the church, who had come to believe as he did, wrote him for advice, he replied "stay where you are, and try to bring the church along with you into the new light." Jawett, the famous Master of Balliol, did not feel that his complete alienation from Anglican dogma disqualified him as preceptor of Oxford youth; but when after his death, his real opinions became manifest, the world was profoundly shocked. There are scores of clergymen to-day, who, at least in private, defend outward conformity to doctrines they have long since rejected.

There has recently appeared a little book by Dr. G. T. Knight, of Tufts the Universalist college just a few miles away from Harvard. He calls it "The Praise of Hypocrisy." Dr. Knight comes out strongly on this point. He says that the church has become so enamoured of the hypocritical ways of thinking that it has founded a discipline to perpetuate them. Dr. Knight calls this discipline "a school of hypocrisy" and he shows that most of us, consciously or unconsciously, have learned our lessons in its class-rooms. From the first the child is accustomed to regard things unreal and fictitious as if they were real and true; is offered guesses and theories as if they were genuine knowledge. "All through life there are occasions of powerful sentiment, joy or grief, when exact thought is not prominent, and such occasions may be used still further to habituate the people to phrases ambiguous. For example, we are not accustomed to think much when we sing or listen to singing, standing by a piano, the words being set to music, we say many things which in ordinary speech we should blush to repeat; some of which it would not be good manners or good morals to repeat. Especially in the dim religious light of a beautiful church, and prompted by sublime harmony and by the example of others, our own voice half concealed by the organ and the other half unheard by our neighbor because he is singing also, we declare our chief joy and our heart's delight in those things which, if we were outdoors and speaking in plain prose, we should not dare to say for a moment. But the

church is kind and does not too often recall to us what we have said. Yet it is also wise, and so, quietly, provides that the hymns shall abound in phrases which once had a literal meaning and toward which we are now unsensibly led when we repeat them. Thus it insinuates into our minds certain doctrines and statements of which we should resent any plain statement."

Is there not, more truth than falsehood in Dr. Knight's contention? Are we not forced to enrol on the class register of this great school of hypocrisy many of the most gifted and earnest of church leaders—men who have consecrated their splendid energies of thought, conscience, imagination and inspiration to moulding human into the forms approved? Is there not a fearful waste of valuable effort here? Such men have existed at all times and as a rule have carried through their tasks unflinchingly. Still there are times when they must have their misgivings. Dr. Knight in the work mentioned expresses it thus: "The sacred formula of the witness stand might be modified according to this teaching: 'The minister should tell the truth (except when he may serve a higher end than truth), the whole truth (so far as he goes) and nothing but the truth (except such lies that are more useful than the truth.'" In terms of Dr. Knight's indictment "most of the theological thinking of the day is really a hunting for ambiguous expressions—not exactly 'the art of concealing thought' but rather the art of putting two meanings into the same phrase, and deftly passing from one to the other without disclosing their essential antagonism." Thus by one meaning a really orthodox mind is satisfied, and by the other a really heterodox mind is satisfied and the theologian does not get into trouble with either.

Ruskin once remarked that the will of God as represented in the Scriptures, is impracticable: "His orders won't work, and he must be satisfied with a respectful repetition of them. Their execution would be too dangerous under existing circumstances which He certainly never contemplated. The laws of God are ideal, but also poetical." Has the church accepted this as a working principle?

Then the inevitable question comes what are you going to do about it? What is the upshot of it all? The answer is perhaps simple enough. For *lying* ever since the world began there is but one remedy. It is to *stop lying*. "Things are what they are, their consequences will be what they will be, why then should we deceive ourselves?" Dr. Knight in his book says just about that. To quote once more.

"Religion ought always to lay emphasis on sincerity. This quality is more important than church or creed or ritual. Love of truth ought to be prominent and unmistakable. In the strenuous times of the Reformation, the great Reuchlin, who would vary some texts of the authorized translation of the Bible, was accused of unfaithfulness to the Vulgate. He replied "I revere St. Jerome as an angel; I respect De Lyra as a master; but I adore Truth as a God."

"We need another Reformation, a revival of uncompromising honesty, and truthfulness. Let us omit all fictions in religion, all that is not really meant and left; all that is ungentle and perfunctory; omit the unnatural

portions of the Ritual, the artificial manners of walk and dress and tone of voice, assumed dignities, affectations of sanctity and religious caste, especially sectarian and churchly egotism, which we are so quick to see in others and too slow to confess in ourselves."—X. Y. Z. (contributed).

## *A Valuable Ethnological Collection.*

THE University Museum this past summer received from Dr. J. P. Thomson, the eminent Australian geographer and explorer, who is an honorary graduate of Queen's, the largest and most valuable collection ever contributed to it by any one single person. The collection consists of no less than 457 ethnological specimens from Australia and the South Sea Islands, and its great scientific values may be inferred when we are told that it is Dr. Thomson's own private collection. "The collection, as it stands," says Dr. Thomson, "is typical and more widely representative than anything of the kind here. It is extremely rare, if not unique, and was originally procured under circumstances no longer existing." An extract from Dr. Thomson's letter to Principal Gordon, which accompanied the specimens, is enlightening. He says:

Wood St., South Brisbane, Queensland, 11th June, 1907.

Dear Mr. Gordon,—

Your appeal, in the form of a circular memorandum, to the graduates of Queen's, was duly received some time ago and has reminded me of a promise voluntarily made to the venerable Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming, of whom we all feel so justly proud. I had originally intended to collect a few curios in this country and send them on in fulfilment of my promise, but found that this was not at all an easy matter, as contact with civilized life in many forms has had a remarkable influence on the natives of the country, who relying more on the government and on the settlers for their food supply hunt less than formerly and by the somewhat extensive use of European implements have come to look upon their own primitive weapons as of little utility. This being the case both here and in the South Sea Islands, where the native race will soon be a thing of the past. I could see that it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to redeem the promise made to my noble and generous friend Sir Sandford. But on reconsideration my heart went out to Queen's and I promptly and finally decided to send the whole of my own private collection, which I am now shipping through Messrs. Noble & Co. per S. S. "Moana," via Vancouver. This consignment of two large cases, measuring about 40 cubic feet, comprises some 457 ethnological specimens and 140 shells of different kinds. The specimens are detailed in the schedule herewith. The shells are not listed in detail but with the exception of a few of the more common varieties, and unless otherwise specified, they are from the South Sea Islands, chiefly Fiji, and mostly collected by myself personally. Many of the specimens, which are of great value, are extremely rare, having been in my possession for over a quarter of a century, and could not be obtained anywhere now for love or money. For a few of

the Queensland specimens I am indebted to two or three local friends—Mrs. G. Fox, our Vice-President Hon. Arthur Morgan, the Chief Protector of Aborigines Mr. R. Howard, and Mr. W. H. Mobsby. The Samoan specimens came to the Geographical Society from one of the members, Rev. M. Bembrick, but our Council very considerably added them to my collection.

I may say that the work of listing, preparing, and packing the collection was quite an undertaking (a labour of love) which could only be done by myself.

In unpacking the collection you will require to exercise care. Every available space and every receptacle in the specimens and in the shells have been utilized and filled with smaller articles. You will even find the ends of the war drums full of things, so every thing should be uncovered and lifted carefully and checked by the list, as I have done in packing, taking care that nothing falls from the top of the cases to the floor, or that nothing is set down carelessly. No 174 on the list I would suggest as a walking stick for our beloved Chancellor and 186 for our honoured and esteemed Principal. No 187 might, I think, be made up into a walking stick for my good friend Professor Dupuis, whom all the graduates of Queen's would, I feel sure, love to honour. The local transport and shipping expenses I have paid myself but the freightage over and carriage on the other side could not be ascertained. These I must ask Queen's to kindly pay when the consignment arrives.

In concluding Dr. Thomson states that he is arranging for a collection of economic minerals, which will be sent later on, and also that he will send any additional ethnological specimens that may come to hand. This valuable gift and kind offer of Dr. Thomson, involving as they do such generous self-sacrifice, is very deeply appreciated by Queen's.

