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IMPROVEMENTS are the order of the day in Queen's. On re-assembling after the Christmas holidays we had our attention at once called to a very decided improvement in the manner of bringing lectures to an end and of summoning classes to work. According to the old method, John sounded a gong in the hall every hour, and again five minutes after the hour. Now, "a labour-saving machine" does all this for him, and does it more effectually. Professor Dupuis has made and presented to the college a superb clock. It is set up in the Senate room, and connected with a battery from which wires extend to electric bells in every

class-room in the building. These ring for fifteen seconds at the end of the hour, and no Professor can hereafter have any excuse for prolonging his remarks. The bells ring again five minutes after the hour, and work re-commences. Those who wish a full description of the clock and the system will find it in another column. The advantages of the new method, besides the one already indicated, are, first, that the bells are heard in the remote rooms better than the gong, secondly, that the new clock can be depended upon to keep the exact time, whereas the old one was as often astray as right, and thirdly, that the janitor is set free to attend to other work. The clock itself will long be a monument of Professor Dupuis' marvellous skill as a mechanician, while the perpetual calendar which is set in the case is another of the ingenious inventions for which he is famous.

PROFESSOR Dupuis dealt with a subject of great interest to students in his University Day address, when he proposed to substitute a Loan Fund for the present system of Scholarships. We would like to hear the opinions of graduates and students on the whole matter, and would suggest a discussion on it in the Alma Mater Society or correspondence in our columns. Those who wish to consider Professor Dupuis' views fully will find them published in the January number of the *Canada Educational Monthly*. He takes ground clearly and absolutely against the scholarship system, and points out its defects so remorselessly that he seems to be slaying the slain. But, in presenting

the alternative plan, he is satisfied with dwelling on its advantages, and makes no mention of its difficulties and defects. How, for instance, would he distinguish between relative degrees of *need*? He says truly that all are needy. Certainly all students are; at least three-fourths of them would like a little more money than they have, and if borrowing were made easy, if for instance, they could get money without interest, they would probably make application. Would the committee in charge of the fund then give to him who made the poorest mouth, or would they go into an odious investigation of the ways and means, the resources and habits, of each applicant? Things may be bad now, but they would be worse then. We would be out of the frying-pan into the fire. A good many more difficulties could easily be suggested, the most formidable being that the plan somewhat resembles the killing of the goose that laid the golden eggs. Give away your thousand dollars in the form of loans, and it is possible that you might get seven or eight hundred back the next year, but hardly probable. Next year the student is as hard up as ever. Even should he leave college, and begin the study of law or medicine, expenses have increased. Should he go into the Church, he of course gets married, and then he can pay old debts only by denying his wife a sealskin jacket. But we are not arguing the question just now, but only suggesting some of the difficulties of the alternative plan. We shall be happy to hear from correspondents on the subject.

THE Alma Mater Branch of the Q. U. E. A. was formed about the close of last session, and has now 70 members from among the graduates of last year and the students at college. The classes that entered this year are larger than ever before, and we expect our membership for '87 to be greatly increased. Those who join this Association

must feel that they are acting as worthy members of their Alma Mater when they give a yearly donation for the Endowment of the institution that advances so many of her sons to honor.

Hitherto, we have only privately reminded the members of the Alma Mater Branch of their fee for '86, and generally that is all that is needed. Some of our members, however, are gone from us and we fear they have forgotten to pay their fee. We trust that no one will sever his connection with the Alma Mater Branch without having first sealed his connection in a tangible way. We can part with our members honorably, only when they connect themselves with other branches formed throughout the country. Our first report must soon be presented to the Alma Mater Society, and we hope it will be an encouraging one.

The JOURNAL is no doubt taken by all members of the Association, and it would be a simple convenience if this notice were enough to remind all members of their duty to their Alma Mater. The fee to the Endowment Association may be sent with the subscription to the JOURNAL. Both are urgently requested.

ONE of the best speeches at the Seniors' Re-union this year was made by the representative sent by Toronto University. "You seem to have had a boom this year in politics," he said, "and we have had a boom in athletics." As to his opinion about the two booms he left his hearers in no doubt. Canada, he declared, was afflicted with the party curse, and most of the Toronto students had no faith in either of the present parties. Why, then, should students form themselves into mere joints in the tails of organizations that are based mainly on dead issues? A University education is intended to give men a discipline that will enable them to form independent opinions. Students ought to

keep themselves from bondage to party, and seek to form an intelligent public opinion. From what other class in the community can such service be expected?

As to athletics in Toronto and the kind of men that go in for the gymnasium and games on the campus, he gave a most cheering report. The honour men and the prize men are well to the front in both, and the influence on the whole university is good. "Depend upon it," he said, "half an hour in the gymnasium is better than an hour on Princess street." The testimony from other institutions is to the same effect. Dr. Barbour, college pastor of Yale, attributes to college athletics part of the credit for their improved sentiment and style of life. There is less rudeness and lawlessness of behaviour in Yale, and a growing manliness, while "hazing of the secret and unmanly sort is a thing of the past." "We have yet to see any athlete prove himself a sneak, a coward, or a piece of incarnate cruelty to any one." And he connects this muscular Christianity with a growth in Christian grace and earnest endeavour, as well as with an improved rate of health. All which goes to show that the gymnasium was put in order not a day too soon, and that too much patrolling or strolling on Princess street should be declared "Contra bonos mores" by the Concursus.

STILL another year has rounded to its close, and out of the myriad possibilities for human action with which it opened, there have, during its course, been crystallized in history those which have been rendered actual, concrete, and unalterable. Among institutions, as among men, there are some which are constantly active in the work of selection and realization, always making their own histories; while there are others as constantly passive, dependent upon environment rather than vital force for the making of their histories. Queen's obviously

stands in the first class, being possessed of an active individuality, and those whose labors are being devoted to its progress may look back upon the past year with every reasonable satisfaction. It is with ever increasing thankfulness that its friends regard its escape from the snares of the Federation scheme. That danger is now past. Queen's may still cherish its freedom, its right to independent development, and the liberty of being responsible for its own history. She may still continue to maintain and develop a standard of university education as pure and high as it is possible to preserve in the midst of so much in our educational world which makes for the opposite and tends to the reduction of potential thinkers to the condition of parrot-headed machines.

Individuals, or the directors of institutions, in reviewing a past year's work, may be brought into one of three different states of mind, either a state of dissatisfaction resulting from the consciousness that all has not been done which might have been accomplished with the advantages at hand; or a state of comparative satisfaction, both with the facilities for performing work and with the amount performed; or there may be satisfaction with the results accomplished through the means at hand, though not unqualified gratification with the extent of the facilities provided. It is this last condition in which those intrusted with the direction of Queen's must find themselves. As university equipment in this country goes, Queen's will rank favorably with any of her sister institutions, and yet she feels the need of much ampler means in order to accomplish for her students all that would be of advantage to them. Her hopes for the future must depend upon her meeting with friends who are both able and willing to aid her in her progress and the securing of students who are more interested in the pursuit of knowledge than in the pursuit of degrees.

