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QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL

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NO doubt all the students are equally as anxious as the members of the staff to make the JOURNAL a success. All can help by presenting its claims to any of the friends of Queen's whom they may meet during the Xmas vacation and inducing them to subscribe.

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We regret to say that our Editor, on account of illness, has been unable for some time past to perform his arduous duties. It is needless to say that his absence is keenly felt by the staff. We are glad that he is recovering and hope soon to see him again at the helm.

* * *

In view of the erection in the near future of a new Science Hall in connection with Queen's we wish to bring one or two facts before the attention of the students and all concerned. It is evident that a larger and more convenient place must soon be obtained for holding the meetings of the A. M. S. The class-room hitherto occupied for this purpose is uncomfortably small and unsuitable. It must have been also the cause of serious inconvenience to the Professor of Science to find his class-room so frequently thrown into disorder. We must admire his unbounded patience in having borne it so long. It is also a fact just as apparent that our Y. M. C. A., whose membership is increasing every year, and whose meetings are attended by a large proportion of the students, requires a larger room in which to hold its meetings. And lastly there is the fact that, to make room for the extension of the museum in connection with the medical department, the students, with a generosity which has always characterized them, gave up their gymnasium and are now without one. The growth of an institution necessarily brings with it its disadvantages, but they are disadvantages which should be met with thankfulness at least. In view of these facts it is clear that something must be done and

done soon. The Y. M. C. A. of University College, Toronto, has put up for its own use and mainly by its own efforts, a beautiful and substantial building; and the students of the 'Varsity have inaugurated a scheme to build a new gymnasium, as they, like us, are at present without one. Now perhaps we can learn a lesson from the example even of Toronto. By combined effort much can be accomplished. We suggest that a wing be built in connection with the new Science Hall large enough to contain a good gymnasium and a hall in which all students' meetings could be held. Something of this nature is certainly needed; and what ought to be can be. It will no doubt be much cheaper and easier to build this wing at the same time as the erection of the Hall. We would urge therefore that immediate steps be taken in order to see what can be done. Let the students seriously consider the matter. The opportunity is with us now, it is ours to seize it. We feel sure that since a few students subscribed more than \$6,000 for the Jubilee Fund, it is not unreasonable to expect that by united effort an amount equal to or even greater than that could be raised for the object indicated. If the students succeed in raising part of the amount required there is no doubt that the generous friends of Queen's and the still more generous Faculty, seeing that they are in earnest, will come to their assistance. It may be objected that it is unfair to the students at present in attendance that they should put forth efforts almost solely for the benefit of those who will come after them. But surely the students of Queen's are capable of regarding life and action from a more unselfish standpoint than this. It seems to us that those are best rewarded who willingly work for others expecting nothing in return.

* * *

We learn that the authorities of McGill College are soon to have nearly a quarter of a million dollars to appropriate to the Department of Applied Science. It is, we suppose, well known that the late Mr. Workman left one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to be expended on that department, and, to supplement this bequest, a canvass is being made to obtain another hundred thousand. This sum will place the school of Applied Science, in affiliation with McGill College, on a footing equal to any other on the continent.

We wish to express our great pleasure at the stride to be taken by our sister institution, and rejoice to think that Canada will thus have a school so excellently equipped.

It is inspiring to see Canada come so rapidly to the front, and why should she not, in almost every department of science and industry? She should be a nation among nations, teaching others as well as learning from

them, and with a thoroughly national spirit, should develop herself along the lines of independence.

Then, with all her existing and proposed institutions, there are no reasons why her sons should not be able to develop their higher natures as well at home as at any institution in the neighboring republic, and almost as well as at any in the world.

We hope the day will speedily come when Canada's best sons will not require to go abroad to get the higher education, except, of course, for wider experiences, and evidently, if many steps are taken such as that one by McGill, that day is not far distant.

* * *

Many have been the efforts to arouse a spirit of debate in our Alma Mater Society. Many have been the promises of candidates on the eve of election to reform the existing literary state of affairs, but so far nothing permanent has been done. It is true that the Society has shown at times signs of reformation, but such signs have been due to external influences and not to internal change. It is also evident that each President of the Society has done his utmost to advance its prosperity. But a President can do no more with a listless society than a reformer with an indifferent throng. The members heretofore have not been a unit in making our A. M. S. productive of literary culture. Some have carelessly wandered to the meetings with no fixed purpose; others have come for the express purpose of assuming the attitude of the fly on the wheel and saying, "See what a dust I raise." Motions never thought of until the President announced that the next order of business was "propositions and motions" were hurriedly moved and seconded with the only result of provoking a forty-minute discussion involving as many points of order, question of information and nonsensical remarks as would suffice the Pickwick Club for a score of ordinary meetings. Now while such a state of affairs exists, it is not surprising that the more studious members, rather the more thoughtful ones, absent themselves from such a time-wasting and, so far as practice in platform speaking is concerned, absolutely profitless meetings.

But are these absentees not wronging both themselves and the Society in holding aloof from its meetings? Evidently they are, for *the Society must get what it demands*, but these truants are not present to make the higher demands and consequently little progress is made. The members of any society not only give it shape and life but they get from it what they put into it. Let us therefore arise and demand a Society in which the business will be chiefly transacted by its executive committee and one in which the chief object will be to give a training in public speaking to its members.