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## *Letters to Editor.*

Bithynia High School,

Bardizag, Ismidt, Turkey-in-Asia, Nov. 4, 1907.

*Editor Queen's University Journal,—*

Dear Sir,—May I invite the attention of your readers to the claims of the East as a field of labor for Queen's men? There are at present some very attractive openings here and I would be very glad to communicate with any one who would like to write to me for more information. In addition to the other schools in Turkey, there are the Internation College for boys and the Collegiate Institute for girls in Smyrna, and our own high school (soon we hope to become a college), all three of which have Queen's men at the head and are naturally anxious to secure Queen's men and women on their staffs, permanently if possible, but at least for periods of not less than three years.

The idea of coming out to Turkey is, however, so far from one's thoughts that no one, I suppose, would ordinarily give it a second thought. It should, however, not be relegated to the realm of the impossible, but only to the realm

of the more difficult. Very many students spend their summers in schools and mission fields of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. To go farther west, however, is not to be thought of unless one can afford to stay out a year; but many are willing to do this and find that the inconveniences of breaking up their course and putting off the day of graduation are offset by the zest of doing work in new surroundings, by the satisfaction of having accomplished something, which does not accompany only five months of work, and also by the added experience and maturity of judgment which enable them to get better results from their remaining years in college. And while coming out to Turkey presents greater difficulties, the advantages are correspondingly increased. It is true that any one who comes out must stay at least three years and that in a land where one is deprived to a great extent of the comforts, spiritual as well as material, which he enjoys in Canada. But on the other hand the contact with a civilization which still preserves many of the features and ideals of pre-Christian times; the opportunity on every hand of engaging in a work that demands adaptability, tact and grit, these go far to compensate for any supposed loss. Add to this the opportunity of visiting Europe while coming here and on returning, and the opportunity while here of visiting the seven churches, Roman Greek and Hittite ruins in abundance all over Asia Minor, the Holy Land, Damascus the gem of the Orient, the Suez, Cairo and the Pyramids, and a host of other places, to say nothing of Constantinople, which alone it would repay one tenfold to see,—this opportunity is surely one to jump at.

The objection that has generally been made by those whose attention I have drawn to this question is that they do not wish to break in upon their course, especially as they feel that it is already time that they begun their life work. But surely, few will be found who, on second thought, will dispute the fact that three years' work in this land is not to be looked upon as a breaking up of one's course but as an addition to it,—for this is a land crammed with interest and with opportunities not only for the student of history—sacred and profane—but also for the student of languages, of politics and economics, of archæology, or of sociology. And I also hope that many will be found who will agree with me in saying that one's life work does not begin at the time when he leaves college, but that during all his life he is engaged in his life work. For whether we are in college as undergraduates, in foreign mission schools as tutors, or in some home field as fully equipped pastors or professors, our whole life is a combination of learning and of using what we have learned. It makes little difference whether we complete our college course at twenty-five and then enter upon what we call our "life work," or complete our college course at thirty, but have put in five years of good work during that time. And if we regard Turkey not as a "foreign" mission field, but only as a distant part of one great field, we will not feel that a few years spent there would be so many years taken from our life work. Indeed, no university outside of Turkey could afford one-half the opportunity which residence in the land affords of studying and understanding the Oriental spirit which pervades the Bible. And the General Assembly, doubtless in recognition of this fact, has granted to some of



those already in this work the privilege of taking one year's work in Divinity extra-murally, the studies prescribed being those for the pursuit of which residence in this land affords in a peculiar manner both opportunity and incentive.

I am not able to state the terms which other schools and colleges offer, though I know of some where teachers are wanted. But in this school, where Mr. Kennedy and I are teaching the third year, three teachers will be needed for next year, the requisites being disciplinary ability, interest in athletics, and the ability to teach the subjects ordinarily taught in a high school. The terms are three hundred dollars a year, with board, lodging and laundry, and one hundred and twenty dollars for expenses each way for those who stay out at least three years.

I will be very glad to communicate with any one who would care to apply for these, or for a position in any other missionary institution in Turkey.

Yours sincerely,

L. P. CHAMBERS.

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DEAR SIR:—

Allow me to congratulate you on the high quality of the editorials in the third number of the Journal. They have aroused considerable discussion and some of the points discussed I would like to bring to your notice.

The scheme of enclosing the college grounds with an ornamental fence seems to be fraught with difficulties. For while it is true that Queen's has "come into the period of strong vigorous prime," she has by no means ceased to grow. Almost every year sees some new building being erected, and this must continue as long as the number of students continue to grow. All the available sites in the present block have been occupied. The grounds will very soon have to be extended, and no scheme of fence decoration will be possible until the limits of this extension have been reached.

Doubts have been expressed also as to whether a fence would be even desirable at Queen's. We have never been troubled by "the noise and din of city thoroughfares." The contrast between the "region in which worldly interests dominate" and "the one that is the true home of thought and reflection" is not very marked because the college is situated in a residential section. The fence in front of Trinity University is necessary because the college faces Queen St. That it adds to the beauty of the grounds might be questioned. Certainly a fence would hardly improve the appearance of Toronto University grounds.

Moreover would it be wise to begin a scheme which would require such a large outlay for purely ornamental purposes when so many more useful and necessary things are lacking. What of dormitories and a dining hall? What of the debt on our gym, and the mortgage on our athletic grounds? What of the running track for the gym?—R. M. M.

**Queen's University Journal**

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

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

**Editorials.**

AN INSPIRING TASK.

IN his inaugural address President Falconer, of Toronto, referred to the function of the university to train men for service in the country in which it is situated. Recently, too, President Eliot, speaking to the Canadian students at Harvard urged them to return to Canada and help solve its problems in the future. These sentiments of two famous educationists are worthy of serious thought from all university men.

At the university the power of ideals first makes itself felt. Aspirations or ambitions develop to urge into this or that course of action. They lead some of us to study medicine; others to study theology or science. They constitute the motive behind all efforts, a Holy Grail that in pursued with ardor and persistence. Without aspirations in the background, effort becomes aimless and meaningless. It is in one's aspirations, then, that the desire to render service in one's native country should enter as a factor of supreme significance. Of what elements are our ideals made up? The desire to earn a livelihood is common to all sane men. Life must be supported. Some, too, may seek social position. Others court power and fame. To a large number riches is the end that lures. But the desire for riches or fame cannot furnish inspiration for the great serious work of self-development. In the ideal there must be some element not suggestive of selfishness. It is here that the idea of service enters as a force of greater power than all the other desires represented in an ideal.

Primarily this service is to be rendered to fellowmen regardless of domicile. In its natural form it recognizes no international boundaries. But service can be rendered only under conditions; so it is that men tend to confine their efforts to a limited number of people and render service only along certain special lines. The service of every man will probably be of greatest value when given in his own land to people of his own tongue.

Canada is a young country, just developing into national prime. The problems of its development to the present stage have not been easy of solution. But those of the future will be infinitely more difficult than those of the past. To their solution the best thought we can produce must be given

the task of coming generations in Canada is one of supreme difficulty, and the manner of its doing is fraught with consequences of almost unthinkable significance. The first duty of every Canadian is thoughtful consideration of the problems that in various fields now demand attention. The first duty of the rising generations of Canadians is preparation for the task of dealing with questions that the future will inevitably bring forth. Canada, and not England or United States or Germany, should be the scene of the life-labor of every Canadian worthy of the name. The possibility of sharing in the great work of shaping the destinies of our country should furnish deepest inspiration to every student of every university in the land.

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#### THE PRESIDENT AND THE CRISIS.

