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author of any article, whether local or literary.

IF the JOURNAL cannot lay claim this session to being a spicy paper, it will not be because there has not been a variety of talent in its management. More than once this session has its guiding hand been changed. Again a new man has taken the helm. Either the honor of holding the position of Managing Editor is so overwhelming that no one man has been able to carry it on for any length of time, or the labor entailed is so arduous that the holder of the office must submit to failure in the University examinations, but whatever may be the cause, the office has several times gone a begging. No one but a man of great energy can manage the paper and do justice to his classwork. We have too much classwork heaped upon us in Queen's in too short a session, and the workers have to do too much to enable them to engage in anything outside of the work of the classroom.

IT is entertaining to read accounts of the solemn way in which the Boards of the Toronto Theological Halls signify their approval of the Federation scheme. Knox, St. Michael's, Wycliffe, and McMaster Colleges all nod violent assent. These colleges are part and parcel of the University of Toronto. It is like the members of the body moving according to the dictates of the will, which in this case is University College.

IT has often been remarked by strangers, and generally remarked with derision, that many of Queen's students speak of their fellows as "the boys." They say "the boys" are going to do this, and "the boys" say that, and use the term under a variety of circumstances. Perhaps this is preferable to the habit of some institutions which speak of boys as "the men." But it certainly does not sound as well. The term "boys" inspires, we presume, clanship and good-fellowship, and in that it is all very good, but nevertheless the term is slang of the worst sort, and we regret that its use has become but too general. Let us have another and better-bred term please, to designate our fellows, and not make use any more of such an uncollege-like expression as "the boys."

PEOPLE caring not to be convinced of the contrary, like to call Queen's denominational. That the University has always had association with a particular denomination, and that she has been to a great extent under the influence of a denomination, it would be absurd to deny. But to say that she is denominational as the term may be applied to the other colleges in the

Province (except University College) is a glaring mistake. It is now ten years since Queen's was under the control of the church of Scotland. Her professors are not confined to the Presbyterian church, a very small majority of her graduates are of that denomination, and her present students, though largely Presbyterian, include all denominations. It has often been remarked that the chief officers of the Alma Mater Society and of this paper, were generally of other denominations. These undoubted facts go to show, we think, that those who delight to call a University "denominational"—implying by that "narrow"—are mistaken, when they apply the term to Queen's.

It being the fact then as we hold, that Queen's University is undenominational, we wish in this article to point out a rule which is inconsistent with the fact, and we think contrary to the spirit of the institution, that is, the rule requiring members of the Board of Trustees to be members of the Presbyterian church. Some of Queen's best graduates and most devoted admirers, are Episcopalians, and what good object is served by debarring them from taking a share of the government of the University. Let the Faculty of Theology be committed to the care of a special board of Presbyterians, if such be advisable, but in all conscience if the University is undenominational, let there be nothing in her statutes which would seem to show that she is not. We humbly commend these matters to the consideration of the authorities.

THERE are no new developments in the last phase of the confederation question. The elaborate and ornamented scheme concocted under the supervision of the minister having been suddenly shot out at the startled public, was vigorously discussed for a time in the public and educational press but with discussion its magnificence seemed

to wane, and what will be its ultimate result is only a matter of conjecture. Whether the energies of the framers of the scheme were bent with a true desire to tempt higher education in the Province, or whether it is a politic move by those interested parties to afford a means of tapping the public treasury, is not of much moment to Queen's men, although some utterances by a Professor in University College, given with the decision of a man who appears to know what he is talking about, would seem to show that the latter alternative is far within possibility. This gentleman says Queens was not considered by the framers of the scheme, on account of her approval being considered out of the question. If we couple this fact with the almost antagonistic position of Trinity, as shown by the resolution of her governors, and the fact, on the other hand, that the President of Victoria expressed himself entirely and enthusiastically in favor of the plan as a whole, it would seem that the scheme is the product of the heads of University and Victoria colleges alone. "How much must we give," says Mr. Mulock, "in order to get the Methodists on our side?" "How much can we give," says President Nelles, "that we may share in the loaves and fishes? For go to Toronto we must." No wonder the *Varsity* (University College) says the scheme savours of compromise. Whether the deep laid plans of the head colleges will have the result they desire, is a matter for the future to decide. One thing is certain, Queens will remain as and where she is, as some in high circles seemed to have opined, even before Mr. Ross's conference ever met. Another thing is tolerably certain, that if two or more colleges combine, as from geographical and other reasons, they seem disposed to do, the public funds will not be dipped into for their benefit alone. If Queen's has done, is doing and can do, as good work as any college or

federation of colleges, has done or can do, it is of course simply preposterous to say that she will be refused public recognition in a tangible way. Queen's is ready and willing to have relative work determined in any fair way. Her staff is eminently scholarly, energetic and able, and her tests are at the present time higher than any other University in the Province. We hope that this scheme of confederation will soon take definite shape in one way or another, and that Queen's will settle down into her true position, relying on her steadfast friends, when she may nevermore be disturbed by empirical schemes and visions of inflated splendor.

SOME few of the contributions which have found their way into our letter box we have been forced to reject, much to our regret. We are strongly averse to discouraging a man in his literary efforts, especially when he tries to do something for the JOURNAL, and we sincerely trust that our motives will not be misconstrued. The great fault we have to find is that many a really good idea is spoiled by a looseness of style and general carelessness of construction, on the part of writers who evidently possess really good ability in the art of inditing their familiar thoughts, and who would prove valuable contributors to the columns of any paper, if they would use more care. The evidently unconscious tautological errors, which are only too frequent, prove conclusively that a little judicious pruning on a careful revision of the subject written is alone needed to remedy the defects. This revision we would in many cases undertake ourselves, were it not for the fact that JOURNAL editors are proverbially hard up for leisure moments. Let those who have failed try again, and rest assured that their good intentions are thoroughly appreciated.

IT has not yet been decided what form the annual re-union of the Alma Mater Society is to take. The general impression among the students seems to be in favor of a conversazione. Now, a conversazione is a very good thing under certain circumstances, but it certainly appears to us that where such a large number of guests have to be invited, the entertainment should be of a more lively character. Those who have been on the committees in years past know this to their cost. It has been found impossible to satisfy the guests with a concert and lecturettes, and the younger people have upon the last two occasions taken it upon themselves to take possession of the History class room and enjoy a dance. We are forced to sympathize with them, and hope our sin will not be considered beyond hope of pardon if we suggest that they be allowed even more license this year. The young folks are in the majority, and we would ask that, out of deference to their wishes, dancing be made a recognized part of the programme, and proper accommodation be provided therefor. We will not now present any definite scheme, as this can easily be arranged when the time comes. We do claim, however, that by bringing the style of the entertainment more into accordance with the tastes of the guests, the committee would be doing much good. We would invite opinions upon the matter from the students.

UNFORTUNATELY the attention of the public has been again attracted by the escapades of some of our medical students. While every one is willing to admit that dissection is necessary to the proper study of medicine most are averse to having the subject mentioned. They are quite convinced of the necessity of the students having material, only they say don't let us hear about it. The public are not opposed to the dissection of human bodies, but they

have most decided objections to the manner in which these bodies are sometimes obtained. Grave-robbing, to some, may have the charm of adventure, but to the majority it has the horror of desecration. We believe there should be no necessity for it. It is true that the law requires every medical student to dissect one whole body, but it is also true that the law makes no certain provision whereby these bodies may be obtained. We think, however, that the means of supplying this necessary material ought to be made more ample. At present the various medical schools are supplied by the institutions in their immediate neighborhood. Now, as the whole country is benefited by having well-trained medical men, we think that the whole country should be interested in supplying material necessary for medical education. The law allows public institutions to dispose of the bodies of those who have before death been maintained at the public expense and whose bodies are not claimed by friends within a reasonable time after death. We are of opinion, then, that at the beginning of each session the various medical schools should make application to the various public institutions throughout the province for a specified number of bodies, and these institutions could supply these schools in rotation. Thus the institutions would be saved the expense of burial, and would also receive from the schools a fair price for the bodies, the schools would obtain all the material required, the excuse for grave-robbing would be removed and the public would never be shocked by reading in the public press the minute details of sepulchral vandalism. Let the authorities of the medical school make a move in the matter at once.