OUR Chancellor combines, in an impressive personality, the two opposite characters of student and man of affairs. He first thinks out a subject patiently and thoroughly, his intellect working with the steadiness and force of a steam engine, and he then applies himself, with a persistence that in the end overcomes all obstacles, to working it out, until it has become an accomplished fact. He is perfectly willing that other men should get the credit of the undertaking, his one gratification being that the thing has been done and that it will benefit man. To leave the world better than he found it seems to be his one ambition. His humanitarianism, too, is not that sickly irreligious sentiment which ignores the divine appointments of family and country, and which is only another name for selfishness. He is loyal to Canada and Britain, to the Dominion and the Empire, and so his loyalty to the world is not in the air, but on solid bases. And he shows his loyalty to Canada, not only by devoting toil and thought to great material works, such as those which have bound our Provinces together by links of steel, but by encouraging the intellectual development of the people wherever he goes. Queen's may be foremost in his thoughts, but other universities, as well as institutes of Science and Arts, have shared in his unostentatious liberality. His literary style is excellent, and in everything he writes a healthy patriotism glows. Probably that is the reason why the *Toronto Globe* sneered so angrily at his "From Old to New Westminster." Or, the reason may be that the Chancellor is not a party man.

The scheme on which the Chancellor is at present engaged is the formation of a company for the purpose of establishing submarine cables between Australia and Vancouver. At present, telegraphic communication between Britain and the Australian colonies is dependent on other nations, and on a

thousand chances, any one of which would stop it in an hour, should there be war with Russia or a Mediterranean power. But let the proposed cable be laid, and all the great constituent parts of the empire will be united by telegraph wires. The importance of such an object cannot be overrated. The company, we are glad to see, has been formed, and with a capital of \$10,000,000. Subsidies will have to be given by the British and Colonial Governments concerned, and there should be no hitch here, so far as Canada is concerned, for the scheme will not only benefit our trade, but make Canada actually the news centre of the whole empire.

THE President of the Alma Mater Society lately brought down a message containing a suggestion, which, if carried out, promises at least one night's entertainment of a very pleasing character. He proposes that one night in the session shall be set apart, and designated "graduates' night," this meeting to be altogether in the hands of old graduates who shall provide entertainment in whatsoever form they may think best. A short debate, perhaps music, conversation on college life, as in days past, would fill the hours very pleasantly. The matter has as yet been mentioned to only one or two of the city graduates, but it has been taken up with a heartiness which promises an immensely interesting meeting.

THE City Council at its last meeting resolved to memorialize the Government of Ontario to take steps to establish in Kingston a School of Practical Science, similar to the one now in Toronto. Will our friends throughout the Province urge the members of various County Councils, especially in Eastern Ontario to do likewise? Deputations should be appointed by each Council to wait upon the Government to press the matter on its immediate consideration.

✻POETRY.✻

ONE of Queen's ablest and most honored sons in his visits lately to her Halls has missed the songs that once gladdened his heart. Thinking that probably if the boys knew some of the old time songs they would use their voices, he went to work at one of his old favorites, but found out that many of the verses were now not suitable. However, by using somewhat of the old, and the creation of many new verses, he gave us the following which is to be sung to the tune of "jolly-dogs."

JOLLY STUDES.

THERE is a set of jolly Studes
But lately come to town,
They are the gayest set of boys
That ever wore a gown.

CHO.—For we always are so jolly !

At half-past eight to Queen's we go
To laugh and banish care,
At nine o'clock the Profs. come in
To give us a word of prayer.

And after that to work we go,
For work we must, you know,
And work we do till one o'clock
But then begins the show.

To fires and figäts of course we go
But church and chapel shun,
Whatever's up these jolly Studes
Are always in for fun.

Perhaps you'd like a thing or two
About the college bloods,
Those demi-gods that boss around
And swell in preacher's duds.

There's Geordie M, a mighty man
The mightiest man in town,
The man that sports a tassel red
Of "mountain sea" renown.

There's Donald R. and Johnnie M.
The exegetic pair,
There's G. and F., who wonders trace
In earth, and sea, and air.

The history of the musty past
Is taught by Geordie D.,
But mists from mathematics' paths
Are chased by our Dupuis.

Calm Watty leads us in our dreams
To view the absolute,
While little Nick. and Fletcher clear
Dig many a classic root.

Dear Davie M. is at his best
When spouting on the prism,
And Adam S. is quite at home
In formal syllogism.

There's G. and R. who train the boys
In Franco German lore,
And Georgie B., the grand old man
Who keeps the college book store.

But Williamson's the man around
The veteran professor,
Through starry maze he leads our gaze
And still's our hearts possessor.

Perhaps you'll think we're rather hard,
But then we're in our teens,
And our love is strong and will bear it long
For good old mother Queen's.

✻LITERARY.✻

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY.

IT is often said by politicians that there is no other way of governing a free country but the party system. A good many reasonably wise men, and their number seems to be increasing, take leave to doubt this. Party is war, we have been frankly told by Sir Richard Cartwright, the most downright speaker in Parliament; and some people do not understand why the country should be perpetually engaged in war; worse, in civil war, and worst of all, in a civil war in which the wells are poisoned. What are you going to substitute for partyism, we are asked? Well, let us diagnose thoroughly, before we prescribe. Let us be persuaded that the present system is bad, and it will be strange if the inventive genius of a vigorous people who are untrammelled by the hereditary principle, or by ancient usages cannot contrive a better. Of course no one condemns organization. Party as a means to an end is simply organization. It is when the party is made an end, that it becomes partyism, or the party system. Has it come to that stage in Canada? Any one who has read party organs for the last two or three months must suspect that it has. Party organs are the expression, and at the same time the stimulators, of partyism. They are the offspring and the root, an effect and a cause. They reflect and they react. Their influence is almost universal and always sinister.