With characteristic impulsiveness President Roosevelt has recently undertaken to remedy certain abuses in the industrial or commercial side of life in his country. He has spoken vigorously against swollen fortunes, and has proposed a means for reducing them. He has attacked the trust as a form of industrial combination that is pernicious in its effects upon society. Against certain trusts he has waged a keen campaign. The Sherman Anti-Trust law that for years was a useless paragraph in the statute book has served as the basis for prosecution carried to the bitter end. The railroads, too, have been called to time and told to reform their methods of working up large incomes for payment of dividends. While the President is campaigning against the evils suggested the commercial and financial world is staggered by a severe money stringency that has entailed a condition of panic and uncertainty involving a severe check to industry. In New York it is impossible to realize even on gilt-edged securities. There is no capital for industrial enterprises; most unusual rates are being offered for loans.

Grain buyers are unable to secure credit for the purchase of grain, so the crops cannot be moved. Thirty million dollars in gold have been imported from England, but still the tightness of money is unrelieved and uncertainty prevails. On the President, therefore, is placed the responsibility for the condition outlined. His crusade against the industrials and the railroads is said to have knocked the bottom out of securities. The accusations against him are comprehensive. To the influence of his impulsive actions all the evils of the present situation are due.

To these allegations no great importance can be attached. President Roosevelt is undoubtedly impulsive. He goes straight to the goal with some disregard of the possible consequences of doing so. But to saddle him with the responsibility for the money stringency is absurd. The difficulty in this respect appears to have arisen from an unwise encroachment on reserves of capital, due to the execution of costly and unproductive schemes.

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#### THE UNIVERSITY AND FARM LABOR.

Dr. Goldwin smith, writing in the *Weekly Sun*, suggests that the growing scarcity of farm labor should dictate caution in kindling the ambitions of young

men and facilitating their admission to the universities. If the rush to the universities continues the consequence may be the over-stocking of the professions and the creation of a crowd highly educated and wanting bread.' We are scarcely prepared for this. It is not generally understood that the present tendency towards a wide diffusion of education involves dangers to society. The tendency is usually described as beneficent and the universities hailed as great centres for the creation of the highest type of citizen. We have been told that knowledge should grow from 'more to more'; that freedom and power dwell with men 'by knowledge trained and fortified.' That we should even partially close the doors of our universities is a startling thought! Imagine the dismay and despair of the youth from the country upon finding that it is impossible to gain admission to the university in which he had hoped to satisfy his ambitious longings for knowledge! If the fact of birth on the farm involved this destiny, rural districts would perchance be rapidly depopulated. Dr. Smith's solution of the farm labor difficulty is an impossible one. It is to be feared that there will always be outside the universities a number of men sufficiently large to carry on farming operations for the support of the community. The physical wants of human nature do not change. When the farms have been drained of workmen the returns to those who remain on them will increase. The tide will then set in the opposite direction. In the professions, too, the law of supply and demand may be depended upon to check over-stocking. Dr. Smith's proposal—which of course must be treated as a bit of gentle satire—gives rise to interesting speculations. What can be said of education that puts a man above the manual labor involved in supplying the material wants of life? And would the world not be infinitely better if instead of the present division of men into two classes, one confined to manual labor, the other to mental effort, all men were educated to a certain standard and shared equally in all forms of work! The present condition, however, appears inevitable. To the end of time, establish equality of opportunity if you will, men will vary in attainments and aptitudes.

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#### THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

It is interesting to observe that a prominent member of the Canadian Judiciary has avowed his belief in the indeterminate sentence.

For some years students of penology and those in charge of penal institutions have been dissatisfied with the system under which a man convicted of crime is sent to gaols or penitentiaries for a fixed term. The idea that imprisonment is merely a form of punishment for wrongdoing is no longer accepted by those who deal with the criminal classes. The fear of a loss of liberty and the disgrace involved acts undoubtedly as a deterrent to the man inclined to indulge in any form of law-breaking. But it is now generally recognized that our prisons and penitentiaries are institutions in which reformation of the men confined in them must be undertaken. With this end in view treatment of convicts has become humane and considerate. They are given more cell room. Books and the best magazines are placed at their disposal. They are set at

useful forms of work. Chaplains are provided to attend to their spiritual needs. To those who are illiterate an elementary education is offered. Above all they are constantly urged to formation of habits of honesty and industry that when their terms expire they may return to society as useful citizens. The life of convicts in our prisons is planned to be reformatory in its effects upon character. It is intended to change former habits, to eradicate perversions, to inspire the belief that it is honorable and possible to win an honest livelihood.

In spite, however, of various means resorted to for the purpose of reforming the inmates of our prisons, many of them do not respond to treatment. Some may be turned from the criminal bent. But a large proportion leave the prison with the old habits unreformed. New temptations that come with liberty mean new crime to the members of this class of repeaters. They drift back to the old companions, to the old ways of life and ultimately return to a place of confinement. It is remarkable, too, that in the vast majority of cases prison officials can by observation of the convicts' habits and study of his prison record predict with fair accuracy the course of his life as a free member of society.

Opposed to the repeaters is a class comprised\* of men whose criminal bent is readily corrected, who yield to reformatory treatment before the expiration of their term of imprisonment. It is just this variation in the length of time required to effect reformation in different convicts that creates the demand for the indeterminate sentence.

Under the indeterminate sentence a man convicted of crime is not sent to a prison or reformatory for a fixed term. The period of incarceration is undefined. Its duration depends on the convict. By yielding to discipline and authority and showing a desire for an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood he convinces prison authorities that he is a fit subject for reformatory treatment. This is undertaken; and when it issues in an improved condition, release is granted. On the other hand if the convict remains sullen and disobedient, refuses to work and perform other duties as a unit in the prison community his term is extended. Before he can leave the prison he must prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that he has undergone reformation of character.

The advantages of the indeterminate sentence are obvious. Under other systems the greatest difficulty experienced is that of winning the co-operation of the convict. He may remain indifferent to efforts on his behalf. He knows that in the course of time his sentence will expire, so he idly waits for release. If, too, the sentence imposed on a man is a severe one, he is quite likely to regard attempts at reformation as useless. The fact that liberty will be regained with reformation furnishes to the convict the greatest incentive to co-operation and interest in the process of regeneration to which he is subject. If a man realizes that the term of imprisonment is coincident with his period of bad conduct he will speedily relent and become amenable to reformatory treatment. The indeterminate sentence places a lever in the hands of the prison authorities. Its adoption would undoubtedly be marked by decrease in the numbers of the recidivist class. The saving to the community through the freedom from the crimes of men who leave prisons unreformed is an incidental advantage of some importance.

## THE CONVERSAZIONE.

First and foremost the committee in charge of the *Conversazione* wishes every student to feel that this year the *Conversazione* exists for the students, and not otherwise as may perhaps been inferred in former years. They are leaving nothing undone to insure the success of this most important function and it is safe to affirm that a signal triumph will reward their efforts.

By the abolition of the complimentary list the number in attendance will be reduced to seven hundred, thereby eliminating in a large measure the former uncomfortable crowding of Grant Hall and the refreshment rooms. Members of the faculty, the directors of the School of Mining, and the members of the University Senate with their wives, alone comprise the complimentary list, it having been considered advisable to strike off all others.

Running concurrently with the dance programme a concert will be held in the large English room on the third floor. The second floor rooms with the exception of the Consulting Library will be used for cloak rooms. The lights of Grant Hall's vaulted roof will continue to shine o'er "fair women and brave men" and here the devoted of the dance may find all he may desire. Refreshments will be served in the Reading Room and the Philosophy and Political Science class rooms, where seating accomodation for two hundred will be provided. There will be four double numbers for refreshments with an interval of two single numbers between the second and third. And just here it might not be amiss to strongly urge the students to take both parts of their refreshment numbers with their partners for refreshments.. This double number is so arranged as to give every one time to get refreshments, yet some people dance through the first part and half of the second before going down stairs and then complain of the service if they are not promptly served.

Even in these days of advancing prices where we hear from the newspapers, the landladies and hospital reports alike, of the steady advance in price of every commodity, yet the admission has been left at the old figure of one dollar and the *Conversazione* at once becomes the best and cheapest fall college functions.