An imaginative Irishman has improved on Ossian. "I returned," said he, "to the halls of my father by night and I found them in ruins. I cried aloud, 'my father where are they?' And echo responded, 'Is that you, Patrick McClatherty?'"

POETRY.

LATE TO CHURCH.

A LONG the road, on either side,
The elder boughs are budding.
The meadow lands, a rosy tide
Of clover bloom is flooding;
The sunny landscape is so fair,
So sweet the blossom scented air,
That when I went to church to-day
I could but choose the longest way.

Loud sang the bobolinks, and round
The milk-weed flowers the bees were humming;
I sauntered on, but soon I found
Behind me there was some one coming.
I did not turn my head to see,
And yet I knew who followed me
Before Tom called me—"Kitty! stay,
And let me share with you the way!"

We did not mind our steps grew slow,
Or notice when the bell stopped ringing,
Or think of being late, but, lo!
When we had reached the church, the singing
Was over, and the prayer was done,
The sermon fairly was begun!
Should we go in, should we stay out,
Press boldly on, or turn about?

Tom led the way, and up the aisle
I followed—all around were staring—
And here and there I caught a smile;
I tried to think I was not caring;
And yet I blushed, I know, and showed
A face that like a poppy glowed,
For everyone seemed saying, "Kate,
We all know why you are so late!"

Another Sunday, come what will,
I mean to be at church in season;
But to regret this morning still,
I trust I never shall have reason;
For should I wear a wedding dress
A year from now, perhaps you'll guess
What Tom said to me when, to-day,
We walked to church the longest way.

A FEW days ago, the College was thrilled to the core by the news of a desperate encounter which had occurred near the door of the upper cloakroom, between Mr. John Hay and Mr. Andrew Patterson, and in comparison with which, if reports have not been exaggerated, the fray between Roderick Dhu and Fitzjames sinks into insignificance. Its origin is wrapped in obscurity, but it seems that a band of divinities formed a ring around the combatants, and in this way prevented outsiders from seeing the struggle. However, from some stray hints dropped accidentally by some of the spectators, it seems that Andrew must have been in the hands of John as clay in the hands of the potter. John formed himself into a solid square upon which the persistent attacks of his foe had not the slightest effect. Inasmuch as Mr. Hay is a worthy member of our staff, it is only natural that we should regard his victory as a victory for the JOURNAL, and in future all pugnacious intruders in our sanctum will be referred at once to Mr. Hay.

Prof. Watson says he can recommend this year's class in Junior Philosophy as the laziest set of men he ever had. This means sadness at the finals

UNIVERSITY CONSOLIDATION.

WHEN the good citizens of Kingston became aware of the nature of the proposed scheme of confederation, an influential committee was at once appointed to take steps to find out the mind of the citizens on the subject, etc., as well as that of the graduates and benefactors at large. A circular was drawn up, and sent to the graduates of the Province and to the most prominent friends of the college asking them to attend a public meeting for the discussion of the question, or, if unable to be present at the meeting, to send in their opinion on the proposed measure, and its effect on Queens. A more spontaneous, decisive, and unanimous opinion was perhaps never given on any public question.

The public meeting was called for February 9th, in the City Hall, Kingston, and although the night was very stormy, the large hall was packed as might have been the case at a political meeting, and the most intense interest was manifest. Among those on the platform were: Dr. Grant, Ottawa; Judge McDonald, Brockville; George Gillies, Gananoque; Dr. Moore, Brockville; Jas Reynolds, Brockville; Dr. Parker, Stirling; John Carruthers, B. M. Britton, Q. C.; Dr. Boulter, M. P. P., Stirling; R. T. Walkem, Q. C., G. M. Macdonnell, Q. C., John McIntyre, Q. C., Jas Metcalfe, M. P. P., Ex-Mayors. Carson, Gildersleeve, Gaskin, Livingston; Revs. W. B. Carey, M.A., and T. W. McCuaig; Professor Carr Harris R.M.C.; a number of Aldermen, and a large number of merchants and professional men.

Mayor Smythe was called to the chair, and A. P. Knight was appointed secretary. The mayor made the opening speech. He was a graduate of Toronto University. He had heard that the confederation scheme emanated from it, but he was not prepared to admit that such was the case. At any rate he was prepared to assert that he was opposed to the grouping of the universities in one place. The scheme was unfair to the whole Province, and especially to Kingston and its vicinity.

The Secretary of the meeting then read letters from those unable to be present, some of which are subjoined, after which Dr. James A. Grant, of Ottawa, moved: That this meeting, called to consider a scheme recently proposed to the Provincial Government by which the existing universities and colleges may be formed into a confederation at Toronto, believes, that the best system of promoting university education is that which causes the most general diffusion of such education in an efficient manner among the people, and which develops the largest amount of private aid for its support, and that these objects are best secured by the establishment of universities in local centres, instead of concentrating all in one locality. Dr. Grant in speaking to the motion said that in his opinion the scheme would not meet the requirements of the people. Queen's held a proud position and she was known wherever the telegraph wires extended to. (Cheers.) The people of the Ottawa Valley were deeply interested in her, and he represented that valley, where there were hundreds who would like to have come to Kingston to attend the meeting. He not only represented the Protestants of the Ottawa Valley, but he was backed by the Catholics as well, which was a most happy and desirable blending on the subject. (Cheers). After referring to the position of Queen's with a head who was the Carlyle of to-day, and to her graduates throughout the country, the speaker said he felt sure that the scheme in a great measure would prove an abortion (Applause). It could not be carried out in theory. The people down here were a strong, able and prosperous people, and all they wanted was their rights. (Cheers). Both Catholic and Protestant say that Queen's must stay, and stay she should, and go on increasing in prosperity till she becomes

the most prosperous university in the country. (Cheers).

Mr. Geo Gillies, manufacturer, of Gananoque, a graduate, seconded the motion; he said the Provincial University desired confederation, and simply because Queen's was becoming her great rival, and was likely, in the course of a few years, to surpass it. (Hear, hear.) He could not see why all the high schools in a county should not be centred in one town if all the colleges in a Province should be centred in one city. (Applause.) Many were like him; they would not have received a college education had Queen's not been convenient to them. He liked the idea of college competition, said it was fruitful of good, because the institution which surpassed the others in good management and instruction would get the students and get the favor of the people.

Rev. W. B. Carey, M.A., a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, was the next speaker. He thought Toronto University favored confederation because it was essentially necessary in order to secure her more funds, and because her friends would not put their hands in their pockets as the friends of Queen's had done. He claimed that the people of Eastern Ontario should stand by Queen's and give her the place she richly merits. (Prolonged cheering.)

J. H. Metcalfe, M.P.P., said the question was divested of all political considerations. He continued that he had called at Toronto a meeting of parliamentary members of the eastern part of the province, and they felt satisfied that Queen's should be left as she was. (Hear, hear.) As far as he could learn the members were opposed to the removal of the institution to Toronto. There were a few members in the House who were undecided in the matter, but he was sure that, after such a grand meeting, they would no longer be in doubt.