We have been led to these remarks by reading the address delivered to the Dominion Grange at its last meeting by the Worthy Master, Robert Wilkie. That the party press did not like it was natural, but that the Grange received it favourably is a sign of the times, a sign that the people are getting tired of the waste and moral evils resulting from a perpetual faction fight, that can be in the interest of none but party organs and organisers and place-hunters. The following extract shows how much of the inveteracy of the system is at the door of the party press; "Party politics," said the Worthy Master, "are the bane of the country. It is often said there must be two political parties always. I cannot see it in this light. The people should support the right, irrespective of where it comes

from. No party is always right, nor no party is always wrong, and right and wrong will be found with both parties. The people, as a body, honestly desire to support what is right. Why, then, is there so much contention—so much bitter party feeling? When our intentions are alike why cannot we see alike? The reason, I believe, is because we are differently informed; we draw our conclusions from our information, and our information is not the same. Our people are an intelligent people, and a reading people; but their reading is largely from party newspapers, which unfortunately are so biased that they mislead their readers. And thus their knowledge of party men and matters is drawn from an over-zealous partisan press from month to month and from year to year, until they become so prejudiced that they will believe nothing else nor hear anything else. Were we only to use a little common sense we would notice that in all other respects men of both parties are about alike. The men who support one party are about as good and intelligent as those who support the other, and if we could only get at the honest, naked truth, without coloring or distortion, we would be very likely to arrive at very nearly the same conclusion, and could with feelings of greater confidence uphold what we believed to be right and condemn what we thought wrong. But the information we can at present gather from the political press of either party is so garbled, warped and one-sided that any unprejudiced mind must receive it with great uncertainty. If we could only cast aside this party nonsense, and break loose from that partyism, with which most of us are more or less (perhaps unwittingly) affected, and work together for our common good and the good of our country, instead of in opposite directions, how much more good we could accomplish. The Grange has done some good in this respect, but much more yet remains to be accomplished; and I am happy to know there is a growing feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction with the unfair and bitterly hostile course pursued by the partisan press of this country." What the country needs then most of all is an independent press; journals that are the servants, not of party but of truth, and that in discussing any subject are willing to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Anything less is not truth.

ARE WE ON THE RIGHT TRACK?

A WRITER has said that there is "a profound popular distrust of the courage and sagacity of the educated man;" "he is thought to be an idler or a drone, a superfluity, if not a burden upon the great body politic." Dynamite outrages fill the world with horror, blatant anarchists strive to adjust the relations of capital and trade by unlawful and forcible means; but the educated man, instead of practically going to work to reform, contents himself with theories of no utility, and, leaving the work to fiery demagogues, "lifts a panic cry of communism and sinks paralyzed with horror." Strong drink slays its tens of thousands, debauchery drags into its mire the votaries of

pleasure; but the educated class leaves the work of reclaim to Salvation Armies and ignorant enthusiasts as the "English establishment left the preaching of regeneration to Methodists in fields and barns." They sit idle aloft, as do Carlyle's "Landed," "like living statues, in pampered isolation from the glorious fateful battle-field of this God's-World.

There seems to be something in intellectual advancement incompatible with practical, every-day talent.

"Men strive to *know* too much, to *do* little."

Those who have shown great ability in their sayings and writings have proved incapable of acting upon their own conclusions. Their own views are broad and they reason deeply on human affairs, but they feel themselves lost in every actual emergency, and

"the native hue of resolution,

Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

Lord Bacon, who was at once the "wisest" and "the meanest of men," was a striking example of this. Though he had a marvellous insight into human nature and was one of the most sagacious of men in his study, yet he stooped to actions whose impropriety no one could have more clearly shown. Adam Smith taught the nations economy, yet could not manage that of his own house. Johnson said of Goldsmith that no man was wiser when he had a pen in his hand, or more foolish when he had not. Says a French writer, in a free translation: "Neither Bacon, nor Shakespeare, nor Molière, nor Pascal, nor Tasso, nor Dante, would have made a great figure in a revolution. They would have seen too much, comprehended too much, doubted too much, feared too much, suffered too much, foreseen too much, and disdained too much."

Does this order of things still prevail? Are we, the educated class, striving for the educational reform demanded by the exigencies of the times, the rapid strides in invention and discovery and the outgoing in the line of social and industrial progress? Should we carry our intellectual culture to such a degree that we become good for nothing but preservation in "cotton-wool and cologne" as specimens of what the most approved system of education can do? Is not the end of life to be and do rather than to brood over what others have been and done? Is it not better for us to theorize less and work more, to hold less aloof from the world notwithstanding Wordsworth says:

"The world is too much with us?"

The experience gained from books however valuable, is knowledge; but the experience gained from actual life is wisdom; and

"Knowledge and wisdom far from being one,
Have oft times no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge a rude, unprofitable mass;
The mere materials with which wisdom builds.
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

That command of old, "Know thyself," cannot be too

often repeated. Is not the true education that which teaches men and women such a practical understanding of the good of others that they will, without the restraint of law, limit their actions in behalf of self by a high regard for the benefit of others? This means the brotherhood of man, "the federation of the world," which means the "fatherhood of God."

"Not to know at large of things remote
From us, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom."

I do not mean to decry scholarly attainments; but I mean that these attainments are not everything. All who can ought to receive intellectual training, but they ought also to secure that practical knowledge which makes the training available. Emerson tells us that England is filled with "a great, silent crowd of thoroughbred Grecians," who prime the orators and writers, but who, "unless of impulsive nature are indisposed from writing or speaking by the fulness of their minds and the severity of their tastes." Is this the culture that we want? "How," says Carlyle, "can an inanimate, mechanical Gerundgrinder foster the growth of anything; much more of mind, which grows, not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymological compost), but like a spirit, by mysterious contact of spirit; through kindling itself at the fire of living thought." And again he says, "Alas, so is it everywhere, so will it ever be; till communities and individuals discover, not without surprise, that fashioning the souls of a generation by knowledge can rank on a level with blowing their bodies to pieces by gunpowder."

The world wants both "men of thought and men of action." It wants the talent that knows how to do it. It wants, not "the knowledge that puffeth up," but "the charity that buildeth up;" not the culture that teaches its possessor to look down upon the rock whence it was hewn, but that which fosters "a sense of oneness with all humanity," however remote that humanity may be in learning and refinement; not the over-educated, "silent Grecians," but those who know "how to take occasion by the hand, and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." It has had its kings and its queens, its Latimers and its Luthers, its Shakespeares and its Newtons, its Arkwrights and its Stephensons, but its work is not yet completed. Let us not then be content with the things that be. The best fun in the world is activity. "It is with us as with things in nature, which, by *motion*, are preserved in their purity and perfection; if the water runneth it holdeth clear, sweet, and fresh, but what is more noisome than a stagnant pool!" Pythagoras says that in this theatre of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to look on. But, according to Swift, even angels are not to be passive. The royal arms of Liliput, he says, are an angel lifting a lame beggar from the earth. In conclusion then let me say with Carlyle: "It is to you, ye workers, who do already work, and are as grown men, noble and honourable in a sort, that the whole world calls for new

work and nobleness. Subdue mutiny, discord, wide-spread despair, by manfulness, justice, mercy, and wisdom. Chaos is dark, deep as hell; let light be, and there is instead a green flowery world. Oh, it is great, and there is no other greatness. To make some work of God's Creation a little fruitfuller, better, more worthy of God; to make some human hearts a little easier, manfuler, happier,—more blessed, less accursed! It is work for a God. Sooty hell of mutiny and savagery and despair can by man's energy be made a kind of heaven; cleared of its soot, of its mutiny, of its need to mutiny; the everlasting arch of heaven's azure overspanning it too, and its cunning mechanisms and tall chimney-steeple, as a birth of heaven; God and all men looking on it well pleased."—*Lampyde.*

HOME RULE IN IRELAND AND EDUCATION.