The JOURNAL can heartily recommend the *Conversazione* to every student. It is the students' function. Let them then come forward to make it such.

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## Arts.

THE Dramatic Club have been working very hard and faithfully in their preparation of "Twelfth Night" and it is expected that this year's presentation will be the best ever put on by the Club. The rehearsals have been in charge of Profs. Campbell, Dyle, Watson, Cappon, Marshall, Anderson, and Miss L. Saunders, whose criticisms have been of very great assistance to those taking part. A special trainer, Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, of Brampton, has been engaged for the two weeks beginning Nov. 28. Mr. Hamilton has been connected for several years with the Glasgow (Scotland) Athenium and has played leading rôles in several Shakespearian plays, among them being *Othello*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Taming of the Shrew*, and *The Merchant of Venice*.

Twelfth Night will be presented in the Grand Opera House on the night of Dec. 12, if it is at all possible to secure the house for that night.

Part of the cast has been chosen subject to change. It is as follows:—Orsino, C. Russell; Sebastian, S. D. Skene; Antonio, W. G. Neish; Sea Captain, W. A. Sutherland; Sir Toby Belch, P. Pilkie; Sir Andrew, Mr. Ritchie; Malvolio, G. E. Meldrum; Feste, G. S. Fife; Olivia, Miss W. Girdler; Viola, Miss A. Chown; Maria, Miss Drummond.

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The executive committee of the Political Science and Debating Club have almost completed their arrangements for the winter's programme. A total of twenty debaters are to be chosen, and fifteen of these from Arts have already been assigned their debates. An effort is being made to recruit the other five from Science and Medicine, so as to make the meetings of the club of wider interest. The first debate will be given before Christmas. The programme is being arranged so that a debate one week will be followed the next week by an address by some prominent man. Among those whom the committee are making efforts to secure are Mr. Chas. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor.

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The new plan upon which the Freshman's Reception was conducted this year was fairly successful. The main purpose of the reception, that of allowing the different members of the Freshman year to meet one another, was more fully realized than in previous years because of the limited issue of invitations. But the programme let the individual rest too much upon his own resources, with the result that after the ceremony of introduction had been gone through with the scene assumed a more or less chaotic aspect. It might not have been so had there been a few promenades on the programme.

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Prof. Shortt, on his return from the National Tax Association convention at Columbus, Ohio, gave his honors class an interesting outline of the proceedings of that body. The members of the association consisted of university professors, tax commissioners of cities and states, and representatives from state governments and great corporations. These representatives, numbering 230 in all, were drawn from an extent of territory stretching from Mexico to Canada. On account of the breadth of this representation and also because the problems upon which the association deliberates are rendered not only of interstate but also of international interest by the extent and complexity of modern economic institutions, the name of the association was changed to "The Tax Association of North America."

Among the papers prepared was one by Prof. Shortt on the "Taxation of Public Service Utilities." These papers, parts of which were read and discussed, will be collected and published. The resolutions adopted by the association favored co-operation by the states to secure the elimination of double

taxation and to ensure a uniform scheme for taxing inter-state corporations. Greater uniformity in state laws on taxation was also advocated and to this end it was recommended that legislatures be freed from some of the constitutional restrictions imposed on them in legislating on taxation.

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Complaints are being made by many of the college societies who have occasion to use the bulletin boards that their notices are made very difficult to read on account of students writing other notices upon them. As an instance, at the head of an announcement the other day somebody scribbled that he had lost a shoe, which was faithfully described, in the Arts-Science scrap, and politely requested that the finder return it. The fact of the matter is that we haven't enough bulletin boards in the new Arts building. There should be another one on the side of the hall opposite the present one and the notices should be classified, those referring to college societies being posted on the present board and those announcing books for sale and others of a miscellaneous character being assigned to the new board.

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Messrs. McKay and Macdonnell for '11, and Messrs. Gray and Wylie for '10, debated the question, "Resolved, that for a young man entering business a college education is advantageous," before the Alma Mater Society on Nov. 23. The judges, Messrs. H. May, R. J. McDonald and D. A. McArthur, decided that '10, who upheld the negative, had won. The main argument of the affirmative was that a college education ensured a mental training that enabled one to grasp more quickly the principles of business when once he entered the business world, while the negative declared that the time spent in acquiring a college education was largely wasted since only actual contact with business life could give that decision and knowledge of detail essential to success.

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## NEWS NOTES.

The students of the Faculty of Education spent a most enjoyable social evening on Wednesday, Nov. 13. Addresses were delivered by Dean Lavell and Dr. Stevenson and an interesting musical programme was rendered.

The members of the year '10 spent a very pleasant time at their social evening on Thursday, Nov. 21. Dancing and a splendid musical programme were the features of the evening.

Professor Shortt entertained his Political Science students at his residence on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 21 and 22.

Prof. Morison has proposed to his students in History that the study of some foreign language in connection with history be commenced. It is thought that the study of some of the French documents relating to the history of early French Canada would be most suitable for Canadian students.



The Arts Society, at a special meeting on Nov. 19 at which candidates for the Alma Mater elections were nominated, put itself upon record as being opposed to the use of cabs for election purposes.

Jan. 17 has been assigned to '09 as the date for their annual At-Home.

The first inter-collegiate debate this year will be held in Convocation Hall on Dec. 5, when representatives of Toronto University will uphold the affirmative on the subject, "Resolved, that the Japanese should be excluded from Canada." Messrs. D. C. Caverley and A. P. Menzies will speak on the negative for Queen's.

Prof. Watson addressed the Philosophical Society at its first meeting on Nov. 18 on "The Problem of Hegel." The society this year will have a number of prominent speakers, among whom is Prof. Tracey, of Toronto University.

The historical method has become a permanent fixture in New Testament investigation. This was one of the statements made by Prof. Dyde before the Y.M.C.A. on Nov. 15, on the subject of "The New Jesus." As a result of research by the historical method, he said, the character of Jesus had an entirely new significance for us, and in support of this quoted from the most recent theological books and periodical literature. The historical method in investigating the life of Jesus considered both contemporary thought, the period of His life, and also the period immediately preceding and succeeding. As a result of this method two movements had arisen, the one destructive, the other constructive. To the first of these belonged the workingman's movement and the Unitarian movement in its later phase of development. The workingman's movement recognized in Christ a humble workingman, and its exponents exclaimed, "He is the man for us," and held Him up as the first socialist. The Unitarians did not believe in the Virgin birth, the conceptions of Jesus held by Paul and John or the miracles. There were elements of truth in both these views, and it was impossible for us to lightly brush them aside. To-day there were few who believed in the Virgin birth or in the miracles, but it was necessary to recognize, as did the constructive phase of this new conception of Jesus, that Jesus was divine as well as human. We should feel as fully as did Luke or Paul or John the divinity of Christ, only we could not accept literally their explanations of it. Too much emphasis had been laid on the death on the cross and on self-effacement and self-denial in the Christian life. If God were love the real source of Christ's divinity was to be found in the love for God and for man that was expressed by the death of Jesus on Calvary.

Prof. Kierstead, of McMaster, was the preacher in the Convocation Hall service on Sunday, Nov. 10. In his address he showed in a clear and logical manner how the studies pursued at college may serve to impress God's existence upon the mind. Natural science and literature were used as examples to show in a concrete way the truth of the main assertion.

An exceptionally large congregation was present to hear Rev. H. Symonds, D.D., of Montreal, speak in Convocation Hall, on Sunday, Nov. 17. Mr. Sy-

monds, in an address remarkable for its vigor and clearness, dealt with the feeling of spiritual interest that is expressing itself to-day in the modernism of the Roman Catholic Church, in the new theology in England, and in the union movement in Canada. Christianity, he said, was a potentiality rather than a fully developed actuality, and therefore we could not hope, as we often wrongfully did, for a permanent clear-cut dogmatic religion. It was the faculty of development inherent in Christianity that made it a universal religion capable of being adapted to the varied temperaments of the many races that have embraced it. Such being the nature of Christianity, the present unrest in the religious world was to be construed not as something to be feared but as a sign of health and progress that would ultimately result in a religion more catholic in its doctrine and more universal in its appeal to men.