Judge McDonald, of Brockville, moved the next resolution: That this meeting is of opinion that the existing universities can attain success without the proposed expenditure of further public moneys, and that a generous rivalry between these institutions in regard to the amount of their private endowments, the economy of their administration, and the number and attainments of their students, will meet the wants of Ontario in regard to higher education, and produce more permanent good than present Legislative aid. Having passed the previous resolution he conceived it to be absurd to undertake to convince the people of a point on which they had already been convinced. He related the loss which the removal of the college to Toronto would involve, and pointed to the breach of faith which would also be incurred. Toronto could not offer any advantage which would hasten the change. Queen's had had very many difficulties in the past and she was able to surmount the present crisis, and speaking for Eastern Ontario he was bound to say she would be greatly injured by the confederation of schools if Queen's participated in the same. The young men east of Kingston, or perhaps of Brockville, would go to McGill, in preference to any Toronto College. The confederation scheme he strongly denounced, because he felt that Queen's would become careless and lose its identity.

Judge Price explained what he understood by the college confederation scheme—first concentration territorially, and then collegiate absorption. He took his hearers back 40 years to the time the college was founded, and touched upon the facts in its position. Queen's was in a better position to-day than she ever was, and she is better supported by the people. To his mind the scheme now suggested meant retrogression, and the people of the East could have nothing to do with it. It was the duty of the government to educate the masses up to a certain point, but it would not spend the public money in fitting young men for the professions nor for the various trades

and occupations of life. (Hear, hear.) Colleges should support themselves, and Queen's ought to refuse any governmental assistance, not because the money is not needed, but because expediency suggests refusal. So far as he could do so he would protest strongly against the college confederation in the interest of Queen's and of Eastern Ontario. (Cheers.)

Alderman Whiting supported the motion in a clear and forcible speech.

Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve moved the third motion: That should the policy of granting further aid be adopted by the creation of an additional Provincial Faculty at Toronto, as suggested, justice and the interest of the general public demand that similar faculties should be established in other localities, maintaining efficient universities. Mr. Gildersleeve contended that the college confederation scheme did not originate with the government but with university experts, and especially those connected with Toronto University. That institution was seeking to obtain what heretofore it has been unable to secure, and the scheme is helped by the fact that Victoria is looking out for another sphere of usefulness. Practically the scheme amounted to granting more funds to Toronto University. If the scheme is carried out and a new science faculty is established at Toronto, the province must also establish a similar faculty here, which will assist Queen's, and which it is hoped may not prevent her from still looking to her friends to assist her in increasing her usefulness in general arts subjects.

Dr. Parker, of Stirling, seconded the motion, saying that Queen's was second to no college in Ontario, and that it would be a burning shame to remove it to Toronto.

Dr. Lavell, warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, observed that the college confederation agitation did not amount to much outside of Toronto. Forty years ago Victoria and Queen's Colleges only offered to students the advantages of a collegiate education, and the history of them since showed that there had been no failure along the line. He was clearly pronounced in favor of more than one college. He liked the competition and rivalry. What was the experience in the old land? Instead of the people centralizing, the colleges were amplifying; instead of centralizing they were decentralizing and surely their example should be somewhat of a guide to the people of this country. Where were the friends of Toronto University, if the institution needed assistance? How is it that so much anxiety and zeal were exhibited in the interest of higher education? Because of the exigencies of Toronto University, whose authorities have squandered its endowment.

Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., hoped the protest against the college confederation scheme would be such as to give it a quietus and keep it out of the Legislature. He observed that there had been certainly no discussion of the question, that the protest of Queen's had been passed over in silence, and it was very undesirable that the matter should go before the Legislature unopposed. Queen's, he added, was the child of the people of Eastern Ontario, and if they withdrew their interest and support it would cease to be an Arts college and become a more denominational one. Queen's does a unique work; it educates a class of young men who are, in general, not wealthy, but possessed of the talents and character which are more to be prized; it administered to the merits of an important section of the Province, and brought the means of education within the reach of great numbers, who would otherwise be deprived of it. Surely such an institution should not be crushed by the force of government.

He moved that this meeting is of opinion that it would not be to the present or future benefit of Queen's University to remove to any other locality either under the proposed confederation or any other scheme; and desires

to express its entire confidence that Queen's University in its present sphere will continue to grow and prosper to the great benefit of the Province, more especially the eastern portion of it. And those present hereby pledge their best exertions in that behalf.

Dr. Moore, of Brockville, seconded the motion in a witty and forcible speech. G. S. Fenwick, merchant, and B. M. Britton, Q.C., also made speeches.

Ex-Mayor McIntyre, in a vigorous address, moved, seconded by Ald. McDermott,

That the Mayor, John Carruthers, E. W. Rathbun, R. T. Walkem, Q.C., John McIntyre, Q.C., W. Harty, Wm. Ford, T. H. McGuire, Q.C., C. F. Gildersleeve, G. Gillies, E. J. B. Pense, H. Cunningham, W. J. Carson, J. H. Metcalfe, M.P.P., be a deputation with power to add to their number to submit and explain the result of this meeting to the Minister of Education and his colleagues.

Cheers were then given for the Queen, and the meeting broke up.

Space will not permit us to give more fragments of the speeches made. But they were eloquent and earnest and the speakers were of all denominations.

The following are a few of the opinions sent in regarding the scheme:

From the Rev. James Carmichael, of King—

"I wish to enter my dissent against the proposal to carry Queen's to Toronto. Personally I would be delighted to have Queen's brought 160 miles nearer me. Since I cannot go to Queen's I would be glad to have Queen's come to me. But for the whole of Eastern Ontario, for the whole Ottawa valley, to which I belong, the transportation of Queen's to Toronto would be disastrous. I suppose the time is coming when all the planets will be absorbed into the sun. I confess I like the solar system better as it is, especially so long as I happen to be living on one of the planets. You can pull up a sapling and plant it in a new corner any time. But the sturdy oak which forty summer suns have fostered and matured, and which the storms of forty winters have helped to root more firmly in its native soil, if you remove it, a good many of the roots would die, and a good many of the branches too. So would it be with Queen's. To talk of going back again after years of trial, is sheer nonsense."

From E. W. Rathbun, Esq., Deseronto—

"I do not think it would be right to remove Queen's from Kingston. In fact, I don't think its friends will consent at all to anything tending in that direction. * * * I have become imbued with the idea that our colleges should be absolutely free from state aid, and that our people will become more and more interested in this or that institution, and thus gradually advance it in power and usefulness. . . . Its Principal can count upon a continuance of co-operation from this section of country, until Queen's will be to Canada what the New England colleges are to the United States."

From Rev. R. Campbell, D.Sc., Renfrew—

"All here are of one opinion. The whole scheme is against institutions outside of Toronto. If we accept, we may take to heart Heb. xii, second clause of verse 16, and verse 17."

From W. Kay, Esq., M. A., Goderich—

"I desire to say in one word that I entirely disapprove of the university scheme. I have carefully read the Chancellor's memorandum, and cordially agree with it. I have also read, with attention, the Principal's address, as printed in the *Globe* of the 2nd of February, and, without any hesitation, I answer the three questions propounded therein with a most emphatic 'No.'"

From the Rev. M. McGillivray, M. A., Perth—

"The federation scheme, at best, looks like a piece of badly assorted patchwork. So far as I can find out, there is only one opinion expressed here by graduates and benefactors: 'Keep as you are, unless confederation really promises to strengthen your hands and add to the educational efficiency of the country.' And to us these conditions seem wanting. Even should the Government not do justice in the matter, the old friends of Queen's are friends still, and old fountains of nourishment are far from dried up."

From the Rev. J. C. Smith, B.D., of Guelph—

"The scheme for confederating the colleges of Ontario seems to me to be glaringly one-sided, and in the event of its consummation, Queen's University at least would come under a policy which must prove suicidal. The other institutions named may concur in the scheme, in the prospect of sharing in the *prestige* of the Provincial University and other 'casual advantages,' but for Queen's to consent to have her charter tampered with in the manner proposed,—a charter under which no inconsiderable proportion of the collegiate education of the Province has been, and is being, so successfully accomplished,—the idea cannot be for a moment seriously entertained by any of her friends."

