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## Queen's University Journal,

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THE staff, to whom have been entrusted the fortunes of Vol. XXII. of THE JOURNAL, present to their readers the result of their first efforts. As we understand it, the function of the JOURNAL is to express, in some measure, the life of the University. As this is ever widening and becoming more diversified, any hopes we may have had of accomplishing our object with unusual success have been already rudely shattered, and we fully appreciate the difficulty and responsibility of maintaining the high standard of excellence attained by our predecessors. Though unskilled in journalism ourselves, and conscious of many defects and immaturities, we hope to profit by their experience and our modest aim will be to do our work with what fidelity we can and prove worthy of the confidence placed in us by our fellow-students.

Our columns will always be open for literary contributions, and for the notice and discussion of important College affairs, and in our editorial utterances we shall endeavor to be fair-minded and impartial, and avoid as far as possible immoderate and extravagant statements. We ask for consideration, for help and for criticism. These we consider essential to the highest success of the JOURNAL and are confident that the students and graduates of Queen's, ever loyal to their Alma Mater's best interests, will give them to us in a true spirit.

We cannot refrain from noticing, in this our first issue, the *Students' Handbook*, prepared by a committee of the Y.M.C.A. and designed especially for the use of the Freshman Class. It was an agreeable surprise to all, and its neatness and convenience and the variety of its information reflect great credit on the taste and energy of the committee. It is a decided improvement on anything of the kind we have seen. Its hints and suggestions to new comers regarding conduct and study in College are very valuable and have our hearty approval.

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The JOURNAL esteems it a high privilege to extend a cordial welcome to the Class of '98, the largest we have yet had. They have already given evidence that their quality is not of a low order, so that we are expecting great things of them in the future. There are many things for them to unlearn as well as to learn in a College course, and we might very profitably enumerate some of them, but this is not an advice-grinding machine, and we content ourselves with emphasizing one point. Do not at first attempt too much. This is done by many every year at the expense of thoroughness, and we believe that they could study with salutary effect Browning's lines:

" Oh, if we draw a circle premature,  
Heedless of far gain,  
Greedy for quick returns of profit, sure  
Bad is our bargain!"

\* \* \*

In a young country like Canada, the semi-centennial of any public institution is a notable event—a kind of coming of age, for great things grow slowly. Four years ago Queen's celebrated her jubilee amid great rejoicing, and now her younger (we might almost say twin) sister, Knox, has a similar good fortune. On this, our first opportunity, we hasten to extend our hearty congratulations. *Floreat Knoxonia.*

For months preparations were going on that it might pass off "decently and in order," as becomes a College bearing such a name. Its success is most gratifying to all Knoxonians, but doubly so to its worthy Principal, Dr. Caven. To him, no doubt, much of the success is due, though his name hardly appears. But this is his way. Modest worth lives on in Dr. Caven, in a time, too, when great men are forced into self-assertion. But in fact most of the

speaking was done, quite appropriately, by men not now connected with the College.

Of course Dr. Patton was the lion of the day, and worthily so. A graduate of Toronto and an alumnus of Knox, he is now one of the foremost men in the American Presbyterian Church, and holds his place by undisputed ability. A good mind, a clear, firm judgment, a fluent convincing speech, and a great purpose, have inevitably brought him to the front, and make him a tower of strength to the Church.

On this occasion he gave the sermon, and those who heard it assure us it was a memorable one. It was not after the model of Paul's inaugural address at Athens, but, being before a nineteenth century Divinity school, it dealt with the problems facing the Church to-day, and suggested, as the speaker understood it, their solution. Perhaps there was more "sword than trowel" about it, but it was delivered in a most temperate spirit. To him and his school a supernatural religion is not so much a fact as a necessity and pure dogma is the hope of the world. Prof. Campbell once said, in his incisive way, "If you take away dogma you take away Patton." His sermon was a powerful statement of this position and deeply impressed his hearers, who were mostly, no doubt, in sympathy with it.

There were many other speeches appropriate to the occasion. The Venerable Dr. Reid read an interesting historical paper; others dealt with the special features of Knox, its evangelical principles, its missions, its relation to Toronto University and affiliated Colleges, and with education and the Church.

Among the speakers were such eminent men as President Patton, President Loudon, Edward Blake, Dr. Burwash, Governor Kirkpatrick, and our own able Principal, who made a telling speech for liberal education. Indeed, by general agreement, Principal Grant well divided the honours with Dr. Patton.

Then a number of honorary degrees were granted. Knox, like most of our Canadian Colleges, has been sparing in this respect, but a jubilee is a prodigal time, and she honored six men with a D. D. They are all noted for faithfulness in the pastoral work of the ministry rather than for brilliant scholarship. Queen's students are delighted to see among them the Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Toronto, whose memorable exegesis of Job was no doubt one of his claims to the honour.

The most touching part of the celebration was when Prof. Thomson unveiled a portrait of the late George Paxton Young. The great teacher's voice has been silent for some years, but his spirit lives on still in the lives of many devoted students. We can hardly understand the feelings of these as they saw the familiar features stand out in lifelike proportions

on the canvas—an effect deepened by the pathetic tones and touching words of Prof. Thomson.

Standing side by side with Knox at the same work, we wish her God speed! May her success, which we see to-day, be but the earnest of still greater things in the future!

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Reports of the recent appointments of the officers of each year and of the Arts Society, suggest a general thought on the question of elections. In College, where we are being taught to put away all prejudice and to judge matters according to their true worth, there ought to be no difficulty in securing and electing the man best fitted for any office. This, however, does not always happen. All too frequently the relative merits and claims of the candidates are overlooked because of an unreasonable prejudice, or because one of them is not the nominee or puppet of a particular clique. Would it not be well for us to at once resolve that we, in our College life, would put in operation the ideas that we think would be beneficial to all humanity. The Alma Mater elections are upon us. *Verbum sap.*

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The number of clubs in the Senior series of the Ontario Rugby Union has been reduced to six, by the withdrawal of Ottawa College, Ottawa City and Trinity. What effect has this reduction had upon foot-ball in general, and our club in particular?

Is it true as is said in some quarters, that foot-ball has declined from what it was in '91 and '92; that in those years a climax was reached, and since then the game has steadily gone down? True, '91 marks a new era in foot-ball; but the features introduced then have not been forgotten. The fact is that while in '91 Osgoode Hall gave to the football world an exposition of the game, such as had never been seen in Canada, and so stood head and shoulders above every other club in the Union; at the present time every club worthy of the name, practices the features then introduced and in some cases carry them to a greater degree of perfection than did their originators. The general level of excellency is higher than it was in '91, and the superiority of any one team is not so marked. It may be safely said that the Champions of '93 gave as clean an exhibition of football as was ever witnessed. Up to last year, then, football had not declined.

But it is averred that this year the game is not what it was, and that this is due to the reduction in the number of clubs. So far as the west is concerned, this reason should not hold good. The decline there, if decline there be, must be on account of lack of interest rather than a reduction in the number of clubs. The games played have been just as many as in any previous year. How does the

reduction affect Queen's? It has been hurtful. We go into the finals without having kicked a ball in a championship match, to play a team grown confident by a long series of victories. Want of practice was shown to an alarming extent in the match with Trinity last week. The old time dash was wanting. At Ottawa, too, on Saturday, it was condition that told, rather than any superiority of skill or science on the part of our opponents.

