

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

THE record of our Foot-ball teams during the season just closed is most gratifying. For some years past we can scarce lay claim to distinction in this phase of athletics, and the result of this year's play is all the more praiseworthy for this very reason. Rugby has received considerable attention at the hands of a goodly number of our students during the past two years, and their record for this year proves that they hold no mean position among the best clubs in the province. In association foot-ball we claim special merit. The bringing of the championship to Queen's by our Association team is an achievement of which we are all proud. In all the matches played this fall but a single goal was lost, and that purely the result of accident.

WE are frequently asked the question, What are the College Colors? For our part we must profess ignorance on this point, though almost every student is ready

with an answer, which, while it may satisfy himself, does not coincide with what his neighbor supposes to be the true answer.

Old graduates tell us that once upon a time the Alma Mater Society undertook to select College colors and did so, but there seems to be a good deal of uncertainty now as to what the choice really was. This is a point on which there should be no doubt, and the only way to settle the question for good and all is to make a new selection. The Alma Mater Society is the source from which the choice should emanate.

IT is a matter of regret that when a mass-meeting is called to take into consideration such a laudable scheme as the Campus improvement so few should even show their sympathy in furthering the project by attending the meeting.

The result of the meeting on Wednesday afternoon was not such as to encourage those who are desirous of bringing this undertaking to a successful issue. Our recent experience in accommodating visiting foot-ball teams with suitable grounds on which to play matches, has proved the absolute necessity for fitting up a suitable lawn on our own campus.

We would advocate the appointment of a Campus Improvement committee at a general meeting of the students. An attempt was made towards the close of last session to carry out the scheme on this plan, but largely owing to the fact that it was set on foot too late in the session the committee in charge were unable to undertake the work.

Now is the time to set the stone rolling, and with an efficient committee we bespeak for the project a successful issue. Every student should alike be interested in the matter and support it in a substantial way when called upon to do so.

IN the University Question, which is at present occupying the minds of many, there is one argument, which has been used by those who take the side of University College, that is without the shadow of a foundation. We do not mean to deal with the question as a whole, but only with part of it which has for its burden the cry 'denominational'; and in this connection we speak only of Queen's. Those who maintain that Queen's College is denominational maintain it against its every undergraduate. In vain do those, who know best whether Arts College our University is denominational or not, lay stress upon the fact that we have in attendance students of all denominations. We have in actual attendance students studying with a view to the Episcopalian and Methodist as well as the Presbyterian ministry. In vain do we insist that our Arts professors are not all Presbyterian. The cry of 'denominational' is still cast in our teeth. We protest against this treatment. We, as undergraduates, have borne with it in silence as long as we could, but now we tell those who are interested in the discussion, that those who have spoken in behalf of Queen's are not prevaricators. They have simply spoken the truth. They have stated the bare facts. But we suppose that our opponents with their characteristic disregard of facts, will hold their heads in the air and say, 'a feeble argument—a weak, very weak statement,' which only means in plain Anglo-Saxon 'a falsehood.'

What is 'denominational'? (1) We do not stamp a college denominational because it has more students attending its classes of one denomination than of any other. If so then we plead guilty to the stigma denominational, and our Arts College would then be not simply denominational but Presbyterian. But if that is the true view of the case, then with equal justice are University College and McGill called denominational, for each of these must have a greater number

of students of one denomination than of any other. Indeed it is probable that these colleges would not only be denominational but also Presbyterian. But they will laugh at us if we dub them 'denominational.' Let them know that our undergraduates laugh, if not so loud, at least as heartily, when they call us 'denominational.'

(2) We do not stamp a college 'denominational' because the majority of its professors belong to one denomination. If so, we are again Presbyterian. But University College and McGill will be, if not Presbyterian, then Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Independent or Roman Catholic. We beg to submit that Methodist, Baptist, &c., &c., are denominational equally with Presbyterian.

(3) We have studied the question thoroughly, and the only reason why we, rather than Toronto University should be called denominational, is that we have not got a distinct and separate name for our Theological Department. The whole dispute turns upon the name. The reports of the Theological Department appear occasionally in *The Presbyterian Record* under the caption 'Queen's College.' People, amongst whom we are compelled to class those supporters of University College, who have taken up the denominational cry, understand, by 'Queen's College,' Divinity, Arts, Medicine and Law combined. But such is not the case. The Theological Department is all with which the *Record* has to do directly. When it speaks of the Arts College it is not because it is an Arts College of the Presbyterian Church, but simply because many attending its classes are Presbyterian.

We come now to the consideration which has given birth to all the previous discussion. We think the Senate would do well to take in hand the advisability of giving to Divinity Hall a name of its own. Queen's College means simply the Arts and Science departments, Queen's University includes the Theological department, Queen's College, The Royal Medical College, The Women's Medical College and the Faculty of Law. All these except the first have names of their own, while all come under the general term 'Queen's University.' There is the Knox College (Theological), Toronto and the Presbyterian College, (Theological), Mon-

treas: why not ——— College, (Theological), Kingston.

We however, notice another source of mistake. Our Arts College and our University have the same name, and, because of this, they are frequently confounded. We would here suggest that the Arts department should alone retain the name of Queen's, and that the University should be called the Kingston University. By adopting suggestions we would fall in line with the leading Universities of the world, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Princeton, &c., and we would also forever put to silence the ignorance of foolish men with their war cry 'denominational.'

THERE is a great deal of force in the advice given to students by a recent writer. "Know a little about everything and everything about something." Each college in arranging its curriculum is beginning to recognize the soundness of this advice. The objection is urged against specialists, that they are but onesided men. This objection arises from judging of extreme cases and from a misconception of what is really implied in an education. It may be pointed out in reply to the objection that different branches of study are so intertwined, that it is almost impossible to have a thorough knowledge of any one without becoming more or less familiar with others. Most college courses are now being so arranged that by requiring the students to attend the junior classes in each department a substantial groundwork is laid down. So after the first year or two the student is allowed to pursue his favorite department untrammelled. The advantages arising from special courses so far outweigh the disadvantages that any college failing to recognize this fact is sure to fall into the background. Every experienced educator knows that the talents of students vary greatly. One, for example, has a remarkable capacity for Classics but none for Mathematics and *vice versa*. Under these circumstances there must be a great waste of energy in compell-

ing each one to go through exactly the same course. Then too, the different departments have become so vastly enlarged in modern times that the specialist alone can ever hope to master any one thoroughly. It must not be forgotten—as is very apt to be the case in this unfortunate age of excessive examinations—that education does not consist merely in storing the memory with facts, like lumber in a yard. Just as the lumber is comparatively useless unless manufactured and combined in the formation of various articles, so the mind must be trained to take facts and arrange them into a reasoned system. Argument must be joined to argument in order that definite and comprehensive conclusions may be formed. Hence, mental training is a much more important factor in education than storing the memory. A scholar is not merely a man who picks up odds and ends from newspapers and reviews and thrusts forward his opinion—or rather the opinion of others—upon every occasion. On the other hand he lives in the past as well as in the present. He holds discourse not only with the great minds of to-day, but with the leaders of thought in every age. He begins at the source and follows down his chosen stream—Philosophy, Science or whatever it may be—exploring its tributaries, noting its windings and measuring its everwidening and everdeepening channel until it comes down to the present time. Such a comprehensive grasp of any particular department, can only be obtained, by allowing and even encouraging the development of individual tastes. Hence the necessity of giving every chance to specialists.