From Rev. J. Crombie, M.A., Smith's Falls—

"I consider myself an independent witness, having received the whole of my training in Scotland. * * * But for my proximity, when a boy, to a university seat I would never have thought of entering its class-rooms. When the effort was made by the late Principal Cunningham to concentrate in one grand college at Edinburgh the training of the whole Free Church ministry, that church decided in opposition to him that in its judgment three colleges, instead of one, was the best means to meet the requirements of its students."

From J. Penington Macpherson, M.A., Ottawa—

"I trust the resolution passed at the meeting on Monday night will be of such a marked and certain character as will leave no doubt in the minds of benefactors that Queen's will never—under any circumstances—leave the good old city of Kingston."

From A. D. Ferrier, Fergus—

"No doubt a grand Provincial University, well endowed, would be a fine thing for Ontario, but I think on the whole it will afford better opportunities for students distributed over the country to attend at the university nearest their own homes. Being an Edinburgh University man myself, I can safely say that Edinburgh and Glasgow—only 45 miles apart—get on very well and never think of amalgamating."

From Judge Fralick, Belleville—

"The Hon. J. S. McDonald withdrew Government support when we required assistance; now that we are independent, why should we give up all for a 'mess of pottage?'"

Judge Wilkison, Napanee—

"From an experience of thirty years, I can testify to the advantages of Queen's University has been to the cause of higher education; many young men, especially from amongst the agriculturalists, having availed themselves of it, who never would have done so, had it been located at Toronto or some distant point, * * * In my judgment a very serious act of injustice will be in-

flicted in the event of legislation taking place to deprive the people of this section of the advantages they have so long enjoyed."

From Alex. Robertson, M.P., County of Hastings—

"I believe such a scheme would result in the ultimate destruction of Queen's, and consequently give it my unqualified disapproval."

From J. M. Platt, M.P., Prince Edward County—

"That system of higher education is best which is placed within the reach of the many, instead of the few, and the interests of Canada and Eastern Ontario are, I think, not at all unworthy of consideration by the Government. * * * The interests of Toronto and the interests of Ontario are not identical in all respects, and whenever an attempt at centralization threatens the general interests of the people it is our plain duty to resist it. * * * Wishing you a successful meeting and promising my hearty co-operation to consider the interests of Eastern Ontario, I am, &c., &c."

COLD PRODUCED BY EVAPORATION.

ONE of the most striking examples of the cold produced by evaporation was observed on Sunday, the 18th inst., at Elmhurst. One of the hot water coils which heats the above residence, is situated in the window recess of an upper bedroom, and on it were two shallow tin pans holding water to supply the air in the room with aqueous vapour. One of these pans was resting immediately opposite the pane of the outside window, which is opened to admit fresh air, and a little below the level of the bottom of the pane. Before going to the University service, (about 2:30 o'clock), as the day was sunny and warm, the temperature of the air being 17° F, (in the shade), I opened the pane to ventilate the room, and to my great surprise on returning, (about 17 o'clock), found a thin sheet of ice in the pan. The coil was then felt and found to be quite warm, and the temperature of the air at the further end of the room 58° F! The formation of the ice was evidently caused by the rapid evaporation of the water produced by the constant draught of cold air into the warm house from outside. The abstraction of heat necessary for the formation of the aqueous vapour and the cooling effect of the cold air was much more rapid than the heating of the water by the warm coil. This needn't surprise us so much when we remember that it takes as much heat to evaporate any quantity of water at the *freezing point* as to heat up six times as much water from the *freezing point* to the boiling point. The other evaporating pan, which was lying on the same coil but was not exposed to the draught, did not, as might be expected, contain any ice. The whole phenomenon forcibly illustrates the very great danger of sitting in a draught, especially after being heated, when the skin perspires freely, and explains to us how the inhabitants of tropical India supply themselves with ice cold water by exposing it in alcarrazas to the night breezes.

MICHAEL LAVELL, M. D., '63, has received from the Government the wardenship of the Kingston Penitentiary—a position vacated by the death of the late Mr. Creighton. Dr. Strange 43 has been appointed Surgeon to the Penitentiary in the place of Dr. Lavell.

DR. SULLIVAN, '58, has had the honour of Senatorship conferred upon him, and is now an Hon. Doctor. As this interferes with his duties as professor at the Royal Medical College, DR. GARRETT, '82, who has recently entered into partnership with the former, is now supplying his place.

↳CORRESPONDENCE.◀

OUR GRADUATES IN BRITISH COL- UMBIA.

THE Rev. Donald Fraser, M.A., 1866, writes from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, as follows:—"The winter weather is, as a rule, very mild, but we had actually a fortnight's sleighing about Xmas - something very unusual here. * * * I am not disposed to brag very much of the state of society. I think, however, that we are entering on a new era. The incomers for the last year or two are as a rule a superior class of people. A surprisingly large proportion comes from the Atlantic Provinces. I was at a wedding the other evening, and I believe that three-fourths of the guests were from P. E. Island. * * * Mr. S. D. Pope, one of our graduates, has been Superintendent of Education here for the last few months, I think he is going to put new life into the school system of the Province." He says that "there is room now in the Province for two or three graduates, live men who have had some experience in teaching, or who have had a Normal training and would be willing to commence in a subordinate position."

CANADA FROM THE ENGLISH "DAILY."

ONE day I happened to drop into the reading room of one of our public libraries, and there, on one of the files I saw several numbers of the London *Times*. A few men were standing reading, and it at once occurred to me that they must be lately out from the old sod, which inference I drew from their appearance, as well as from the earnest manner in which they were hunting for items of news relating to persons and places they had probably known on the other side of the Atlantic. On my drawing still closer, I saw one pointing out to his companion the route of the English troops in Egypt, and remarking, as he ground his teeth, that they ought to go right in and show no mercy to the miserable Arabs, but exterminate them all. Then the other said, "But they say Wolsely cannot be depended on." To this the first replied with an air of superior wisdom, "Wolsley is all right." My inference was now confirmed, because their voices told only too plainly their nationality. However, I went up to the papers with a some what similar object in view. While they were in a foreign country looking for home news in a home paper, I was in my own country, and with an idle curiosity I turned the pages of the *Times*, seeking for news of home in this English paper, and I may say I was very much disappointed. The first number at which I looked was that of Saturday, January 24th ult. As I turned each page over slowly, and carefully looked down each column, I found, not the first particle of Canadian news. The nearest approach to home news was an item from the United States relating to some railway matters, and occupying but four lines, and another on the Dynamiters in America, comprised in thirteen lines. One's feelings can be easily imagined, when, after looking through one of the leading newspapers of the world, as *The Times* surely is, we find that this daily which pretends to keep its readers posted in all the important happenings the world over, completely ignores this Canada of ours. Does it not seem, if our own appreciation and love of our country were taken away, that the idea of an immense track of country adjoining the polar regions, peopled with bears and Indians, is the light in which we still appear to the average Britisher. In this same paper was a long letter of two columns from Hongkong, on the affairs of Burmah; and another of two and a half columns on the agricultural resources of India. Wondering if this was an exceptional number, I went back to the next one on the file, that of Jan. 23rd. Here I found a little

news from Canada, it made up in all four lines and related to the "Orange riots in Newfoundland." From the United States was an article of forty lines on a "Bill prohibiting alien foreigners from acquiring or owning land in the U. S." A four line item from New York on some "Insolvent Co." Three lines from Washington on the "Nicaragua Treaty and the U. S. Senate," and finally six lines from Chicago on the "Cutting of Railway Rates." On the other hand there was considerable news from all parts of Europe, from South Africa on the annexation of New Guinea, from China on the difficulties with the French, from Burmah and Siam, on the Korean question, while there were long letters on the Russians in Central Asia, and on Queensland in Australia. If English newspapers thus pass over in silence the great Dominion of Canada, and make no attempt to get news therefrom, what must the knowledge of their readers be in regard to the doings in our country? For truly the newspaper of the 19th century is the medium by which each man knows what the rest of the world has done in the preceding twenty-four hours. The British Journalist must waken up and get rid of his prejudice. POLLUX.