The question to answer now is—Can we win the championship handicapped as we have been? Yes, but it means work. Every man of last year's team should come out. We have material here that any club might envy. The championship is ours if we only say so; but the "saying so" must be loud and vigorous during the next two weeks in the daily practice of the best men in College. If not, good-bye championship!

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In past years our sports were annual events having little or no connection with one another. Each year brought on a new contest in which the aim of the competitors was simply to surpass other competitors, no matter how small the margin, and thus win the prize or obtain a sufficient number of points to secure the championship of the College for the year. In this way comparative excellence was substituted for absolute excellence, as a standard, and the natural result was that we seldom had good records made, and when made they were soon forgotten. To remedy this state of affairs the Alma Mater Society, a few weeks ago, passed a motion providing for a special book in which are to be entered each year the records made in the several events. The full effects of such a register will not be seen immediately, but there is no doubt that in a few years the honour of holding one or more College records will be esteemed as highly as the winning of the "all round" championship.

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The Freshmen's Reception seems now to have become as essential a part of college life as are the regular daily lectures or the ancient and venerable *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis*. And it is well that this is so. Such an initiatory process is indicative of the spirit that pervades Queen's, and therefore forms a fitting introduction to her college halls. As one freshman remarked, "It must be a much more agreeable welcome than the hazing elsewhere encouraged and practised."

Granting the capabilities for good of such an institution, our next question must be as to how far these capabilities are developed and realized in the gatherings from year to year. The Executive of last session certainly took a step in the right direction when they decided to lessen the number of invitations and avoid the confusion and crush, in which

the real guests of the evening were almost unavoidably ignored. But as often happens, the first effort at correcting the defect resulted only in an opposite extreme, and it needed a year's experience to show us that, while the freshmen could not be comfortably entertained by the combined assistance of all the citizens of Kingston, on the other hand there was required the presence of more ladies than are to be found in the circle of Queen's immediate supporters and teaching staff. The appreciation of this truth by the Executive Committee led to a well balanced gathering on the 19th inst., and in this respect perfection has been almost, if not quite attained.

It has been remarked by some that the vast majority of our city families, who so kindly invite us to their homes and social gatherings from year to year, have been ungenerously ignored in consequence of the change just mentioned. We are sure that none of our city friends will entertain for a moment any such idea. All that is required to dissipate such an impression is to remember the purpose for which the entertainment is given. It is not intended as an expression of gratitude to city friends for that unstinted hospitality which makes Kingston stand unique among university cities; this aim is rather the *raison d'être* of our annual *Conversazione*. The Freshmen's Reception is simply the outcome of a desire to welcome the Freshmen to our Alma Mater—to make them feel at home in our midst, and to impress them with the spirit of true christian fellowship, that pervades our university and that is fostered and developed by the societies under whose auspices the reception is held—the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of Queen's.

And when we thus understand the scope and aim of this annual gathering, we are in a position to deal with the phase of the question that affects each of us most as students, viz., our individual duty toward this important event. In the first place it merits our support and presence; it also imposes on us the duty of endeavoring to entertain our guests rather than to be ourselves entertained. In these respects the last reception certainly reached a very high standard of excellence. We can scarcely hope that a time will come when there will not be some students who will absent themselves entirely; a time when some will not search out members of the Reception Committee and censure them for not exerting themselves more strenuously to do what all, other than Freshmen, should consider as their own special duty—a time when some will not form themselves into little groups or gather at the rear end of the hall to view with contempt or ridicule the work in which others engage, or the blunders which the uninitiated occasionally commit.

Such a consummation is doubtless too ideal to be realized even in Queen's, but we rejoice that our last Reception approached so near to this desired goal and we heartily congratulate the three Executives on the success which marked the entertainment and which establishes it as an important factor in producing a true love for and loyalty to our cherished Alma Mater.

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The average student is without accurate information and intelligent views regarding many of the social movements of our day. Our A.M.S. with more rationally constituted programmes could very profitably combine the discussion of such subjects with literary questions. But at present such matters are almost entirely foreign to the society. The recent visit of General Booth has brought to our immediate notice one of these movements in the form of the Salvation Army scheme for uplifting what their leader has characterized as the "submerged tenth." The associations which have gathered around the Army in our country, its unnecessary display, its excitement, its crude views of the Gospel, and what may be rightly called its religious cant, have prejudiced many against it; to such an extent, indeed, that they will not unbend themselves enough to become informed regarding the most substantial elements and real results of its work.

The critical tendencies of college training, while enabling us to discern the defects of its methods should indicate also its strong points; but exclusive devotion to books and theories, and lack of contact with men of the world is apt to alienate us from the practical measures which are being taken to solve the problems of the day. We believe that it is in such practical measures that the Army is at its best. Thus, the student if fairminded and receptive can, profit much from the freshening influence that is exerted by so practical a leader of men as General Booth. That he is such is well put by a correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* who says, "Tremendous earnestness, the intensity of conviction which is the ground-work of greatness, is the first impression which he leaves, and intense keenness of interest, the result no doubt of his earnestness, backed by intellectual quickness, is the second." His work may not be the outcome of profound thought or wide culture, and because of this may lack permanency, but this "tremendous earnestness and intense keenness of interest" finds its inspiration in what is essentially akin to profound thought and wide culture, that is love for humanity. Accordingly his practical energy devotes itself to the "submerged tenth," those who by their own incapacity and the buffets of circumstance are suffering from starvation, drunkenness, or worse, and those who compose the criminal classes. These are yet an integral part of

society and cannot be provided with moral backbone by a "demoralizing charity," but must be gradually *delivered* by conscious efforts of their own. Work must be found for them and in this way they are to be "saved." The Army has accordingly established "shelters" in large cities and General Booth has under his own supervision the now famous Industrial Colony in the County of Essex, Eng. His faith in his enterprise is evident from the fact that he intends this to be a centre and forwarding depot. To estimate the facilities offered by Canada, for the establishment of one of his colonies is partly the object of his visit, and if he can infuse his followers with his trustworthiness, his concentrated energy and his love for humanity, such an immigration might be a gain to Canada and certainly a gain to a portion of the submerged. We believe that by these practical efforts the Army is giving scope for the realization of the Christ-Spirit among a class heretofore unreached, and in doing so is teaching lessons to the church, the state, and all industrial and labor associations.

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## LITERATURE.

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### OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

IT is fitting that Holmes should die in October when the last leaves fall. There was something about him so spontaneous and his late years suggest Indian summer; the foliage is withered but the warmth of spring is in the air. When a student at College, describing an old man, he wrote:

The mossy marbles rest  
On the lips that he has pressed,  
In their bloom;  
And the names he loved to hear,  
Have been carved for many a year,  
On the tomb.

And added:

And if I should live to be  
The last leaf on the tree,  
In the Spring;  
Let them smile, as I do now,  
At the old forsaken bough,  
Where I cling.

He was the last. Of his own family only one daughter survives him, and of that great literary generation all are gone. He died without pain, without loss of consciousness, almost without disease—the breeze shook the sere leaf, it trembled and fell. Next morning many a reader the world over laid down his paper with an unuttered sigh when he read, "The Autocrat of the breakfast table is dead."

Great men best write their own biographies, and we think Holmes, in a tribute to Burns, has made a just estimate of himself.

We love him, not for sweetest song,  
Tho' never tone so tender;  
We love him, even in his wrong,—  
His wasteful self-surrender.

We praise him not for gifts divine,—  
 His nurse was born of women,—  
 His manhood breathes in every line,—  
 Was ever heart more human.