THE Cambridge police arrested a man, who they said kept a cock-pit and toughened birds for the ring; but he produced evidence which clearly proved that he was only raising chickens for Cambridge boarding-house keepers. He will die in affluence.

MORRIN College, Quebec, has opened its doors to women. Miss Pilkington is a first year student in Arts.

WE learn from *The Morrin College Review* that some changes have been made in the arrangement of the classes at Morrin College. English Literature will be taught by Professor Weir, and Mathematics by Dr. Harper of the High School, probably foreshadowing a yet closer affiliation between the two institutions. Dr. Mathews will, for the present, take the Moral Philosophy, and the Principal will limit himself, as last year, to the Political Economy. No alterations have been made in the Theological department.

## CALIBAN.

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 2.)

MATTERS had been proceeding in this way for some time before the play opens. Caliban, with muttered curses, did his daily work, only doing it at all because he feared to incur the wrath of his master. As for his habits in general we might call them literally beastly. Of nothing does he remind us so much as of an animal. He is called 'a freckled whelp,' a 'moon-calf,' a 'puppy-headed monster,' and a 'debosched fish,' and is said by Prospero to be 'as disproportioned in manners as in shape.' Shakspeare plainly endeavoured to combine in him the malice of a devil, the intelligence of a man and the passions of a brute. We can imagine him, therefore, when he can catch a moment's respite from toil, shuffling about head downwards over the island, or lying asleep on the floor of his den, curled up like a dog.

The Tempest opens with the shipwreck caused by the tricky spirit Ariel. Prospero and his daughter upon the island are witnesses of the scene. Whereupon partly to satisfy her curiosity, partly to prepare her for what was to come, he reveals to her a portion of his and her own past life, after which she is made to sleep. Ariel now enters, and from the conversation which takes place between him and Prospero we learn the history of Caliban. After Ariel goes out Prospero wakes Miranda, and both together visit Caliban. The scene is as follows:—

PROS. What, ho! Slave! Caliban  
Thou earth, thou! Speak.

CAL. (*Within*) There's wood enough within.

PROS. Come forth, I say! there's other business for thee:

Come, thou tortoise! when?

Here Ariel enters, and after a word or two to him Prospero again calls,

Thou poisonous slave, got by the devil himself,

Upon thy wicked dam, come forth!

*Enter Caliban.*

This is an intensely real and natural scene and is worthy of study as revealing some of the traits in Caliban's character. From the fact that Prospero and Miranda go to visit Caliban we infer that the monster, owing to his bad conduct, no longer lived in Prospero's cave, but had been given a cave of his own; and we are inclined to think from the language used that the two caves were some little distance apart. Caliban is within his own den, or, as he himself calls it, sty, eating his dinner. (I. 2. 331.) The visitors reach the entrance to the cave and Prospero calls, 'What ho!' and stops to listen. He hears no answer. 'Slave!' he calls again. Still no answer. Then, with an added epithet which shows his impatience, 'Caliban, thou earth, thou! speak.' Upon this Caliban is heard to mutter, probably without stirring, 'there's wood enough within.' But Prospero has work for him and so bids him 'come forth'—then again 'come thou tortoise!'; but it is not until he has whispered his bidding to Ariel, who had in the meantime approached, that the tortoise crawls forth, and when he does, it is to curse. He includes both father and daughter in his denunciation.

The scene that follows exemplifies some of the worst features of Caliban, and we may accordingly touch upon it hereafter. Miranda, be it remembered, was standing by all the while and must have shuddered at the references to herself. We have an example of Shakspeare's knowledge of human life, when, immediately after Miranda's feelings had been outraged by the person and words of Caliban, he introduces Ferdinand. Little wonder that she is enraptured by his brave form and noble bearing. As soon as she sees the stranger she cries out 'What is't! a spirit? Lord how it looks about! Believe me, sir, it carries a brave form, but 'tis a spirit.'

By the mental comparison which she at once makes between these two men, the one just gone, the other just appeared, she is led to place Ferdinand as much above as she had placed Caliban below the average of humankind.

THERE will be issued in January next from Vanderbilt University a paper called the *Student World*. This will not interfere with *The Observer* as the former will no more be connected with Vanderbilt than with Yale, Harvard or Queen's. We look for the *Student World* with some interest.

**STATE AID TO COLLEGES.**

THE PRINCIPAL ANSWERS THE ATTACKS, MADE ON HIM DURING THE PAST MONTH.

ON Saturday evening a meeting of the resident members of the University Council was held in the Senate room, when it was decided to summon a full meeting of the Council before the Christmas holidays. A discussion took place on the University question, after which the Principal delivered the following address:

On University Day I took the liberty of warning the friends of University College that if the question of direct aid to Colleges from the public purse was opened, it could not be settled in the one-sided way proposed. Last month I referred again to the subject, endeavoring to look at it from my critics' points of view, answering their arguments and stating our position. I propose now to review briefly what has been written since, and to state the three courses of collegiate policy that have been suggested, that the public may judge which of the three is most in accordance with right reason, and, therefore, promises most for the best development of the people as a whole.

AS TO THE PERSONALITIES

that have been imported into the controversy I put them aside as—in the literal sense of the word—impertinences. Anonymous writers are doubly bound to avoid those, but, when men violate the unwritten code of honor, it would be a mistake to answer them according to their folly. To that style of writing there is no end, and endless columns of it contribute nothing to the settlement of the question. Suppose, with Mr. Biggar, that my addressees are "garlands of rhetoric," or with an anonymous ally of his, that they are "Chinese stink-pots;" suppose that Dr. Williamson is "rude," and that Professor Burwash and Dr. Nelles, men to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude for life-long services of the noblest kind, are worthy only of taunts and sneers; suppose that the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell—one of the clearest intellects in Canada—is quite incapable of judging whether a paragraph in one address is or is not inconsistent with another, what then?

Does it follow that University College should have 225 Professors in Arts because Berlin has 225 in arts, science, law, medicine, theology, dancing and fencing? And that University College should have them all salaried at the public cost, because the great majority of the Berlin "Professors" are paid wholly by fees?

It seems, too, that we are enemies to the public school system; that we seek to cripple University College; that we are acting the part of the dog in the manger; that we are ungenerous, and that we are plotting for the Union or Church and State in Canada. Prodigious!