AN article which appeared in the December number of this JOURNAL under the above heading calls for a reply, not so much for the intrinsic merits of the essay in question, as because the views expressed therein are shared by many fair-minded men in this country. The writer of "Home Rule in Ireland and Education" has failed to throw any light on a subject which requires explanation alone in order that a fairly sound judgment may be formed on it. The question he puts "Why is it that an influential section of the people of Ireland is so passionately opposed to what Mr. Gladstone was disposed to grant to that country?" This question he answers by a wandering and illogical disquisition, in which it is attempted to prove that the intelligent classes of Ireland are opposed to the concession to Ireland of her national Legislature, because such concession would result in the handing over the control of her educational interests to the churches, and chiefly to the Church of Rome. The most superficial reader cannot fail to observe that the writer of the article under consideration has made three distinct categorical statements: (a) an influential section of the people of Ireland is opposed to Home Rule; (b) this section is opposed to Home Rule partly because the concession of Home Rule would result in ecclesiastical control of educational powers, but chiefly because (c) this control would be for the most part centred in the hands of R. C. ecclesiastics. The remainder of his essay consists of his attempt to prove these three statements.

At the present stage of the Home Rule controversy it is hardly necessary for us to deny the assertion that an influential section of the Irish nation is opposed to it. Leinster, the wealthiest, relatively and absolutely of the four Irish Provinces would be unanimous for Home Rule, but for Dublin University, and it is worthy of note that at the recent general elections Trinity College, Dublin, was nowhere excelled for scandalous rowdyism. Ulster, the second of the Irish Provinces in the order of relative wealth, sends a majority of Home Rulers to Parliament. Munster, the second in order of absolute wealth, but third in relative, is unanimous on the subject,

as is also the poorer province of Connaught. These returns hardly leave room for the opposition of an influential section of the population. Nevertheless, there is an approach made to closer argument by the writer when he limits his conclusions to the fact, that Home Rule is opposed largely by Presbyterians. It is admitted that the opposition of Orangemen and Church of England men does not score against the measure on general principles. Neither, we submit, does the general opposition of Presbyterians, supposing it to be a fact. With regard to this fact let it be briefly stated, that the Irish Presbyterians are not, *as a body*, opposed to Home Rule, that their approved leader stood for a constituency quite recently with Mr. Parnell's approval, and that their ministers were members of Parnellite committees in the last general election. It would be tedious to enter into all the motives which have influenced the conduct of the Irish Presbyterians during the last few decades of this century, but we shall explain their attitude with regard to the Education Question, and this brings us naturally to the second article under consideration. The writer of this essay must be deplorably ignorant of the actual political and religious feeling in Ireland. Were he to search the wide, wide world he could not find a country in which public feeling is more unanimous on the subject of denominational, that is separate religious training and education than it is in Ireland. In "that most distressful country" all parties are agreed on this one subject, and furthermore the cause of education is *the particular subject* which has during the past century and a half formed the particular binding link between Presbyterians, Roman Catholics *et alii* against Episcopalians. The latter were the possessors of the educational loaves and fishes, and the followers of Calvin were sufficiently wide awake to note, that the gentlemen who overthrew the Bishop of Rome meant to act the Pope towards their adversaries, and that in the division of the educational boodle they had to fight not one Pope, (who had authority), but five hundred (who had not). The fact is that all parties in Ireland have long recognized that education ought to be under the control of the "Churches," ought to be denominational, ought to be religious; were it otherwise, surely Geneva and Westminster would have found some *modus vivendi* in their conflict against Rome, their hereditary enemy. But Rome, Geneva and Westminster agreeing for once on the general, they all fell out on the particular question, and Geneva found that in Ireland its grievance was common with that of the Catholics, and they made common cause accordingly.

To the third statement it is very difficult to reply, because it is only a conjecture. Perhaps the best reply to the mere statement, we shall come to the proofs by and by, is the declaration of the special Irish correspondent of the London, (Eng.) *Daily News*: "The Protestant official class declare everywhere to me that their relations with the Catholic Clergy are satisfactory, and it is not on this subject that their objections to Home Rule are grounded." A much more reasonable conjecture could be

founded on this than the one which the writer in last month's JOURNAL makes. However, conjectures of this kind, as opposition to a well established and thoroughly approved of plan of government are partially useless, we turn, therefore, willingly to consider the facts adduced in proof of the conclusions we have been briefly considering. According to the writer of the article we now venture to criticize, no conclusion can be drawn from the number of Protestant voters in Anti-Home Rule constituencies unless we first be made acquainted with the number of Orange and ultra Protestant voters in the constituency. Personally we would prefer to require only the number of Protestant anti-national votes, because we feel convinced that the motives used to denationalize the Orange lodges were substantially the same as those used to denationalize Catholic anti-nationalists, and it was merely a political accident that self was most successful in demoralizing Irish Episcopalians, more successful in ditto Irish Presbyterians, and only successful in ditto Irish Catholics.

We feel that we have transgressed the limits of the space we could reasonably expect, we must, therefore, postpone to the next issue of the JOURNAL our further observations on this most interesting subject.

* MISCELLANY.*

COLLEGE IMPROVEMENTS.

THE clock recently set up in the college belongs to the class known as *remontoire* clocks, i.e., those supplied with a remontoire in the train. In this particular case the spring remontoire is adopted. The pinion, which would in other cases be attached to the scape-wheel, rides free upon a stud which supports the back pivot of the scape-wheel arbor. This pinion is connected with the scape-wheel arbor by a long delicate hair-spring. The motive power of the clock is in reality this spring. The scape-wheel makes one revolution in 30 seconds, and the remontoire being set off at every half-revolution of the scape-wheel winds up the motor spring four times in each minute. So that the minute hand of the clock jumps forward through one-fourth of a minute at the end of every 15 seconds.

The train itself is the common eight-day, with spring maintaining power during winding. The escapement is the pin-wheel dead escapement. The scape wheel has 15 steel pins, which work upon carefully ground and polished glass pallets, thus reducing the friction to a minimum. The pendulum beats seconds, and is of the deul and lead compensation type, the bob being a lead cylinder, about 14 inches long and weighing 25 pounds.