We love him, praise him, just for this,  
 In every form a feature,  
 Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss,  
 He saw his fellow-creature!

No soul could sink beneath his love  
 Not even angel blasted;  
 No mortal power could soar above  
 The pride that all outlasted.

We do not claim for him equality with Burns, but in their manhood they were kindred spirits, and it is as a man Holmes must be judged. He represents the very highest American culture. He has risen above democracy and provincialism more completely than any other—not excepting even Lowell and Emerson. This gave him a warm reception in Europe, and this makes him a hope for American letters.

With few exceptions his literary remains are not of much permanent value. His poems are occasional, even fragmentary; his novels, though interesting to many, are "medicated stories" and can hardly ever be classics; but the "Autocrat at the breakfast table" is admittedly a great book. Prophecy is a dangerous pastime, but we express the opinion that few things in American literature have a stronger claim on the future than it has.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### MEDALS AT QUEEN'S.

To the Editor of the *Journal*.

DEAR SIR:—Medals are usually awarded in College work to candidates who shew unusual ability. In Queen's, in the faculty of Arts, medals have been as a rule given to good men, but of late years the number of medals has so increased that a student has about as good a chance of becoming a medalist as he has of obtaining first class honors. This apparently extravagant statement is supported by the results of the examinations for the past three years as given below:

1892.....	7	Medals Granted.	11	Masters of Arts.
1893.....	9	" "	9	" "
1894.....	11	" "	16	" "
Total for three years.....	27	Medals Granted.	36	Masters of Arts.

These figures shew that we average three medals for four Masters of Arts.

Formerly medals were made of gold or silver but at present they are of bronze. Cheapness of manufacture has had something to do with the late increase in number. Nearly every subject offers a medal for competition in honor work. If the large number be defended on the ground of having one in each subject, we fail to see why the number is not larger, so that every honor subject may have a medal. As these brazen rewards are now distributed there are

honor courses in which there are two medals—viz.: Classics or English and History—others in which there is one medal—viz.: Philosophy or Mathematics—and still others in which the deserving candidate finds no medal at all. Evidently, then, our medals are not so awarded that candidates in the different honor courses have equal chances of reward. We cannot admit that the difficulty of a course is proportional to the number of medals assigned to it.

Besides the unfairness to men in honor courses, our system of medals are even more imperfect when viewed from the point of view of the so-called "pass-man." Does the absence of medals in "pass" courses mean that the work is so simple that the best passmen deserve no recognition? If *special* courses are spoken of as *honour* courses, we imply that the *pass* courses are not *honour* courses—that they offer no proper field for students of ability and therefore no medals are assigned to pass courses. Strong men are never wanting in the pass courses. It seems only reasonable to ask that medals be so distributed as to give general course men an opportunity of competing for them.

We have either too many medals or too few—the present number is unsatisfactory—either they should be assigned to each honor subject or reduced to two or three and awarded for general proficiency. Three medals—gold, silver and bronze—open to all members of the graduating class would give rise to keener competition and be of more distinctive value. The difficulty of arranging the graduates in order of merit would be great. Differences in courses pursued and in the severity of examination would have to be dealt with, but we are confident that our Senate is equal to the task. We do not think that medals are necessary to the happiness of graduates—we could do very well without them, but marks of distinction have their proper place. Among our students medals give little distinction as they are so abundant as to be frequently obtained merely on condition of making seventy-five per cent. The effect of our numerous medals is worse on those not connected with this University. So large a proportion of our honor men have them that such rewards from Queen's must be looked on as of LOWER value than those gained at other institutions where medals are scarcer and competition keener.

Yours, W.

Quite a novelty in the way of souvenir china is displayed at Hunter's china hall, 191 Princess st. The china has on it a picture of the University building, and the collection is composed of vases, cups and saucers, pin trays, ash trays, tobacco jars, etc. The picture is a good one and students desiring to send home souvenirs should see the collection.

## CONVOCATION.

CONVOCATION HALL has rarely been filled with a better audience than were present at the opening of the fifty-fourth session of Queen's on the evening of University Day. Every available seat was occupied (which is something unusual at the fall Convocation), and the gallery was so quickly filled by students that a large proportion of them were forced to look for seats in the body of the Hall.

The Principal presided, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Bell, presented their scholarships to the successful competitors at the matriculation examinations in July. Then followed the presentation of prizes to the winning athletes of the day's sports, amid the customary pertinent and complimentary remarks from the gallery.

Prof. Dupuis, the Dean of the new Faculty of Practical Science, then delivered his inaugural address.

### PROF. DUPUIS' ADDRESS.

The question as to what should constitute a university course, or rather as to what subjects should be taught in connection with a university, has often been a matter of thought and discussion by those having to do with higher educational matters.

It appears to me that our answer to the question must take into consideration so many things which are constantly undergoing a process of evolutionary development that it cannot be made applicable to all conditions and to all times.

A university has had in all ages, and always must have, reference to the state of civilization of the people for which it is intended, and also to some extent to the state of civilization of the leading nations of the world; it must have reference to the progress of society and to the wants and needs of the people; and it usually has more or less reference to the religious ideas of the people.

It may not be amiss then, as an introduction to what I have to say, to sketch briefly the rise of the university.

It is useless to ask the date when the first school or academy, or whatever you have a mind to call it, came into existence. Probably there never was a first school, but like most good things in man's history, the school was a gradual evolution from parental instruction, or something of like kind.

We have some idea, however, of what was taught in first historical schools of the earlier civilization. It was subjects related to mathematics, and especially geometry. Geometry formed the foundation of the most of Egyptian and early Greek education, and in some cases it constituted also the superstructure and even the cope-stone.

In those early days, long before the invention of the decimal system of notation, the man who could

multiply together numbers rising into the thousands was a scholar, and he who could perform a corresponding division was a great scholar—the result of which was that those ancient people who developed mathematics to any particular extent did so along the line of the synthetic geometry.

The first account which we have of any of the scholars of Egypt is found in the Rhind Papyrus. Ahmes, who lived somewhere before 2000 B.C. and 1500 B.C., was a mathematician and a scholar of Egypt, and he has left us a considerable portion of his work. This work is believed, however, to be a copy, with emendations, of a much older treatise of about 3400 B.C.

Ahmes' work deals with arithmetic and geometry in so far as he knew them, and it is certain that he was acquainted with the geometrical relations of the sides of a rightangled triangle, the discovery of which was afterwards wrongly attributed to Pythagoras, and was known under the name of the Pythagorean problem.

Thales, one of the seven sages of Greece, and of Phœnician origin, was an engineer and geometer who founded the first school of mathematics in Greece, about 600 B.C. So also Pythagoras, Democritus, Hippocrates and Plato were geometers first and philosophers afterwards. To these early students and to the followers of the schools which they founded geometry was the divine science, the introduction to all subsequent education, and the means by which they hoped to gain some insight into the great problems of nature and of mind.

Even so late as the fourth century after Christ the school at Alexandria was celebrated for its geometrical teaching under Hypatia, the daughter of Theon.

This notable and noble woman up to the time of her death at the hands of a fanatical Christian mob, occupied the chair of mathematics which was so ably filled by the immortal Euclid about 600 years before.

Soon after the death of Hypatia the Alexandrine University was closed because the Christians of the time did not want heathen teaching or heathen knowledge, and Greek geometry and Greek philosophy ceased to be taught in Christian countries, and was not introduced again for something near a thousand years. But the mathematics did not fare as badly as the philosophy, for the former was taken up and pursued by the Hindoos, and later on by the Arabs and Moors.