IMAGINATION.

IMAGINATION is a power in man indispensable to civilization and moral and spiritual culture. It incites to action. "It is the mother of genius." Michael Angelo first formed in his mind the great creations he gave to the world. Bunyan, in his "Pilgrim's Progress," lighted a candle which has been instrumental in leading many to the Son of Righteousness. Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Regained" have also cheered many a drooping heart, and led its thoughts upwards. The strength of Milton's imagination triumphed over every obstacle. Imagination lightens and brightens childhood. In riper years it cheers many an hour which would be lonely. We wander over distant tracts of country, feeding upon beauties only known to us through historical narrative—"Imagination may clothe the beggar with the garb of a prince." And may this not go far to explain the joy to be found amongst those who have little of this world's goods? They dream not of their woes. In imagination we may penetrate the unseen, and derive therefrom impulse to faith in a more enduring and brighter state of things beyond the grave.

But imagination, if not guided by reason, may dethrone our better judgment. It may lead our minds into a groove of thinking dangerous in the extreme. It may lead us into speculative difficulties, which have their end in the abrogation of any sense of relation to an All-controlling Will.

Imagination affords Shakespeare an unfailing source of material. In "Midsummer Night's Dream" he creates a whole world of fairy spirits. They tenant the air, earth, and sea, minister to the wants or become the harbingers of evil to men. Their shapes, sizes and complexions are almost infinite. There are fairy spirits, that sing their love songs, or solemnly chant a funeral dirge over the unhappy fate of some kindred spirit. Oberon proposes to Titania the gigantic task of transforming the ground into a cradle and rocking to deeper slumber the sleepers who

lie thereon. But a greater thing than this Oberon invites his queen to undertake. He says:

Then, my queen, in silence saï,
Trip we after the night's shade;
We the globe can compass soon,
Swifter than the wandering moon."

In "Clarence's Dream" (Richard III), imaginative art is powerfully displayed. There is brought before the mind of the reader inconceivable stores of wealth lying hid in the bosom of the ocean, and the ghastly mockery of human pride portrayed in the setting of gems in sockets of dead men where once had been the humid eye. He says:

O Lord! me thought, what pain it was to drown!
What dreadful noise of water in mine ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!
Methought, I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men, that fishes gnawed upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
All scattered in the bottom of the sea,
Some lay in dead men's skulls, and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept
(As 'twere in scorn of eyes) reflecting gems,
That woo'd the slimy bottom of the deep
And mock the dead bones that lay scatter'd by."

Again, the sublime in Shakespeare becomes extremely potent, tending at times to much pain. Macbeth is at his wit's end. He has tasted the glories of state; but to him they have proved wormwood. Life now has no charms and the future is less inviting. He says:

She should have died hereafter;
There would have been a time for such a word—
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in his petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterday's have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing —"

Ruskin elevates to a proud position the much neglected and despised blade of grass:—"Think of it well," he says, "and judge whether of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in summer air, and of all strong and goodly trees, pleasant to the eyes or good for food—stately palm and pine, strong ash and oak, scented citron, burdened vine—there be any by man so deeply loved, by God so highly graced, as that narrow point of feeble green."

Carlyle, in his "Lectures on Heroes," thus eloquently pictures time:—"That great mystery of Time were there no other; the illimitable, silent, never-resting thing called time, rushing on, swift, silent, like an all-embracing ocean tide, on which we and all the universe swim like exhalations, like apparitions which *are*, and they *are not*; this is for ever literally a miracle; a thing to strike us dumb, for we have no word to speak about it. This universe, oh, me! what could the wild man know of it; what can we yet know? That it is a Force, and thousand-

fold complexity of Forces; a Force which is *not we*. That is all; it is not we, it is altogether different from us. Force, Force, everywhere Force; we ourselves a mysterious Force in the centre of that." We have here a striking illustration of sublime imagination. The writer asks the question, What is Time? He can define its characteristics, but its real essence baffles and outstrips even his powerful intellect. "The wild man can know nothing of the universe." All that our enlightened age has been able to contribute to the unfolding of the mystery is, that "it is a Force; a Force which is *not we*." This is an unsatisfactory and painful conclusion. It is, however, the natural outcome of an imagination which in its operations transcends unaided the sphere of the natural and wings its flight towards that of the sublime.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE

BY JNO. GEORGE BOURINOT.

THE Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa has followed in the footsteps of the late eminent and laudrious librarian, Dr. Alpheus Todd, in devoting his leisure to the compilation of a work on a subject cognate to his duties, embodying the results of wide research matured by experience and observation. Dr. Todd's works on parliamentary government were so complete and reliable as to secure the first place as standard textbooks upon that important subject in England and throughout the empire. This must have proved a surprise to our old country cousins, accustomed as they are to regard Canada as a certain number of "arpenes of snow," an intellectual desert where the spring, which it is hoped will bring the blossoms and fruit of literature, still delays. If there are even yet persons who think that no good thing can come out of a colony, their ideas will surely be corrected when they peruse the book whose title stands at the head of this notice. Although founded to a large extent upon the work of Sir Erskine May, it will be seen on inspection that Mr. Bourinot's volume is by no means a copy. The amount of wholly original matter comprised in it, drawn mainly from Canadian examples is surprising and gratifying, while that which has been obtained from English sources has at least been passed through the alembic of our author's critical reflection. The style of the book is graceful, and the arrangement orderly. No one who is interested in parliamentary procedure and practice will do without it prudently.

THE *Concursus* met on the 5th inst. to hold an *ante-mortem* examination on a well-known Smith's Falls freshman. The room was packed and the attempt to keep order was an obvious failure. The prosecution was directed by Messrs. Mitchell and Dennistoun, and the prisoner, against whom whatever may have been the facts, the evidence was very slim, was ably defended by Mr. G. F. Henderson. It took two whole hours to prove that the culprit had sinned to the extent of fifty cents. The court is not consistent. Some are fined; others, for the same offences are not; some refuse to pay and are promptly expelled; other refuse to pay and are allowed to stay. Then again the court evidently is not sure how to conduct itself sometimes. The opening was very flat and the judge held the unique view that in summing up, the counsel for the prosecution should speak first. Of course this is wrong. The members of the senior French class found next day that the privilege of attending the *concursus* instead of class, costs just fifty cents *per caput*, and the professor didn't take two hours to impress the fact either.

HOW SHAKESPEARE USES THE SUPERNATURAL.

Much difference of opinion has been expressed upon the comedy of "Mid-summer Night's Dream." Some critics affirm that it was amongst Shakespeare's earliest works, and therefore stamped with the imperfections and inexperience of youth; others maintain that of all his comedies there are none more harmonious. The incidents and characters, though abundant, appear to be in perfect subordination to the master-mind of the poet, the main attribute being, that "under the supernatural influence human mortals move according to their respective natures and habits." The characters of the play are classical, but the costume is strictly Gothic, and shows that Shakespeare attained his knowledge through the medium of romance. The qualities of Puck or Robin Goodfellow were evidently collected from the popular superstitions of the writer's own time. "Oberon," king of the fairies, seems, however, to be an adaptation, as it is to be found in Green's "James IV." "The Man in the Moon" (Scene I.) was a personage of some consequence in Shakespeare's day; and is even now regarded with some little (suspicion by the ignorant and young. "Mid-summer Night's Dream" is wild and fantastical; but the parts are well-balanced, and succeed in giving that amount of pleasure to the reader which the writer apparently intended to impart. To enter upon a minute or even cursory survey of the supernatural characters in this comedy would be a task of considerable magnitude, and criticism thereof mere presumption; reference, therefore, to one or two of the more prominent figures may suffice. "Puck," like Ceres in "The Tempest," is the Commander-in-Chief of the fairy forces—a busy-body—ring-leader in all disturbances—ready for any game—continually about mischief. He pours skim-milk into the churn, thereby giving the house-wife needless labor, and depriving her of butter; prevents the fermentation of the beer, and so cheats the "drouths" out of a good "top"; misleads night-wanderers "laughing at their harm"; jests Oberon, and makes him smile; beguiles the horses by neighing like a filly-foal. Puck has more comprehensive ideas than these. He says:

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes."