It is perhaps a waste of time to answer such charges, but a sentence may be given to each lest silence may be taken for contempt.

Are not those the truest friends of public schools who have given hundreds of thousands of dollars to establish, in different local centres, colleges open to all without distinction of class or creed? Does earnest exhortation to the thousand friends—of whom I profess myself one—of University College to give liberally to it of their substance instead of wasting time chasing a shadow, indicate a desire that it should be crippled? How can we be the fabled dog when we have never been in the manger at all, and when the only proposal is to give more hay to the stalled ox, and not a mouthful to his toiling brothers outside? Is it seemly that Dives should upbraid Lazarus for lack of generosity to his worship? And certainly not we, but those who demand a State College, occupy the position of those who in historic countries support a state church.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

There is, indeed a difference. The most ardent friends

of the oldest established Churches do not dream of asking the Legislature to give new grants to them at the expense of Dissenters. Our State College men are not so considerate. The first argument they used was that as the denominations supported their Colleges so should the State support its College. When it was pointed out that the denominations compose the State, the argument was turned right about face. We are now told that more Presbyterians support University College than Queen's. Very good. I appeal to the sense of justice of my fellow churchmen. Do they, can they, think it just to tax us to pay for University College, when they admit that we were forced to build up Queen's at our own expense, and when Queen's is doing a part of the common collegiate work of the province that could not possibly be done by University College? If they answer "yes," I have nothing to say, except that it seems to some of us very poor patriotism, very poor Presbyterianism, and very poor religion.

THE ACTUAL QUESTION.

But, putting aside not only personalities but meaningless charges, let us come to the actual state of the question. If the Legislature deals with collegiate education at all, it must grapple with the subject and see that the Province is supplied with a college or colleges reasonably efficient and adequate to its necessities. That is surely its duty and its whole duty in the matter. Forty years, thirty years, twenty years, perhaps even ten years ago, the condition of secondary education in Ontario was such that it could be fairly argued that all the students for the degree of B. A. could be accommodated in one college and efficiently educated by one staff of professors; and, therefore, that it was better to have one college well equipped by giving to it all the land set apart for university purposes than to divide it among several colleges. It was also reasonable that such a State College should be in Toronto. A Provincial system offers various advantages, in particular, the bringing together young men of different denominations, and the cultivating a breadth of view which we are glad to see is now appreciated. If any locality or any body of men considered it necessary to have other colleges, then, as I have said more than once, the necessity must be proved by the sacrifices their friends were willing to make, and the real extent of the necessity by the survival of the fittest. Well, the necessity has been proved?

THE FITTEST HAVE SURVIVED.

It was no fault of ours, it was the fault of the State, that the development was not harmonious. But we must accept the development, in other words every man of common sense must recognize facts. At any rate, the State has been aided in its collegiate work, and is surely grateful for that; were it only for the large sum saved to the treasury by our sacrifices. Had it not been for the existence of outside colleges, the State would have had to establish others before this, either in Toronto or elsewhere, just as it had to establish a Normal School in Ottawa in addition to the one in Toronto. And now we have to deal with the position as we have it to-day. What is that? So far as University College and Queen's are concerned, both are evidently needed. According to the *Globe*, University College has 270 undergraduates, and its class room and staff are taxed to the utmost. Queen's has exactly half that number of undergraduates, and we could accommodate nearly as many more. Of course I am speaking now not of our divinity students, nor of the medicals from our two affiliated colleges who attend classes in science, but simply of the students in arts. Now this statement of facts shows what the problem really is. And what is the solution? "Bring all your students to Toronto," it is airily proposed. "Is not Knox College in Toronto, and Wycliffe College and McMaster Hall? Why not Queen's also?" Gentlemen, it is a fact that

## MEN, IN SUCH TOTAL DARKNESS

about the first elements of the case as to talk thus, write to the papers and undertake to guide public opinion. In tones indicating grief for our hardness of heart, they—sometimes piteously, sometimes angrily,—ask “why not come to Toronto? It would almost seem that they believe that Queen’s is only a Divinity Hall like Knox, McMaster and Wycliffe, or that there is something so sacred about University College that the walls of its class rooms will expand indefinitely to receive any number of students, and that Professors can do twice as much there as elsewhere. One writer frankly acknowledges the difficulty, but replies that there is plenty of room in the Queen’s Park for more class-rooms. That implies another staff of Professors, or a duplicate of University College at once. And why not, when Oxford and Cambridge have between twenty and thirty colleges each? Why not? It only means that if we go to Toronto, the state will pay for our Professors and provide for our students; but that

## IF WE STAY IN KINGSTON

the State will do nothing for us. What else can it mean? Remember, I have no wish to arouse local feeling, but I desire clearness of thought. Any one who considers for a moment, will see that it would be just as impossible for University College to abolish Queen’s as it would be for Queen’s to absorb University College. When Victoria and Trinity are added to the sum, the impossibility is doubled. And the grant now asked for University College will not contribute an iota to the solution of the problem. Besides, we must think of the future. For, as our secondary education improves, more young men will demand a University Education. In the course of the next ten years, the number of students in our Colleges will probably be doubled, notwithstanding any fence in the shape of increased fees that may be put up.

There are then in Ontario more than twice as many students in Arts as University College can accommodate and the number is sure to increase. This shows the absurdity of calling University College the copestone of our educational system. The copestone does not consist of any one building. Just as the second story is, in the main, Upper Canada College and 106 high schools and collegiate institutes, so the third story or copestone consists of the colleges that receive matriculants from those. The men who are studying for the degree of B. A., and their Professors are the copestone of our system. Does not the very constitution of Toronto University imply that there are to be a number of colleges in the Province? I need hardly say that by colleges, divinity halls are not meant, and it is surely implied also that if several colleges are required no undue leverage shall be given to one. When football clubs from the different colleges compete, one would scorn to accept any favouritism that would give it an undue advantage over the other. Should it not be with mind as with muscle?

## THREE SOLUTIONS PROPOSED.

I have stated what the problem is that a statesman has to face, if he touches it at all. Three solutions have been proposed:

1. Mr. Mulock says, let the Legislature give money to enable us to add three or four Professors to University College. Now, doubtless, each new Professor adds to the efficiency of a College. Apparently, too, no halt can be called in this path till University College has as many Professors as Berlin. And can we halt then? The University at Cairo has, I believe, three thousand Professors. And could Toronto allow itself to have fewer than a Mohammedan University? I do not wonder that the friends of University College applaud this scheme. If it

was proposed to give Queen’s three or four more Professors in arts or science, our friends would applaud. But may not a true man take higher ground than applaud a proposal to increase the efficiency of his own College? May he not say, “I desire to see all the Colleges that the country really needs made more efficient, and I desire to see them all parts of an organic whole.” That would not mean uniformity. Unity is higher than uniformity.