The dial shows minutes and hours, the hours running on to 24, as in astronomical clocks. There is no seconds hand, but owing to the action of the remontoire, the time of the clock can be ascertained to the nearest second by a very little attention.

The wheel which drives the remontoire spring turns in

5 minutes, and is supplied with a cam with a single notch into which a lever by falling makes electric contact with a battery in an adjoining room. This connection lasts for 15 seconds, i.e., during one period of rest of the train. The wires lead from the battery to a peculiar rheotoine or *break-circuit*, that is, an arrangement driven by the electric current itself, and which makes and breaks the circuit at the rate of about 180 strokes per minute. Thence the wires lead between the floors and ceiling to a series of single stroke electric bells, one situated in each class room, and after various twistings and turnings find their way back to the battery.

While the clock makes electric contact, each bell strikes synchronously with the break circuit during the 15 seconds of rest of the train. In order to prevent this from taking place every 5 minutes, a second cam properly notched is placed upon the minute hand arbor, and this prevents the lever from falling except at the last second of each hour and of the five minutes past each hour, so that the bells ring during the first 15 seconds of each hour, and during the first 15 seconds of the sixth minute past the hour.

A third cam placed upon the hour hand arbor, prevents any contact from being made between 18 hours and 7 hours, i.e., between 6 in the evening and 7 in the morning, thus saving the waste of electric motive force during the night.

The electromotive force is supplied by 6 le clanche cells and the circuit is furnished with a switch by which it can be thrown open during Sundays and holidays.

Showing through the front of the case and covered by a glass is one of "Dupuis' perpetual slide Calendars," the slide of which is moved by a knob projecting through the front of the case. This "Calendar" is so arranged that by moving the slide the calendar of any month in any year, past or future, can be immediately brought to view. The years actually put down upon this Clock Calendar extend from 1885 to 1907, but a few directions enable any person to extend this list to any year which may be required, whether in past centuries or in centuries to come. This Calendar will be of great utility in fixing the required dates in the publication of the College Calendar, for the Calendar published nearly a year in advance, almanacs can not, as a usual thing, be made use of.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

EXTRACT MINUTE OF SENATE, NOV. 6TH, 1886.

A COMMUNICATION was received from the Minister of Education, submitting a report of the committee of the Hebdomadal Council, of the University of Oxford, proposing:

"That any person who shall have been a member for not less than two years of any Indian or Colonial University, approved by decree of Convocation, and who shall have passed the examination prescribed by such University for students at the end of their second year, shall

have the same privileges which the existing statute grants to students of affiliated colleges, i.e., he shall be admitted as a candidate in the first public examination of the University without having been matriculated, and if he shall have satisfied the Moderators in that examination, and shall have been matriculated in the course of the term next following, he shall not be required to pass respersions, and the term in which he shall have been matriculated shall, for the purposes of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, be reckoned as the fifth term from his matriculation, and if he shall have obtained honours, either in the first or in the second public examination, he shall be allowed to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts as soon as he shall have kept suitable residence and employed himself in the study of Arts and in hearing lectures for eight terms and shall have passed the second public examination, (Statutes II vii, Sec. 6, p. 7.)

The Senate instructed the Registrar to convey to the Minister of Education their approval of the proposed Statute, and to express their desire, that in accordance therewith, the students of this University be admitted without residence to the first public examination, in the University of Oxford."

(Adopted Dec. 11th, 1886.) "At the desire, however, of the Principal of Jesus College, as signified in his communication to the Lord High Commissioner, the Senate would suggest to the favourable consideration of the council, that it would perhaps tend more to further the interests of higher education in the Dominion of Canada, if instead of shortening the term of residence for undergraduates and offering inducements to them to withdraw from their Universities before the completion of the course, some arrangement could be made by which residence could be still further reduced in the case of graduates of Canadian Universities and compulsory terms limited to, say, four or five, so that a graduate might present himself for examination in moderations at one June examination, and for examination in the Final School in the June immediately following."

GEO. BELL, LL.D., Registrar.

Memorandum on the Gilchrist Education Trust, in answer to a letter forwarded through the Education Department of Ontario, adopted by the Senate of Queen's University, 18th December, 1886.

"The Gilchrist Scholarships have not attracted that interest in the students of Canada which was expected. The reason is that the examination for them is on mere Matriculation work, and the young men of Canada and their parents believe that undergraduates can get as good an education in their own Universities as in Britain. Our graduates have not competed, and will not compete, because they decline to begin again at the Matriculation stage of a University course. But, if the Scholarships were thrown open to graduates, and made Travelling Scholarships tenable for two years, great good would result. Our best honour men in Literature, (including

English, Latin and Greek), Mathematics, Philosophy, Experimental Sciences and Natural Sciences would compete, and they would get the very great advantage of two years of post-graduate study in Britain or Germany. Such men, if they distinguished themselves abroad by the original work which might be expected from them in the circumstances, would have the best chances of being appointed to Professorships in Canadian Universities, or to other like positions in their own country as vacancies might occur.

It is therefore suggested :

1. That five Gilchrist Scholarships should be annually competed for in Canada, one for the best student of the year in Classical Literature, one in Mathematics, one in Philosophy, one in Experimental Science and one in Natural Science.

2. That the papers on such subjects should be such as would be set to graduates of British Universities.

3. That each Scholarship should be for \$500 a year and tenable for two years. The whole sum required for this purpose would then be \$5,000 or £1,000 annually.

4. That competitors should be under twenty-five years of age.

5. That successful candidates should study at some recognized University in Britain or Germany, and that each should report his progress annually to the Gilchrist Trust, and also to the Senate of the Canadian University from which he had gone, and that original work of some kind should be expected from him.

Should £1,000 annually be more than the Gilchrist Trust can give to Canada, the Scholarships should be less in number, because the value of each should not be less than \$500 annually.

It is almost needless to add that the alternative course suggested by the Trust is, for various reasons not favourably entertained, but should it be adopted, Queen's University will co-operate in any plan that may be considered best."

GEO. BELL, LL.D., Registrar.

PUNNING EXTRAORDINARY.