Oberon and Titania, as becometh their high position, are inclined to be rather more dignified in their demeanour than Puck. Oberon says:

"We are spirits of another sort."

But Shakespeare endows them also with powers of expression. Titania thus describes, in a few artistic lines, the immutability of nature:

"The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose;
And on old Hymen's chin and icy crown,
An odorous chaplet of sweet Summer buds,
Is, as in mockery, set; the Spring, the Summer,
The chilling Autumn, angry Winter, change
Their wonted liveries; and the 'mazed worlds,
By their increase, now knows not which is which."

Oberon, on the other hand, is represented as giving utterance to those beautiful lines:

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows;"

which form the theme of one of our best modern songs.

Perhaps, however, no finer description of the antics of the dwellers in fairy-land, and their more prodigious brethren, who inhabit other supernatural spheres, played upon the less-favoured creatures of this world, can be given than that contained in the closing scene of the play, where Puck, Oberon, and Titania are the speakers. It runs thus:

[Enter Puck.]

"Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf beholds the moon;
Whilst the heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task fordone,
Now the wasted brands do glow,
Whilst the screech-owl, screeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe,
In remembrance of a shroud.
Now it is the time of night,
That the graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his sprite
In the church-way paths to glide;
And we fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun
Following darkness like a dream;
Now are frolics: not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house;
I am sent with broom before,
To sweep the dust behind the door,

[Enter Oberon and Titania, with their train.]

Oberon.—Though the house give gleaming light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every elf and fairy sprite
Hop as light as bird from brier;
And this ditty after me
Sing and dance it trippingly.

Tita.—First, rehearse your song by rote,
To each word a warbling note:
Hand in hand, with fairy grace,
Will we sing, and bless this place.
&c., &c., &c.

Peas-Blossom, Cobweb, Moth, and Mustard-Seed have no specified place in this play. Probably one of these is the "Fairy," introduced into Act II., Scene I., or it may be that they are honoured with a place in the list of the *dramatis personae* from having a position in the royal household.

As Shakespeare does not here enumerate *in toto* the members of the fairy court, the following list given by Poole, in his "English Parnassus" may not be uninteresting: "Oberon is the Emperor; Mab, the Empress; Perriwiggam, Perriwinkle, Puck, Hobgobbin, Tomalin, Tom Thumb, are the courtiers; Hop, Mop, Drop, Pip, Trip, Skip Tub, Tib, Trick, Pink, Gill, Inn, Tit, Warp, Win, Wit, the maids of honour; Nymphidia is mother of the maids."

We have thus shortly dealt with some of the supernatural characters Shakespeare makes use of in his plays. A master-mind, he unfolds the many-sided passions of men. Hatred, love, fear and reverence are set before us in vivid characters. He has also portrayed in bodily form those "airy nothings" which perplexed the minds of the ignorant and superstitious of his own time." His creations are universally admired; painter and poet have striven to re-produce them with varied success; and the world this day still rings with the plaudits of his admirers.

DIVINITY HALL.

A FEW weeks ago a deputation from the students of the "Hall" waited on the Principal and Professors in Theology, to request that, for Divinity Classes, the lectures of Monday be given on the previous Saturday, the object being to allow those filling Sunday appointments the benefit of the whole week's lectures. This request was kindly granted, and since that time there is little or no difficulty in supplying the various stations, as no student need be absent from class on Saturday, unless when one or two places at a distance need supply.

This change, however, was not meant to encourage, to an inordinate degree, students carrying on the double duty of preaching to others and being taught themselves, because it is almost impossible to do more than one thing well at a time, and there is no doubt the first duty of a student is his College work. Why then ask greater facility for attempting both? In the first place there are a number of stations in the vicinity of Kingston, which depend on students during the winter months. They have, in the memory of the oldest student, been always so filled while the College was in session, and probably will continue the same supply so long as Queen's remains in Kingston: unless indeed one of two things should take place, either the removal of Queen's to Toronto, as the late University Confederation scheme proposes, or that these outlying congregations no longer require supply from the College. The first proposition seems out of the question and need not be discussed here, the other does not even appear on the horizon of coming events; hence students will be asked to go out. In needy cases where a mission station can have no other source of aid, there seems to be a certain amount of moral obligation impelling them to go. In the second place, by removing the uncomfortable prospect of losing lectures, which the late change has effected, more students are willing to give their services, while at the same time the average attendance of each student in class will be greater than before.

At the regular meetings of members in the "Hall" there is a desire to hurry through the business part of the programme, and pass on to the discussion of topics which will be of interest in the daily experience of all long after "propositions and motions" have passed into oblivion. This is as it should be. The "business" part of the meetings is, of course, not neglected, but these other matters are of more vital importance and demand more attention. There are "living questions" in our miniature assembly, e.g., such as "Home and Foreign Missions," "Pastoral Work," and the great problem, how can we best deal with others so as to convince them of the "gospel" we preach.

These are of infinite importance to the young student for the ministry as he looks forward to his life's work. These discussions—which by the way have not been so numerous as they might have been—when carried on

with a frank and brotherly expression of feeling on the part of each can have no other save a good result. This has been the spirit of former sessions, this is the spirit of to-day, and long may it continue.

One cannot live in an atmosphere without inhaling it in greater or lesser quantities, and if it be healthful can hardly take in too much of it. In the highest sense is this principle true of a college—every student exerts an influence on his fellow-student, and in a greater degree is influenced and moulded by his professors. The spirit which dwells amongst all is beneficial and elevating. Can it be other than the spirit of Him whose dwelling place is the hearts of men? And is it not the desire of all that the power of the spirit may be felt not only in the lives of all, but felt by those with whom we come in contact during life, so that we may prove by our lives the worth of Christianity, and the value of that institution which we love to call our Alma Mater.

→Y.M.C.A.←

SINCE the beginning of the new year the work of the Association has been prosecuted with more than usual earnestness. Never before were the weekly meetings for prayer attended by so large a number of students.

The evangelistic services formerly held in the City Hall on Sabbath evenings have been resumed. The meetings have been largely attended, and much interest is manifested. On Sabbath, January 25th, the hall was crowded, the standing room was all occupied, and hundreds had to turn away.

Mr. Ober, College Secretary of the International Committee, has lately been making a tour of the colleges in the New England States and in Canada. He visited the Association at McGill, and was expected to be at Queen's on Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 21st of January, but was detained by sickness. We expect, however, to have Mr. Ober among us for a few days before long.

The International Committee have now two Secretaries engaged in this work, Mr. Wishard, who may be called the founder of College Associations, and Mr. Ober, who has been appointed recently. We believe that two are needed; otherwise many of the college associations which are scattered all over the United States and Canada, could receive a visit only once in three or four years. If each college could receive an annual visit from one who is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the work in all parts of the continent, the existing associations would be greatly stimulated and many new ones would be organized.

The Association organized in Dalhousie College a couple of months ago has chosen officers for the new year. Though the youngest college association in Canada it is manifesting great vitality and bids fair to become a great power for good in the college.

The Provincial Convention held in Peterboro last Oct. was the means of stirring up a great interest in the As-

sociation of that town. They have recently moved into an elegant suite of rooms over the Post Office. With the aid of the ladies these rooms have been beautifully furnished. On New Year's Day over five hundred callers were received. In the evening an excellent entertainment was given. The work is growing and getting a deeper hold on the young men than ever before.

It seems strange that the Association should be so well supported in the town of Peterboro, while in the city of Kingston only a very few persons can be found to support a Y.M.C.A. either by their gifts or by their personal interest.