## Science.

THE annual meeting of the Engineering Society was held on Friday, November 15th, in the large new lecture room in the Engineering building. The attendance was probably the largest on record, about one hundred and seventy-five members being present. Reports from the treasurer and secretary showed the Society to be in a very healthy condition with a surplus on hand much larger than that of any preceding year.

Prof. R. W. Brock and Capt. Donnelly were expected to address the Society, but unfortunately business called both of them out of the city. However we are looking forward to hearing both speeches at some regular meeting in the near future.

More than a little interest was shown in a proposed change in the constitution relative to an increase in the annual membership fee. Notice of this change had been given at a previous regular meeting and read somewhat as follows:—"That the annual fee be increased to \$2, payable at time of registration." The object of this motion was very well presented by several members. The substance of which is given below.

For several years it has been a very difficult matter for those in charge of the Science dinner to secure the support of the entire body of Science students—a great number particularly in the first and second years, feeling that the dinner was a function of little or no value to them and intended more especially for the junior and senior years. This, of course, made the attendance much smaller than it should have been and made the question of finances a rather difficult one to solve, and in fact, had it not been for the generous support of the professors it is doubtful if the dinner could have been held at all.

This is not as it should be and it has long been felt that if possible, something ought to be done to arouse the interest of all Science students and at the same time to put the function on a sound financial basis. Several solutions of the difficulty have been suggested at previous annual meetings, and as often

have been voted down, due probably more to the manner in which the changes were brought forward than to any lack of merit.

However it was felt by a larger number, that if properly presented the members would see the advantage of advancing the fee to \$2 it being understood that \$1 of this was to go to the dinner committee to defray expenses and that tickets to dinner should be sold to members at a corresponding reduction. The slight increase in fees at time of registration would not be noticed, while on the other hand it would ensure the interest of all students registering in Science for the first time, making them feel that since all are asked to share in the expense, all are also asked to share in the advantages.

The matter had been discussed freely in and about the college halls for some weeks before the meeting, so that all came prepared to see the matter settled, one way or the other. Some opposition was met with a few of the members claiming that the increase in the fees was unwarranted and would result in a decrease in the number of students entering the School of Mining, and moreover that it was forcing a portion of the expense on those of the members who might not care to attend the dinner. Considerable discussion took place, the motion, slightly changed being made to state exactly what this increase was intended to cover. The result on being put to a vote was a complete surprise to all, for out of the large number present only six votes were cast against the motion. The first, second and third years going solid in its favor. And just here it might be in order to congratulate the members of '10 and '11 on the manner in which they supported the proposed change. Naturally it was expected that the first year especially, as comparative strangers here would fail to see the advantage of the proposed change. That they have seen the advantage and supported the motion in the manner they did is greatly to their credit. For it cannot be denied that the Science dinner has its advantages, and that it holds a very important position in college life, being as instructive and valuable as some of the classes given in the calendar. And it is expected that future dinners will be attended by every member of the faculty, not by a mere third as in past years.

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A few days ago Professor Gill addressed the final year students on "The 20th Century Engineer." He started with a short history of the engineer's advance from that stage in which he was considered merely a skilled working man to his present technical and social position. As an instance of the present standing of the engineer he referred to the commission enquiring into the Quebec Bridge disaster. Ten years ago the men to conduct such an enquiry would have been judges of the supreme courts, or business men of the country empowered to engage technical advisors, but to-day we find the engineer empowered with authority to inquire into a disaster of high national importance.

He logically pointed out that one of the great reasons for the development of the last century and what is still an essential to further advancement is the ability of the engineer to take up all kinds of executive work combined

with the co-operative system of the engineering profession, the engineer however remaining unconscious of this.

He went on to show how the engineer is regarded by other professional men many of them regard him as a mere machine for observing facts and grinding out laws, and others look upon him as an "educated plumber," while literary men will say that scientific training does not educate. However mere literary knowledge does not necessarily pronounce its recipient educated.

Returning to the value of co-operation and unselfish dealings necessary for the good of the profession Professor Gill expressed regret that the Canadian Engineering profession had not established one broad society covering all branches and recognized by fair government legislation that all might co-operate for the common good and thus do away with controversial feelings which cannot be otherwise than detrimental to our profession.

This address was enthusiastically received and the only regret is that more students from other years could not have heard it.

A number of third and fourth year students in civil engineering accompanied by Professor McPhail recently visited the Portland Cement Works, of Belleville.

The weather was perfect and everyone enjoyed the trip especially the four mile drive out to the works from Belleville Station.

The courteous manner in which the party was received by the cement company was highly appreciated by all. It was regrettable, however, that the party had not more time at their disposal to visit the Lehigh Portland Cement Co's works, which when completed will be the largest plant in Canada, with a daily output of 2,900 barrels.

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By the death of Mr. John F. Baker, of Alwington Avenue, Kingston, on November 15th last, the Science students of Queen's lost a true and noble friend.

Mr. Baker had been ill during the whole of last summer and was regaining his health nicely but a weakening of the heart reversed quite suddenly all hopes for his recovery.

Students and graduates alike deeply grieve at the loss of such an esteemed friend of their college days and their deepest feelings of sympathy go out to the bereaved family.

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PERSONALS.

L. B. Code, B.Sc., '06, at present in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric & M'fg. Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., was recently called to orangeville, Ont., as an expert witness in a law-suit between two electrical companies. This case was up before the courts on its third appeal.

J. B. Milliken, has returned to take up his final year work in civil engineering.

R. T. Iwin, B.Sc., '07, has gone to Mexico.

Professor W. G. Millar will be here for the Science dinner.

W. M. Goodwin is recovering slowly.

Prof. and Mrs. Reginald Brock entertained the third year class in mining to an evening At Home recently.

F. S. Lazier, B.Sc., '07, is on the engineering staff of the Trent Valley Canal at Trenton.

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At the next regular meeting of the Engineering Society a committee will be appointed to arrange for the Science dance.

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Prof. W-I-h--f- (Mech. VII). It would seem that I have this turned around.

Mc-I-t-s. Well it's rolling motion we are considering isn't?

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Prof. Ma-Ph--l, (at Belleville). I see they got rid of the wires here.

St-n-y. Why, don't they use them?

Voice. Oh don't be crazy, they are underground.

Mc-I-t-s. I guess the street cars are underground too.

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The following challenge was recently received from the Theologs by the final year.

Secretary Final Year Science:—

We the venerable and august body of that most honorable Order of Theologues, duly descended in order from the sacred lineage of the House of Levi, and entrusted with the ancient archives and traditions of the fathers, and anxious to maintain the glory, the honor and the untarnished name of that noble succession, and to hand down to our successors in office a goodly report of our scholarship, do most openly and earnestly challenge, defy, yea even entreat, our ancient adversaries of that Philistine camp of Final Year Science to meet us in honorable combat at Association Football, even upon the 25th or 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and seven, at any place or hour that may be naturally satisfactory to the engaging forces.

Will our adversaries please note the words of one of our prophets, "and in that day shall Science be subdued so that they shall lift up their heads no more, that Divinity may have rest and all her enemies be scattered."

Signed on behalf of the Hosts of Theology, Theological Hall.

—THE SCRIBE.

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## *Medicine.*

ON the evening of November 15th, Grant Hall was ablaze with lights to welcome youth and beauty to the long awaited Medical dance. No excuse to be blasé. This was the first important college festivity. Medicine was on

its mettle. Everyone in fine fettle, and the result was an evening of the rarest pleasure.

The inevitable skull and cross bones, the pretty red crosses at the rendezvous, those two austere guardian angels, now recovered from their dissipation at the Time, the Place and the Girl, so largely encored in that attractive cozy corner were significant reminders to the "dreamy artsmen," that this was the *Medical* dance.