2. The course usually taken in the United States is to give to the rich men of the country the privilege of extending, and even of establishing colleges. And the rich are proving worthy of the trust. Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Wesleyan, Brown, and many others have received millions, and they are sure to receive ten times as much more before very long.

3. The system in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, India, the Cape and other colonies is to give grants in aid to chartered institutions, according to carefully prepared regulations. But, in our case, would not that mean grants to denominational Colleges? Here we must distinguish. Grants of public money to denominations are a violation of the modern principle of the separation of Church and State, though we submit to the violation in the establishment of Separate schools, and in grants to denominational hospitals, almshouses and houses of industry, where the State has not a shadow of control. But the modern principle is not violated when a well equipped college is aided to do strictly scientific work. When the State is satisfied that the work is required, that it is the complement of the public school system, that it is unsectarian, that it is in the public interest, that it can be inspected and tested, and that there is adequate control so far as its money is concerned, then the State acts wisely if it gets its work done economically by utilizing and stimulating the voluntary liberality of the people. The State gives nothing to Theology in the Scottish Colleges. It finds no difficulty in giving to the Arts Faculties, and it does give with the hearty approval of all dissenters. Well, in the same way, there is not a tinge of Presbyterianism about our Classics, Mathematics, English and Modern Languages, our Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Oriental Languages, Natural History, Mental Philosophy and Political Economy. Our students are as representative of the various denominations as the students of University College. And, for all practical purposes, our Faculty of Arts is as distinct from the Faculty of Theology as University College is from Knox or Wycliffe.

## ONLY POSITION ACCEPTABLE.

I have stated the three courses that have been suggested. We cannot submit to the first. It outrages our sense of justice. If carried it would be a fatal gift to University College, for no institution can benefit by injustice. It would only accentuate the present lack of harmony in our system of higher education and breed discords and complications little dreamed of now. The second course represents in the main the wisdom of America, and the third the wisdom of Great Britain. We are prepared for either, or for a full and frank consideration of the whole subject. The better organization and the full development of our Higher Education should be not a call to war, but a call to all the matured intellects of the country to devise what is best in the interests not of this or that college, but of all our colleges. We are reluctant to organize for war, for when war begins the voice of reason is apt to be hushed. I invoke the sense of moderation that characterizes the people of Ontario, and no matter what the attacks made on me, attacks unworthy of the writers and the institution they represent, I shall endeavour to continue to speak with moderation.

DR. GRANT'S VIEWS ENDORSED.

At the conclusion of the address it was moved by J. M. Machar, M. A., seconded by John McIntyre, M. A., Q. C., and carried with enthusiasm.

"That this meeting having heard Principal Grant's address, heartily approves of it and of the position taken by him on the University question, and requests the Principal to have it published and circulated."

POETRY.

TO A COQUETTE.

What though your lips be ripe, and rare,  
And royal in their curve, for kisses?  
What though your eyes, too, do their share,  
And shoot a shaft that seldom misses?  
What though your cheeks be ruby-red,  
And draw our sense like rich June-roses;  
When for a maiden's heart, tis said,  
Within your breast a flirt's reposes?  
Reposes! yea, the very word;  
For, from its silences, and slumbers,  
Nor song of bard, nor voice of bird,  
Nor Love, nor music's noblest numbers,  
Nor anything that ever was  
Of good, or glad, or high, or holy,  
Hath warmed, or waked it to applause,  
Nor anything I know, but Folly.  
Yet, mark me! it will sometime wake,—  
How strong so e'er your wish to numb it,  
And rousing to its new self, shake  
The ashes of its old self from it;—  
Will sometime wake, will sometime speak,  
Unheeding all your sensual hushes,  
And prophesy, that even your cheek  
Shall part with all its blooms, and blushes,  
And tell you, that your eye shall lose  
Its lightning, and your lip its beauty;  
And make you weep you did not choose  
To find your friends in Truth, and Duty.

GEORGE F. CAMERON, '86.

FOOT-BALL.

TWO Association foot-ball matches were to have been played in the city on Saturday, Dec. 8, being the final ties of the Central Association for the championship. The first was to have been between Queen's, and the Unions of Bomanville, and the second between Knox College, Toronto, and the winners of the first. The Unions, however, did not put in an appearance, and as a consequence the first match went to Queens, by default. It may be stated here that Queen's defeated Bomanville at the Cobourg tournament a short time ago by a goal, and would probably have had little difficulty in vanquishing them had they shown up for the last contest. The only teams which now remained to contest the championship were those representing Queen's and Knox Colleges. The Knox men on their arrival, were driven directly to the Royal Military College grounds, which were in much better condition than the cricket field, the latter having been partly inundated by the late heavy rains.

At 2:30 the opposing teams took the field as follows:—  
Knox—goal, Elliott, J.; backs, Mustard and McNair; half-backs, Jaffray and Glassford; forwards, Haig, Elliott, Smith, Rowand, Tibb, (captain) and Robertson.

Queens—goal, Dunning; backs, Irving and McCardel; half-backs, Whiteman and Heslop; forwards, Young, Mitchell, Pirie, McLeod, (captain), Marquis and Bertram. The Umpires were, Mr. A. Beatty for Knox, and Mr. McLachlan for Queens, and the Referee, Mr. Boyle of Queen's.

THE GAME.

Knox won the toss and chose to defend the western goal, having thus the advantage of the strong, north-westerly wind which was blowing at the time, and allowing the Queen's men the privilege of playing with the sun in their eyes. It was the general opinion that the Toronto men were heavier than their opponents, but what our boys lacked in weight they made up for in skill, and were not long in showing that they would make a determined fight. During the first half time, the play was very even, except perhaps towards the close, when the ball bounced around the Queen's goal in dangerous proximity. At this point, Knox secured a corner kick which proved unavailing, and a scrimmage ensued. During the *milce*, Tibb secured the leather and made a kick for goal, the ball passing, outside of the posts, according to Queen's, but between them according to Knox. Both umpires stood up for their respective sides, in consequence of which the Referee had to be appealed to. After some deliberation, Mr. Boyle decided in Knox's favor. Play was immediately resumed, Queen's being determined to reverse the order of things. This they did very shortly, when Bertram after a beautiful run, landed the ball in front of Knox's goal, through which Pirie managed to send it with a fine kick. After five minutes rest, the second half was commenced, Queen's this time being favored by both wind and sun. These, however, proved of little avail, for in spite of the most brilliant play on their part and their most determined efforts to secure another goal, the result was unchanged and the match was declared a draw. Just before the finish the Knox men claimed another goal, but it was disallowed, the ball having been put through when the Queen's men had stopped play. The teams were evenly matched and brilliant play was shown on both sides. Pirie's wonderful headers, and Mustard and Irving's long kicks were the talk of everybody, and the excellent play of many others on both sides has never been equalled in this section.

Monday's Match.

Owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which the first contest ended and seeing that the Knox men had decided to remain in the city over Sunday, it was arranged that the two clubs should come together again on Monday and endeavour to decide which was the superior. Accordingly on Monday at about one o'clock, the members of both teams with a number of spectators proceeded to the Royal Military College grounds which were found to be in very good condition, notwithstanding the morning rain. The game was commenced shortly after the arrival; Queen's having again lost the toss, was forced to play against the strong wind which was blowing. The play was spirited at the first and a close contest was anticipated, but the ball was not long in courting the vicinity of the Knox goal where it remained, until Mitchell after some fine dribbling, kicked the first goal for Queen's, four minutes after the time of starting. The leather was almost immediately in motion again and from this on kept continually flying from one part of the field to the other. No sooner would it come up towards the Knox goal than Mustard would force it back with one of his fine long kicks, and whenever the Toronto men were fortunate enough to work it up into Irving's reach it was sure to receive an impetus from his foot, that would generally land it at a safe distance from Queen's post. Thus it continued until half-time was cal-

led at 2.05 which was but thirty minutes after the start; this arrangement having been mutually agreed upon. Having enjoyed five minutes rest, the boys got down to work again in dead earnest. Queen's this time played with wind and sun in their favour. The ball again evinced a singular fondness for the Knox goal and while hovering round that vicinity, came near passing under the tape a second time, Mitchell having once more delivered a well-aimed kick; but Beatty averted the disaster and the ball was soon in mid-field. The Knox men now played a more determined game and worked the ball up towards the Queen's goal slowly but surely. Here it was secured by one of their forwards, who made a splendid kick for goal, the ball passing just over the string. A corner kick was of no avail, and their chance after this were slim, as Queen's had the ball around the Knox goal for the rest of the game. When time was called the score was unchanged, and the Queen's men were declared the winners by one goal to Knox's nothing.

Mr. McNair, of the Knox team, having been injured in Saturday's match umpired on Monday, Mr. Beatty taking his place on the field. Messrs Mustard and Elliott highly distinguished themselves by their fine play for Knox, Mustard's magnificent kicks being a feature of the play. It is hardly fair to particularize in the case of our own boys, as they all played as they never did before; but we cannot pass over Pirie's great headers and Irving's tremendous kicks. The Knox men acknowledged they were beaten fairly and accepted the inevitable with grace. This victory secures for Queen's the championship cup of the Central Ontario Football Association and the championship of the district.

#### MEETING OF GRADUATES.

A MEETING of the graduates and alumni resident in this city, was held in the classical class-room last evening. Mr. R. V. Rogers, M. A., was elected Chairman and Prof. Nicholson, Secretary.

It was moved by A. P. Knight, M.A., and seconded by W. Mundell, B. A., that

"Whereas notice has been given that application will be made by Toronto University for increased aid to the endowment of that institution from the public funds of the Province, and

Whereas there are in Ontario other institutions doing work similar to that of Toronto University and equally deserving of recognition by the Government, and

Whereas it would not be in the interests of justice that public moneys should be given exclusively to one institution among several,

*Resolved*, therefore, that in the opinion of this meeting it would be unwise on the part of the Government to make a grant, such as is proposed, to Toronto University, without dealing with the whole question of State aid to higher education in this Province."—Carried.

Moved by Herbert Saunders, M.D., and seconded by J. S. Muckleston, B.A., "That the University of Queen's College has a special claim upon the consideration of the Government from the fact that its establishment was due to the sectarian exclusiveness of King's College."—Carried.

Moved by W. H. Henderson, M.D., and seconded by J. M. Machar, M.A., "That Universities, other than that of Toronto, are entitled to consideration, owing to the fact that they educate a majority of those taking a course in liberal arts."—Carried.

Moved by R. W. Shannon, M. A., and seconded by P.

M. Pollock, B. A., "That since these institutions, equally with Toronto, form the completion of the educational system of the Province, they are equally entitled to share the gifts of the Province to University education."—Carried.

Moved by G. M. Macdonnell, B. A., Q. C., and seconded by Rev. J. Bain, L.L.D., "That it would be wise and advantageous for the Government in contributing to the support of University education to have regard not only to the efficiency of, and the work done by, the respective institutions, but also to the extent to which these have been sustained by private liberality; and that the example set by the British Government in dealing with Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities might be wisely followed."—Carried.

Moved by John McIntyre, M.A., Q. C., and seconded by D. A. Givens, B. A., "That we the graduates and alumni of Queen's University, resident in Kingston, pledge ourselves to oppose the attempt to obtain for Toronto University public favours denied to the other Universities of the Province, and that we form a local association, and that we desire our fellow-graduates and alumni throughout the Province to form local associations and place upon record their views of the subject."—Carried.

A local association was then formed, of which R. V. Rogers was elected President, and John McIntyre, Q. C., Vice-President; and Prof. Nicholson, Secretary-Treasurer. Similar associations will be formed in other parts of the Province immediately.

#### ✽CORRESPONDENCE.✽

##### READING ROOM.

MR. EDITOR;—

I READ with surprise the remarks of some of the students as noticed in a recent issue of the JOURNAL with regard to the Reading-Room. Allow me to correct the wrong impressions they are calculated to induce. In the first place let me state that the papers are placed there as soon as there is any person there to read them, after their distribution in the city. The New York *Herald* does not reach the Reading-Room as soon as it might. The reason of this is that the publishers generally forward three at a time and therefore some of the issues are considerably late in reaching me. In the second place the statement that the "Curators of the Reading-Room have constituted themselves Censors of the Press" is too ridiculous to deserve any attention. As to the last remark made by these students that matter is sometimes "expunged" from the papers, I have only to say that there never has been a single paragraph cut from the papers this session until after they were placed on the files. I am at a loss Mr. Editor to know what gave rise to such remarks by these students.

Yours etc.,

C. L. HERALD,  
Curator.

THE admission of females into Delaware College does not, according to the *Review*, seem to have been beneficial to that institution.

PRINCIPAL Dawson of McGill is inclined to be opposed to co-education; but he promised that he would, while in Europe, make all necessary inquiries at those Universities where that system of education is in vogue. The McGill authorities will take no steps either for or against co-education until after the Principal's return.



◆DIVINITY HALL.◆

OUR VISITORS.

WE all enjoyed very much the visit of the Knox boys amongst us. At the Sabbath morning Bible Class, Dec. 9th, Messrs. Smith and Jaffrey spoke with great enthusiasm regarding the progress made so far towards forming a Canadian Missionary Alliance among college students. New interest has been kindled in the hearts of many of our students by those earnest practical talks. As Mr. Smith attended the last Missionary Convention held at Hartford, Conn., he was able to give a brief account of the various topics discussed there. At the Gospel meeting in the evening conducted by the University Y. M. C. A. in the City Hall, Messrs. McNair, Rowand and Smith gave earnest, stirring gospel addresses that were productive of much good. We trust the warm friendships made or revived will tend to bind the students of Knox and Queen's more closely than ever in Christian love and sympathy.