During the whole of this long period in Western Europe the university was practically the Church, and the Church was the university. They had a smattering of arithmetic and a smattering of geometry, and a smattering of astronomy founded upon mistaken interpretations of Scripture rather than

upon any reliable observations. And nothing was taught except by the consent or authority of the Church, and most of their education had more or less relation to Church dogmas.

The Hindoos and the Arabians in the meantime kept alive the sacred fire of Greek geometry and astronomy; they did more—they advanced the science of arithmetic, invented the decimal system—one of the greatest inventions ever made, in so far as its effects upon the world are concerned—and they made considerable advances in algebra and algebraical analysis. In fact the very name algebra is Arabic, and the names of all the bright stars are either Greek or Arabic.

But Europe slumbered on in her theological lethargy in almost total ignorance of what was being done in science by her Asiatic neighbors.

For although the decimal system was invented and came into use about the year 600 A.D., it was yet unknown in Western Europe in the days of Bernelinus, who lived after the year 1000 A.D.

The Moors in Spain were in constant touch with their Musselmen brethren in Arabia, and in their three great universities at Granada, Cordova and Seville, they read and studied the Arabic translations of Euclid, Archimedes, Ptolemy, and other Greeks, works totally unknown to the Christians of Western Europe.

And if the Christian was too fanatical to profit by the science that had been developed by Pagans, the Moor was equally so in concealing with jealous care the names and contents of their books from the dogs of Christians.

Thus things went on, until an English monk of Bath, Adelhard, disguised himself as a Mahomedan student, got into the University of Cordova in 1120, and carried off a Moorish copy of Euclid's elements, which he afterwards translated into Latin, and this translation remained the standard text of Euclid for more than 300 years.

The presence of a book like Euclid's, the product of the ancient and despised Greeks, dealing with a range of mathematics so far in advance of anything they had hitherto known, created in the minds of Europe's scholars an intense desire for closer acquaintance with the product of Greek thought.

Shortly after this Abraham Ben Ezra, a Jew, began to introduce Moorish learning into Europe, and other Greek works being obtained from the East, the European scholars began seriously to study the ancient Greek. And we are told that it came to these men as a revelation, that an ancient, despised and Pagan people should so far have transcended the best European and middle-age scholars, not only in the domain of science, but also in that of poetry and speculative thought.

This naturally led after a little time to the establishment of the great European Universities of Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge and Salerno.

In all these universities the secular subjects included grammar, logic and rhetoric forming what was called the Trivium, and music, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy forming the Quadrivium.

In this state, with a few minor changes in the comprehensiveness of the curricula, these universities came down to nearly the present time.

In this brief sketch we see that we have had universities, as those of Egypt and Greece, basing their whole courses of study on mathematics, and especially geometry; that we have had universities, such as those of the dark ages of Europe, where science was at a discount and theological scholasticism was at a premium; and we have had universities, those founded after the revival of learning in Europe, which widened their scope sufficiently to include all the subjects of the trivium and the quadrivium. And these universities were clearly expressions of the state of education and of the main lines of thought of the people in these countries at these respective times.

Until a few years back the leading universities confined their curricula of studies to the subjects of mathematics, classics, logic, rhetoric and metaphysics, the last of these being, however, limited in quantity. And even in English universities Latin and Greek were looked upon as essentials to a university course, while the English language itself was only an accidental.

It was said, and it is said by some people still, that these subjects give a man the most culture, and best prepare him for being a citizen of the world; and that this is the function of a university.

Well, that depends upon what meaning is to be given to the word culture, and as to how the other citizens of the world have been prepared.

A man with merely this culture would be as much out of place in a meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science as a Savonarola or a John Huss would be among the seven sages of Greece. Culture is a very indefinite term, and I think that it is an experiment which is not yet concluded, as to what lines of education are most fully adapted to produce the best citizen and build up the best national type.

The universities, at first, striving after the purely intellectual, were opposed to anything like experiment and observation, as being somewhat beneath their high dignity and aim. But the fact that workers with different ideas, outside the universities, frequently did more for the welfare of the people than men within, forced the universities to take up a different position. They admitted, at first, experimental physics, and although it was sparingly

introduced at first, like some tender exotic plant, we all know the remarkable growth it has had, and the fruit it has borne, under the care of such men as Magnus and Regnault, and Kirckhoff, and Thompson and Hertz.

The introduction of one experimental subject paved the way for others; and some people wondered where it would end, and if the universities, losing their sacerdotal selectiveness should become mere schools for the people. But should there be an end? Why should the university not include every worthy subject which rests upon a truly scientific basis, and be thus a university in deed as well as in name?

In very early times the university undertook the care of medical studies, and certainly there is no subject in the world which is either more senselessly arbitrary, as in the case of ancient medicine, or more rigidly experimental, as in the present practice of medicine.

Queen's has been, as far as she has gone, a very good illustration of the gradual absorption into her curriculum—practised by all growing universities—of those subjects which from time to time have arisen through the progress and growing needs of the country.

When I first came here the curriculum included in all, classics, mathematics, logic and rhetoric, metaphysics, a small amount of English literature, and some remnants of Christian apologetics in the form of Paley's evidences and natural theology.

Chemistry had been introduced some years before for medical students only.

The first notable addition to the arts course was natural science, including botany, zoology, geology, and chemistry. And Christian Apologetics were dropped.

Then came the additions of French and German and history, with an increase in the amount of English literature.

The last two additions which have been made up to the present time are Political Science and Biology. But it should be remembered that over and above these additions to the available subjects of study in Queen's has been added a large amount of higher work in all the subjects enumerated.

But Queen's has not been peculiar in thus lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes by this expansion of her teaching powers, and her consequent means of usefulness. Similar extensions have taken place in some of the older universities of Great Britain. About 15 years ago I was shown through the chemical department of Cambridge university by Prof. Living, who had then nothing but apologies to make for his meagrely appointed laboratories and his decidedly shabby accommodation.

Being in England as a delegate from Queen's to the University Extension Congress held in London this summer, I spent some time in Cambridge, and I was delighted in the change that had taken place in the chemical department, the extensive laboratories and appliances, and the commodious buildings in which they were housed. Similar changes are evident at Manchester and other places. In fact the Briton is waking up to the idea that chemistry, like many other experimental subjects, is not a subject for medical students only, but that it has possibilities in itself, both as an educational subject and as a factor in the higher civilization, that cannot be ignored.

Great changes have come over the spirit of men's dreams in the last fifteen years. There is a world of struggling, poverty-stricken humanity to be redeemed and raised, if possible, to a higher level of mental activity and of bodily comfort. And this cannot be done by men shutting themselves up in cells, and wearing garments of haircloth, and scourging themselves with lashes, and living the lives of recluses and mendicants; but by men becoming less egoistic and more altruistic in their lives and in their ideas.

Nature has shown us in her own particular way how little she cares for the individual, and how jealous she is for the safety and good of the race, and if we follow to some extent her teaching we cannot be far wrong. Mere culture is good enough in itself, but the university which confines itself to the giving of what was formerly called culture is a mere fossil in the present age of activity in behalf of the masses. The modern university, to be up to the times, must include to a proper extent everything which is designed to make men into higher types of citizens, and to fit them for service in the ranks of the true philanthropist and the true reformer.