The refreshments were par excellence. Quartette tables, a color scheme of red and yellow, appealed not only to the eye, but elsewhere as well. All too quickly the time sped, and on every hand it was conceded to be the most successful dance in the history of Medicine at Queen's.

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At a meeting of the Aesculapian Society held on Friday, Nov. 22nd, it was decided to run candidates in the coming Alma Mater election for the offices of vice-president, secretary, assistant-secretary and committeeman.

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Great preparations are being made for our coming annual dinner. Dr. Barker, successor to Dr. Osler, as Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will be the principal speaker present. He was a classmate of Dr. Third at Trinity College.

The date of the dinner has not yet been set. It will be served in Grant Hall, not in the new Medical building as previously stated.

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An invitation has been received from Manitoba College, Winnipeg, inviting a representative of the Aesculapian Society to her annual conversazione which is to be held on the evening of Dec. 17th.

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Dr. W. E. Spankie who graduated two years ago was successful in passing the British Columbia Council examinations. He is now practising with his uncle Dr. J. C. Spankie, of Halcyon Hot Springs, B.C.

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Dr. D. H. Houston, a '03 graduate who has been taking post-graduate work in New York hospitals during the last three years, was a late visitor to our college. He is on his way to Seattle where he will practice.

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Dr. R. S. Reid who graduated in '05, has secured a position as surgeon on one of the steamers of the Elder-Dempster Line.

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At General Hospital.

Dr. B-y-e. "What would you do if you found an unconscious man lying on the road?"

C-n-o-be- "See if he had been robbed already."

Final year student:—"I'm not particular whether I graduate in the spring or not. You know I'm young."

The one addressed:—"Quite evident."

Professor. "What change takes place in the liver in old age?"  
Monsieur C-a-l-b-is. "It becomes dis-en-lar-ged."

## Divinity.

**B**Y an oversight the editor for Divinity forgot to thank the men who looked after the interests of the Hall in No. I and II of the Journal. Their thoughtfulness in this respect was very much appreciated.

We extend congratulations to the following brethren who won the matriculation scholarships:—The David Strathern Dow, W. D. MacIntosh; The Dominion, W. Stott, B.A.; Buchan No. 1, G. D. Robinson; Buchan No. 2, J. A. Shaver; Buchan No. 3, J. McAskite; McIntyre, R. H. Leggett.

At a meeting of the Hall the following officers were elected for the session; Moderator, R. Brydon; Pope, J. Macdonald; Scribe, A. S. Tod; Singing Patriarch, J. McGillivray; Bishops, L. K. Sully, R. J. Macdonald, D. I. Ramsay, T. J. Jewett; Deacons, J. McAskile, W. Stott, W. D. MacIntosh, A. Rintoul, J. A. Shaver, G. D. Robinson, A. Little.

For the benefit of those who are outside the fold it might be well to state what the duties of the above mentioned officers are. The Moderator presides at all meetings of the Hall, while the duties that fall to the Pope are too numerous to mention. His person is held to be sacred, not even the freshmen are allowed to "bump" the Pope. The freshmen will govern themselves accordingly. The task assigned to the Scribe is to write in proper language any challenge which may be issued by the men in Science to play hockey or football or any other manly sport. By precept and example the Singing Patriarch is supposed to foster and develop the spirit of singing among the members of the Hall. The Bishops are chosen from the second year. They are to look after the freshmen and see that their conduct is such as becometh men about to enter upon the study of Theology. Judging from present indications the work of the Bishops for the session will be rather difficult. The Deacons are from the first year. They are to look after the welfare of the widows. No doubt they will be faithful in the discharge of their duty.

The Hall has nominated Mr. R. J. Macdonald, M.A., for the office of critic for the Alma Mater Society. Let us see to it that we do our level best to elect R. J. He is a good man for the position. Elections, neither inside nor outside the college are won by prayer; it calls for good hard work. Let every fellow do his part.

Last week the Rev. A. Gandier, M.A., B.D., of St. James' Square Church, Toronto, delivered a number of lectures on missions to the members of the

Hall. The course comprised the following subjects: I.—The Christian Church and its Mission; II.—The Importance of the Pastor in the Solution of the Missionary Problem; III.—Motives to Missionary Effort; IV.—Our Place in the Providential Order; V.—Practical Methods of Awakening Missionary Interest in the Congregations; VI.—Systematic Giving. Mr. Gandier's lectures were full of interest and inspiration. We feel that his work in our midst will result in a deeper and more practical interest in the great work of missions..

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Found in the Apologetics Room. Efficiency of a Theologue—  
\$800 and a manse.

It is hardly possible that the above is the work of a first year man in Divinity. It is more probably that it came from one of the brethren over in Science Hall.

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Seeing that faculty yells are the order of the day, could not some Divinity of poetic fame produce a creation of the imagination which would be a credit to the Hall. The yell that the other fellows throw at us is, to say the least, not a very classic. We do not mind. "Faith, Hope and Charity" but when it comes to "long tailed coats and poverty" we draw the line. What about our Scribe? Let us hear from him on this subject.

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## *Athletics.*

THE football season is over and Queen's are holders of third place honors in the championship race. On first thought it would appear that the showing of the team was a cause for congratulation, seeing that the team was not supposed to be up to its usual strength in the last few games. But on the other hand the work of the team this year has been rather a disappointment to the more ardent followers of the game. This season we had a wing line that for defensive work was unequalled by any line in the league. But under the new rules the offensive work of the line is greatly minimized, being reduced to running down under punts, and although the work of the wings might have been a little more thorough in this line, yet the season has shown us that the wing line cannot pile up a score. The scoring end of a team must be the back division, and in our opinion Queen's lacked a back division this year that could score. Individually, the members of the back division are in the first class, but the game as it is now played calls not only for good individual work but for combined effort on the part of the back division. Good individual work we had this year in abundance, but with the exceptions of the last two games the combined effort was not forthcoming. The plays this year were practically three in number, a buck, a one-man attempt to circle the end, and a kick, and they generally occurred in the order named. A buck is good for five yards at the most, an individual attempt ten, circle the end never leads to anything, and of



the three plays the kick is best because the opposing side may fumble. On the other hand a well directed and combined run by the whole back division may fail sometimes, but it possesses scoring possibilities. And it was because of the lack of such plays that Queen's finished the season where she did. No one will deny that we had good individual players but we did not have the right kind of plays.

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NOV. 16TH.—QUEEN'S, 4; TORONTO, 3.

This final game was in many respects the best of the season. Not only did we triumph over Varsity and so put a crimp in their championship aspirations, but the team put up a better style of play than that which characterized former games. The back division opened out for runs that made the linesmen move along and the kicking was well up to the mark. As usual the wing line played a strong game, Varsity's attempts to buck and to circle the ends being nipped in the bud before any damage was done. The Varsity players had a little on us in tackling but did not play with the same snap and vim that won the game for them in Toronto. Their only play was to kick the ball, while Queen's had several good ones.

The team: Full back, Crawford; halves, Elliott, Pennock, Macdonnell; quarter, Dobson; scrimmage, May Bruce, Barker; inside, Kennedy, Gallagher; middle, Beggs, Buck; outside, Murphy, Houser.

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ASSOCIATION.

The soccer team won from Toronto on Nov. 9th by a score of two goals to nothing. Varsity came down on the 10th and succeeded in reversing the score. Varsity thus have the championship, as they won both their games with McGill, Queen's only winning one and tying the other.

It is to be hoped that the plan of inter-Collegiate Association games followed this year will be kept up even if a permanent union is not formed.

The team which met Varsity was as follows:—Goal, Meath; full backs, Ramsay, Carmichael; halves, McIntosh, Chatham, Pilkey; right wings, Tear, Foster; centre, Trimble; left wings, Drewry, Benton.