MAKE POINTS.

CLEARNESS is a quality of style which every writer and speaker must possess before he can expect to win distinction. "Make points" is the laconic advice of a veteran Professor to his students after examining their essays. Obscurity and ambiguity of thought and expression are observable on all sides. Listen to the debates in a College Society and you are sure to be distressed by the long-winded aimless harangue of some youthful aspirant to the bar or the pulpit. Then too many sermons are but stupendous illustrations of "saying nothing in a great many words." This article is not intended for a discussion upon homiletics, yet it must be painfully apparent to all, that sermons and addresses containing excellent thoughts fall fruitlessly upon the hearers from the lack of point and arrangement. In the homely words of a critical rustic—"they resemble a pot full of goodness poured over the heads of the people." In a church court not long ago two ministers spoke. The first gave an address of half an hour, containing here and there a good thought but without any definite connection. He staggered aimlessly along and ere the sound of his voice had died out in the hall his thoughts had vanished from the minds of his hearers. Though in many respects a clever man his address was declared on all hands a failure. The second arose to speak and attention began to awaken in the audience. Why? Simply because one point after another was laid down, explained and emphasized in such a way that they could not be forgotten. Thus he said more, that could be remembered and carried away by the audience in ten minutes, than his predecessor could have said in as many hours. Good people reproach themselves often because they have not remembered more of the morning's sermon whereas in most cases the reproach should be upon the minister. Of course there is danger of an evil in the opposite direction—arising from an excessive division. An address like the beast of the prophetic vision—with seven heads and ten horns—is certainly to be deprecated. The evil however does not consist in

having divisions and points but in having so many; even too much sugar sickens. One point well enforced and illustrated is infinitely more profitable and edifying than a dozen badly arranged and imperfectly explained. This evil can only be remedied by earnest practice and the study of good models. Before speaking in public the student should write down, say, one thing which he wishes to present. Then he must ask himself the question—Is this thought so clearly expressed that no one will misunderstand it? If not let it be rewritten again and again until this result is attained. Such a method may involve trouble at first, but surely it pays. So very great is the influence of a clear, forcible speaker that the result attained will amply reward any amount of trouble.

◆COLLEGE SOCIETIES.◆

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the Alma Mater Society after the election of the new officers, was naturally one which attracted more than usual attention. There was a very large attendance of students, some of the Knox foot-ball players being also present.

There was not a great deal of business to transact, but what little there was, was rather out of the usual routine. After the committee had been instructed to hold an entertainment on the evening of the 14th inst., the secretary was instructed to correspond with the agents of the different railroads with a view to the procuring of the usual reduced rates for the Xmas holidays.

Some JOURNAL matters were then transacted. After the election of Mr. J. R. Shannon to the staff and a spirited discussion started by a gentleman who considered himself unconstitutionally dealt with by the staff, the resignation of Mr. McLachlan, as Managing Editor, was taken up. The Society by an almost unanimous vote, (only one gentleman voting nay) requested Mr. McLachlan to withdraw his resignation which, after some persuasion, he did for the time being.

It was decided to discuss the question, as to whether the Medical or the Clerical profession had done the more good in the world, at the next meeting. The debate of the evening was dispensed with in order that the members might attend to their duties of hospitality towards their visitors from Knox.

GLEE CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the Glee Club was held at Mr. Heath's residence, on the evening of the 10th inst. After the discussion of several minor business matters, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

- Hon. President—R. S. Anglin, M.D., Springfield, Neb.
- President—T. Cumberland.
- Vice-President—J. V. Anglin, B. A.
- Secretary-Treasurer—Geo. F. Henderson.
- Instructor—F. C. Heath, B. A.
- Committee—Messrs Shannon, Mundell and Cornett.

The Glee Club sang at a Bazaar in the Victoria Hall a short time ago, and scored a decided success. Several invitations have already been received for concerts to be held through the winter.

Y. M. C. A.

THE above Association held its regular business meeting on the morning of the 15th inst.

The President read a communication from the Prince-

ton Association, touching on their system of Bible Study, and asking our opinion on their method. The Corresponding Secretary was authorized to reply to the letter, informing them of the system adopted by this Association. The papers received were handed over to the Devotional Committee for consideration.

After an interesting discussion on the current systems of conducting church bazaars, J. Hay, B.A., and J. McLeod, B.A., were appointed to draft a resolution, condemning such methods of raising church funds. In the meantime the following resolution was carried unanimously:

*Resolved*, "That the members of Queen's College Y. M. C. A., as a body of students, do condemn the action of introducing students' names as objects of church lotteries or elections, as appears to be the case from an issue of the public press of a few days ago."

Mr. Gandier gave a further report of the business transacted at the International Convention, held at Milwaukee in June. He referred to the Christian spirit that pervaded all the debates. He recommended, that in future, the students of the first year, be tendered a reception in the form of an entertainment or otherwise, at the beginning of the session.

#### ALMA MATER.

A REGULAR meeting of the A.M.S. was held on Saturday evening, Dec. 15. Good attendance. Business concerning the Q.C. JOURNAL occupied the greater part of the evening's discussion. Several charges were made, but though there was revolution there was not anarchy. Mr. McLachlan pressed the acceptance of his resignation tendered at a previous meeting. That gentleman explained "that he was possessed of a superstition that the demon pluck has a partiality for victims among Journal editors." Mr. McLachlan, as man. ed. of the JOURNAL, has made his mark, and it was with great reluctance that the society accepted the resignation, tendering him at the same time a cordial appreciation of his labors in their behalf. Mr. J. J. Wright was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. McLachlan as managing editor. Mr. Wright lately went off the staff but at the solicitation of former colleagues accepted the vacant position. Mr. G. F. Cameron again becomes an active worker for the JOURNAL. In connection with "*Quid Refert*" and other little gems of last session, Mr. Cameron's name is well known to the friends of the JOURNAL. Mr. A. Gandier's services have also been secured. He is a new man but not an untried one. These additions will make the staff a weighty one. There was not much time left for debate, and on motion the Society adjourned.

#### MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of this association the following were the officers elected:—

President—D. McTavish, M.A.  
 Vice-President—J. Hay, B.A.  
 Recording Secretary—R. Gow, B.A.  
 Corresponding Secretary—S. W. Dyde, B.A.  
 Treasurer—R. C. Murray, B.A.  
 Librarian and Tract Distributor—J. McNeil.  
 Committee—Misses Oliver and Beatty and Messrs. J. Bennett and Buchanan.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM says, "You cannot lessen the size of a woman's waist without stunting her brains." This is why a girl rolls her eyes and looks so idiotic while being squeezed.

### ❖EXCHANGES.❖

NOVEMBER'S *Acta Victoriana* is a great advance upon the October number. Its local column is a special feature and we congratulate the local editor upon the prodigious industry he displays in the collecting of interesting news. There is an article however, entitled *Death*, which we would not touch if we did not think that our remarks would be of service to the writer. He uses the expressions 'the shadow of a thought', and 'the thought of death makes ravages'; while many will be surprised to hear the heart of man called his 'ever faithful servant.' Again he speaks of death as having chilling fingers—as a King—as a whirlpool—as a giant embracing a nation. This scarcely harmonizes with the quotation.

The other shape

If shape it might be called that shape had none

Distinguishable in number, joint, or limb,

Or substance might be called that shadow seemed,

For each seemed either.

But leaving these minor point we wish to notice two mistakes of more consequence. First he calls life in one place 'that peculiar endowment which some matter exhibits', and in another place a manifestation of vitality. This is evidently a contradiction. But apart from that we question whether either of the above definitions holds good. (a) 'Life is a peculiar endowment of some matter.' What matter? we ask. The answer will be 'Living Matter'. Life is, therefore, a manifestation of living matter, or, in other words, life is a manifestation of matter that has life. This is no doubt true—'true as eggs is eggs'—but at the same time not very instructive. Again, (b), Life is a manifestation of vitality. What is Vitality? Vitality is life. Life is, then a manifestation of itself, which is absurd.

The second point we wish to notice is 'that the fear of death arises from three causes. (a) horror of pain, (b) the thought of the extinction of life's pleasures, and (c) the dread of that unknown future of which speculative men know so little. In the first place if speculative men know anything of the future, be it ever so little, it is not that unknown future.' But we wish to ask does the fear of death arise from these causes, (a) We are no doubt afraid of suffering, but that fear is the fear of pain not of death. Fear of death cannot possibly arise from the fear of pain. (b) Again 'the thought of the extinction of life's pleasures' means, in plain language, the thought of death. But the fear of death is not wholly, not yet at all, produced by the thought of death; for, if so, then the thought of a pincushion would make us afraid of a pincushion. Fear does not arise because we think, but depends upon the object of our thoughts. (c) In the third place 'dread of an unknown future' is equivalent to strong fear of an unknown future'. To say that 'strong fear causes fear is nonsense; besides a future wholly unknown would cause nothing. It is just because speculative man knows so little of death that he fears. There is always this question arising in his mind. If death is not the be-all and end-all, what then? He answers 'There is then for me a life of weal or woe; I fear it may be one of woe.' There is no fear in one who has no weakness. Fear is the result of lack of physical strength or lack of spiritual strength. The Christian spiritually strong fears not, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

The *Acta* will forgive us for dealing with its article so mercilessly. Off-hand composition will seldom stand the fire of logic; and we are strongly inclined to think that the ideas of the writer of 'Death' were rather nebulous.

The second number of the *Dalhousie Gazette* has a long article on Elective studies, which, while dealing with uni-

versity curriculums in general, has for its special object the establishment of a greater number of optional subjects. The writer handles the subject with considerable ability; but we would like to suggest that he should not ask quite so many questions. We counted fifteen interrogation points. In order to have a perfect style variety is indispensable, but a variation repeated too frequently is not a beauty but a defect. We agree with the writer that there should be permitted the student a choice of subjects; yet it is difficult to attain the golden mean between laxity and compulsion. Our ideal consists in a gentle pressure, which seems to our perhaps partial eyes to be attained at Queen's.

The *Rouge et Noir* opens the campaign with a thoughtful contribution 'On Conduct and manners.' Its chief excellence consists in the writers showing the two aspects of character viz. that a man's actions at once make him what he is and show what he is. It is worth quoting, "Two men starting in life with very similar constitutions and tendencies end by growing into two characters widely different. The frequent yielding to the impulses of whatever kind which arise within us has the effect of making these impulses selfish, sensual, unruly, ambitious, spiritual—our masters. The habitual repression of them places them under the guidance of the ruling principle of life, whatever it may be. It is by thoughts and words and acts of goodness that men become good; and this is true, whether we adopt a naturalistic point of view, or ascribe the good in man to the grace of God." This is one aspect of character. "But, on the other hand a man's behaviour not only makes what he is, it shows what he is. Even the slight things of manners and conduct will often reveal the very principle of a man's life.

'Manners are not idle, but the fruit  
Of noble nature and of loyal mind.'

We have nothing to add except to express the hope that the *Rouge et Noir* will continue as it has begun.

The *Vanderbilt Observer*, a neat publication from Tennessee, has a short disquisition on the value of time entitled 'Dum loquimur fugerit invida aetas.' Although this subject is rather hackneyed, it is here treated in a sprightly manner. The article 'Oliver Goldsmith,' however, is poor. It reminds us of the compositions little school-boys are accustomed to write. It is copied from some text-book, and spoiled in the copying. But the writer deserved credit for not attempting to conceal his plagiarism. He mixes up the past tense and the historical present in a most amusing manner. Here is a sample "Goldsmith *determined* to embark for America. His friends  *furnish* the means and *see* him fully equipped to leave home; but in a short time he *returned*." Several expressions are, to say the least, peculiar e.g. "Goldsmith *gave vent* to The Deserted Village." "America *holds great opportunity* for young men" and "The good-natured man" was a piece *most too delicate* to suit the times." His short examination of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' is the best part of the contribution.

We counsel the Editor-in-chief of the *Observer* to make more use of the waste-basket.

It is quite refreshing, when editors of magazines and writers of books are holding up Emerson as an object of hero-worship, to hear the *University Herald* raise its voice in opposition. The follower of Emerson thinks somewhat in this way—"Emerson is a rationalist. He doesn't believe in old fogysms and historical scare-crows. He was sent as an Apostle to preach 'some new thing.'" And whether he understands the new thing or not, (that is of small consequence), he straightway dubs himself an Emersonian. While acknowledging the power and penetration of this gifted philosopher, we cannot but agree with the *Herald* that at the bottom he was hostile to Christianity.

## PERSONALS.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, Winnipeg, an Alumnus of the class of '60, was in the city last week.

REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL, King, is again among us, lecturing on Church History in Divinity Hall.

ROBERT A. SMITH, M.D., '83, Manotick, was lately presented with an address, accompanied with a new fur overcoat and cap, valued at \$50, by his friends in that place. Those are the sort of friends to have, and that is the kind of man to have. There is no need to predict the Doctor's success.

It is with the deepest regret that we publish the death of John Milnes Macdonnell, B.A., '68, barrister, etc., who died in Winnipeg on the 6th inst. in the prime of life. The deceased gentleman was a brother of George M. Macdonnell, B.A., '60, of the Law Faculty, and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, M.A., B.D., '58, Toronto.

REV. JOHN GALLAGHER, B.A., '78, Pittsburgh, and the Rev. T. W. Wilkins, B.A., Trenton, a theological graduate of '66, assisted at the induction of the Rev. S. Houston, M.A., to the pastorate of the Brock St. Presbyterian Church of this city, on the 6th inst. The Rev. Principal Grant addressed the congregation on the same occasion.

WALTER D. P. W. DAY, M.D., '77, Hartowsmith, was seriously injured not long ago by a fall down stairs.

REV. MR. CUMMINGS, of St. Joseph Church, Montreal, preached the University sermon in Convocation Hall, on Sunday, the 10th.

T. H. MCGUIRE, '84 has become noted as a penman. His engrossings are always master-pieces of that art. During the last two or three weeks he has illuminated on parchment several addresses whose handsome workmanship elicited well merited praise on all sides. For several years Mr. McGuire's talents in this direction have been in demand.

J. V. ANGLIN, B.A., '83, J. M. Sherlock, '84 and Miss Barr, will start on a tour through the west next Friday. Their first concert will be held at Beaverton in aid of the lacrosse club at that place.—*News*.

William B. Chambers, B.A., '83, law student, has we hear also decided to go on the stage—to Sunbury.

It is our painful duty to record the death of another graduate. James J. Downing, B.A., '81, passed away after a lingering illness, Sunday, the 16th instant. Mr. Downing has never been well since his graduation.

Rufus K. Ovens, ex-'83, Wilton, who has been deterred through ill health for the last two years from finishing his course, was in town last week. He was looking well, feeling well and sporting a beard? R. K. expects if nothing happens to take his final class next year. We need not speak of the pleasure his visit gave us. There was a little incident which made it doubly dear, he came with a dollar in his hand. If any of our many subscribers who have yet failed to balance their accounts with us will do likewise they will be publicly or privately hugged, according to taste, *gratis* by the Fighting Editor, *irrespective of sex*. This tempting offer will extend over ONE MONTH only from date.

## DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

IN a certain boarding house in the city, rooming together, are a little Freshie and a big Soph., who has undertaken to oversee the moral training of this one of the verdant flock of lambs that this year swarm our corridors. One cold night the Soph. was overheard to say to his protégé, "Say, Baby, have you plenty of clothes?" Freshie (tucking the clothes still better around him, and thinking what a splendid thing it is to have a big Soph. to look after one), "Oh, yes, thank you, I've lots." Soph., "Are you quite sure that you have?" Freshie, (gratefully), "Quite sure." Soph., "Well then, will you please give me a few?"

ONE of our students tells the following story, and vouches for its accuracy: A Prussian officer, who was "taking in" the lions of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, visited among other places the great cathedral. Among the relics there show him was a silver mouse, which the sexton explained had been offered to Our Lady for the deliverance of the city from a plague of mice. "You surely don't believe such nonsense?" asked the officer of the sexton. "Scarcely," he replied, "or during the war we would have offered a *silve*: Prussian.

The sanctity of our sanctum was attacked last week. While we were quietly pursuing our illustrious vocation, the door was suddenly thrown open and in rushed madly a rampant graduate, fuming and boiling over with injured self-importance. He was altogether in so high a state of ebullition, that we believe if he had been allowed to speak more than he was, he would have quickly disappeared as gas or vapor. He charged the staff with the heinous crime of having called a man, and he a graduate, by his christian name of Jack, and was going on to dilate upon our wickedness, when the irascibility of the fighting editor was excited, and in a few moments John was called in to carry off a bundle of clothes. Some of the boys thought he looked like a hedgehog. Such is the prowess of the F.E. that two men are necessary to hold his arms in order that his opponent may not be converted into the fraction of a molecule whittled off to nothing, at the first blow. Beware!

THE unparalleled cheek and impudence of some of the members of the Freshman Class is becoming unbearable. With but few exceptions the class has conducted itself in a most gentlemanly manner, but the barefaced snobbery of some two or three of its members is such as to demand immediate attention on the part of the venerable *Concursus Iniquitatis*. None will be more pleased to see these victims summarily dealt with than the majority of their classmates. It is understood the Court has in hand one or two first-clast subjects.

IN publishing the list of new officers of the A.M.S. in our last number we inadvertently omitted the name of Mr. T. G. Marquis for the office of Critic.—[Ed.]

THE Association Foot-ball Club desires to thank the Cadets of the Royal Military College for the use of their grounds in the recent matches with Knox College Club, and for the kindness shown both to them and their visitors from Toronto on these occasions.

A DUN; OR "WHOOPE-DE-DOODLE, DOODLE DOO."

Dearest student, ere we part  
Ere thou skippest from our heart,  
Ere thou lightest out from here,

To partake of Christmas cheer,  
Please to pay us what is due!  
*Whoop-de-doodle, doodle doo!*

By those oaths which we have sworn,  
By the sermons we have jawed,  
By co-education's boom  
Saved by us from early tomb,  
Please to help us pay our dues.  
*Whoop-de-doodle, doodle-doo!*

By that greenback in thy grasp,  
Hear our last hysteric gasp!  
By the JOURNALS we have sent,  
Please to help us pay our rent!  
'Tis not much we ask of you,  
*Whoop-de-doodle, doodle-doo!*

Dearest student, we are done,  
We have shot our little gun.  
Pay up, pay up, dying wreck.  
Ere we break thy gentle neck.  
Hast thou heard our last bazoo?  
*Whoop-de-doodle, doodle-doo!*

We copy the above, with a few alterations to suit our case, from the *Acta Columbiana*, in the hope that such an earnest appeal may touch a tender chord in the hearts of some of our delinquent student subscribers.

## FROM EXCHANGES.

THE latest striking feature in American college news is the foundation of a Correspondence University, an institution designed to give instruction by correspondence only. Already about thirty Professors and instructors have been engaged, who will be paid according to work done. The intention is to make an attempt to reach a class who are desirous of participating in the advantages of university education, but are not in a position to take part in college life. The idea is certainly novel, as well as striking; and the object being a good one, it is to be hoped that the numerous difficulties that will have to be faced will be easily and successfully overcome.

THE Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada, has voted \$30,000 for the purchase of a site within the bounds of their Japan Mission, with a view to the establishment of an educational institution there. One generous supporter of the cause has promised to pay the expenses out there of a man who shall be appointed Superintendent of the Institution, and also an annual subscription of \$500, to his salary, for three years. Another gentleman has added to this a promise of \$250 a year.

THEY were in the woods. Said he, looking things unutterable, "I wish I were a fern, Gussie." "Why?" she asked. "Why—p'raps you—might—press me, too." She evidently hated to do it, but it is best to nip such things in the bud; so she replied, "I'm afraid you're too green, Charley." The poor boy almost blubbered.

"WHAT do you want to set such tough chicken before me for?" indignantly exclaimed a fair damsel in a restaurant the other day. "Age before beauty, always, you know," replied the polite sable attendant.

THE Universities of Canada are working to be represented in the Dominion Parliament. We think this a good idea, for then they will have some one personally connected with the college to look after their interests.