On these grounds we press the claims of chemistry, which, although an experimental, and to some extent a technical, subject, has brought health and comfort and a sense of joy to many a household.

On these grounds we press the claims of biology, which, by showing us our relationship to the lower animals, has made us merciful to them, and which has thrown a flood of light upon human diseases, and by pointing out the means for their prevention has proved a boon to society.

On these grounds we press the claims of political science, which, to a considerable extent, is as experimental as chemistry and biology; for all statistics and all law-making, and all attempts at building up a nation, belong to the experimental rather than to any other line of development.

No subject can be ignored because it is experimental, or to some extent technical, for there is a science in technology, and that people will succeed



best in the technical arts who bring the most scientific knowledge to bear upon their technical operations. Queen's has so far done well, but the time has come when she must strive to do better. It must never be said that she has fallen behind the age, or neglected her opportunities for doing good.

Scientific and practical science education is in the air, and even conservative Cambridge has fallen into line. I visited the applied science department in Cambridge this year and was surprised to see her appliances for doing scientifico-technical work—her workshops and engines and dynamos and tools and materials of various kinds. And there is no dearth of students.

It may be thought by some that such is not the proper work of a university. But if it is not done in connection with the university, where should it be done? A mere technical school may make skilled workmen and mechanics, but it requires, in addition, the theoretical and practical knowledge of mathematics and physics and chemistry as they are given in the university to make efficient masters in any scientific technological art.

The Mining School was placed at Kingston partly because there is a University here, and everyone acquainted with the facts knows how profitable it has been to the school to have been so placed, and how much it receives from the university in the way of teaching and influence.

Quite recently the estate of Thomas S. Clarkson gave \$150,000 to found a technological school at the village of Potsdam, New York. Mr. Clarkson was wise in remembering the good of the community amongst whom he made his wealth; he would have been wiser if he had given the money to found the school in some University town, or to assist one already so founded. The late Hiram Sibly, of Rochester, who built and endowed the technological department of Cornell, was far wiser than Mr. Clarkson.

Cambridge has done well to study the signs of the times, and Queen's has decided to follow her example.

It is idle to argue that there is no use for such a school at Kingston because there is one at Toronto and another at Montreal. The same argument, if valid, would prove that there is no use for a University at Kingston, whereas the facts of the case give the lie to such a conclusion.

I do not intend to weary you with a detailed description of the work which we intend to do. You will find it more fully laid down in the Calendar than I care about dealing with it at present. And you will notice that a very large portion of the theoretical work is being done in the university even now.

It has been decided to establish courses in civil

mechanical and electrical engineering, for which we are making arrangements, and in analytical chemistry and biology, for which provisions have already been made.

Courses will be arranged also in the subjects of architecture and of navigation. And as Kingston is the first shipping port in Ontario, and this will be the only school for navigation in the Dominion, as far as I am aware, it should fill a decided want.

It is not our intention to make mere artisans—men who can hold the end of a surveyor's chain and drop chain pins, or run a steam engine, or a dynamo, or built a structure from well-prepared plans. We intend to do better than this—to make masters who are skilled in the scientific principles which underlie technical work, and who are able to apply these principles in the most effective manner. We have put our hand to the plough and we do not intend to turn back.

We ask your sympathy, your moral help, and of course any financial or other help that you can give to this broadening of the usefulness of our common university. We are not greedy, as some people appear to think when in an unpleasant mood. But just as a vigorously growing plant or animal must absorb a large amount of nourishment to perform the work of growth, so a living, growing institution like Queen's must of necessity absorb a large amount of thought and labor and money.

Those who teach within the college will endeavor to add as much to the output of thought and labor as they reasonably can, and we have confidence that our friends will not let us suffer long for the remaining necessity.

We have at present some rooms available, but as soon as possible we must have a complete building set apart for practical science work, and furnished with the necessary appliances.

We do not believe in wasting much money on external ornamentation, nor are we in favor of large and unwieldy pieces of apparatus where smaller and more compact will suffice. For we believe in instruction rather than construction, and also in the experimentalist's dogma that experiments should, as far as practicable, be carried on with the least complexity of apparatus.

The building and appliances need not cost more than \$100,000, and for this sum can be done all the work required in the indicated courses.

We expect a slow and steady growth, and we prefer this to spasmodic bounds. We have already a number of students entering upon the various subjects and we trust that when they close their respective courses they will be able to say in unison with those who are fellow-graduates from other courses, that what Queen's has done she has done well.

**UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK IN ALBERTA.**

Prof. Shortt gave an account of his work in connection with University Extension in Alberta, N.W.T. Application was made to the Principal in spring for lectures of this nature and Prof. Shortt undertook to give a course in Political Science. Classes were organized at the towns of McLeod and Pincher Creek and much interest was manifested throughout the whole course. Miscellaneous and quite unacademic audiences, including ranchers, cowboys, half-breeds and university graduates, gathered to hear the opening lectures, but the Indians could not be persuaded to attend. The regular classes brought to the front many intelligent men, whose interest in the course grew and who desire a continuation of them next year. The object aimed at was to open up to these men, who already possessed a fair amount of information, new lines of thought and inquiry and to indicate to them how through time much could be accomplished. Though very little actual impartation of knowledge can take place in the course of a few lectures, yet some idea of the scope and method of university work is presented. The class can benefit by this only if they follow it up by systematic private study. The North-West has a varied population and very small opportunities for intellectual culture and affords a good mission field for further Extension work.

Prof. Herald, the city mayor, spoke approvingly of the advances made by the college since his student days, but was rather unceremoniously interrupted by the unruly actions of the gas-light, which apparently became affected by the spirit of the boys, and decided to follow their example and leave the hall on hearing of the presence of the police. But like the Meds. in the tug-of-war, the Doctor was determined to see it through and finished his address in the dark.

**PRINCIPAL GRANT'S ADDRESS.**

The Principal's vigorous address, showing the recent progress of the college and the kind of preparation matriculants should have, speaks for itself. He said that the Registrar had told him that the freshman class was the largest in the history of the university, and what was of more importance the professors who deal with freshmen said they were on the average better prepared. He did not desire to see more students in the class than the professor could handle and deprecated the craze for massing students together in order that the bigness of the class or college might be pointed at with the finger or pen. The students left the high schools too soon. There could not be a greater mistake than to come to college ill-prepared. What was the sense of coming from a high school where the classes average

from five to ten pupils to a college where the classes numbered from fifty to one hundred unless they were thoroughly prepared. In fact it might be as bad as it was in Scotland where he had seen two or three hundred students in a class and not a score of them getting any good from the professor. Anyone would be within the mark if he said that half the students in Canadian Colleges would have been better had they stayed a year longer at least in the high schools.

The mistake again of most of the high schools consisted in giving so much time to the teaching of various sciences instead of languages and mathematics. The study of language is a first requisite to correct thought, and mathematics is the only possible foundation for anything like good science teaching. Besides that not one high school in fifty could afford the rooms and apparatus, the teachers and all the expensive equipment needed for teaching sciences, so that he was afraid they were grasping at a shadow, and while doing so were losing the substance.

This was not the fault of the high school teachers but of the system, and the system undoubtedly had public support, because he said what was called science was supposed to be more practical than the study of languages and mathematics and helped men to get bread and butter more easily. This was one of the popular delusions of the platform, still very prevalent among half-educated people.