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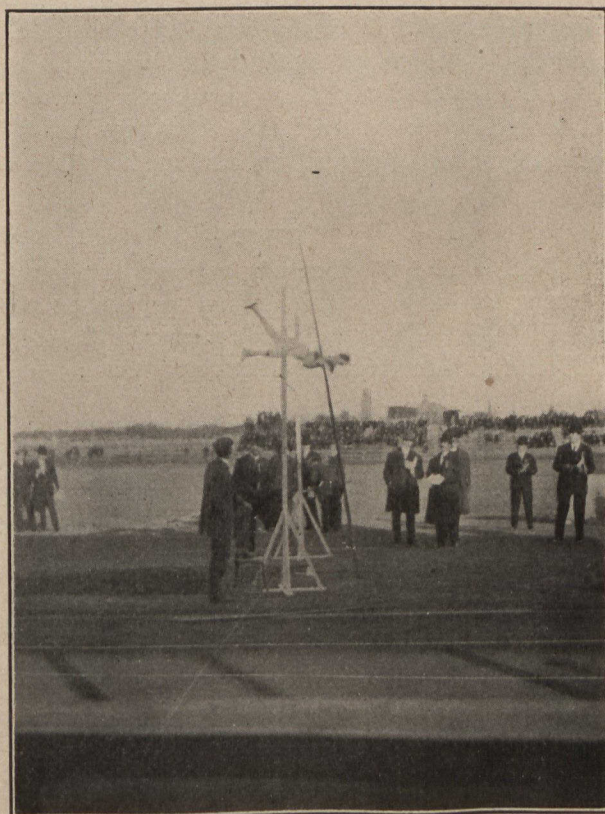
BASKET-BALL.

Efforts are being made to arrange a series of inter-collegiate games for the coming winter. For the last four or five years Queen's and McGill have played home and home games. It is the intention to have Varsity enter a playing league of the clubs of three universities. Should the plan go through it will greatly add to the interest already taken at Queen's in this form of indoor sport.

The practice hours for the different years have been arranged and are as follows:

Captain.	Year.	Time.
H. Fleming	'08.....	{Tuesday, 4 to 4.30. }Thursday, 2.30 to 3.
A. P. Menzies	'09.....	{Tuesday, 4.30 to 5. }Thursday, 2 to 2.30.
S. Cormack	'10.....	{Wednesday, 2 to 2.30. }Friday, 5 to 5.30.
J. P. Pringle	'11.....	{Monday, 3 to 3.30. }Wednesday, 2.30 to 3.
D. Fleming, 1st team.....		{Monday, 3.30 to 4. }Friday, 5.30 to 6.

General practice on Saturday from 1 to 5.



“Donahue, Breaking the Record.”

ARTS RETAINS LAVELL CUP.

The final game for the Lavell cup was played on the lower campus on Nov. 21st. Medicine had proved their right to challenge for the cup by de-

feating Science by a score of 2 to 1. Arts men turned out in unexpected strength and defeated the challengers by a score of 11 to 1.

The Arts team lined up as follows:—Full back, Williams; halves, Macdonnell, Cormack, Madden; quarter, Dobson; scrimmage, Beecroft, McKay, McQuarrie; inside, Platt, Urquhart; middle, Young, Macdonald; outside, Grimshaw and Houser.

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## *Alumni.*

**F**RANCIS M. Hugo, '95, has been elected mayor of the city of Watertown, N. Y. From a sketch of his life in a Watertown paper we select the following:—

Mayor Hugo is a Canadian by birth, his native home being Kingston, Ont. In that city he spent his boyhood days and procured an education, which consists of collegiate instruction in the foremost educational institutions of that, and this country. He was graduated from Queen's College in 1895 with the degree M.A. Two years later, after pursuing a course in Cornell University he was honored by the degree L.L.D. from that institution. The same degree had previously been conferred on him by his Alma Mater, Queen's College.

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Dr. Russell Reid, M.D., '05, formerly a house surgeon in a hospital at Erie, Pa., has received an appointment as ship surgeon on one of the Elder-Dempster line steamboats. He is well-known among the students, as a first rate quarter back on a former Queen's senior rugby team.

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We regret to note the recent death of two of our alumnists. Mr. H. E. MacCallum, B.A., B.Sc., '03, passed away at his home in Kingston, on Nov. 7th. Rev. M. W. McLean, M.A., '72, died on Nov. 12th at his home at Arlington Beach, Sask.

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R. J. Laidlaw, B.A., '06, has been visiting friends in town recently. Mr. Laidlaw has been pursuing a post-graduate course at Harvard, and is a frequent and welcome contributor to the Journal.

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Miss Margaret Clifford, M.A., '07, has received an appointment as a teacher in the High School at Mitchell. W. F. Hamilton, B.A., '06, has gone to Fort William to teach in the High School.

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R. W. Asselstine, B.A., '94, who has been teaching for some years at Dunnville, Ont., has been appointed principal of the High School at Roxbury, Ontario.

Miss Lucy Cummings, B.A., '03, is now in Vancouver, B.C., teaching Domestic Science in the schools in that city.

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Rev. K. C. McLeod, B.A., '05, of Ponoka, Alta., has gone to Camrose in the same province. Rev. D. N. Morden, '05, has moved from Bradford to St. Marys, Ont.

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The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in June decided to establish a Presbyterian Theological College on the western coast located at Vancouver. A Queen's man, Rev. J. M. Miller, M.A., '90, has been appointed chairman of the committee to recommend names for the principalship.

A. H. D. Ross, M.A., '89, also a graduate of the School of Forestry at Yale, has been appointed the assistant to Dr. Fernow, the dean of the new faculty of Forestry in Toronto University. Dr. Fernow is himself an honorary L.L.D. of Queen's and gave a series of lectures on Forestry in this University five years ago.

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A. G. Farrell, B.A., '85, of Moose Jaw, Sask., has been appointed the judge for the Moosimin district in Sask.

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## Exchanges.

A WRITER in the *Fleur de Lis* (St. Louis University) has made a discovery which is of great interest to students everywhere. "A few weeks ago," he says, "I noticed a modest and unobstrusive brick house within a half dozen squares of the University, bearing a neatly-lettered placard—'The academy of scientific defence.'"

On making inquiries regarding the purpose of the academy, he learns that "a defence that is scientific is taught here, not that vulgar physical defence that some seem to hold as an art." "By defence, I mean protection, not against tax-collectors, or footpads, but against the professors, that infest a student's college life. We all know the attitude of college professors. They are, it is true, intellectual men—often highly intellectual; but because they live by reason they are frequently unreasonable. They must have things just so. They live by rule and rote. They domineer. They tyrannize. They are wanting in that great human element of sympathy. They have no heart. I am serious, sir, when I say that hundreds of students are really hampered in their ideals, and worried and annoyed by the persecution of their professors. A course at our school ends all this. We give instruction in Strategics and elegant Subterfuge, by which the student escapes all that unpleasantness which casts a gloom over what should be the sunshine years of his life."

The secretary produces an outline of "The Academic Course in Scientific Defence.

Period the First ..... Kinesology

Course 1.—The Approving Nod.

Course 2.—The "Hands Aloft."

Course 3.—The Fillip of Annoyance.

Course 4.—Mock Attention Drill.

Course 5.—Throat Clearing and Forced Swallows.

Period the Second ..... Logologies.

Course 1.—The Low Moan.

Course 2.—The Angry Snarl.

Course 3.—The Gasp of Recollection.

Period the Third.... ..... Facietics.

Course 1.—The Anxious Face.

Course 2.—The Vacant Stare—followed by the Surprised Face.

Post-Graduate Work—Laboratory Work."

In explanation of the course the secretary explains that "we exclude lies from our list of defenses, not only because of their dishonesty, but chiefly because of their shocking crudeness. An artistic liar, sir, is a genius and therefore almost a myth."

The various courses are described in detail and the writer is given an opportunity of watching a class at work.