ON a recent evening one of the services in connection with the opening of the new St. Andrew's Church, in Lindsay, was in progress. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. McTavish, '81, the pastor, the Rev. John Hay, '82, and many others too numerous to mention. One reverend brother, as a prelude to his address, said, that somehow, why he did not know, he associated Dr. McT. with the Maritime Provinces, with the far famed Pictou, where they say, when a fisher wants a fishing smack all he has to do is to order one so many yards in length, and it is cut off unto him. This he said, was to be like his address, which he would cut short as soon as the congregation signified they had had enough of it. While the speaker was making these remarks a titter went through the audience, for it was in Pictou the Rev. Dr. got his better-half, a fact well known to many present. When

the speaker had finished, the Dr. arose to call on the next, but before doing so said :—"While this address was in progress the brethren around me were guilty of undue levity, forsooth they were making puns at my expense. They said that Province was indeed a *marry-time* one to me, for there I went *fishing* and got *smacks*." For the benefit of the Freshmen, we may explain that this refers to the Dr's honeymoon, which was effected successfully down in the lower or Maritime Provinces and more particularly in Pictou. When the meeting had further progressed the chairman again arose and delivered himself as follows : Although I said before we were not going to have any refreshments to-night, I find I was mistaken, and I will now introduce you to some, to some hay, to John Hay, (not Timothy Hay), who though a weighty man, is poor fellow still in the unmarried state, and I would, therefore, especially recommend him to the attention of the young ladies. The stalwart John on being thus introduced, was not at all abashed, and arose slowly and said : "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, when I came here I had a discourse prepared with several heads to it, beside these I would like to have the head of your pastor for a short while to trim it down. Then, too, I never thought he would call you horses, for it is only horses who eat hay." When the congregation had had enough hay, the Chairman to have the last word said : I did not mean to say you were horses, but I can say that if we do not eat hay we sometimes sit on it.

TURKISH EMIGRATION.

R. CHAMBERS, B.A., 1866, now missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. in Erzroom, Asiatic, Turkey, is corresponding with Rev. D. M. Gordon, Winnipeg, with the object of securing farms in Manitoba for the converts of the mission who are eager to flee from Turkish misrule and oppression. We give the following extract from a letter of his of date October 5th, 1886, and congratulate Manitoba in advance on the prospect of securing such desirable immigrants as Mr. Chambers describes :—"On the whole I think this the most viciously governed country on the face of the earth. I myself (meek and forbearing as missionaries always must be, and I always try to be), got into a hand to hand fight with a captain and two or three soldiers, in which fight I used my loaded English riding whip on the captain's head, and got a handful of my beard pulled out. One soldier put a cart-ridge in his rifle, and was about to shoot me, but was prevented. How the blood of one who has had a taste of liberty boils in this land ! Were I a native Christian of this land I would certainly follow the example of the outlaw David. God be praised for the picture of that noble outlaw which the Bible, most just of all books, blesses the world with ! I hope the land-scheme has been successfully launched. I expect to send you next spring at least one family. The father was for years a helper in our employ. I believe that Armenian Christians would be more useful to the country than the Mennonites. They are equally

industrious and frugal and religious, while at the same time they are not so conservative. They readily adopt themselves to other conditions, and in mercantile and mechanical pursuits will prove themselves a match for any other race. Besides that, they would be ready to serve in the army and make good soldiers and statesmen. Some of the most brilliant exploits of the late Russo-Turkish war were performed under the direction of Armenian generals.

Glorious Canada! Now bound together by her belt of iron, the peculiar genius of her institutions—assimilating so much of the best, both from the old world and the new, and yet putting her own stamp upon it all, so that the term Canadian is coming to have more and more a definite and distinctive meaning in the nomenclature of the nations—will compel attention more and more, and England will be glad to receive her to an honorable place in Imperial Federation of, as I fondly hope, the not distant future.

With very best wishes and lively gratitude for all the interest you have been kind enough to show in my proposals."

R. CHAMBERS.

SENIOR RE-UNION.

JUST before Xmas. vacation the Senior Arts' class in Queen's University spent a most enjoyable time at the Burnett House. They have, almost from time immemorial, been in the habit of having a meeting once a year, at which every member of the class is expected to be present, and at which words of cheer and advice are spoken. This night was no exception, and if we are to judge by the vociferous cheering that was at times heard, all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves and appreciated the programme. After a most sumptuous repast had been partaken of the chairman, Mr. H. N. Dunning, called the meeting to order. In a few words he explained the object the Seniors had in assembling together, and expressed his regret that they had not present more representatives from sister Universities. He was glad to announce, however, that they had the honor of having a most worthy representative from Toronto University in the person of Mr. McKendrick. He concluded by proposing the Queen. The Governor-General and Dominion was then proposed and responded to by the first vice-chairman, J. J. MacLennan. Then J. M. McLean, the second vice-chairman, responded to "Our Alma Mater." Loud and continued applause greeted Principal Grant as he rose to respond to the "Faculty." He dwelt at length with the causes that had brought him into such close relationship with Queen's. His remarks throughout were of the most patriotic character, and no one present can ever forget the stirring appeal he made to young men to lead straight and upright lives. Mr. McKendrick, after "Sister Universities" had been proposed, responded, making an excellent address, characterized throughout by its brilliancy. He said that although of late the very

vexed question of university federation had sprung up, the students of University College had none other than the kindest feeling of sisterly love toward her fellow students at Queen's University. (Cheers.) This was exemplified by the fact that he was there as the first representative that had ever come from Toronto University. Mr. Fleming and Mr. Mackenzie responded on behalf of Dalhousie and McGill respectively. "Affiliated colleges" came next, and this was most ably responded to by Mr. James, representative from the Royal Medical College. At this point the Principal retired as the boys, in the heartiest manner possible, sang "For he's a jolly good fellow." Next came the "Class of '87," which was drunk amid deafening cheers. The chairman responded to this in a few pointed remarks. "University Associations" followed, to which Messrs. McEwen, McLeod, Goodwin, Wilson and Sturgeon replied, each in turn eulogizing the Alma Mater Society, Ossianic Society, Acadian Club, Glee Club, and Y.M.C.A. W. Cameron replied for the Athletic Association, while Messrs. Logie and MacLennan championed the Football Clubs. F. R. Parker laid down the rules and regulations of the most ancient and honorable *concurus iniquitatis* in highly classical and poetical language. The "Limestone City" was well represented by F. Fraser and J. Findlay, both of whom had the welfare of the place at heart. Mr. Dupuis thought all women were ladies, while on the other hand "Salt" Richards contended with a good deal of force that all ladies were women. After toasting the host, singing Auld Lang Syne, and God Save the Queen, the most pleasant and enjoyable evening the Seniors have ever had came to a conclusion. Between toasts singing was indulged in, and it was a noticeable fact that this year is very proficient in first-class singers. We wish the boys each and every one success in the spring.