Another popular delusion is that there can be good fruit without previous tillage. Hence the craze for rush in education. Men supposed they were properly prepared for college by reading scraps of English from foreign authors instead of mastering the principles of grammar and of prose composition. In view of this delusion he was glad to know that they were on the up grade, and he hoped that the students would watch their younger brothers and sisters along those lines which he had indicated.

Reviewing the summer the speaker said many of the professors had engaged in literary and scientific work, yet had returned in better health to their work in college. More than one had tempting offers from other institutions, but he was delighted to know that the mystic tie which bound them to Queen's had been strong enough to resist the storm. In the faculty of arts he had no money benefactions to report as received during the summer, except one of \$450 from the Hon. Senator Gowan, L. L. D., towards the chair of practical science founded in honor of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. The nucleus of this fund was slowly rolling up and seeing that Sir John A. Macdonald was one of the founders of the university and also of the medical college established here and the first in Ontario open to all on the same terms, and also that Sir John was admittedly

a politician of the first rank, there was no better way of perpetuating his memory to the latest generations than by the establishment of such a chair. No doubt the amount required would come in time.

In the faculty of practical science gifts had been received for equipping the new rooms set apart for instruction, and more were to follow. He would wait, however, for a week or two before giving a full list. In the divinity department he hoped a chair of historical theology and a chair of history would be established soon, now that the general assembly had endorsed the proposition so warmly.

In the faculty of medicine he hoped the graduates would rally to its aid as some of them had already done, in order to make good the thousand dollars which he had become personally liable for, for apparatus for microscopical research. In this connection he referred to the fact that all the final men who went up before the Council had passed, and that the only student who had received honors in all subjects was Dr. Connell, Spencerville, a Queen's graduate. No medical college in Canada had such a record for the year. He considered that special praise was due to the Dean, Dr. Fife Fowler, not only for the work done in his own class, but for his unwearied exertions in keeping the faculties abreast of the requirements of the day. The Council had made a mistake in adding the fifth year to the professional studies required. Better had they continued their work at the other end. The law and the church showed greater wisdom. The legal profession required only three years' study for a graduate. So with the church. Better, whenever it is possible, to extend improvements from the head rather than from the tail. A good medical man is adding to his knowledge of hospital work all his life. If he has not had a good education before beginning his professional studies he will never get it and will be a loser all his life. The Principal urged the students to be as much in the open air as possible and especially saying to the gymnasts and footballers that there were times when moderation should be studied and advised strict adherence to the rules of every game.

#### MEDICAL CONVOCATION.

On October 9th, at 4 p.m., the Medical Faculty held its formal opening in the Science Hall before a fairly representative audience of citizens and students. After a few preliminary remarks regarding the steady increase in the number of students, the recent improvements in the Hospital and the new Mining Building, Principal Grant introduced Prof. K. N. Fenwick as the first speaker.

The subject of the Professor's address was "What I saw of the Hospitals of the United States." He described the distinctive features of the great Hospitals of Chicago, New York, Detroit and other large

centres, pointing out the advantages of each and showing wherein we might with profit copy or improve upon their methods. Dr. Fenwick closed his address with a few words of practical advice to the students on methods of life and work.

Prof. Knight then gave an account of his summer's work in sea-forms in the Biological Laboratories at Wood's Hall, Massachusetts. These Laboratories were built and maintained partly by a private corporation of American Biologists and partly by the United States Government in connection with the fish hatcheries. Scientific investigators were there divided into three groups, viz: under graduates, University graduates, and men engaged in original research, and to each group were assigned laboratories and operating rooms suitable for their particular work. The speaker pointed out that the Dominion Government should establish some such an institution in connection with its numerous fish hatcheries, and suggested that Kingston, situated as it is in the midst of such fishing grounds as Collins Bay, Rideau, Bay of Quinte, etc., would be a very suitable place to locate a fresh water laboratory, while Halifax might be chosen as the sight of a similar salt water aquarium. In closing, Dr. Knight referred to the good work done by Queen's during the last two years in the Biological department. New apparatus valued at sixteen hundred dollars had been placed in the new rooms, but this could be regarded only as a beginning. A new building costing at least \$5,000 was needed for research work in Physiology and Pathology, but where the funds were to come from was as yet an unsolved problem.

Dr. Fowler, Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. Smythe, M.P.P., spoke briefly, and Principal Grant brought the proceedings to a close with a few words of welcome to the first year men and some general advice to all medical students.

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## SPORTS.

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### FOOTBALL.

**T**HIS year Queen's has entered teams in the Senior and Intermediate Series. So far our Senior team has played but two matches and these but practices, and within two days of each other. Last Thursday Trinity was disposed of to the tune of 30 to 10 in our favor. The match was not up to championship form; still Trinity played a steady game. On Saturday Queen's travelled to Ottawa to meet our old time rivals, Ottawa College. We met defeat at the rate of 27 to 7. We would like another match, and if Ottawa College survives Montreal quite likely we will have it. To-day (Saturday) we go into the finals against Hamilton. According to the Toronto oracle Hamilton wins. However, there are

two matches yet to play before a decision can be reached.

Our Intermediate team met Brockville here on the 13th, and defeated them by a score of 21 to 1. On the 20th we went to Brockville, when the score was reversed, 14 to 9. On the two matches we had a majority, however, and were thus winners of the tie. Saturday next we play London in the finals. In this class we have not high hopes of success, but a match is never lost till it is over.

On the 16th we held our annual sports. The records this year are not as good as formerly, but this may be due in part to the day which was a very poor one for record breaking. A large crowd of spectators was present and enjoyed the sights. McRae, of '98, proved to be all round champion at the close of the contests. In the evening Principal Grant distributed the prizes in Convocation Hall. The following is a list of the prize winners in the different events:

Kicking Football—R. Irving, 166 ft.; J. S. Rayside, 143 ft., 10 in.; Chas. B. Dyde, 131 ft., 8 in.  
 Hop, Step and Jump—D. McRae, 39 ft., 7 in.; W. A. Jacquith, 38 ft., 10 in.; J. Boyle, 38 ft., 5½ in.  
 Caber—D. McRae, 26 ft., 9 in.; H. L. McKinnon.  
 Mile Race—G. F. Weatherhead, H. Nimmo, M. A. McKinnon.  
 Putting Shot—J. McArthur (Toronto University), 36 ft., 6½ in.; D. McRae, 34 ft., 1 in.; H. L. McKinnon, 32 ft., 3½ in.  
 Running High Jump—D. McG. Gandier, 4 ft., 11 in.; W. A. Jaquith, 4 ft., 8 in.; D. McRae, 4 ft., 8 in.  
 100 Yards Dash—H. H. Lepper, W. A. Jaquith, J. A. Supple.  
 Running Broad Jump—J. Boyle, J. McArthur, D. McRae.  
 Half Mile Race—J. A. Supple, D. McRae, H. H. Lepper.  
 Throwing Hammer—D. McRae, 81 ft., 10 in.; J. McArthur (Toronto University), 79 ft., 2 in.; M. A. McKinnon, 77 ft., 6 in.  
 Quarter Mile Race—G. F. Weatherhead, H. H. Lepper, J. McArthur.  
 Vaulting—J. Boyle, W. Metcalfe, D. McRae and M. A. McKinnon (equal).  
 220 Yards Race—H. H. Lepper, J. A. Supple, W. A. Jaquith.  
 Tug of War—Medicals.  
 Championship—D. McRae.

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## COLLEGE NEWS.

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### A. M. S.