"The professor mounted his platform and seated himself at the desk. He opened a book and gave a brisk, rapid fire commentary on the lesson, a really excellent imitation of teaching. He then asked a question of the class, to see whether they really understood the explanation as given. A careful, calculating expression crept gradually over the faces of all. The secretary watched them with intense admiration. 'That is the Dawn of Thought,' he whispered. Slowly this expression merged into a look of benign approval, and then emphatic nods added the superb climax to a really beautiful example of the Approving Nod."

We would like to quote the description of all the courses. We do not know whether to praise the writer for accuracy of observation or power of imagination: but, at any rate, he shows great care and originality in working out his idea. It is surprisingly free from the crudeness which the bare outline of The Course suggests.

The *Fleur de Lis* is, on the whole, a very entertaining magazine. It contains some good fiction and some very creditable verse. But it is lamentably weak in the editorial department proper. No attempt is made to discuss and estimate any event or movement either in the college life or the life of the nation. It is disappointing to find a magazine, otherwise of such high merit, so extremely barren in the section which should reflect the student thought most clearly.

We welcome with pleasure *The Argosy* from Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B. In spite of an entire absence of fiction and poetry *The Argosy* is bright and interesting. The "sketches" of the members of the class of noughty-seven are frank and breezy, and without that tiresome sameness which we have learned to expect in these short biographies.

Another worthy representative of the colleges of the Maritime Provinces is the *Dalhousie Gazette*. The material in the *Gazette* is uniformly good. We would suggest, however, that attention is centred rather too exclusively on Dalhousie. There is practically nothing in the October number which could appeal to anyone outside the circle of Dalhousians. A greater variety in the subjects treated and more attention paid to arrangement of material would do much towards making the *Gazette* entirely satisfactory.

AN AFFECTIONATE WARNING.

Air:—"Call Me Pet Names, Dearest!"

Keep off the grass, darling, keep off the grass!  
 Stray not from orthodox paths as you pass;  
 Let the bright verdure untrampled remain,  
 Clothing the dry arenaceous plain.  
 Manifold checks its exuberance grieve,  
 Sunburn and frostbite it needs must receive;  
 Add not your mite to its woe, then, alas!  
 Keep off the grass, darling, keep off the grass!

Blacksmiths have aprons to keep off the sparks,  
 Swimmers torpedoes to keep off the sharks;  
 Parasols keep off the hot solar beams,  
 Stouter umbrellas the pluvial streams;  
 People who dwell 'mid malarial ills  
 Always have something to keep off the chills,  
 Why not belong to a numerous class?  
 Keep off the grass, darling, keep off the grass!"

*Notro Dame Scholastic.*

STRANGE, ISN'T IT.

That a cavalryman unhorsed is most easily cowed?  
 That one can show his temper only after he has lost it.  
 That no young man ever rose rapidly till he had settled down.  
 That the plough must be soiled before the soil can be ploughed.  
 That being a big ass at night will often make you a little hoarse the next morning?—*The Hya Yaka.*

## CRADLE-SONG.

"Quand tu chantes, berceee  
Le soir, entre mes bras" etc.

(After Victor Hugh).

When you sing at even-tide  
In my arms, do you then know  
Of the thoughts which come to me?  
Answer, dear one, answer low.  
The sweet song brings back to me  
The fairest of my days—  
Then sing, ah sing, my darling  
Sing to me always.

When you smile, upon your lips  
Love himself is seen to play,  
Then suddenly the fleeting elf  
Fades and vanishes away.  
Ah, such honest laughter proves  
A heart beyond my praise;  
Then smile, oh smile, my darling  
Smile on me always.

When you sleep so calm and pure  
In the shadow near my eyes,  
Softly then you breathe the words  
Of divinest harmonies  
I see your loveliness, my love,  
There in the silence deep—  
So sleep beside me, darling,  
Sleep, forever sleep.

*The News-Letter, Johns Hopkins's Univ.*

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## Music.

THE latest event of interest in musical circles was the concert given under the auspices of the Vocal Students Club on the night of Nov. 19th; at which the public were privileged to hear three new musicians—Miss Clara Clemens, contralto; Miss Marie Nichols, violiniste and Mr. Edmund Wark, pianist.

Either Miss Clemens was singing at some great disadvantage, with a cold perhaps or else press notices are valueless for certainly she was disappointing. Her voice is limited in compass. She sang mostly in French and German, a fact which at once discounts her singing in the estimation of an ordinary audience. The rest of her songs were in English but in very poorly enunciated

English. A college joker suggested that Mark Twain should have given his daughter lectures in English. Miss Clemens has considerable dramatic power and in her last number "Onaway Awake Beloved," by Cowen, a song rhapsody, she was at her best. She sang some very pretty French lyrics but they did not satisfy because her tone work was not melodious enough. On the whole she was not equal to her songs.

Miss Marie Nichols the violiniste and her playing were delightful. Gowned in a simple, almost severe style she pleased as soon as she came on the stage. Her technic was almost faultless and better still she was above mere technic. The difficult octave work in the Faust Fantasia she did well and with ease. Possibly the harmonic notes in this same piece were less perfect than any other part of her work. They were heavy and stiff because her bowing was not as quick or free as it should be for this work. Occasionally her tone was spoiled by a too heavy accompaniment. All her numbers were difficult but she rendered them so that they were enjoyable. Generally her style was unaffected, technically correct, sympathetic and earnest; qualities which delight an audience and assure her success.

Mr. Charles Edmund Wark, who is a Canadian by the way, made a very satisfactory accompanist. Familiarity with the music and sympathy for the soloists; the requisite characteristics in a good accompanist were evident in his playing.

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At the Freshmen's Reception the Students' Orchestra made its first public appearance, and it did credit to itself as well as giving pleasure to those who heard it. Being composed of about eleven violins, two cornets, two clarionets, one flute, one cello, one double bass, and piano it is in a position to attempt something worth while. It played Gonnod's Nazareth for cornet solo. Mozart's Gloria in Excelsis and Wagner's Song to the Evening Star. Of course there was so much talking and tramping in the hall that the orchestra was heard at a great disadvantage, and only a very vague impression of the quality of its playing was left. But that was entirely favourable and future appearances of this club will be looked forward to with pleasure.

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## *De Nobis.*

A boarding house table, Barrie Street:

W. D-bs-n (in poetical turn of mind) quoted a passage from Tennyson and pointed out the beauty of industry and honesty among the working class of Elizabeths' times.

R. J-ff-y, '08, Science (meditating):

That reminds me of one of my favorite passages from Shakespeare's "Paradise Lost." A man's a man for a 'that.



H-p-, '10, Science: "After that last association match I feel like a Jew."

Tr-mbl-e, of same year, sympathetically: "Why?"

H-p-: "Because I am *sad*, *you see*."

### **Gymnasium Subscriptions.**

The following payments on subscriptions to Gymnasium Fund have been received since Journal No. 10, last spring:

\$5 each on subscriptions of \$25.—W. L. Uglow, W. E. Murphy, J. Fairlie, L. L. Bolton, D. C. Ramsay, H. G. Coon, J. L. Nicol, R. J. McDonald, D. J. Fraser, A. Rintoul, C. J. Burns, Duncan Brown, A. D. Cornett, W. A. Beecroft, J. M. McGillivray, D. A. McArthur, H. W. McKiel, E. R. Simpson, A. D. Macdonnell, J. H. McQuarrie, F. S. Newman, R. M. McTavish, J. A. Macdonald, D. H. Marshall, L. E. Lynd, J. A. Donnell, P. S. Malloch, L. Malcolm, D. W. Houston, G. J. Mackay, J. F. Pringle, H. Saunders, E. R. Wigle, Dr. H. D. L. Spence, W. Beggs, L. L. Buck, E. Brachar G. B. Hutton, A. F. Mavety, H. W. Macdonnell and H. A. Connolly.

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On subscription of \$40, H. P. May \$10.

On subscription of \$150, Principal Gordon, \$50.

On subscription of \$100, Prof. Shortt, \$25.

\$25 each:—Dr. Milligan, Dr. T. H. Farrell. Theatre night committee, \$190.90.

\$3, W. Dobson.