MEDICAL.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

WHETHER owing to individual motives on the part of some enthusiastic professor, or a more general feeling on the part of all, whether wilfully or not, there can be no doubt that universities and schools acquire excellence and fame in some particular branch of science or learning, and having attained it, they are very tenacious, and jealous of the honor, and are proud to have their students distinguished by it. So extensive is the range of subjects taught that no school can obtain equal merit in all and hence the necessity for some special distinction. And if this desire be so strong in long established schools, hoary with age, and surrounded by large centres of population how much more so ought it to be, where these conditions do not exist. A moment's reflection will convince anyone that the Royal College cannot lay claim to any special advantages. It has only the labor of its teachers and the affection of its students to depend on. By dint of constant effort, unremitting energy and much self-sacrifice, its staff has

managed to infuse a healthy vitality into it, as well as to inspire public confidence. Its students have been equal to the varied responsibilities demanded of the medical profession, and capable of meeting the emergencies of disease and accident in city or country practice. Time has hardly admitted of its pupils becoming famous, but their success has been remarkably steady and constant, and we have yet to learn of anyone who in the battle of life has had to complain that his equipment was either insufficient or defective. But the competition in medical education is keen and requires constant vigilance. It is time that we should try to attain *special* distinction. The Royal College is known by *general* excellence. Now is the time to cultivate a special one, which will stamp its graduates with a particular merit and confer an honor on her alumni, whereby they would be known and of which they would be proud. In looking over the great number of subjects, a knowledge of which is required by the state and university, no difficulty can be met in selecting one to which especial attention could be given, and on which a lasting and attractive reputation could be built. But one appears to me preeminent on account of its utility and the facilities we could furnish for its study are certainly unsurpassed in Canada or elsewhere. That subject is Anatomy, the foundation of all medical science. Let the Royal become famous for this which guides "the knife of the surgeon, and without which the *Physiologist rears his structure on sand*;" the science which makes Bellroth exclaim to his students "*Anatomy, Anatomy, and again Anatomy.*" Not alone because of its importance do I select it, but because it has always been held in high esteem in our school. The Anatomical zeal of the first students before any Anatomy Act was passed, induced many an audacious adventure and produced much skill and strategy. To its representative on the first Board of Examiners this subject was intrusted and by his devotion to it, he incurred much odium of a temporary character. It could be readily shown that Kingston has done much for the practical study of Anatomy, and she enjoys some reputation in this great subject. However, all that is required is to make a beginning. It would occupy too much space to set forth all its advantages, every medical student recognizes them. The graduate surveying the country for a good field in which to practice may find every place filled, but if he has a thorough knowledge of this subject he can with confidence locate anywhere. Run over the roll of students who have had more than ephemeral success, who have secured honor and means, whose advice is sought and opinions valued, and you will find that they were practical, well trained anatomists. I may be an enthusiast, but I would wish and am willing to be convinced and challenge anyone to show that I am wrong or that any other branch deserves equal consideration. Success in it means general success. Let us, therefore, seeing the great results to be derived from anatomical study begin with this year. Let every facility be given to this study. Let it be seen to that there is abundance of material and that it is well and

thoroughly used. Let there be no waste. Furnish well trained, capable demonstrators. Let prizes be given for the best dissections. Each professor should feel that his branch is only secondary, the Prof. of Surgery can dwell on Surgical Anatomy, the Prof. of Physiology can inspire a taste for minute Anatomy. By an increased impetus to it, a rich, and abundant harvest will be reaped. The student will go forth conscious of his ability to meet any competition, he will feel more self-reliant and grateful to his teachers and proud of college, and will send students to it. Think of what Knox did by his anatomical zeal and what the Munros did for Edinburg. With it will come surgical reputation. It will take some time and much labor, but the reward will be great. All that is required is a little united effort. From the professors the enthusiasm will pass to the students and success must follow. Gentlemen of the Royal College, what say you? Shall 1887 mark a new departure which will strengthen and adorn your school. Send out no student who is not a practical anatomist. Make thoroughness in this subject an essential and your school will have a great and glorious future, of which all will be proud. It must not be thought, that I for a moment believe, we are in any way defective, or that we are inferior to any other school in this subject *now*. I am sure that all do their duty, from the eminent painstaking professor down, but what I suggest is a fame in Anatomy that will transcend that of any other school in the land. I invite discussion on the subject. There may be another less difficult subject, if so, let us know it. These views come with greater force from me, who am not engaged in teaching it. Should they find favor the scheme can be readily elaborated. First we must ascertain if the school is ripe for the project and we will lend a willing hand to its foundation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

WE all, as students, are much pleased with the new electric bells in each class-room, but permit me through your columns to draw the attention of the Senate to the advisability of placing one in the reading room as well as in the lecture rooms. Heretofore in the reading room, where the boys most do congregate between classes, the gong was distinctly audible, but now many of the students are rendered late for their classes owing to the sound of the bells not reaching that room. It is to be hoped that the Senate will place a bell in this room.

VEGA.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

In the last two issues of the JOURNAL I find editorial articles criticising the educational system at present in vogue in Ontario. I desire further information on the subject, as I am not able to gather from your articles the reasons for your opposition to the principle that the *head*

of the educational affairs of the Province should not be directly responsible to the people. You, Mr. Editor, have told us that when the people of Ontario desired a change from the old system, that of having our school system under the control of an irresponsible Superintendent, a council was tried in connection with a Superintendent, and from what I can gather from your own words, this was not a success. Again, you quote from Prof. Dupuis the following words, among others, in regard to this Council: "Warm friends of education . . . felt that the proper principles had been adopted which would introduce life, etc." If this is the best Prof. Dupuis can say of the council of public instruction of those days it is small praise for the council. If he can say nothing of it but that people *expected* great things of it, the more he discusses the subject the longer will the time be till we have another. That council was undoubtedly a failure; the superintendency system had been tried and abolished before that time, at the request of the Superintendent himself and with the almost universal approbation of the people. In 1872 a Minister of Education was appointed, and behold the progress since that time! There has never been anything in the history of educational institutions to equal the advance made in those years. New life was at once instilled into our schools; there has been constant elevation of the literary qualifications of our teachers; the methods employed in the school room have been improved; the Inspectorate has become a living reality, and on the whole the school system of Ontario has become equal to the best in Europe. Again, compare Ontario with the Provinces of the Dominion in which they have a Superintendent or Council, and in whose favor is the comparison? Surely that of Ontario. But the progress of our Province is not unique in this respect; no country has ever attained to a high position in education except through purely unrestricted Government control. France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the United States, all have their schools under political control. Education is *for* the people and should be *by* the people, the control of it ought not to be relegated to any special class or the representatives of any special class, nor should it be directed by any body of men irresponsible to the people at large. But, Mr. Editor, I have never heard your side of the question stated except in the way of carping fault-finding, and I would be delighted if you would give us your reasons in full for coming to your present conclusion.

GRADUATE.

PERSONAL.

THE REV. JAMES SOMERVILLE has received a call to Demorestville.

We are pleased to see the familiar face of Mr. John McKay, '87, in the halls again. He has not attended lectures for the past two years.

Messrs. J. F. McFarlane, T. A. Cosgrove, and J. H. Mills are back again to college after having been absent during the first half of the session.