THE opening meetings of the A. M. S. have been quite up to the mark in attendance and enthusiasm. Year after year the necessity for a suitable room for A. M. S. meetings grows more apparent. Lack of sitting room is almost enough to keep many away, and the same can be said of Y. M. C. A. meetings. The time will soon be ripe for some decided action on the part of the A. M. S.

At the second meeting of the Society, a resolution passed which provides for the keeping of the sports'

records from year to year. Last Saturday evening the resignation of the Secretary, J. A. McInnes, who has been unable to return to College, was communicated to the Society but no action was taken. F. Hugo, M.A., had, as usual, something substantial for the Society in the shape of \$8.00 towards defraying expenses of last year's conversat.

But by far the most remarkable and most creditable features of the session as yet, was the entertainment provided by the class of '98 at the last meeting. For variety, amusement and excellence of form, it was, in the judgment of the Seniors in the College, quite superior to anything we have had for many a day. This, together with the good attendance of freshmen, augurs well for the future of the Society. We think they are made of the right stuff to maintain the spirit shown in their *debut* before the Society.

### ARTS SOCIETY AND CONCURSUS.

The combined elections for Arts Society and Concursus took place on Saturday, October 27th, in the English Class Room. Formerly the officers of the Concursus were appointed by the Senior year, but last year it was proposed to make the offices elective. Accordingly the experiment was tried on Saturday and proved a success financially, as the number of votes cast this election was almost double last year's poll. Following is a list of the officers elected:

#### ARTS SOCIETY.

President—R. W. Brock.  
 Treasurer—A. R. Williamson.  
 Secretary—R. W. Anglin.  
 Committee—J. S. Watson, '95; John Munro, '96; N. W. Leckie, '97; T. Fraser, '98.

#### CONCURSUS INIQUITATIS ET VIRTUTIS.

Senior Judge—E. C. Watson.  
 Junior Judge—W. Young.  
 Sr. Prosecuting Attorney—C. R. McInnes.  
 Jr. Prosecuting Attorney—R. Burton.  
 Sheriff—W. W. Wilson.  
 Clerk—R. D. Menzies.  
 Crier—S. Woods.  
 Chief of Police—A. McIntosh.  
 Constables—G. M. Hermiston, '95; G. D. Campbell, '95; F. Weatherhead, '96; J. A. Supple, '96; J. Scott, '97; J. McRae, '97; D. McRae, '98; J. Ferguson, '98.

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The various years met and appointed officers for the session as follows:

'95.  
 President—J. H. Turnbull.  
 First Vice-President—Miss J. Menish.  
 Second Vice-President—A. E. Day.  
 Secretary—R. Alcombrack.  
 Critic—G. M. Hermiston.  
 Poet—J. D. Millar.  
 Prophet—D. A. McNeil.  
 Historian—J. R. Conn.

Marshal—W. Young.  
Committee—Miss K. Harvey, Miss A. Griffith, H. Feir, A. D. McIntyre.

The heavy duties of the Senior year are safe in the hands of this august executive.

'96.

President—W. H. Cram.  
Vice-President—Miss M. Mills.  
Secretary—T. C. Ikehara.  
Historian—R. Burton.  
Antiquarian—R. F. Carmichael.  
Prophet—R. J. Clark.  
Poet—R. W. Geddis.  
Critic—K. P. R. Neville.  
Marshal—R. W. Anglin.

'97.

President—D. L. Gordon.  
Vice-President—Miss J. Cameron.  
Secretary-Treasurer—H. B. Longmore.  
Historian—P. E. Graham.  
Orator—W. A. McIlroy.  
Poet—A. O. Patterson.  
Prophet—A. A. McGibbon.  
Marshal—V. I. Smart.  
Critic—C. E. Smith.  
Committee—Officers of the year, and in addition, Miss Russell and Miss Lake.

'98.

President—H. H. Sinclair.  
Vice-President—Miss Cryan.  
Secretary—J. F. Harvey.  
Historian—D. H. Laird.  
Poet—W. A. Fraser.  
Orator—J. Parker.  
Prophet—P. Munro.  
Marshal—T. Goodwill.  
Director of Glee Club—C. W. Walker.

### FRESHMEN'S RECEPTION.

That first great ordeal of the Freshmen's College life, the Freshmen's reception, has come and gone, and we are pleased to say that Dame Rumor speaks well of it.

The Freshmen and the Freshwomen were there in crowds and the diligence of the Reception Committee soon started many very interesting conversations, etc., throughout Convocation Hall. In the meantime the older heads were busy with the refreshment tables, program, etc. Through the great kindness of Mrs. Grant, and many others, the refreshment committee were able to present very beautifully decorated tables, such as to look at would make one hungry.

An interesting program was given, consisting of addresses from the President, J. H. Turnbull, Principal Grant, Rev. Mr. Courtice, and Mayor Herald; solo from Miss Griffith; instrumental solos by Misses I. Ross and V. Smith; readings from Miss McLaren; duett from Messrs. Ellis and Cook; and choruses from the Glee Club. We are grateful to all our friends for the help they so readily gave us, and especially to Miss McLaren, who came so far to delight us with her readings.

### Y. W. C. A.

The Y. W. C. A. has begun its work in good season. Its first meeting was held at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Oct. 12th, when Miss L. R. White, the President, welcomed the new-comers to a share in the labours and blessings of the Society.

### RECEPTION TO THE GIRLS OF '98.

"The silence that is in the starry skies,  
The sleep that is among the lonely hills,"

Were not there. Neither were the boys. Nevertheless the opinion was voiced by many that each new reception bids fair to outshine its predecessors. This year Miss Polson and her sister, Mrs. McCann, opened their home to the girls, and gave them a right hearty welcome. The evening of Oct. 13th was dull and threatening, while the streets were even more muddy than usual; but nothing could dampen the spirits of the fifty-five ardent young daughters of Queen's, who assembled for their annual re-union. Just three years ago, amid much fear and trembling, the first "dove-party" was held. It and its successors have accomplished so well their object of bringing the senior girls into closer sympathy with the "freshettes," and have, in spite of the adverse prophecies and wise looks of the brethren, proved themselves such unparalleled successes, that they have become a necessary part in the life of the University.

Since the last appearance of the JOURNAL, death has been among us, and has taken one of our brightest and best beloved young graduates. On the morning of Aug. 2nd, Mrs. R. J. McKelvey (Miss Jennie Nicol, B.A., '92), suddenly passed away, after a very brief illness. Her old classmates and her old student friends extend their deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to Mr. McKelvey in his terrible bereavement.

### MEDICAL NOTES.

The formal opening of the Medical College, as noted elsewhere, was a new departure and marked by several events which indicate an increased appreciation of Queen's medical course. Our freshmen class is the largest in the history of the College, including a larger number of graduates in Arts than usual, addition to the Jamaica contingent and a representative from "down by the Rio Grande." This increase is no doubt due to the excellent training given here, a fact thoroughly proven by the success of our students at the Council exams, especially that of Mr. Connell.

As a result of pleading the Meds. have been given a new platform to the building. The former walk had its usefulness, the results of which were seen at the sports, *i. e.*, the success of the Meds. at jumping and vaulting. This is due to the long and habit-

ual practice of jumping from one plank to the next, to escape the water and mud and gain an entrance to the College.

The improvements to the Physiology room also shew that the Medical department has lost nothing by her closer union with Queen's, but more attention has been given to it during the last two years than formerly.