ALMA MATER.

WHEN the members present on the night of the 7th inst., were called to order, the President was found to be absent, and Mr. Kidd, first Vice-President, took the chair. The business was somewhat interesting. Mr. Farrel formally resigned the management of the JOURNAL. This is to be regretted. Mr. Farrel has been a most faithful worker on the staff, both when an ordinary member and since he has been managing editor. Mr. Farrel's duties in college and in connection with his law studies have become so numerous that it was impossible for him to remain longer in the position. A cordial vote of thanks was given Mr. Farrel for his services, and it is the sincere wish of every member of the society that his shadow may never grow less. Mr. Kidd now arose, and in a very stammering speech, startled all present with the announcement that he had a "pressing" engagement, and that he "must" go. Drat these pressing engagements for robbing the society of such a nice looking vice-president as Mr. Kidd. It is to be noticed that Mr. Kidd went. Mr. Chambers took the chair, and one of the first uses he made of his powers was to call on Mr. Henderson to read the bill on tax exemptions which the latter intended to bring in at the next meeting. It was "real mean," as the ladies would say, to ask for such a revelation of state secrets, but George did it good-naturedly. Many prominent members being absent it was thought better to postpone the discussion on tax exemption until the next meeting, and the meeting adjourned.

THE regular meeting of this Society held on the evening of the 14th inst. was a success. The business was rushed through in an unusually business-like manner. The executive committee was instructed to negotiate with the Rev. Dr. Sexton with the view of having him deliver one of his popular lectures under the auspices of the Society. If the Society is successful in securing his services, the Dr.'s fame as a lecturer will no doubt draw a full house. A mock parliament was now formed and the tax-exemption question thoroughly discussed. On a former evening, Mr. Henderson had been premier, but unfortunately for his government, his cabinet was not present in full strength, and he found himself in the cold shades of opposition. Mr. Kidd now became Premier. The bill which Mr. Henderson intended to have introduced, fell into the hands of the enemy, who brought it in with some amendments added.

Mr. McEwan was elected speaker. Quite an exciting debate followed. Mr. Mowat, backed by Mr. J. J. Wright, made an effort, desperate but of no avail, to give the bill a six months hoist.

The next meeting of the Society takes place on the 28th, it having been decided to allow the members a chance of hearing the lecture under the auspices of the foot-ball clubs on the evening of the 21st inst.

EXCHANGES.

AMONG the latest additions to our exchange list is the *Educational Weekly*, of Toronto, of which seven numbers of the first volume have been issued. The list of contributors embraces many of the leading educational writers of the Province, whose names are a guarantee for the excellence of the articles which we expect to see from time to time in its columns. We wish the *Weekly* every success.

The *Oberlin Review* last issued has a lengthy article on "Child Literature," written by a co-ed. The young lady is evidently well acquainted with children and their ways and, with much more common sense than originality, condemns dime novel blood and thunder. But is not such an article somewhat out of place in a college paper? Co-education should not be extended beyond the classroom, if its representatives cannot free themselves from motherly instincts for a sufficient length of time to write their essays.

There is one point upon which the whole world must yield to the *Varsity*. For sublime "cheek" in its comparisons of Toronto institutions with those of any other college it is far, far ahead of all competitors. Note this—"there are at present in Toronto several Association football clubs, three of which are quite the equals of the Kingston club, and a fourth without the shadow of a doubt its superior." Ye gods! and which is which, pray? We were under the impression that our Association team held a championship cup, won by a fair and square defeat of the Knox College Club, which had proved itself to be the champion club of the ambitious city. It may be that we were dreaming, however.

The last two numbers of the *Canada School Journal* contain articles on the Federation question, from the pen of R. W. Shannon, M. A., '79, of this city, who reviews the scheme in a clear and concise manner, pointing out its faults in all fairness. T. R. Beattie, M. A., of Brantford, advocates the scheme in the columns of the same journal, but is cautiously apologetic in his arguments. It is worthy of notice that the Toronto papers are exceedingly chary in the arguments which they advance in favor of the project. This is to be regretted, for surely the scheme is deserving of better treatment at the hands of those who father it.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* informs us at the head of its local column that we are supposed to have nothing to do with the contents of that column. Yet we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the youth who contributed the italicized puns which appear in this sacred space ought to be sat upon badly. An occasional pun is pardonable, but when we find over a dozen in a single column, the evidences of degeneration are getting altogether too marked. In this connection we might mention that the *Gazette* is a little too hasty in drawing its conclusions regarding the 'Varsity Federation scheme, which it lauds in a manner which proves its acquaintance with the details to be vague indeed. We will look for a change of tune in its next number.

WANTED—Numbers 1, 4, and 8 of Vol. VII, of the JOURNAL session 1879-80, to complete a file. Any one who can comply with this request will confer a favour by sending them to the Secretary at once.

→* PERSONALS.*←

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. MacLennan, of Port Hope, father of J. J. MACLENNAN, '87, and uncle of R. J. MACLENNAN, B. A., '84. His death, which was quite sudden, occurred on Saturday, the 14th inst.

MR. H. R. GRANT, B. A., '83, Stellarton, N.S., one of the maritime contingent pursuing their theological course at Queen's University, lately spent a few holidays with Rev. D. McTavish. Mr. Grant preached most acceptably in St. Andrew's church.—*Lindsay Canadian Post.*

MISS BEATTIE, M. D., a graduate of the Women's Medical College, has reached the far-off shores of India, and is now living at the home of the Rev. Mr. Builder, at Mhow. Miss Beattie is busy learning the native language. Our best wishes go with her to her new home in the strange land.

Peterboro is well supplied with graduates from the Royal, all of whom have large practices and are doing well. Dr. Kincaid was the first, having graduated in '63; then follows Dr. O'Sullivan, son-in-law of our popular city clerk, Mr. Flanagan, in '68; after him comes Dr. Clarke, '72, then Dr. Hourigan, '77; and finally, Dr. O'Shea, '81.

REV. DANIEL MCTAVISH, M. A., '81, is getting along famously among the people who have the good fortune to be ministered to by him. Since he has gone to Lindsay, St. Andrew's congregation has grown steadily, the church has been completely renovated, a hot air furnace has been put in, and now the place is lighted by gas. At the annual congregational meeting, a short time ago, his salary was increased by two hundred dollars. This, if it does anything, shows the happy relation existing between pastor and people, and the more so, considering the last short time he has been labouring among them. Last but not least, that he may be the better able to stand the severe weather, he has been presented with a Persian lamb-skin overcoat.

REV. D. J. MACDONNELL, M. A., B. D., '58, is a man of whom his Alma Mater may well be proud. His congregation, as he says himself, exists not merely to come to church every Sunday and hear the gospel preached, it exists for a much higher purpose, and for this purpose Providence has specially blessed his people. They have a special privilege in being able to give large and valuable assistance to the church, both at home and abroad, and this they do liberally. An idea of their liberality may be gathered from the fact, that a special Sabbath was set apart on which to take up a collection for the fund for augmentation of ministers' stipends, and on that occasion an amount approaching fifteen hundred dollars was put on the plate. Besides giving to all the home and foreign missions and the colleges, a large work is done in Toronto itself. There is under the supervision of the Men's Society a branch church called St. Mark's, which is the scene of MR. SOMMERVILLE'S, (B. A., '81), labours. Then there is the Dorset School, a night school during the week, and a Sabbath School for the street arabs, who are glad to have the chance of getting into a comfortable room during the cold weather, and by thus enticing them in they are finally led to improve themselves. There is also a penny savings bank, looked after by the Men's Society, resulting in a great deal of good. There are various other societies, as that of the women who look after the poor of the church more especially.