The following gentlemen are additions to the Class of '90: Messrs. Geo. Malcome, Jno. W. Edwards, Ed. North, Wm. Kerr, Jno. Miller, Percy A. Gahan, and Jos. Snell. The Freshman class now numbers sixty-one.

We would tender our congratulations to the following Queen's graduates who have been successful in the examinations for Assist. High School Teachers lately held in this city: Miss M. Spooner, B.A., and Messrs. J. Marshall, B.A., H. Horsey, B.A., and W. B. C. Barclay.

We congratulate Mr. John Cochrane, who took a high stand in the class of Chemistry last session, on the splendid success he has met with at the School of Pharmacy, Toronto. He is now a double gold-medallist, having carried off at that school the gold medal for general proficiency, and also the gold medal awarded for excellence in practical Chemistry.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, one of our best loved graduates is, we are sorry to hear, laid aside from his work by an inflammation in the throat. He has been in poor health for some time, and his congregation considering a rest to be the best thing for him have generously presented him with \$100 to take a trip to the South or elsewhere, when sufficiently recuperated to do so. They have also arranged for supplying his pulpit during his absence. We hope to see the Dr. fully restored to his wonted health, and able to prosecute his work with vigor.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Eberts, one of the noble young women lately attending lectures in medicine preparatory to engaging in the Lord's work in foreign lands. She was in the best of health on New Year's Eve, but on January 1st, by a stroke of paralysis, her left side was rendered powerless and now she may be unable to attend lectures again this session. We hope to see her fully restored to health yet and able to carry out her intention of doing work for the Master among the Zenanas of India.

Quite an event was the marriage, on the evening of Dec. 24th, in Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, when Rev. Dr. Mockridge united in the holy bonds of matrimony Miss Elizabeth Smith, M.D., and Prof. Adam Shortt, of Queen's University. The bridesmaid was Miss L. S. Fitzgerald, B.A., of St. Catherines; and the groomsman, Prof. J. Waddell, Ph. D., D. Sc., of the Royal Military College, Kingston. The bride is a graduate of the Ladies' Medical College, and the bridesmaid the first lady graduate of Queen's University. The return of Mrs. Dr. Shortt to Kingston will be hailed with delight. The hearty congratulations of all the students are tendered to Prof. and Mrs. Shortt.

DE*NOBIS*NOBILIBUS.

WE wish to draw the attention of the students to the fact that it is not always possible for one of the JOURNAL staff to be present on every occasion when a good joke or pun is perpetrated, and so, in its infallible wisdom, the staff has placed a box in the Reading Room as a repository for such items as would be interesting to the students as a body. Heretofore the receipts from this box have been large quantities of waste paper, apple cores, etc., and very little matter suitable for insertion in the JOURNAL. We would like this changed, and would request each student to deposit in this "joke box" any article he thinks fit for the JOURNAL'S columns.

A few days after College opened we met in the halls a Junior with a very undefinable expression on his countenance. On getting a weak and tired response to our New Year's greeting we inquired after his health, and by degrees and with much effort he told us the following story: "I came back ready for work on the first day after the vacation, and after fortifying myself with a hearty breakfast I went up to the college for my first lecture that day, which was to be at 10 o'clock. About the time when the lecture ought to have begun I heard a bell ring, and as I was positive it was my dinner bell I went home again, and after persuading my landlady that it was dinner time, I sat down and did ample justice to the spread. I went back again to College and found that it was about 12 o'clock, and meeting one of my fellow boarders we went off for our regular dinner, and as I am a timid and bashful fellow I did not like to stay away from the dinner table, so I sat down with the rest. I can't tell now how it happened, but I went home to supper three times, and when I got through the last time they had to carry me to my room. I have not eaten anything since, however, but am getting better."

We left him sitting down in a corner panting as if he had run five miles.

"Waiter, what is the matter with this fowl? When I attempt to cut it my knife recoils as it would from a piece of India rubber!"

Waiter—"Dat's spring chicken, sah."

Appropos of an item in a previous number of the JOURNAL about the minister who said "I pass," and the student who yelled "Then I make it spades," some of the students and other readers may recollect a paragraph which appeared, accompanied by a vividly drawn illustration, in a little paper called *Glad Tidings*, which was the product of the pen and pencil of two irrepressible Sophs, and cast a ray of sunshine throughout the corridors wherever it appeared a few seasons ago. The item referred to represented a student, who was evidently one of the "boys," standing before the Professor of Greek preparing to recite. Being drowsy and dilatory, the Professor prompted sharply, "Well, Mr. Smith, "cipas,"

and the lamb, recalling the previous evening's enjoyment, vehemently exclaims "I make it next." He "went it alone" before the Senate.

The following is supposed to be the definition of "dude" as it will appear in the new revised edition of Webster: "Dude, n. [Sometimes written Dodo.] The name applied to a breed of dainty puppies, indigenous to the United States and Canada. The dude is generally slim-legged, and not unfrequently long-eared. Easily distinguished by the lightness of its head. Can be trained to fetch and carry a cane. The commonest kind may be seen around banking houses. The dude is harmless."

CELEBRITIES OF '87.

No. 1. We see him passing down the hall, great in his might and dignity, condescending to interchange an occasional sentence with his peers, but utterly ignoring his juniors. We hear comments on him, sometimes on his ability but chiefly on his cheek—yes, for a Senior he *is* cheeky, very cheeky—but, poor fellow, he doesn't know any better. Starting from his understanding we see a pair of at one time neat but now misshapen shoes over topped by gaiters of an indescribable color—a doubtful greenish yellow shade. When we reach his coat we find that it became tired when being made, and its lowest extremity is satisfied to rest a few inches below his shoulders. Advancing still higher up we find a specimen of fine linen that would make Solomon, if he were now alive, feel green with envy; a collar unsurpassed in height, breadth or—ah—yes—or thickness, protruding from which we see something nearly spherical in form, having an outer covering of wool or fur. This mass is somewhat irregular in shape, there being several noticeable prominences on one side and two exactly similar orifices, one of which is generally covered by a circular disk of glass, presumably to keep out the cold. The whole appearance of this phenomenon is awe-inspiring; it moveth about like a lord among his serfs, too great to see aught beneath him.

We feel happy to state that *this* celebrity is *perfectly harmless*. Being entirely innocuous in every respect, he is therefore bearable, and so the presence in the halls of a being more than ordinary is only manifested by the whispered remarks of the meek-eyed Freshie as the phenomenon stalks majestically past.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"Catch on to my sidars."—J. J. W.

"Who stole my mortar-board?"—Jake S.

"The snow plow is a great invention."—The Students.

"Bless them electric bells, I can sleep all day now!"—John.

"How I longed to get back to Kingston."—J. H. B.

"My heart's turned back to Lindsay and I must go."—Grant Bros.