The ancient and honorable Court of Iniquity is once more in working order and unhappy will be the student who walketh astray. The offices and officers elected are:

Chief Justice.....A. Robinson  
 Junior Justices.....A. Jones and T. H. Farrell  
 Senior Prosecuting Attorney.....R. Kyle  
 Junior Prosecuting Attorney.....A. McLaren  
 Sheriff.....P. Campbell  
 Crier.....P. Bannister  
 Clerk of Court.....A. Embury  
 Medical Experts.....Whittaker and Marselis  
 Jurymen...3rd, Downing, Irwin; 2nd, Douglas, Sul-  
 [livan; 1st, Scott Malone.

Police.....Letellier (chief), Kelly, Jaquith, Edmison  
 The first sitting of this body takes place on Friday, Nov. 2, when members of every class will appear to answer to serious charges of misconduct.

A little more system in the management of our reading room and students' room ought to be introduced at the beginning of the session.

The Æsculapian elections take place on Nov. 2nd.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Is the Levana Society defunct? Let it not be said of her, "Thou hast a name that thou livest and art dead." Oh! stir the ashes and see if there be not some few quivering sparks remaining.

The following students were successful in obtaining their degrees this fall:—B.A.—Miss Annie Smith, T. J. Glover, W. G. Irving, A. Kirkconnell, W. H. Elliot, G. Malcolm, V. M. Purdy, and C. B. Dyde. M. D. & C. M.—J. J. Davis, Erastus Gillen, and T. J. Butler.

The class in Senior Philosophy have been compelled to migrate to the English room and the class in Junior Mathematics to the Science Hall, as their own class rooms were too limited. This speaks well for the progress of Queen's.

The boys are regretting that they weren't in Convocation Hall to see the gas go out on the 16th Oct., but are consoled by the fact that they were enjoying a grand parade.

The total registration last year of first year men was 97. There are already registered in this year's freshmen class 111, and they seem to be of good stuff. Thus we grow.

What has become of the much-talked-of photo of the class of '94? Why does it not adorn our Read-

ing Room? Or has it been deposited among the freaks in the museum?

The Curators of the Reading Room are prepared with an illustration that the world is becoming better. Last year someone not only removed magazines from the Reading Room but also coveted their coverings. This year magazines have been removed, but their coverings have been left. The Curators would so much like to recompense the generous thoughtfulness of the party that they have offered a reward for his name.

#### PERSONALS.

**L.** H. McLEAN, B.A., '94, enters Theology at Pine Hill, Halifax, N.S.

J. R. McLean, B.A., '94, is studying Medicine at McGill.

We are glad to see H. V. Malone, B.A., '94, A. E. Ilett, B.A., '94, C. B. Dyde, B.A., '94, and R. C. Redmond, '94, at the feet of Æsculapius in our own University.

Geo. A. Guess, M.A., '94, is engaged as an assayer at Fairview, B.C.

Miss McManus, M.A., '94, is, we understand, assisting the "young idea" in the vicinity of Kingston.

Miss Neilson, '94, is teaching at Morvin, Ont.

J. W. Johnston, M.A., '94, is teaching in the Model School at Athens, and intends going up for examination to the School of Pedagogy at Xmas.

Dr. and Mrs. Melville, (Miss Donovan, B.A., '92), paid a flying visit to Kingston during the summer.

The following Queen's students answer to the roll call in the School of Pedagogy:—Miss M. J. Thompson, B.A., Miss Parker, B.A., Miss Snyder, '95, H. W. Bryan, M.A., E. R. Peacock, M.A., J. T. Norris, B.A., C. V. Bennett, B.A., G. H. Squire, B.A., T. J. Glover, B.A.

Miss Jennie Barr, '94, is teaching in Grimsby High School, while her sister, Miss Isabel Barr, '94, wields the rod near Stratford, Ont.

We heartily congratulate Miss Maggie Allen, '93, on having obtained the excellent position of Science teacher in the Presbyterian Ladies' College at Halifax, N.S.

Miss A. E. Marty, M.A., is also ably upholding the honor of Queen's—but in the west—having been appointed master of Modern Languages in the Collegiate Insitute, St. Thomas, Ont.

Queen's has the following representatives in the first year class at Osgoode Hall, Toronto:—A. Haydon, M.A., '94, G. F. McDonnell, M.A., '93, S. H. Gray, B.A., '94, W. W. Richardson, B.A., '93.

W. L. Grant, M.A., '94, is continuing his classical studies at Baliol College, Oxford. The JOURNAL congratulates him on having successfully passed his preliminary examinations at the head of the list.

The lady members of the class of '92 have, for some time, been steadily disproving the current opinion that higher education develops the head to the detriment of the heart, and unfits woman for home life. It now remains for the famous class of '93 to assist them in this noble work. The daring pioneer has come forward in the person of Miss M. L. Goodwin, who, on the 25th of September, took under her care Mr. C. S. Sutherland, Amherst, N.S.

Nor have our graduates of the sterner sex been unwatchful of the matrimonial market. W. H. Davis, M.A., believing that marriage is conducive to habits of study, has pledged himself to love and cherish Miss McPhee of Cornwall, and is getting his final Theological touches in Princeton, New Jersey.

Rev. Jas. Hodges, B.A., during the summer months took to his heart and home Miss Seymour, formerly of Bath, and W. H. Muldrew, B.A., also went over to the ranks of the benedicts in August last. The JOURNAL sends hearty congrats. to all and the fighting editor is already in terror for fear of an over-diet of cake

### DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

THE extensive nomenclature of Alfie, alias "Coon," "Jonah," "Mascot," has been increased by two newspaper dubs "*The Hoodoo 'Rastus*," and "*The Southern Fly-trap*." If this thing is to continue, Alfie will soon be so black that charcoal will make a white mark on his face.

"This man ought to draw patterns out of his head."—'98's Phrenologist.

C. Wesley W—"The train struck the farmer and killed his horse."

Prof. Fl—h-r (the morning after Convocation)—"Can any one give me an English word derived from *Amoenus*?" Prolonged pause. Prof.—"Perhaps the a—me(a)nities of last evening would be a case in point."

Some freshmen at the reception—"They invited us to let us see how *we* may help to monopolize the girls *next* year, and the next, and the next."

"The Theological opening is somewhat *over-shadowed* by the larger opening on the 16th, but we hope there will be a similar *turn out*."—Rev. M. McG—ll—y.

"Why should the player be allowed to hand the ball forward? If his arm was a hundred yards long, for instance."—Prof. D—e.

With apologies to Mr. Shakespeare, we take the liberty to quote the following from J. C. Act. 3, Scene II. Anthony, loquiter in A.M.S.:—

"Good friends, sweet friends, be not stirred up  
To such a sudden flood of mutiny.  
He that hath done this deed is honorable,  
What private griefs he has, alas! I know not,  
That made him do it. He is wise and honorable  
And will, no doubt, with reasons, answer you.  
I am no Senior, as F—r is, but as  
You know me all, a plain Freshman, that loves  
The Principal and that, you know full well,  
Who give me public leave to speak of him."

Geordy had a great big flock,  
ALL were not white as snow;  
But to every Convocation  
That flock was sure to go.

At several Convocations  
They acted 'gainst the rules;  
But the people all were horrified  
When Geordy called them "fools."

He thought the "Cops" would turn them out;  
Someone turned out the gas!  
"The man who did that," Geordy cried,  
"Must surely be an ass."

"Why do the lambs love Geordy so,"  
The Freshmen run and cry;  
"For so he loves his lambs, you know,"  
Was the Senior's grave reply.

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