There is another called the "Willing Helpers," who do all they can in a variety of ways to aid the minister in his work. A particular class of work is that of visiting from house to house, in the parish assigned to St. Andrew's Church, seeking out all those who never go to church and persuading them to come to a gospel service, which Mr. Macdonnell holds every Thursday evening. The service is intended for the neglected class alone, and none of the regular congregation are wanted at it unless they bring in some stranger. From the foregoing an idea may be gathered of the nature and extent of the work that is being done, and it is hardly necessary to say that the pastor is beloved by all his people. Their esteem for him has lately taken a tangible form in the way of an increase in salary. The latest addition which has been made to the church is a magnificent organ, probably the finest in Canada, costing some twelve thousand dollars, which was dedicated on 11th of February, when a special service of song was rendered.

OSSIANIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held on the evening of Monday the, 2nd February. The first order of business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

- PATRONS..... { Sir. D. L. McPherson.
Rev. H. Lamont, D.D.
- BARD Evan McColl, Esq.
- HON.-PRESIDENT Rev. J. Chisholm, B.A.
- PRESIDENT..... M. McKinnon.
- VICE-PRESIDENTS..... { J. McLeod, B.A.
R. C. Murray, B.A.
- SECRETARY..... D. M. Robertson.
- TREASURER..... D. L. Dewar.
- LIBRARIAN P. A. McLeod.
- EXECUTION COMMITTEE { Profs. Nicholson and
Harris, N. Campbell, B.A.,
and J. McNeil.

When the business of the meeting was concluded, the newly-elected President, Mr. M. McKinnon, took the chair, and called on Prof. Nicholson, who delivered an able and interesting address on the history of the Gaelic Language.

"Honor to whom honor is due."
Dollar to whom dollar is due.

THE officers of the JOURNAL are not, of course, personally acquainted with all the subscribers of the JOURNAL, and in many cases the titles of "Rev'd," "Dr," &c., may not be attached to the names of the subscribers upon addressing the JOURNAL, and in correspondence. No doubt it looks rather out of place to see a Rev'd addressed A. B., Esq., &c., but we trust you can easily see how difficult it would be for us to become acquainted with each individual case. Now as we said before, this is not the fault of those in charge of the JOURNAL, but rather, we believe each man should receive those marks of scholarship, and we will be very happy to make the additions if you will furnish the necessary information. A good plan would be (and you would thus save time, postage, &c.) to send your address in full when you are sending your SUBSCRIPTION FEE. Hurry up and we will have your new address on the next number of the JOURNAL.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

"SAY, Jack, I'm going to bequeath a rich legacy to posterity this time."

"How's that chummy?"

"Well, you know that we have quite a number of really clever boys going to college now, and in a few short years they will be the leading men in the Dominion, and an admiring populace will languish for some particulars of their youth, and will be forced to fill their mental bellies with the husks of political war-cries and party papers.

Above all this, others besides ourselves will want to know particularly the shade of their complexion before a temperance campaign's sun has tanned it, and the peculiar hue and "stub and twist" properties of their hair before "sixty summers shall have thinned and blanched it."

"And so —?" said Jack enquiringly.

"And so," I resumed, "I shall earn the gratitude of some, and I dare say, the lifelong enmity of others, by giving an accurate pen and ink sketch of our leading students whether they be noted for feats of mental strength, or only for a certain Gall-ic daring, which we trust will soon make room for more reputable features."

"Hear, hear!" said Jack feebly, rather fearful that his profile might appear amongst the heroes. But Jack needn't have been afraid; and I proceeded, much as one does who parades his favorite animals before the admiring gaze of friends.

"Imagine to yourself a pair of pants and a coat which reach about five feet above the ground. If you look carefully you will perceive that for six inches directly over the collar of the preceding space is occupied by a protuberance, which is thatched with light hair, not however of that decided shade which gave Sir Walter's Rob the surname of Roy. A straggling overfall of similar colour but partially conceals the mouth, which, as we gaze, illuminates the neutral-tinted face with a quiet childlike smile. For the first time you notice that the eyes are a pale blue. You may close your eyes, ladies and gentlemen, for the apparition is about to fade."

"Ha, ha!" said Jack, "that's Hank R——"

"Stop!" I commanded in a dictative manner, "don't say anything; what other people don't know won't hurt them."

"Go on," said Jack, and he continued:

"The next figure that we call up is about three or four inches taller than the last. Its lower extremities are constricted, from the ankles up, in pants which painfully suggest tight lacing, but one looks in vain for the laces; even those of the boots being covered with natty gaiters tightly strapped down. A short coat condescends to come towards the shoulder of the pants, the triangular interval at the collar being filled with a gaudy neck-tie of a short-lived crimson hue, in whose gory folds nestle Gems, to-day of one sort, to-morrow of another.

In referring to the colour of the neck-tie I have called it short-lived, because, on glancing from it to the superincumbent face, its glory fades several shades immediately. Apart from its hue the face is rather large and rather square, rather flat and rather obtrusive, the chin being the first feature to press itself on your observation, not so much from its size but from a habit its owner has of thrusting it forward when delivering one of his sage opinions. As the mouth opens lengthways, you immediately perceive a slight impediment in the front teeth, which, however, will not drop out, much as you expect it."

"I think I know who it is," said Jack, "just tell us the color of his hair."

"His hair is thin, and close to the scalp, is brushed neatly, and has one or two carefully-fostered spit-curls on each side of the parting, which is in the middle. The color is black."

"Black!" said Jack dolefully, "I thought you were describing——"

"Wait," I replied; "I said black; I should have said black in a very thin layer, which our professor of chemistry told us the other day was a dirty red."

"That settles it," said Jack.

His whole appearance is that of a gentleman of good address. Direction J. M. C., Kingston.

"Exactly," I responded, and we separated.

+DE NOBIS VOBILIBUS.+

FEELING that the readers of the JOURNAL would like to have the opinion of representative students of the different years upon the Federation scheme, our most energetic reporter, the irrepressible Nibs, was despatched on a round, and reports as follows:—

Jimmy G. Smallman, '88, was found all alone in a tidy little room on Alfred Street, the walls of which bore evidence of plenteous maternal solicitude. He was deep in the mysteries of the German declensions, with sundry note books at his elbow. His opinion being asked, he blushed and stammered nervously, and finally opined that he would prefer to stay in Kingston, "because you know, Sir, if we have to go to Toronto, a fellow won't get a respectable cake all session, for it would get stale on the way. Besides, we would have to have a residence up there, I suppose, and wouldn't the concursus go for us more then, Sir?"

G. T. Blazes, '87, was next interviewed. He boards on Wellington Street, and lives in princely style. He is evidently opposed to federation. "No, confound it all, do you think we want to get mixed up with those Toronto snides. Why our boys can walk all around them any day of the week, no matter how strong a team they chuck on, and yet they crow as if they were the cocks of the roost!" Evidently his thoughts were on the foot-ball field.

F. Justin Thyme, '86, was not at home. The girl who answered the door thought he must have gone to a party, for every drawer in his dressing case had been left open, and he evidently had been in the process of a shave. Nibs met him on the street the next morning, however, and the consultation took place. "Well, the fact is, old fellow, I weally haven't had time to examine the dooced scheme, dontcheknow, but a fellow can't get half a chance up there dontcheknow. See-you-later, old chap, but Queen's won't go, fact-I-assure you."

J. Ketchum Ready, '85, was discovered strumming on a banjo, with his friend Tommy on a sofa reading aloud the editorials in the last JOURNAL. Both said that they blessed their stars there was very little chance of their being made victims of the proposed scheme, as they both were confident of passing in the spring. However they thought the destinies of Queen's were perfectly safe in Kingston, and that there was very little danger of the change being made. It is quite evident that the scheme is not favorably received by our students.

University Preachers for the rest of February and for March:

February 22: Rev. G. H. Wells, American Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

March 1: R. Campbell, M.A., Montreal.

" 8: W. D. Armstrong, B.A., Ottawa.

" 15: Jas. Barclay, M.A., Montreal.

" 22: Dr. Burns, Methodist Ladies' College, Ham.

" 29: D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto.