

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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## Queen's College Journal

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

IN this number we present to the readers of the JOURNAL more solid reading than has been our wont. Examinations are going on, and we have not much time to spend on light matters. We don't make this observation apologetically; far from it, but merely to explain that nothing has befallen us, and that the paper is only influenced by that sobriety which characterizes every College at this season of the year. The rebound to cheerfulness, which will be noticeable in our next will probably be startling.

THE new conditions for the Degree of M.A. and the curriculum for the new Degree of D.Sc. appear to give general satisfaction in the College. For M.A., it is required that first-class honours be taken in two subjects, and a satisfactory essay on some topic in connection therewith be composed. The degree cannot be taken until one year after graduation. The degree of Doctor of Science may be obtained two years after graduation as Master. The candidate must take first-class honours in one of several groups, com-

prising seven or eight subjects each, and must compose three "lectures" relating to what he has studied; these lectures he will deliver the year following graduation, to the students in the department to which the lectures belong.

The object aimed at in creating these degrees manifestly is to induce a post graduate course of study. But that such a result will be ensured by the curriculum as it now stands, is rather doubtful. For this reason: that it is not a proviso that the honours be taken *after* graduation. Now a student of ability and industry is able to take honours in several subjects during his under-graduate course, and therefore the necessity of a post-graduate course is almost done away with. Especially is this the case in regard to the degree of Master. One of the two groups required for the old degree of B.Sc., comprised quite as many subjects as that of the corresponding group required for D.Sc. and we know that the degree of B.Sc. was always obtained during the undergraduate course; and what has been done might be done again. In this case all that the candidate would need to do, would be to write his essays, wait three or four years and make application for the degree.

It is rumoured that next session the honour work will be greatly increased in all departments, so that it will be impossible to comply with the conditions, during the undergraduate course, and a post-graduate course will thus be necessitated. This would be a good move. But either that must be done, or a provision made that honours necessary for the degrees must be taken *after* graduation as bachelor, if the aim of the conditions is to be effected.

OUR Treasurer has made us aware of the unpleasant fact that only about one-third of our subscribers have sent in their dollar (\$1.00.) Like our former Treasurer, he has a great weakness for sending receipts, so don't forget to indulge him.

THE local Government of Nova Scotia has by one little Bill abolished the Provincial Examining Board, known as the University of Halifax, and diminished by about one half the grants it has been giving to other Universities. Nova Scotia has so many Universities that it will not miss one; and to outsiders almost the only feature of interest in connection with the case is that another practical argument has been furnished against mere paper Universities. The reasons that determined the action of the Government seem to have been partly financial, partly political, and partly educational. With an expenditure that regularly exceeded revenue, retrenchment was required; and it was easier to abolish any institution than to reduce the members' indemnities, abolish the Upper House, or bring about an union of the Maritime Provinces that would do away with two ornamental Governors, and in the one item of Governors save ten times as much as it has cost to keep up the University of Halifax. Then again the now extinct University was the creation not of the present, but of a former Government, and it had all the signs of being little more than a political make-shift. It was created with the avowed hope that it would ultimately take the place of the other Universities, but the Bill that established it gave larger grants to the other, than they had ever enjoyed before, and asked nothing in return from them, not even demanding that they should submit their students to its examinations. As a consequence, students preferred the degrees of the institutions at which they studied to the degrees of "a great ghost"—as it was nick-named at its first appear-

ance—which might vanish at any moment. But perhaps the chief reason that led to its abolition was that as a mere Examining Board it failed to secure the sympathy of the best scholars and University men in Nova Scotia. It is pretty evident that the craze for paper Universities has run its course, except perhaps in certain circles in Toronto, where the ideal is still the University of Toronto, and the educational millennium prayed for, consolidation, without reference to independence and variety of teaching. Young Nova Scotians educated in Britain and in Germany have been recently appointed to Professorships in several of the Colleges in Nova Scotia, and these gave unanimous testimony in favour of Degree—conferring Colleges as against mere Examining Boards, though they are far from satisfied with the present condition of Collegiate equipment and the necessary multiplication of Colleges in their native Province.

Another lesson to be learned from the swift disappearance of the poor little University of Halifax, is the folly of staking the existence of any institution of learning on Government support. "Put not your trust in princes," cries the psalmist; and had he lived in our day he would have emphasized his warning with reference to politicians. The breath of a powerful Government brought the University of Halifax into existence. By the breath of another it has been blown into space, and it leaves not a wreck behind, save a few, a very few, orphaned graduates who were luckless enough to have believed in its perpetuity. In the same way Upper Canada College is sure to go. The Local House has lifted its arm, and will strike sooner or later. And then, the Minister of Education, solemnly and repeatedly as Cassandra, warns us, the University of Toronto will be attacked. A local Premier will prove that "its usefulness has gone," and that the country demands its abolition. And all the while, Queen's will go

on, quietly adding to its buildings, its staff, equipment, endowments, students, no man making it afraid, because it is serving the country without standing cap in hand asking for an obolus from the Local Treasury. Queen's has learned the lesson that all Universities had better learn once, and the sooner the better for themselves. It appeals now not to the people's representatives, but to the people.

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS—CHANGES IN FACULTY.

**T**HE results of the Medical examinations were made known on Friday, March 25th, as follows:

FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

(Without Oral—In order of merit.)

1. W. J. Gibson, B.A., Kingston.
2. J. S. Magurn, Lonsdale.
3. D. A. Wallace, North Gower.
4. Edmund Oldham, Kingston.
5. J. F. O'Shea, Norwood.
6. J. M. Dupuis, Kingston.
7. F. R. Alexander, Ottawa.
8. A. W. Herrington, Mountain View.
9. J. F. Betts, Portsmouth.
10. D. A. Johnston, Consequoy.

(With Oral—In alphabetical order.)

- R. Coughlin, Hastings.
- J. Jamieson, Kars.
- B. J. McConnell, Pembroke.
- D. H. Rogers, Gananoque.
- S. H. Snider, Niagara.
- T. J. Symington, Camlachie.

INTERMEDIATE:—In Anatomy, Institutes of Medicine, Materia Medica, Theoretical Chemistry and Botany.

(Without Oral—In order of Merit.)

1. R. W. Garrett, B.A., Barriefield.
- J. M. Stewart, Portsmouth.
- D. B. Rutherford, Belleville.
2. A. B. Cornell, Kingston.
3. G. H. Denike, Belleville.
4. C. E. Jarvis, London.

(With Oral—In alphabetical order.)

- R. S. Anglin, Kingston.
- C. A. B. Fry, Mill Haven.

Besides these the following are also pass-men: In Anatomy, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine and Botany: A. D. Cameron, Lancaster; in Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany, J. A. Hamilton, B.A., Kingston; A. A. Mordy, Almonte, and J. L. Reeve, Clinton.

PRIMARY.—In Theoretical Chemistry, Institutes of Medicine and Botany, (open to students of the second year), C. C. Clancy, Wallaceburg, L. T. Davis, Kingston, and C. G. McCammon, Gananoque, are passmen in Institutes of Medicine and Botany. Of the final passmen; B. J. McConnell and J. Max Dupuis will not receive the Degree of M.D.,

until they attain their majority; W. A. Lavell, of last year's Class, having come of age will be admitted to the Degree.

If we may judge by the number of plucks the standard appears to have been higher this year than formerly. This being the first year under the new system of examinations, the Intermediate corresponds to the old Primary; after next session these examinations will be distinct.

The "Honours" this year are gained by Messrs. Garrett, Rutherford, Stewart and Cornell. The former two have elected to take the House Surgeoncies of the Kingston General Hospital. The latter two will be Demonstrators of Anatomy.

Messrs. McGurn and Oldham will each receive a prize of \$75 for acting as Demonstrators.

The departure of Dr. H. Yates from the city as Surgeon Major of "A" Battery, Quebec, has necessitated a reorganization of the Faculty. The changes were agreed upon last week.

Dr. Fife Fowler, will turn his long practice and studious life to account by taking the vacant chair of Practice of Medicine. Dr. A. S. Oliver takes his place as Professor of Materia Medica. Dr. K. N. Fenwick will become Professor of Physiology; and Chamberlin A. Irwin, M.D., '63, will take the chair of Medical Jurisprudence.

Charles H. Lavell, M.D., '73, who since graduation has devoted his time wholly to the diseases of the eye and ear, has been appointed Professor of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery and Practical Anatomy.

The lectures for women in the College will begin in the second week of April.

J. H. Betts has been elected valedictorian of the graduating Class.

A movement was started this session to induce the Senate to grant the degree of Master of Surgery (C.M.) along with the degree of M.D.

→ CONTRIBUTED. ←

\* \* \* We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal:

DEAR SIR,—I saw with great pleasure in your issue of Jan. 29, an article inspired by a brochure, from the pen of the Rev. John May, M.A., in which the *crum* of the present much vaunted school system of Ontario is very justly criticised. Some of the more thoughtful teachers, and the majority of enlightened parents have, I imagine, been at one, upon the evils of a system which condemns children to take all the studies in a certain grade, or to lose their rank in the school, no matter what their proficiency in some of the subjects may be.

While our young men at the Universities are only expected to take 3 or 4 subjects in any one session, children of tender age in our High Schools are required to carry on simultaneously 10 or 12.

When a little maiden of twelve years gravely informs her parents: "I have grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, reading, writing, dictation, drawing, book-keeping, French, Algebra, Euclid and Latin, (the only option), the brain reels at the enumeration, and one wonders whether our High Schools were designed to throw out superficially educated boys and girls, or to act as feeders to our lunatic asylums.

Now a word as to our *authorized* school books, they are neither well printed, well bound, nor cheap, and if we take the spelling book, as an example, do not possess the accuracy which might be looked for in books having the *imprimatur* of the Council of Public Instruction.

Mistakes in orthography, orthoepy, and derivation occur, and when a teacher is expected to drill his pupils in such statements as "annular" ring like, is derived from *annus* a year, "putrescent" decaying from *petros* a stone, he strongly sympathizes with the bright little boy who asked the school Inspector: "Shall I answer the question right, sir, or as it is in the book?"

Yours sincerely,

TEACHER.

Brockville, March, 1881.

*To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal:*

DEAR SIR,—I desire through the columns of the JOURNAL to express my very high appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by those who, it seems, voted to place my name upon the roll of members of the University Council. Until I saw the copy of the JOURNAL containing the announcement of the result of voting, I was quite unaware that my name had been put forward. I beg to thank those gentlemen very cordially for the honor they have done me.

Yours truly,

JNO. BALL DOW.

Whitby, March 31st, 1881.

## ❖ MEETINGS. ❖

### ALMA MATER.

A DEPUTATION from the University Council waited on the Society at its last meeting to get its opinion on the advisability of holding a banquet at the close of the session. The Society heartily approved of the project, and guaranteed its co-operation. The following committee was appointed to act with the committee of the Council to make arrangements: J. Strange, B.A., (Law); M. S. Oxley, B.A., (Div.); H. R. Duff, (Med.); and D. McTavish, (Arts.)

As suggested in our last issue a committee composed of Messrs. Knight, M.A., Mowat and Shortt was appointed to see if arrangements could be made to have a large meeting of the Alumni on or near Convocation Day. The Society heartily approved of this project and we hope the Alumni will give their assistance in making the meeting a

success. All that is needed is a large attendance and good speaking.

### MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE last business meeting of the Queen's College Missionary Association was held in the Principal's Class Room, on Saturday, March 26th, the President, James Ross, B.A., in the chair. This was by far the most interesting and profitable meeting of the session. The name of the Association suggests its object, viz.: to do mission work in and around the city, and to assist the Convener of this Home Mission Committee in supplying mission stations, vacancies, &c., within reach of Kingston, and the fact that over three hundred services have been conducted during this session by members of the Association shows that it has not merely a 'name to live.' But within the last two years a new feature of the Association has been rapidly developing. It has undertaken to send out missionaries upon its own responsibility to poor destitute fields that are beyond the reach of the H. M. Committee of the Presbyterian Church. Last year three students were sent out in this capacity, and this year five have been appointed to the following places—one to Palmerston and Clarendon, one to Farmersville, &c., one to Sharbot Lake, Hinchinbrooke, one to labor at the Mississippi iron mines and one to Muskoka. This work is meeting with marked success and no difficulty has been experienced in paying the missionaries. The funds of the Association are made up of fees of members, collections from various mission fields, private subscriptions, &c. Nearly two hundred dollars were raised for the Association in that way during the past year besides the amounts received by the Association's missionaries from their respective fields. Would it not be well if some of the readers of the JOURNAL who are now occupying good positions in the world to think of the struggles of this Association and its efforts to send the gospel to those who are less favored than they. A few dollars could not be better invested than in furthering this good work. Rev. Dr. Smith, Convener of the H. M. Committee, was present at the meeting and gave the members some sound advice and many practical hints, that will prove helpful to those who are entering upon the work of missionaries. He expressed great satisfaction with the willingness and faithfulness with which the members always did the work appointed for them. Mr. McCannel, B.A., gave a very interesting account of his labors last summer on Section A of the C. P. RR., and in conclusion the President gave his closing address. It need not be commented upon, as it will appear in full in the columns of the JOURNAL. This association has a good work to do, and the members are determined to put forth every effort to make it more of a success than ever.—COM.

We take pleasure in presenting the address of Mr. Ross to the readers of the JOURNAL. We have no doubt it will be perused with entertainment and profit, not only by the Church student but by the general reader. For sound

practicality and pithiness it is characteristic of the President of the Missionary Association.—(ED.)

After an introduction of a personal nature, Mr. Ross said:—

At the outset allow me to congratulate the Association on its progress. We have this year become responsible for five students who are to labour in various destitute parts of the Church. This stride forward on the part of the Association has not been made I trust without counting the cost and it certainly has been made with fear and trembling on the part of some of the members. Courage, gentlemen, in the evil hour. I feel myself charged to-day with the message of the greatest of the prophets to the fainting house of Israel. "Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not." We sent out more missionaries last year than ever before, and yet we will have a balance in hand. The churches of this land have all nerved themselves for a desperate assault on those parts which may be considered the peculiar dominion of Satan, and we cannot afford to stand quietly by and take no part in the contest. But you may say, "Why should other men be eased and we burdened?" I have not time to show fully the fallacy of this. Our position divides the strength of the Church properly, and our appeal to our stations awakens an interest in mission work in those who contribute to no other scheme of the Church, and this is clear gain. Besides when true soldiers are defending a fortress and a breach is made in the walls just in front of their post they don't stand back and say, "Let others share the danger with us in the defence of this gap." If they did the enemy would be in possession in a few minutes. Every man feels the strength of ten in his single arm at such an hour and sword in hand he rushes pell-mell into the breach over the top of friend and foe resolved that if the enemy enter it will be over his body.

What has our Church lost during the last century in this very neighbourhood by standing on her dignity? It is now nearly 1,000 years since the blue banner was unfurled not 30 miles from this spot by the Rev. Robert McDowall, a missionary from the Classics of Albany of the Dutch Reformed Church. For half a century he travelled and toiled. He raised many Churches and published the tidings of salvation from Glengarry to "Muddy Little York." The good man's remains now lie in a rude enclosure in Fredericksburgh, overgrown by the wild juniper bushes and the wandering pine. The second Church which he erected on that spot, which was the centre of his operations now stands a solitary ruin. Its siding and shingles rattle in the wind, the wild pigeon coos from her nest in the deserted gallery and the pulpit forms the undisturbed home of bats and owls. The Church of England lifts its spire in stately grandeur from the other side of the way and its dead are ranged round it with the usual precision. In several parts of the country the oldest inhabitant will sometimes point out to the traveller a few large stones in the corner of a well-tilled field and say with all the pride of antiquarian lore, "When I was a boy a Presbyterian Church stood there."

Why was it that the work so well begun a century ago has not only stood still but gone backwards? Was it any special outpouring of the wrath of Jehovah which thus caused our Zion to be literally ploughed as a field? Was it not rather because the Church of our Fathers was at that time bound hand and foot with the red tape of an effete ecclesiasticism? She was so busily employed tinkering at her dignity that she forgot her work. No man was qualified to be a Christian teacher unless he had spent the statutory eight years in Academic training and this in a new country with no such institutions was utterly impossible. Had our Church ever during the forty

years that this has been an University city been wise enough to adapt herself to the exigencies of the time and place—had she energetically used the means at her disposal, all Eastern Ontario would have been hers. Let us not proudly think that we are better than our fathers, but let us learn a lesson of adaptation, diligence, and earnestness from their failure. When we have at length wakened up to the consciousness that we have lost a century, let us not lose any more. It becomes us especially who belong to this University in the centre of the ruins of Presbyterianism—the waste places of many generations, to bestir ourselves to the help of Jehovah the mighty.

Do not solace yours with the thought that if these districts are lost to the Presbyterian Church they have been gained by some other body. This is not strictly true. Other bodies have to some extent taken possession of the land, but there are large tracts in this presbytery and in the neighbouring presbytery where there is no service at all, and besides no other system will flourish in the soil from which Presbyterianism has died. I know that many (in fact nearly all) the children and grand-children of Mr. McDowall's members go to no place of worship. They retain all the prejudices of Presbyterianism without their good qualities, and if they are to be reached at all it must be by the Church of Calvin and Knox.

I am coming to the application of my discourse. This Association is bound to increase the number of its own missionaries year by year as fast as its circumstances will allow. For this purpose every individual member must feel bound to take up a collection during the summer in every church, school-house, or private dwelling where he has service. Let every member assure himself that the success of the Association, nay the prosperity of the Church at her weakest points depends on his performance of this duty. After this most public and most emphatic charge let no one plead ignorance of the fact. If your people are poor remember they are not burdened with so many collections as wealthier Churches.

(To be Concluded.)

## SUNDAY SERVICE.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

THE Revd. M. McGillivray, M.A., of Scarborough, conducted the service in Convocation Hall, on Sunday, March 27th, and spoke from the texts, "The thought of foolishness is sin." Prov. xxiv., 9, and "The thoughts of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord," Prov. xv., 26. We cannot see all the process of nature, such as the circulation of the blood, or the activity of nervous energy, and yet we know that our existence depends upon them. Neither do we see the process of germination in the seed, yet we see the green blade appear above the ground, and we know that the roots are striking down into the soil; then comes the branch and leaf, and afterwards the flower and fruit. Now this may easily apply to moral and spiritual life. The peculiarity of man is mind, and the function of mind is thought. And as there is a vital principle in physical life, so thought is the principle of religious and moral life, and all exceptions to this are merely apparent. But what is thought? Descartes defines it as, "all that is in us of which we may be conscious," and hence it includes the powers of the will, imagination, and senses. Accepting this definition, we see the great importance of guiding life aright. From this, we observe that external result from internal actions; thus all external actions are the result of will or desire, and are potentially in the will. As the leaf in the bud, or the oak in the acorn, so is the life in thought. Thus it is the intention, and motive, which moulds the character. In attending church, for example, if I go to learn about God, and about myself, to

become lovable, pure and unselfish, my motive is good and worthy, but if I go with an inferior motive my action partakes of its nature, and so in all cases whatever; as the motive, so is the act. Now since thought embraces the processes of will, imagination, and sense; the culture of our thoughts cannot be too closely attended to, especially by those who wish to live a Christ-like life. If we fix our attention upon the great truths and doctrines of religion, it will give us a life in accordance with the will of God. For as the heart is, so is the conscience and life; this is the language of common sense and the scriptures. God wants not an outward, but an inward submission of our will, and He, who sees us as we really are, says that the motive or spirit in which a thing is done, is the true measure of moral worthiness. That thought is the fountain of moral life, surely no one will question, and it is desirable to keep that fountain pure. We read "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

Having thus briefly shown the relation of thought to life; how that the latter is as the former; in the second place, we notice that God says, "The thoughts of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord, and the thought of foolishness," that is of depravity, "is sin." Now what is sin? We all know the excellent definition is the Shorter Catechism; but God gives even a better definition when he says that it is, "that abominable thing which he hates." And those who commit sin, that is the wicked, are called, "an abomination to the Lord." Man often thinks that if he can only live good life outwardly, he will pass. But God sees man as he really is. Man looks at the outward appearance, but God at the heart. This Christ explains more fully in his explanation of the moral law. There he says, "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time; Thou shalt not kill, but I say unto you, that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment, &c." In the light of such words, how appalling must be the thought of secret sin to a sensitive nature, and to know that God judges according to the heart. It may be asked: How can a man who is mixing with the world, avoid its evils, and thoughts about them? Of course, by force of circumstances, we may be brought into contact with evil, and it is difficult to say how far we are responsible for those thoughts which come by the imagination, but they are very humiliating to the man who realizes their evil effects. Then it is our duty to shut our eyes and ears to anything improper, or remove ourselves from it; for here, discretion is the better part of valour. Evil grows upon us gradually, and there is no one who becomes a villain until he has made his mind familiar with vice. Then let us keep our minds pure, and may our constant prayer be, "Let the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and Redeemer." Society is often shocked at the commission of some great crime, for which no apparent motive exists, and medical men far too often charge it to temporary insanity when, in the greater number of cases it is merely the outbreak of some long cherished and secret sin, which has hitherto been hidden from the world, but which really existed in the heart. It has been said by an eminent writer, that if a man has covetous thoughts, he steals; and if he has murderous thoughts, he is a murderer, &c., and so with all other crimes. How appaled a man would be to see his words and thoughts put into acts. This may seem extravagant, but let each one question his own experience, his own heart, and then judge of its extravagance. Having seen what God thinks of unholy thoughts, the right course to pursue is to subject every thought and impulse to the will of Christ, and make him in all cases the arbiter between right and wrong. Let him, who alone overcame all evils, guard the door of our hearts. We cannot know all the evils in the world, and it is impossible to exaggerate

them in the sight of God. Christ alone felt the force of this world's evil, when he overcame its surging tide, but his victory was gained at the sacrifice of his own life. But thanks be to God for a risen Christ, who is still able and willing to help us in the conflict against sin; and there is, "none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved." The Christian finds it much more difficult to repress sinful thoughts, than to prevent their expression in acts, and he only understands this difficulty, in his endeavours to strike down these thoughts. It has been said that outward sins, like caterpillars destroy the leaves, but inward sins, like the canker-worm, destroy the very vitals. Then let us give our hearts to him, who overcame all sin, and he will wash away our sins in his blood. There is nothing which will more effectually keep us from sin, than working for Christ. The old proverb, which says that the devil finds work for idle hands to do, would apply with even greater force to our thoughts. Then take Christ with you; and to no deed, think no thought, which you would not wish Christ to see or know. "Let the unrighteous man forsake his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, for he will have mercy upon him, and to our God for he will abundantly pardon." What better prayer for a new heart, and right spirit, when properly understood, than that of the Psalmist, "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting?"

#### THE ELLEN WATSON SCHOLARSHIP.

A HANDFUL of good people are trying to do a thing that is altogether unprecedented, and carries its own significance; they are endeavouring to found a Mathematical Scholarship in memory of a young lady. Miss Ellen Watson's story is simple enough. She was the daughter of a schoolmaster at Reading. She was sent to school, not her father's, and when there was an examination to pass, she passed it, when there was a scholarship to win, she won it. In 1876 or 1877 she astonished the authorities at University College, Gower Street, by asking permission to attend the classes for physics and mathematics. It was before women were admitted, and the privilege Miss Watson desired had previously been refused to two deserving and enterprising young ladies. The authorities were puzzled, the Professors were amused, but somehow the difficulties were overcome, and a modest sweet-faced girl of twenty was seen taking her place among the advanced students of the opposite sex. With his cordial consent she attended the late Professor W. K. Clifford's lectures on "Applied Mathematics," and at the end of the session of 1877, to the surprise of her fellow-students, and rather to the bewilderment of the authorities, it was discovered that the young lady was far away ahead of them all, and had won the highest possible distinction, the Meyer de Rothschild Exhibition. Professor Clifford was delighted. In the gentle girl who always listened with rapt attention to his lectures, he had discovered a brilliant young mathematician. He made a speech at the distribution of prizes, and in the course of it he said, "Miss Watson's proficiency would have been very rare in a man, but he had been totally unprepared to find it in a woman," adding that "a few more students like her would raise University College to a status far surpassing that of institutions twenty times as rich, and two hundred years longer in existence." After attending University College, Miss Watson went into the examination of the University of London, where, after the changes regarding women effected in 1878, she was among the first of her sex to pass the Bachelor of Science Examination in the first division. Then the old evil stepped in and asserted itself. She was not strong,—she had worked hard. All this time she had

been given lessons in mathematics in London, and studying in many directions, for she had wide sympathies and keen interests. Her health broke down, and finally, as a last chance, she was sent off to Grahamston, South Africa. Even there she worked hard, and a clergyman, now in England, bears testimony to her industry, and the manner in which she made herself beloved. She taught in a school, she wrote a paper on education for a South-African review, she wrote half-a-dozen others, which are still in MS., but will probably be published here,—and then the end came. Far away from home, of the direful disease that has gathered the brightest and the best, and for which no cure has yet been discovered, she died on December 3rd last, at the age of twenty-four years. To those who had known her personally, and loved her for her gentleness and simplicity, her death was a sad shock; while all those who had watched her career with interest and curiosity must have felt that a good worker, and possibly a great genius, had been lost to the world in Ellen Watson.

And this girl never asserted herself, never talked in public, and was unknown outside the friendly circle that loved her, and the learned one that waited hopefully to see what she would do in the future. Even the Professors among whom she studied looked upon her genius as a thing separate from herself. She was just a gentle, lovable woman, to whom was given the intellectual power that usually belongs only to men; and she used the power as best she could in the short time at her disposal,—used it quietly and unoffendingly, and without forfeiting her claim to woman's greatest charm. Had she lived, her work would certainly have been known to the world; but the worker would probably have been unknown, for the woman would have lived apart from her fame, looking on it, perhaps, with wonder and surprise, but never with vanity, nor boasting. So it is that simplicity and true greatness walk hand-in-hand. If women were content to prove themselves capable, and to do their work as quietly as Ellen Watson did hers, and to do it for the work's sake, they would not find many of the privileges they demand denied them, for it is not to the doers of work that they are grudging, but to the talkers of work,—and between these two there is indeed a wide difference. If the object of the little meeting in Grosvenor Street is accomplished, the first scholarship that has been founded to honor a woman's mathematical genius and promise of scientific work will have been founded in honor of Miss Watson. We hope that helpers will be many, and the memorial worthy of its name. Her life, short as it was, has proved, as many other things lately have proved, and as the vote taken at Cambridge the other day showed that men were anxious to acknowledge, that an intellectual career is distinctly possible for women,—that is, provided their physical strength will stand the strain. And an intellectual career, as far greater examples have shown, is by no means incompatible with the proper duties of womanhood. To take two widely different instances,—Mrs. Somerville delighted in her garden and her housewifely routine; and George Eliot, though many who only knew her of late years may doubt it, was domestic in her tastes and loved home-life. How keen were her sympathies with it, the fidelity of the descriptions in her earlier works attest. That a public career—that is, a career which involves a woman's being seen and heard in public places—is possible without a loss of much that makes her lovable and charming, is doubtful. As yet, we know but few instances, if any, of wives and mothers who have successfully gained personal publicity. But men have always one remedy in their hands, by which they can protect future generations; they can prevent the spinsters who are seen and heard too much in public from becoming the mistresses of their homes, and however much some women may

affect to despise marriage, they cannot but own that it is an invaluable aid to the perpetuation of a type. At the same time, let men give all help and honor to work that shall stand on its own merits, without thought of sex; or if sex is thought of, let it be with rejoicing that time and facts have proved that women can give them not merely amusement and sympathy, but also intellectual help and companionship.—*Spectator*.

### ❖COLLEGE WORLD❖

MRS. A. T. STEWART, as Executrix of her husband, is about to establish a college in New York at a cost of \$400,000. It will be the largest in America. Co-educational and non-sectarian.

CARLYLE was always fond of Harvard College, and is said to have left it a valuable collection of books from his private library.

*Dalhousie Gazette*: The University of Melbourne is supported by the Government. Its buildings were erected at a cost of about £150,000. It has three Faculties, Arts with 100 students, Medicine with 50, Law with 40. Most of the professors or graduates of Oxford and Cambridge and receive about \$5,000 a year. There are four denominational Colleges affiliated with the University. Next year it will be co-educational. This session there were 782 candidates for Matriculation, 286 of whom were ladies; 620 passed of whom 176 were ladies. The fees per session are \$120. A B.A. parchment costs \$75 and those of Medicine and Law \$250. No sectarian jealousy exists between the affiliated colleges. Melbourne has now a population of 300,000.

THE top mania has appeared among the juniors, but as yet we have seen no senior engaged in this puerile pastime.—*Oracle*. Why bless you let the boys spin their tops if they want to. It is better for them to spin tops than to strut about smoking cigarettes and become conceited because the girls think them fit subjects to flirt with.

WE see by the *Record* that about \$90,000 has been acknowledged for the endowment fund of Queen's College.

"It is high time to rise up against the tyranny of the so-called weaker sex," cries an exchange. "Co-education is the order of the day. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways—*Vassar must admit boys*."

THE Harvard *Advocate* informs us that three performances at least of the Greek play of *Oedipus Rex* will be given in the College Auditorium, and if the sale of tickets warrant it, a number of extra performances may be expected. A week will be given to the actors and chorus if they desire to appear in New York and Washington. Those who sing in the chorus are allowed to count it as a two-hour elective. It will cost \$3,000 to purchase the play.—*Acta*.

THOMAS CARLYLE and George Elliott have been profusely dealt with by the College press. Nearly every writer speaks of Carlyle in something after this fashion—"A chill has run through the heart of humanity. The soul of Thomas Carlyle has been wafted to the spirit land."—*Wash. Jeff*.

YALE and Princeton quarrel over the foot-ball championship. Princeton's sentiments are:

When safety touch-down counts as points,  
When blow and brag make up the the score;  
When skill is measured in avoiddupois,  
Then Yale will win, and not before.

MR. MCKAY, the bonanza man, has given Bowdoin College \$50,000.

THE Yale Boat Club have \$965 in its treasury.

THE students of Trinity College, Toronto, and King's College, Windsor, complain that their bed rooms are kept at a freezing temperature. Trinity students should not complain too much when they have such a handsome building to live in. Don't talk about poverty *Rougey*, and then show such a building as that in your title page; outsiders can't understand you. Why don't you sell part of your real estate and endow a chair of English with the proceeds, if you want one?

A VERY flourishing brass band exists in the *Niagara Index's* College. The exchange editor of the *Index* is always anxious to impress on his readers the fact that he is a "grown man." He likes to tell about the stiffness of his beard, &c. Nevertheless he owes it to himself to prove that he is not the party whose place it is to draw music out of the brass cymbals.

ALBERT University has one hundred and forty students and was never more prosperous than at present. Four students are expected to graduate this year.

VICTORIA:—

We notice in the *Queen's College Journal*, an error in the announcement of our gymnasium scheme. Our contemporary states, that our contemplated project is to build a building to answer for gymnasium purposes, and also a Convocation Hall; and that the estimated cost of such a structure is \$1,500. The idea of having a Convocation Hall in this building has not been proposed, but that of having the interior of this structure so arranged that it might be utilized for gymnastic and other entertainments, has been included in the sketch of the undertaking now before the committee. It has also been determined to expend at least \$2,000 in the construction of such an edifice.—*Acta Victoriana*.

We clipped our information bodily from the February number of the *Acta*. We thought at the time that a Convocation Hall and gymnasium combined would be a novelty.

The hand-ball court is the centre of attraction at Victoria. Our minds have thus been abused of the idea that hand-ball was a sport peculiar to Roman Catholic institutions.

Scholarships to the amount of \$300 will be given at the next Matriculation Examination. The *Acta* snubs the under classmen:

"We feel sorry for the sake of the Sophomores and Freshmen that snow-balling will soon be, so to speak, "played out." But perhaps they can console themselves with mud-pies and marbles."

A Committee has been appointed to select College badges (buttons) which the *Acta* says is a step in the right direction.

There is a flourishing Science Society in connection with the College, which besides the regular officers appoints heads of the following departments:—Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Archæology, Entomology, Conchology, Microscopy.

An effort is to be made to have the spring Conversations excel those of former years.

TORONTO:—

Prof. Croft is going to Texas in May.

Mr. J. P. McMurrich, B.A., '79, has been appointed Examiner in Mineralogy and Geology in the stead of Mr. Dawson, Ph. D., who is unable to act.

St. Michael's (R. C.) College is about to be affiliated to the University, when the examinations are to be modified to suit the views of the former institution in regard to History, Ethics, &c.

Those long-winded resolutions, redolent with whereases that the students of the average American College pass with such regularity whenever one of their number happens to die, might be done away with and something else more suitable substituted. Nothing is to be more guarded against than maudlin sentimentality, whether in the shape of congratulatory or consolatory resolutions.—*Varsity*.

Mr. W. Mulock, a barrister has been appointed Vice-Chancellor in place of the late Hon. Thomas Moss. The Literary Society have named their building "Moss Hall" as a tribute of respect to the late lamented Chief Justice, who was Toronto's most honored son.

TRINITY:—

A Professor of English Literature is clamoured for.

The *Rouge et Noir* appeals to the friends of Trinity to take encouragement from the success of Principal Grant, and raise a better endowment.

The Cricket Club has been organized for the coming season. Cricket is Trinity's forte.

The degree of D.D. is obtained by post graduate examination. The Rev. Henry Wilson of this city has passed his examination for this degree.

There was some talk of organizing one of the new companies in the 10th Royals from Trinity College.

The Rev. Provost Whittaker severs his connection with the College in June; when he leaves for England.

A novelty has been introduced in having a lady as Instructor in Elocution. Is this a step towards co education?

The choir is not in a flourishing condition. We presume the same can be said of most choirs. We are fortunate in that respect.

## ❖EXCHANGES.❖

THE *Oracle* is a bright faced paper and brimful of sensible and well written articles and editorial remarks. If the papers from some of the American Universities (?) could equal the *Oracle* in appearance and contents, they might be proud.

The *Varsity* for March 26th contains a quantity of cleverly written articles, and throughout shows an endeavour on the part of the editor to make the number particularly interesting. We see that the Toronto Literary Society intend to publish a paper by themselves. If they do so, we expect to see the *Varsity* disappear as suddenly as it came. No paper can hope to exist unless it tries to reflect the sentiments of its college. But the *Varsity* men persist in inflicting their *own* opinions on all subjects they can think of. The King's College *Record* charges it with Atheism, and *Niagara Index* makes insinuations of another sort, while we doubt if the frantic article in laudation of Sara Bernhardt and the denouncing of her "slanderers" would be concurred in by the majority of sentiment in University College. The *Varsity* has a habit of clipping *jeux d'esprit* from other papers and passing them off as original.

We have often been struck by the extent to which some American papers will go in their local columns, in braying



out a long list of interjections, which only carry along with them the idea that the writer had thought himself humorous, but had signally failed. We sometimes see half a column filled with about two dozen senseless expressions, which, if they have any significance, it must be known only to the author himself. Then it is apt to give a low idea of the intellectual status of students to whom the ejaculations are directed. In case some of our readers do not know what we mean we will inflict on them a few examples—"Yes!; No!; Go 'way.; Subscribe—Subscribe for—Subscribe for the—Subscribe for the—; Rain!; Snow!; Pshaw!; How is that for high?; Brace up!; Didn't I tell you?;" and so on *ad infinitum*.

Having delivered this lecture we can turn to a paper in which one never sees this sort of thing. The *Columbia Spectator* is always characterized by good taste. Its society cartoons are seldom wanting in point, and its make up admirable. We heard it said lately that "the *Spectator* had put on a new suit of clothes—of the convict pattern." That is one way of looking at it; but though the *Spectator's* selection of ribbons is perhaps not in the best taste, a little vanity is excusable, when there's a pretty face to be shown off.

"We are inexpressibly sorry that our locals do not suit the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL; we are, unfortunately, supposed to write for students of Victoria what we think will suit them, or we might follow our contemporary's example and *gush* over and butter every thing, good, bad and indifferent."—*Acta Victoriana*.

Any less sensitive person than the local editor of the *Acta* would have understood that we merely spoke of his nonsense from an outsider's point of view. We did think that the chatter which he was at one time wont to incorporate in his columns, was out of place in such a good paper as the *Acta*, and we were not alone in this respect. We might also say that when the writer gravely says that he writes this kind of thing for the Victoria students because he thinks it will suit them, it strikes an outsider as being a reflection on the Vics. But is he not assuming to much? However, the *Acta* shows a marked improvement in this respect. As to that part of the above article which has reference to ourselves it is merely a "glittering generality," and probably the *Acta's* way of making a repartee.

As we remarked before, the *Acta* is "the very model of a modern college journal." It is above all things the organ of its own college; yet it is extremely well informed in general college news. We must thank it for its kindly notice of us, and hope to receive it next month, in its promised new suit of clothes.

THE *Canadian Spectator*, though edited by a clergyman, is peculiar to a surprising extent. It especially likes to have a reputation for liberality. In the number for last week this feature is especially noticeable in the attempt to prove Bernhardt a model of womanly behaviour. The opinions in this article are what have been given out by a portion of the American press for some time past. The *Spectator* also publishes an agnostic letter which was refused insertion by the *Star* and *Post*. The Freethinkers will applaud this action and slap the *Spectator* on the back and Mr. Bray will be happy.

MINISTER, in his sermon: "And thus will it be to infinity—oh, infinity!" Sleeping '83 man forgets himself and sings out: "∞ O ∞?—Hexahedron; chuck me another"—*Col. Spectator*. That reminds us of a man in Queen's last year who affirmed impressively that two axes of a certain crystal would intersect in eternity.

**DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.**

James Ross, B.A.; Rev. J. C. Cattanach, B.A., and A., B. McCallum, B.A., have sent in theses for the degree of M.A. The new regulations regarding the taking of M.A. do not come in force till after the Convocation in April, 1882, so that men who did not take honors in the old days have still twelve months grace.

**PERSONAL.**

THE resignation of the Rev. Dr. Bain, of Perth, has been reluctantly received by the Presbytery, and an exceedingly complimentary address has been presented to the worthy Doctor by that body. His retiring allowance is \$1,200 a year. Dr. Bain is a B.A. of '45, and has been a trustee from time immemorial. We understand he will take up his residence in Kingston.

It is believed that the Rev. John Black, D.D., '76, of Kildonan, Man., is the *dark* horse for the Moderatorship of the next General Assembly, which meets in Convocation Hall in June next.

THE REV. JAMES AWDE, B.A., '79, last session took a prize for an essay on the philosophy of Sir William Hamilton. The essay was thought to be of such extraordinary merit, that Mr. Awde was invited to deliver the essay in the form of lectures to the students of philosophy. This he did while here as University preacher. We might also say that Mr. Awde's preaching took people by storm.

THE REV. G. J. CAIE, B.A., '61, formerly of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N.B., is minister of Forfar—one of the largest parishes in Scotland, in which there are some 2,000 communicants on the roll.

REV. WILLIAM MAXWELL, for the last three years assistant to the Rev. Wm. Dunn, of Cardross, has been ordained his colleague and successor. Among those who took part in the ordination service were two distinguished ex-Canadian ministers—Rev. Dr. Story, of Rosneath, for some time assistant-minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, and Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of Canonbie, formerly Principal of Queen's University at Kingston. Mr. Dunn has been for forty-three years the Minister of Cardross. In this parish the venerable Dr. Cook, of Quebec, commenced his ministerial career half a century ago.—*Record*.

CHAS. F. IRELAND, B.A., '66, Treasurer, shows his attachment to his Alma Mater by building a residence facing the College.

IN Kingston, which was formerly such a hotbed for law students, there is a dearth at present. The only ones at present are D. M. McIntyre, B.A., and Wm. Mundell B.A. This state of things will be changed when '81 gra, duates.

P. C. MCGREGOR, B.A., '66, is now occupying the position of Head Master of the Brockville High School.

ARCHIBALD MCMURCHY, B.A., '75, late Head Master of the Pembroke High School, attended lectures in the Royal College for the latter half of this session.

REV. PROF. WEIR, of Morin College, Quebec, formerly Professor of Classics in Queens, has been made an LL.D., by his Alma Mater, the University of Aberdeen.

THE appointment of Dr. Lafferty, '71, as Medical Superintendent of the Canada Pacific Railway with a salary

of \$5,000, is the more graytifying to his friends for the reason that he is a prominent Liberal. B. J. McConnell of this year's graduating class is to be his assistant.

DR. CRAIG, of '78, is taking a past graduate course in New York. His practice in Wellington has been taken up by Dr. Chown of '80.

It is the greatest sorrow that we have to record the death of Wm. Mostyn, M.D., '58, Almonte. Dr. Mostyn started with a young friend to do some business on the river five miles above Almonte. They started in a skiff and arrived in safety at their destination, and re-embarked about four o'clock the next morning. It is supposed that they encountered drift ice, and upset, and since the icy coldness of the water would prevent swimming both gentlemen were drowned. Dr. Mostyn was considered one of the most skillful practitioners in Eastern Ontario; he sat in the Medical Council of Ontario off and on since 1869; was President of the Rideau Medical Association; and sat for North Lanark in the Local Legislature till the last election, when he suffered defeat at the hands of Wm. Caldwell, B.A., '66. He also held a high position in the Masonic fraternity, being at one time one of the Deputy-Grand Masters. Dr. Mostyn was prominent in all local matters, being President of the North Lanark Agricultural Society, Coroner for that Riding, first Reeve of Almonte and Surgeon-Major in the Militia. The class of '58 is an old one, and few of its members are now living. Among these are Messrs. Bethune, Wingham; J. R. Benson, B.A., Australia; Wm. R. Cluness, Sacramento; W. W. Elmer, Madoc; D. Henderson, Winnipeg; Sheriff Sweetland, Ottawa; Dr. Sullivan, now Professor of Surgery in the Royal College, and Sheriff Davis, of Haldimand.

At a meeting of the Rideau and Bathurst Medical Society, at Ottawa, of which he was President, the following resolution was carried:

Moved by Dr. Grant, seconded by Dr. Church.—"That it is with feelings of the deepest regret the city members of the Bathurst and Rideau Division have learned of the accidental death of their medical representative, Dr. Mostyn, and that they desire to convey to his relatives their warmest sympathy in their affliction, the loss sustained being equally felt by the general public as well as the profession of which he was an honoured and respected member."

The funeral took place here on Saturday with Masonic honours, and was attended by between 3,000 and 4,000.

F. S. LEROY HOLMES, M.D., '77, has taken up his residence in Almonte, where he will probably step into a large portion of the late Dr. Mostyn's practice.

A GOOD story is told of Principal Grant. The Rev. gentleman was going to Kingston from this city. On the cars he met an old Scotchman, with whom he entered into conversation. The talk drifted hither and thither, the Scotchman putting many questions concerning Kingston and its people to his companion, whom he found out hailed from the city, but whose name he did not know. At length he asked:

"D'ye ken Principal Grant?"

"Yes," answered the Professor, "I know him slightly."

"Weel, noo, what d'ye think o' him?"

"Well, I think he is a highly overrated man."

Then exclaimed the Caledonian with great emphasis:

"That's jist been ma opeenyun ever sin he came up frae the ither Province."

The Scot will never know he was talking to Principal Grant until he reads this paragraph.—*Toronto World*.

ANOTHER good story is told of the Principal. He made an engagement to go out riding with the Commandant of

"B" Battery. The day appointed was last Wednesday, which turned out to be one of the worst days of the winter. But a man who has crossed the continent from "Ocean to Ocean" is not to give in to the most furious snow storm. Nevertheless he hoped the Colonel might see fit to suggest a postponement and hinted as much to a lady to whom the Commandment had said the same thing a little before. But both gentlemen being of the right stuff and each remaining in ignorance of the other's sentiments the military steeds were ordered around and the gentlemen rode grimly forth against the most blinding snow storm which has occurred this winter.

### →DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.←

WHILE speaking of changes, we are sure it will be interesting to "country" alumni, to know of the great change which has recently taken place in the life of Kingston—the staid old limestone city. Kingston has always been thought of in such a way as may be described by such adjectives as old, steady, solid, reliable; and to these the mushroom places around it have added unenterprising, sleepy, slow, &c. Be that as it may, Kingston still exists while these places having got to the end of their tether, are now in a state verging on bankruptcy. During the late depression Kingston was remarkable as one of the very few places which stood the shock. There is an immense amount of money locked up in the coffers of her capitalists and nothing will induce them to let it out. But within the last month no less than four large enterprises have been launched under the most favourable aspects. A cotton mill has brought out over \$100,000, a charcoal and iron factory \$50,000, and a woollen goods manufactory another large amount, while a new company with a paid up capital of \$150,000 to be increased to \$200,000 has established the "Kingston Engine Works" from which a new locomotive is to be turned out every week. By these industries employment will be given to over 400. When we consider that these things have been projected within the month of March, we have reason to hope for more to come. The iron mines of Frontenac are considered the most valuable in Canada, a company has been formed to do away with necessity of shipping the ore to the States for smelting. The works are to be situated at the mines, on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway, and the processes described by Mr. S. D. Mills which we recently published, are to be used; although at first attention will be paid only to the manufacture of charcoal by the most improved method.

In society also Kingston has taken a start. The imputation of "dullness" can certainly not now be laid to its charge. The past winter has been particularly gay and the outside opinion that the people of Kingston are cold and unsociable must now dissipate. Kingston is none the less aristocratic, but it is not so stiff and old fashioned as formerly. The growth of the city towards its upper confines within the last few years has been something wonderful; but we regret to say that in their haste to build the people have resorted to the plebian red brick in place of the time-honoured limestone. The population is now about 15,000. We make these few remarks in the hope that they will be of interest to those who have not visited the city, since they were students under its loyal protection.

We believe a petition is to be circulated asking the Senate to confer the degree of LL.D. on John Cormack, Esq. We would strongly discountenance such a proceeding. We don't for a moment assert that Mr. Cormack is

not worthy of the distinction of the doctorate and that he would not wear it gracefully, in fact his whole life has been spent in the society of scholars, but he is a painfully modest man, and would in all probability suffer a fit of mental stragulation, if he were brought too prominently before the public.

CHANGES.—Three "monthlies" are now held instead of five as formerly. This is a step in the right direction.

The quality of essays written during the session is to influence the marks at the final in some classes.

At the first of the session it was announced that the monthlies would count along with the final in the allotment of place and prizes. The students made a howl at this. Such a step would have a bad tendency. If there is to be any distinction between Queen's University and Queen's College, the respective examinations should be kept separate.

Gowns are now seldom seen around the College except on the backs of some Junior students. They must be worn in the Mathematical class room, but elsewhere it is optional whether they be worn or not. If the Senate will not make the use of these compulsory; the sooner the good old academic costume becomes a thing of the past the better. Formerly it was the privilege of undergraduates only, to wear gowns and mortar-boards, but last year it was enacted that all students in attendance at lectures should wear the authorized costume in order that no discrimination should be made. This enactment has been a dead letter. There is now no manifest distinction between an undergraduate and another student, except the name. It was formerly necessary to pass the Matriculation examination, before a scholarship could be taken; this necessity was done away with in the most sudden manner, and some students were thrown entirely out of their calculations thereby. Unless one wants to compete for rank or scholarship, it is a mere waste of time to write at the Matriculation Examination, since the mere passing of it confers no privileges whatever, because the passing of the "pass" examination in the spring admits to the rank of undergraduate.

The reading-room is now like a chamber of death. A permanent curator has been appointed, who performs his duty well by keeping the best of order. It is a reading-room as it ought to be, not, as formerly, a place where fellows could knock each other round in, pull tugs of war and sing; such amusements have now to take place in the cloak rooms. All the illustrated papers and best reviews and magazines are supplied by the Senate, while a tax is levied on the students to pay for the leading dailies. This room is also put down in the plans, as a Consulting-room. Books can be brought here from the library for consultation, a brass check being given for a book when taken out. This is a great convenience to the reading student; for he is no longer compelled to lug every ponderous tome to his room if he wants to make any research.

For some time past there has been an agitation among members of the bar to introduce new blood into the Convocation of Benchers at Toronto. Complaint is made among country practitioners and junior barristers in Toronto that the Law Society is managed altogether in the interest of the large chancery firms in that city. The humblest member of the profession pays as large an annual fee for the maintenance of the Law Society as the most distinguished; yet the money thus obtained is applied largely to the purposes of the library in Osgoode Hall, which is of little use except to Toronto lawyers, and to the provision for scholarships, which are practically open only to Toronto students. Circulars have therefore been sent all over the country asking support for Messrs. J. J. Foy and other young barristers in Toronto, and also certain

other young barristers in the different cities and towns of Ontario. Besides these there have been sent circulars asking votes for a list composed mostly of Q. C.s, and another list composed altogether of Conservatives, &c. In one of these lists Messrs. G. M. Macdonnell and R. V. Rogers were mentioned as nominees of the Kingston bar, and in another Messrs. B. M. Britton, Q. C., and R. V. Rogers were spoken of in that character. These were misleading statements, as the Kingston bar held no meeting and made no nominations. \* \* \* \* \* At a meeting held last night it was decided to make no nomination, as it was too late for them to be of any avail.—*Kingston News*, March 31.

The results of the election of Benchers will be known after we go to press. We hope to note the election of some members of our Faculty of Law in our next. Both, because they would make excellent Benchers, and because we would like to see our Faculty have representatives on the Board.

THE Home Mission Committee have made the following appointments from the College for summer work in the various Presbyteries:

- Quebec—John McLeod.
- Lindsay—A. G. McLaughlan.
- Toronto—D. McTavish.
- Owen Sound—D. A. McLean.
- Kingston—Messrs. J. Kelloch, Joseph Andrew, W. S. Smith, James Somerville, A. K. McLeod, John Young, A. Patterson and John McNeil.
- Peterboro—Messrs. James Murray and Archibald McLaren.
- Glengarry—G. McArthur.
- Ottawa—M. S. Oxley.
- Lanark and Renfrew—W. Meikle and R. C. Murray.
- Barrie—P. M. Pollock, P. F. Langill, Jacob Steele and C. J. Cameron.
- Saugeen—A. Gandier and Neil Campbell.
- Manitoba—J. Chisholm and D. Forrest.

They take charge on April 10th. The committee also agreed to recommend the General Assembly to change the time of opening and closing the Theological Colleges so as to make the session from the 1st November to the 1st May. The committee adjourned to meet in Toronto in October, 1881.

WE omitted to say before this session that owing to the resignation of Mr. H. B. Rathbun, Mr. A. Shortt has been appointed Secretary of the Alma Mater Society.

MR. L. ROSS has been appointed Lieut. of the Company in place of Alex. Forin, resigned.

A GOOD example shown by a city:—The new buildings of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., were opened a short time since. The citizens of Kingston subscribed \$44,000 to the new college.—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

HARVARD, following Queen's, has raised her pass-mark from 33½ to 40 per cent.—*Ibid*.

PRIZE BOOKS.—Messrs. Smith & Patterson, book binders, to-day invited our inspection of fifty-prize books for Queen's College. They are finely bound in full calf, and handsomely gilt. The college seal is neatly impressed in gold on the cover. The workmanship is highly creditable to Kingston and the prizes will do honor to old Queen's.—*Whig*.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the clerical Professors to the churches, announcing that they will hereafter charge

\$8.00 for each service, the proceeds to be given to the Bursary fund. The city ministers often find it a great boon to obtain the services of Professors and divinity students for Sunday services. Heretofore they have officiated gratuitously, but some of the churches while appreciating these kindnesses, do not show their appreciation in a tangible form. The circular in question is only addressed to such churches as do not already contribute to the Bursary fund.

At the closing of the classes on Thursday, two Seniors were seen to shake each other heartily by the hand: "Give us your hand, old man; we are the only ones in our class that have kept together in our classes during the whole four years, and this is the grand finale." "Yes, by Jove, we stuck closely together, and this is the first separation." Having no desire to participate in this affecting scene we left them when about to fall on each others' necks and weep.

ON DIT that the only contestants for the prize poem are from the gentlemen (and perhaps ladies) of the first year. This is not by any means the first time that the Muse has visited the humble and the lowly.

SENIOR, criticising fellow student's essay: "I don't like that sentence, Professor, it is very awkward composition." Professor: "Well, that is a sentence of my own, which I interposed in the essay while reading it. I am sorry you don't like it. However, doctors (!) will differ." (Sensation.)

### \*CLIPPINGS\*

"I AM translating you from the German" said a Senior to the fair one by his side, as they rolled away from the dance the other evening. "Not without a horse," she murmured, and quietly fainted.

Unfair:

To take an old and hackneyed joke  
And dress it up anew;  
In words a real live student spoke,  
As some Exchanges do.

—Trinity Tablet.

PRINCIPAL to Prep. joining the institution: "What will be your studies this term?" The Prep. suggested arithmetic and grammar, which were duly scheduled. "What will be your third study?" After a pause for meditation—"Well, I guess I'll take theology to astonish the old man."—*Transcript*.

WHAT is an afternoon tea?

Seventy-five women plaguing two men. (This is a glittering generality, and the numbers may not be exact always.)—*Crimson*.

ART received rather an awkward criticism from a free-and-easy young man who recently met a sculptor in a social circle, and addressed him thus: "Er—er—so you are the man—er—that makes—er—mud heads?" And this was the artist's reply: "Er—er—not all of 'em; I didn't make yours."—*Ex*.

THE latest epidemic reported is from Niagara. The editorial staff of the Niagara *Index* has been attacked with "Fatty degeneration of the mouth."—*Washington Jeffersonian*. The *Index* is notorious for its loud mouthed abuse of contemporaries.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—The Seniors are daily prostrated with a most virulent and fatal epidemic, viz.—laziness.—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

MR. B.: "Prof., are these gas-receivers graduated?" Prof. D.: "They should be; they have been here more than four years."—*Queen's College Journal*. Very good, *Scholastic*; but we never gave birth to the item.

FOR our own part, we have ceased to care for "Baby Mine." But the king of the Fiji Islands is very fond of it. He likes it well done, too.—*Scholastic*.

PROF.—It I should tell you that ice could be heated so hot that it could not be held in the hand, what would you say? Cheeky Junior—Well, Professor, knowing you as I do, I should ask you to prove it. Class becomes noisy.

SCENE, Pike's stable.—Funny Freshman (to hostler, who is rubbing down his horse.)—"Pat, I'm afraid you're currying favor with that horse." Hostler—"Faith, no! I'm merely scrapin' an acquaintance."—*Crimson*.

A NEW novel by Wilkie Collins will appear in March. It is entitled "The Black Robe."—*Ex*. It is about time that Wilkie Collins' stories should cease to be heralded in the papers, as if they were of some great importance. He is presuming too much on his former reputation, now-a-days.

A MORE imposing spectacle can scarcely be imagined than that of a young lady elevated upon a pile of tables and chairs, declaiming with wild gesticulations upon the subject of temperance; unless it be the same young lady precipitately descending from her exalted position as the step of the Prof. is heard.—*Portfolio*.

It is singular how many youths who turn up their noses at cabbage on the dinner-table, consume it with great gusto under the guise of "pure Havana fillers," three for ten cents.

PROFESSOR—"What was Socrates?" Junior (bewildered)—"Soc-Socrates (prompted) was professor of conundrums at the University of Athens."—*Rachine Mercury*.

### "SOME OTHER AF."

A sportive Junior full of arts  
A mirthful maiden met;  
A "masher" he of fair ones' hearts,  
And she an arch coquette.

While wandering down a shady street  
They saw a climbing vine,  
A honeysuckle flowering sweet,  
About an arbor twine.

"Look there!" the Junior said, resigned  
And calm (the "cooney" rascal!)  
"That vine and arbor bring to mind  
The 'Pressure law of Pascal.'"

"The Pressure law!" the maiden cried,—  
Then blushed each rosy dimple,—  
"Will you not learn it?" he replied,  
"I'll teach you, it's so simple."

"Indeed!" said she with mocking laugh,  
And hum of merry tune,  
"You're very kind, but not this 'af,  
Some other afternoon!"