Students of other colleges, feeling that as university men they required such a training, have formed "Literary and Metaphysical Societies," in which papers are read and discussed or subjects debated. Others again, especially law students, have formed "Mock Parliaments" for the sole purpose of developing themselves as platform speakers. And if we as young men were impressed with the fact that this is an age that demands public speakers, speakers who can touch a thousand hearts at once with the very same words, more attention

would be given to this part of our education. The masses of men and women in our land are to be educated and influenced not through the medium of books, for they have no time "in their struggle for existence" to commune with the departed sages, but by platform speakers. It is not sufficient therefore that we should be mere parasitical scholars but that we should be able to communicate our thoughts intelligently and impressively to others. There are many students who possess scholarly attainments, men from whose minds "thoughts leap out to join themselves to thoughts," but alas in whom "thoughts refuse to wed themselves to speech," and consequently they are partial failures in their professional calling. Let us therefore have more profitable debating in our A. M. S.

* * *

Of the various educational forces which are brought to bear upon a student during his College course not the least important in contributing to the development of his intellectual nature, in expanding his mind and moulding his ideas, is that of the University societies. Their value as instruments of culture can scarcely be overestimated, if only a judicious use is made of them. The highest intellectual culture the world has ever seen, perhaps, was attained by the ancient Greeks. The educational system which produced such astonishing results ought to receive the careful consideration of all students. It consisted of two comprehensive departments—gymnastics and music. The course of study pursued in Queen's differs of necessity from that of the Hellenic schools. But those instruments of Hellenic culture which are not incorporated in our curriculum of study, are to a large extent supplemented by the University societies—gymnastics, music, elocution, intellectual discussion or debate. It seems to us that the part they should play in the evolution of our faculties and powers has hitherto not been fully apprehended. In consequence of this students generally have not applied themselves to the work of these societies with the enthusiasm and diligence which their importance deserves. Surely the intelligent and profitable discussion of a literary, scientific, social or political question, or the effective reading or recitation of a poem, requires and should receive for its preparation as careful and earnest study as the solution of a problem in physics, or the translation and rhythmical interpretation of a Greek choral ode. Yet are we not safe in saying that anything like the same amount of preparation is rarely made in the former case as in the latter?

To those who are looking forward to the pulpit or the bar, or the legislature as the arena of their activity, to those who are to be speakers and actors in the great national drama that is being enacted in this Dominion, the practical training of the University societies is of unspeakable value. Many who have availed themselves of the educational advantages they offer have realised this; while others regret that from ignorance of their true function, or indifference, they neglected to profit by them. It was in kindred societies in the Old World Universities that Pitt, and Canning, and Gladstone, and Chalmers, and Candlish received that practical discipline which so eminently fitted them to be the leaders of their time.

In a University there is an atmosphere highly charged with elements that stimulate a student's better nature

into activity, that inspire him with lofty ideas. While he applies himself diligently to the cultivation of his faculties and the acquisition of knowledge, it is the benefit derived from breathing this atmosphere which constitutes one of the main advantages of residence for a term of years at a University. And it is rather in the meetings of the various societies than in the class-rooms that its influence is most powerfully felt. It is silently and gradually moulding his intellectual nature after a particular type, and imparting a tone and vigour to it, just as the sojourn of an invalid under the sunny sky of Italy gives him physical strength and activity. Our societies have hitherto been performing their part in the educational work of the University, and will no doubt continue to fulfil their important functions with even greater efficiency. Let every student see to it that he redeems the time and improves the opportunities they offer for culture of a very valuable kind.

LITERATURE.

WHAT MEN HAVE SAID ABOUT BOOKS.

"Oh for a booke and a shadie nooke,
Eythre in doore or out;
With the grene leaves whispering overhede,
Or the streete cryes all about.
Where I maie reade all at my ease,
Both of the newe and olde;
For a jollie goode booke wheroun to looke,
Is better to me than golde."
—*Old English Song.*

"My days among the dead are passed,
Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse, day by day."
—*Southey.*

"These are the masters who instruct us without rods and ferules, without hard words and anger and without money. If you approach them they are not asleep; if investigating, you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you."—*Bishop of Durham.*

"I have friends whose society is extremely agreeable to me; they are of all ages, and of every country. They have distinguished themselves both in the cabinet and in the field, and obtained high honors for their knowledge of the sciences. It is easy to gain access to them, for they are always at my service, and I admit them to my company, and dismiss them from it whenever I please. They are never troublesome, but immediately answer every question I ask them. Some relate to me the events of past ages, while others reveal to me the secrets of nature. Some teach me how to live, and others how to die. Some by their vivacity, drive away my cares and exhilarate my spirits; while others give fortitude to my mind, and teach me the important lesson how to restrain my desires and to depend wholly on myself. They open to me, in short, the various avenues of all the arts and sciences, and on their information I may safely rely in all emergencies."
—*Petrarch.*

"And as for me, though that I konne but lyte,
On bokes for to rede I me delyte,
And to him give I feyth and full credence,
And in myn herte have him in reverence,
So hertely, that there is game noon,
That fro my bokes maketh me to goon,
But yt be seldom on the holy day,
Save, certyuly, when that the monthe of May
Is comen, and that I here the foules syngo,
And that the floures gymmen for to sprynge,
Farewel my boke, and my devocioun."
—*Chaucer in Legende of Goode Women.*

"We see then how far the monuments of wit and learning are more durable than the monuments of power, or of the hands. For have not the verses of Homer continued twenty-five hundred years, or more, without the loss of a syllable or letter; during which time, infinite palaces, temples, castles, cities, have been decayed and demolished? It is not possible to have the true pictures or statues of Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar; no, nor of the kings or great personages of much later years; for the originals cannot last, and the copies cannot but lose of the life and truth. But the images of men's wits and knowledges remain in books exempted from the wrong of time, and capable of perpetual renovation. Neither are they fitly to be called images, because they generate still, and cast their seeds in the mind of others, provoking and causing infinite actions and opinions in succeeding ages; so that if the invention of the ship was thought so noble, which carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and consocieth the most remote regions in participation of their fruits; how much more are letters to be magnified, which, as ships, pass through the vast seas of time, and make ages so distant to participate of the wisdom, illuminations, and inventions, the one of the other?"—*Bacon.*

HEINRICH HEINE.

Philistinism!—we have not the expression in English. Perhaps we have not the word because we have so much of the thing. At Soli, I imagine, they did not talk of solecisms; and here, at the very head-quarters of Goliath, nobody talks of Philistinism. The French have adopted the term *epicier*, (grocer,) to designate the sort of being whom the Germans designate by the term Philistine; but the French term—besides that it casts a slur upon a respectable class, composed of living and susceptible members, while the original Philistines are dead and buried long ago—is really, I think, in itself much less apt and expressive than the German term. Efforts have been made to obtain in English some term equivalent to *Philister* or *epicier*; Mr. Carlyle has made several such efforts: "respectability with its thousand gigs," he says;—well, the occupant of every one of those gigs is, Mr. Carlyle the Philistine. However, the word *respectable* is far too valuable a word to be thus perverted from its proper meaning; if the English are ever to have a word for the thing we are speaking of,—and so prodigious are the changes which the modern spirit is introducing, that even we English shall perhaps one day come to want such a word,—I think we had much better take the term *Philistine* itself.
Philistine must have originally meant, in the mind of those who invented the nickname, a strong, dogged, un-

COLLEGE NEWS.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

AT the recent meeting of the Council of Queen's University, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously passed :

"The Hon. Alexander Morris, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of this University, having deceased since their last meeting, the Council desire to place on record their sense of the loss which they have sustained in the death of one possessed of so many claims to their highest respect and grateful remembrance.

enlightened opponent of the chosen people, of the children of the light. The party of change, the would-be remodelers of the old traditional European order, the invokers of reason against custom, the representatives of the modern spirit in every sphere where it is applicable, regarded themselves, with the robust self-confidence natural to reformers, as a chosen people, as children of the light. They regarded their adversaries as humdrum people, slaves to routine, enemies to light; stupid and oppressive, but at the same time very strong. This explains the love which Heine, that Paladin of the modern spirit, has for France over Germany: "The French," he says, "are the chosen people of the new religion, its first gospels and dogmas have been drawn up in their language; Paris is the New Jerusalem, and the Rhine is the Jordan which divides the consecrated land of freedom from the land of the Philistines." He means that the French, as a people have shown more accessibility to ideas than any other people; that prescription and routine have had less hold upon them than upon any other people; that they have shown most readiness to move and to alter at the bidding (real or supposed) of reason. This explains, too, the detestation which Heine had for the English: "I might settle in England," he says, in his exile, "if it were not that I should find there two things, coal-smoke and Englishmen; I cannot abide either." What he hated in the English was the "ächtbritische Beschränktheit," as he calls it,—the *genuine British narrowness*. In truth, the English, profoundly as they have modified the old Middle-Age order, great as is the liberty which they have secured for themselves, have in all their changes proceeded, to use a familiar expression, by the rule of thumb; what was intolerably inconvenient to them they have suppressed, and as they have suppressed it, not because it was irrational, but because it was practically inconvenient, they have seldom in suppressing it appealed to reason, but always, if possible, to some precedent, or form, or letter, which served as a convenient instrument for their purpose, and which saved them from the necessity of recurring to general principles.

There is a balm in Philistia as well as in Gilead. A chosen circle of children of the modern spirit, perfectly emancipated from prejudice and commonplace, regarding the ideal side of things in all its efforts for change, passionately despising half-measures and condescension to human folly and obstinacy,—with a bewildered, timid, torpid multitude behind,—conducts a country to the ministry of Herr von Bismarck. A nation regarding the practical side of things in its efforts for change, attacking not what is irrational, but what is pressingly inconvenient, and attacking this as one body, "moving altogether if it move at all," and treating children of light like the very harshest of step-mothers, comes to the prosperity and liberty of modern England. For all that, however, Philistia (let me say it again) is not the true promised land, as we English commonly imagine it to be; and our excessive neglect of the idea, and consequent inaptitude for it, threatens us, at a moment when the idea is beginning to exercise a real power in human society, with serious future inconvenience, and, in the mean while, cuts us off from the sympathy of other nations, which feel its power more than we do.

Gifted with more than ordinary talents, and animated by pure and noble aims, he, from a very early period of his life, took an active and lively interest in those public affairs which, from time to time, occupied the attention of the Legislature and country. His election to Parliament in 1861, therefore, found him well prepared for successfully taking part in its deliberations. In 1869 he was made a member of the Dominion Cabinet, and the brightest prospects of political distinction lay before him. The weak state of his health, however, which was never very robust, but which the invigorating climate of the North-West was thought best fitted to restore, led him in 1872 to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba. After having established in that Province the system of English law, and provided for its due administration, he was in the same year appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories and Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Returning to Ontario in 1878, after his five years' term of service had expired, he was shortly afterwards elected one of the members for Toronto in the Provincial Parliament, and took a leading part in its debates.

Although from the uncertain state of his health Mr. Morris was prevented from taking that prominent place in the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, which he was peculiarly qualified to fill, to very few indeed has it been allotted to exercise a more important and beneficial influence on the best interests of his native land. As far back as 1855, while yet a young man, in his prize essay on "Canada and its resources," and a lecture which followed, on "The Hudson's Bay and Pacific territories," he not only shewed, that had he devoted himself to literary pursuits he would have obtained for himself a high place as a Canadian author, but taught his fellow-countrymen the greatness and value of their heritage, and was one of the first to advocate the Confederation of the Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the construction of the Intercolonial and Pacific railways. Strongly impressed with these views, he was largely instrumental at a critical period in bringing about that reconciliation of contending parties which resulted in the establishment of confederation in 1867, and gave his zealous and effective support to the prosecution of those railway connections which he had foreshadowed. Later on, while he was Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West territories, the same ability and conciliatory disposition enabled him to make with the Indians of the North-West the various treaties, satisfactory to both parties, and faithfully

observed, which have so signally contributed to the peaceful settlement and progress of the fertile prairie provinces.

In the same spirit of conciliation and earnest desire for the promotion of every good purpose, his great influence was always exerted in behalf of the proposed union between the different branches of the church to which he belonged, until that union was finally effected in 1875.

After the death of his father, the Hon. William Morris, one of the chief founders of Queen's College, and to whose unwearied exertions it was so much indebted, he was elected a member of its Board of Trustees in 1858. For upwards of thirty successive years the University continued to enjoy the advantages of his constant efforts for its welfare, his valuable counsels, and generous benefactions, and on the death of the Honorable John Hamilton he was unanimously chosen to succeed him as Chairman of the Board.

The Council of which he was a distinguished member, deeply feel the loss of such a man, whose life was so eminently useful in promoting the unity and prosperity of the Dominion and its religious and intellectual advancement, and they desire to convey to his family the expression of their heartfelt sympathy with them in their sorrow for their bereavement.

It was further unanimously resolved, that the Council record their deep sense of the loss which they have sustained by the death since their last meeting of the Rev. Dr. Bain. Throughout his connection for 47 years with the University, first as a student, thereafter for 22 years as a trustee, and as a member of the Council from its commencement, he was in various ways and at all times the steadfast and zealous friend of the College and was the means of greatly promoting its interests. While his genuine worth, his gentle, and kindly spirit, and his unwearied and self-sacrificing labors for the good of others in a peculiar manner drew forth the love and respect of all who knew him, and the removal of no one is the subject of more general lament, the Council have especially to mourn the loss of his venerable and genial presence so regularly beheld among us to the last, and of the wisdom of his mature and Christian judgment, and they desire to convey to his wife and family the expression of their heartfelt sympathy with them in their sorrow for the bereavement of a beloved husband and father.

REV. W. W. CARSON'S ADDRESS.

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS WAS DELIVERED BY THE REV. W. W. CARSON AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE CLASSES IN THEOLOGY.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have been requested by your learned Principal to make a few observations to those of the students who are just entering upon the study of the science of Theology. Permit me then to say that however unfit for the duty I may feel myself to be, yet to me, at least, the occasion is one of more than ordinary interest. It is an occasion of unusual interest because it revives pleasant memories of former associations with Queen's and with its Professors some sixteen years ago—because it affords me an opportunity of congratulating the friends of the college on its wonderful growth and the proportionately increased

usefulness of this institution—and because it brings back to me, this evening, the time when I stood where you are now standing—upon the threshold of the most sublime study in which it is possible for the mind of man to engage itself. While, therefore, I congratulate you on the success of your previous reading, I envy you the pleasures that are before you, as under the safe and prudent guidance of able and competent teachers, your pursuits shall be through broader fields and upon a higher plane than any you have yet visited.

In bidding the members of this class a cordial welcome to these studies, it may be well, in general terms, to remind you of the nature and general scope of the subject. Some one has defined Theology to be the science whose centre is God, and whose circumference is nowhere, which implies, as you will see at a glance, that all proper study, or at least all study of proper subjects, leads up to unity, i.e., to God. Perhaps the following would be a better definition, viz., that Theology is the science of God based upon the revelation of His will to mankind. This latter definition opens before us the two vast volumes which it will be our duty and our delight to use. The one is the written word containing the two Testaments of God, written in human language, by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Spirit. The other is the older bible written by God's own hand in sentences of constellations and in words of stars, illustrated by suns and seas and landscapes, which, by consent, we call the volume of the book of nature. Yes there is a third volume, and it too contains a revelation—it is the many paged-book of the human soul. The student of Theology then will have an ample continent before him for exploration, survey and classification. He will be taught to see God in His word, God in nature, and God in history. Thus all your previous reading will be of the highest utility in entering your Theological course, for all sciences flow into Theology as all rivers flow into the sea.

The primary postulates of all Theology are: The personality of God the creator, and the personality of man the creature; God as a being who condescends to man, and man as a being who is capable of God. The former is not argued or proven in revelation, but simply assumed—taken for granted. So also with the latter, it is assumed as a matter of universal consciousness. If we think of the matter at all, we cannot but be impressed with this thought, that man is capable of all knowledge, for nothing short of a knowledge of the infinite can satisfy him. If it were possible for any one mind to completely master a single science, or indeed all science, suppose that mind to know all mysteries and all knowledge, from the laws of atoms to the laws of worlds, would that satisfy it or give it rest? Not at all—unsatisfied as ever, it would plunge into the abyss of the infinite, as a diver plunges into the sea.

Then, gentlemen, I would have you remember that in the very nature of things the formulations of Theological truth which we find in our creeds and confessions are not necessary final. To say that, would be to say that we have discovered all truth, and there was left to us only to learn what others had written for us. To say that would be to say that there were no heights of divine revelation,

no lengths and breadths of divine wisdom, no depths of divine love that had not been reached by human thought. Theology is a progressive science. As Geology or Botany, by so much as they are sciences, simply represent all that has been certainly ascertained in these departments. So in like manner Theology—by so much as it has been formulated—represents what the church believes to have been certainly ascertained of God's will as revealed to man in the written word, in nature or in history.

I would also remind you that the true student of these things must be more than mere student; he must be a worshipper. They are the pure in heart who see God. Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart.

This will be all the more necessary, if you pause to contemplate the work to which you have devoted your lives, the pastorate in the christian church. You will many a time be depressed with the knowledge of the obduracy of the human heart and the appalling ignorance of many with whom you will come in contact. In the presence of these practical difficulties all your philosophy will fail you and you will be driven back upon your personal experience of God's great salvation as the basis of your working creed, communicating your faith to others by the acknowledging of every good thing that is in you in Christ Jesus.

Y. M. C. A.

We were pleased to have with us again Mr. T. S. Cole, Travelling Secretary of the Association. He was accompanied by Mr. H. B. Fraser, General Secretary of Toronto University Y. M. C. A., who came as a delegate from that institution, to see and learn of the work being done at Queen's. Both gentlemen imparted valuable information. Mr. Fraser explained the method used in carrying on Y. M. C. A. work in the sister university. They also favored an extension of inter-collegiate visitation. We believe the idea is worthy not only of consideration but also of early practical realization. All rightful means to promote fraternal feeling and to give stronger impulse to labor of this nature, should meet with hearty approval. Wherever we are placed, our hopes and aims and work are one. Let there be a more earnest spirit of fraternity than has been hitherto manifested.

The view set forth by the visiting brethren soon assumed practical shape here. Dr. Kilborn, M.A., ex-President of the Royal Medical Y.M.C.A., was chosen as the representative of our University to visit Albert College, Belleville, in company with Mr. Cole. Dr. Kilborn, on his return, reported a large membership in the Y.M.C.A. of that institution and conveyed from it hearty fraternal greeting of good-will and sympathy to our society.

On the evening of Friday, Dec. 13th, a variation from the usual mode of procedure in our meetings took place in the form of an address from Dr. Anglin, of this city, upon "the effects of alcoholic beverages upon the human system." The doctor, from his practical knowledge of the subject, and the opinions of many eminent medical practitioners, showed the evil consequence that inevitably ensue to the blood, brain and vital energy of man, from

even a moderate indulgence in strong drink. A full and lucid explanation was given which cannot be justly or adequately detailed here. Suffice to say that those present were grateful to Dr. Anglin for his effort to give such valuable information as he did upon this subject.

On Sabbath afternoon, Dec. 15th, a number of the students had the pleasure of hearing an address in Convocation Hall, from Rev. Dr. Bell, the Registrar of the University. It was very appropriate that Dr. Bell, the first graduate of the college, should trace its development.

This he did in a candid, characteristic way, detailing its history from its founding, Nov. 8th, 1839, down to the present time. He showed the distinctive, broad, non-sectarian, principles that have ever distinguished Queen's as an educational institution. This was due to the liberal spirit and true wisdom of its founders. These principles have been adhered to throughout her whole existence and find their fruition in her present stable condition, and the wide-spread reputation she enjoyed to-day. The account given of its growth can be seen in the *Kingston Whig*, of Dec. 16th, and therefore needs no further comment here. We cannot close this synopsis, however, without a reference to the closing part of Dr. Bell's address. Taking advantage of the occasion he spoke earnest words of counsel to the students. He addressed those who will soon play a part in the different professions and walks of life, enlarging upon the influence university training should and would have upon after life, and forecasting what each might probably expect when they go forth into the world.

Most earnestly were all advised to set before them, as their ideal in life, the most complete manhood and womanhood possible, to avoid all narrowness and sectarianism, and to cultivate a broad and liberal spirit "till all would come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." We feel sure that all present felt the force of Dr. Bell's words upon the importance of living life well, and regret that more were not present to share in the benefits received from the kindly words of our respected Registrar.

GLEE CLUB.

The Glee Club, which had almost lost its existence, has again been revived and bids fair this session to outrival that of many past years. The boys have taken hold of it with unusual enthusiasm, and the old and new college songs are being practised with a great deal of vim under the baton of Mr. H. A. Lavell, B.A. The Club numbers now about thirty, and new members are being added every week. The representation from the freshman class is larger than that from any other, which we are especially glad to see. One of the important features of the semi-centennial celebration, is, we understand, to be the singing of the Glee Club. The officers are:

President—D. Strachan, B.A.

Conductor—H. A. Lavell, B.A.

Accompanist—F. Anglin, '92.

Secretary—C. Daly, '90.

Committee—J. Binnie, B.A., E. B. Echlin, B.A., D. A. Hamilton, '90, A. E. Lavell, '91, A. B. McIntyre, '91.

For the past years the musical editor of the *JOURNAL* has had a comparatively easy position, as he has not had many calls to offer opinions upon the compositions of ambitious students. Patience has, however, been at last rewarded, and it is with great pleasure that we call the attention of the students to the production of Mr. Alf. Lavell, '91, who has suited a piece of music to the words written by Mr. T. G. Marquis, B.A., "The Red, the Blue, the Yellow."

The composition is peculiarly suited to the words and displays a genius of no mean order.

We offer our congratulations to Mr. Lavell and Mr. Marquis, and we hope the students will mark their appreciation by learning and singing this new patriotic and stirring song. It was to be sung, for the first time, at the banquet of the semi-centennial celebration.

ROYAL COLLEGE CONCURSUS.

The Meds. have again organized their Court of Virtue and Iniquity. This institution is necessary to keep order and preserve peace among the students. It has a code of rules and regulations, which freshman and senior must obey. A recent sitting of the Court clearly showed the officers to be able exponents of jurisprudence, who prosecuted without prejudice aforethought. By this noble institution the senior is protected from the advances of the would-if-he-could-be familiar freshman. In fact it exerts a good influence over the whole College, and may it ever continue to do so. The officers are:

Chief Justice—W. A. McPherson.
 Judges—D. A. Coon, G. Neish, W. Herald.
 Medical Experts—J. S. Campbell, D. Kellock.
 Prosecuting Attorneys—J. Reid, D. McLennan.
 Clerk—N. Raymond.
 Crier—A. Oronyatekha.
 Sheriff—R. Gardiner.
 Chief of Police—A. E. Barber.
 Constables—J. Gibson, A. Robertson, S. Neville.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

Convocation Hall was not at all warm when a fair-sized audience took its seat, buttoned up its overcoat, buried its hands in its pockets, and nourished unpleasant thoughts about the janitor, while preparing to listen to the eloquence of the meeting, and applauding the kindness of the ladies who had appeared in such force. 'Of the meeting that followed, it is difficult to say anything that would be news to an old frequenter of Alma Mater; the discussion on points of business was full; the voice of the Rev. C. J. Cameron, A.M., was often heard; and "point of order" raised its hydra head—though it must be admitted that monster was much less rampant than we have seen him.

The annual meeting was constituted and Mr. Echlin was called to the chair, only to be ousted by Dr. Ryan, the retiring president. The business was then proceeded with; reports were read and received, votes of thanks were carried, amendments to the constitution were passed or defeated. Then the declaration of the new officers ensued. President Strachan, B.A., was led to the chair of office, and was followed to the platform by the new executive.

The officers of our Alma Mater are:
 Honorary President—Rev. C. J. Cameron, A.M.
 President—D. Strachan, B.A.
 1st Vice-President—J. W. Muirhead,
 2nd do —T. L. Walker.
 Secretary—W. F. Gillies.
 Assistant Secretary—R. Laird.
 Treasurer—F. Hugo.
 Critic—N. R. Carmichael.

Committee—J. Bell (4th year), W. F. Nickle (3rd year), Alex. McNaughton (2nd year), H. R. Grant (1st year).

The meeting was then adjourned and the ordinary Saturday night meeting called to order. It had been intended to hold a Mock Parliament, but business had taken up so much time that that was impossible, and the new president had to hurry over his inaugural history and prophecy, and adjourn a meeting, good enough in itself, but which might have been so much more interesting to the lady friends, and have better rewarded their courage in braving the cold.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Terrible smell of cod-fish in the hall.
 Why don't the boys sing more between classes?
 The name of Prof. Marshall's assistant is Willie.
 Let every student subscribe for the *COLLEGE JOURNAL*.
 The contracts have been awarded for our new Science Hall.

Students could not do better than patronize our advertisers.

The favorite cry through the halls: "I want your vote and influence."

The elections are causing a good deal of excitement through the halls.

The physical laboratory has been extended to the first landing of the stairs.

W. R. Stewart, '91, has been sick for a few days. Dr. Lavers says that he will soon be all right.

Our gymnasium instructor won the championship from Prof. Reid, of Toronto. Congratulations, Sergeant.

J. A. Rollins has returned from Montreal. We are glad to learn that his eyesight is very much improved.

The class of senior physics had been waiting patiently for light for about two weeks. The long looked for arrived on Nov. 26th.

Not long ago a freshman was noticed struggling with the fire alarm box near the college gate. He wanted to mail a letter to his best girl.

A foot-ball match was to be played, on Nov. 27th, between the seniors and sophomores. It was postponed *sine die* on account of the weather.

Not long ago a stranger was roaming through the halls looking (hic) for the (hic) doctor (hic). Cunny made friends with him and piloted him round.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Emery has settled in Deseronto.
 Dr. T. S. McGillivray is practising in Hamilton.
 Dr. Horsey has hung out his shingle in Owen Sound.

W. R. Stewart, '91, has taken a trip to England. We hope his health will be improved.

Dr. Maxwell is acting the part of the good Samaritan in Merriekville.

The Rev. C. J. Cameron, A.M., has received a call to Canadian Presbyterian church.

John Maxwell, '91, has gone home to attend the funeral of his father. We extend our sympathy to him in his bereavement.

One of our staff received a letter from J. S. Gillies, '89, with his subscription fee for the JOURNAL enclosed. Jack has always been a loyal friend to his Alma Mater. We believe he has settled down in Carleton Place.

We are very much pleased to report that Prof. Fletcher, who for the last few months has been under medical treatment for an affection of the eyes, is almost fully recovered, and will resume his classes after Xmas vacation.

The following is taken from the *Canada Presbyterian*: "The *Irish Times*, Dublin, of the 6th inst., says: "Yesterday, upon the sitting of the Court of Chancery, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Ashbourne) called to the Bar of Ireland a gentleman who for some time past has been sojourning in this city, the Hon. Judge Gowan, senator of Canada. Addressing Mr. Gowan, the Lord Chancellor said that in view of his past distinguished career he had great pleasure in calling him to the Irish Bar as a member of a profession in this his native country, which he ornamented in that of his adoption." The compliment was enhanced by the circumstance that the 'call' was a special one. Incidents of the kind are rare in the history of the Irish Bar, but in Canada as in Ireland this event will be recognised as a tribute of respect to the legal learning of the Dominion, which thus in the person of one of its most prominent and respected representatives is peculiarly acknowledged. All who know Judge Gowan will be delighted to hear that he has been the recipient of an honour so well merited."

We are especially glad to hear of the honour bestowed on our distinguished fellow-Canadian, on account of his connection with this University. In the year 1884, he was granted the degree of LL.D., and since that date, he has established two University prizes, one for the best essay on the "Function of capital in modern industry," and the other for "The best collection of Canadian plants."

✻CONTRIBUTED.✻

MY subject is a grim one, but it has been suggested by the bungling execution of the late Harvey, of Guelph.

It seems strange that with all the advances in scientific knowledge and all the discoveries and inventions of modern times a people, supposed to be the most highly civilized of all the nations, should still resort to the crude and barbarous method of putting criminals to death by hanging, and this under circumstances too often calculated to inflict both mental and physical torture. An age which has characterized its humanity by giving to the world such substances as ether and chloroform and cocaine, with a

host of others for the alleviation or prevention of pain, should, one would think, be able to devise some more humane and unrepulsive way than hanging even a murderer by the neck and leaving him to kick and struggle in the air and utter groans for nearly ten minutes before he dies.

It is true that when we read of some of the cold-blooded murders committed, the cunning and the maliciousness with which they are devised and the cruelty with which they are carried out, we often feel that the monster who is the author of such deserves to be served like captives in the pre-Christian periods and put to death by the torture. But on the other hand it would never do for a whole people to become vindictive and inhumane because a few of its members become so, and I believe that we have ample evidence from the past that torture will not diminish crime. Again, the humanity of some people goes so far as to lead them to think that capital punishment should be altogether abolished, and that the most red-handed murderer should merely be deprived of his liberty and be reformed if possible. As far as the culprit is concerned this is all right, for whatever may be the chances of reforming him here there is certainly no chance of reforming him after he has forfeited his life as required by law.

On the other hand it must be remembered that we have the strongest evidence that stone walls and bars and bolts are not always effective in keeping a captive confined, and that an escaped murderer is a constant menace to the life and safety of every person in his vicinity, and in this respect he can be likened to only a wild and savage animal such as a wolf or a tiger.

However this is a digression, and we have, and will probably have for many years to come a statute requiring that the murderer shall atone for his crime by the forfeit of his own life.

It is then worth while to consider whether it be possible to adopt some method of putting a condemned man to death which will be at once as certain as hanging or decapitation and which shall be attended by none of the repulsive scenes or unhappy associations which are inseparable from the present way. The state of New York thinks that she has escaped from the difficulties of her former method by resorting to electricity. But if all her capital criminals fight their cases as persistently and effectively as Kemmler it is difficult to see when she will have an opportunity to try her experiment. But what advantage has electricity over the rope? None whatever. The dynamo and the wire and the culprit's chair and the cap to make contact, etc., are more expensive and not less repulsive in their associations than the gallows and the rope and the black cap. Besides, hanging is sure if of sufficient duration, which is more than can be said for electricity. Given a strongly muscular man with a not over sensitive nervous system, and a weakened shock arising from some oversight in arrangements, and the presumably dead man might come to life again after some time to be a maniac or an imbecile for the rest of his days.

Moreover, whatever a murderer's deserts may be, if we are compelled to put him to death I think that humanity requires that it should be done with as little offensiveness to him as possible and without any of the present

display of paraphernalia required in either the use of the gallows or the electric shock. Those in favor of electricity plead for it on account of its instantaneousness. But hanging, as far as the victim's sensations are concerned, may be almost, if not quite as instantaneous. The cruelty however is not so much in the manner of death as in the operations which precede death. The arraying of a man upon the scaffold, the tying and adjusting of the rope, the putting on of the cap and the strapping and pinioning of arms and legs, or the arranging of the culprit in an electric chair, the fitting of the contact cap to his head, etc., are to many a prisoner so many cruelties practiced upon him previous to death and, to his overwrought nervous system, even worse than death itself. Many a person has fainted in going to the scaffold, and many will faint while being arranged in the electric death chair if that method is to come extensively into use. If physics has nothing better than electricity to offer for the purpose of taking life legally, when necessary, chemistry has. Many chemicals which are capable of destroying life as painlessly as electricity, can never come into effective use because it requires a concerted action upon the part of the victim. Socrates was condemned to die by drinking a decoction of water Hemlock (conium maculation), but such a method is objectionable since it makes the culprit a participant in his own execution. The same might be said of chloroform and all other common anesthetics, for they are all capable of destroying life.

As a scientific method then something else must be sought out, and I hold that in the application of such a method there should be no apparatus of any kind or at any time visible to the prisoner.

Nay, more, it should be sufficient for the prisoner to know that he had been condemned to death and nothing further. Instead of a date for the execution being fixed in the prisoner's hearing, the date should be kept a profound secret, known only to the judge and the sheriff. The prisoner may be spared for a week or a month, or three months, but he is not to know how long. All he is to know is just what we all know at present, namely, that when we lie down to sleep we may never more awaken. Is such a method then possible? I believe it is and that we have in the two gases, which may be called natural poisons, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, the very commodities needed. Carbon dioxide is without odor, is most insinuating in its effects, is cheap and easily obtained, and when mixed with air in even small proportions, produces, in the person breathing it, a sleepiness, an after stupor and finally certain death. We have plenty of cases of persons having recovered from its effects after being exposed to it for sufficient time to cause deep coma, but although the recovery was painful, as are all recoveries from death's door, the patients never complained of any premonitory symptoms of the work which was being done by the insidious foe. A small admixture of carbon monoxide, which is also odorless, would very much accelerate the action.

I would propose, then, that there should be certain jails in which executions should take place, and that each such jail should be furnished with a perfectly secure cell to be known as the capital cell, where a prisoner might have such conveniences as are necessary, and that a cul-

prit, upon being condemned to die, should be transferred to this cell, never to leave it alive. In conjunction with this cell should be an air tight bed-room with a door closing gas-tight, and means of ventilation should be supplied by a small opening at the floor and another at the ceiling through which a current of air is allowed to pass. The supply opening should be so connected with a reservoir of carbon dioxide as to allow this gas to enter with the air in greater or less proportions whenever required, but to be completely shut out under ordinary circumstances.

The condemned man is put into his cell and the turn-key sees to it that he is locked in his bed-room every night. Matters thus go on in a routine way for an indefinite period. But when the time of execution arrives, which is to be known only to the sheriff, of all the jail officials, the insinuating gas is turned into the stream of air about two or three o'clock at night.

The prisoner is probably in a quiet slumber. The introduction of the gas makes the slumber more profound until the doomed man sleeps to wake no more. In the morning after the stream of gas is stopped and the room ventilated, the prisoner will be found, as if in a quiet sleep, with the cadaverous aspects of death upon his countenance, but with no sign of a struggle or a suffering.

D.

NOTES

CONCERNING THE HISTORY OF QUEEN'S, PREPARED FOR THE DOOMSDAY BOOK OF THE UNIVERSITY, BY THE VICE-PRINCIPAL, DR. WILLIAMSON.

(Continued.)

In these circumstances the Synod at its meeting in Montreal in 1838 unanimously resolved to proceed to the foundation of a higher educational institution within its bounds, and "the Commission was instructed and authorized to take all necessary steps for obtaining subscriptions within the provinces and elsewhere towards the endowment of professorships and the establishment of bursaries for students." Accordingly the Commission of the Synod, on 6th February, 1839, having found it inadvisable to enter upon the work of collecting subscriptions sooner, owing to the then disturbed state of the provinces by the rebellions of 1837-38, proceeded in furtherance of its views to appoint a committee to draw up a plan of a theological institution, and also "authorized them to obtain, if possible, at the next session of the Legislature, an Act incorporating trustees for holding the property belonging to it, with general powers for the management of the same; such trustees to be appointed by the Synod and to be subject to the Synod in all matters connected with the said management." On 1st May, 1839, the Commission received the report of this committee, together with a draft Act of Incorporation, and ordered it to be transmitted to the ensuing Synod meeting.

At that meeting held in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, it was finally decided, on the 20th July, 1839, to establish without further delay a university which should be open to all without restriction, and at the same time provide for the instruction of those studying with a view to the holy ministry. As appears from the following extract from the minutes of Synod of the above date, a

draft Act of Incorporation was also agreed upon, the city of Kingston was chosen to be the seat of the college, and instructions were given to the commission to proceed with all diligence to make such arrangements as they might deem best for obtaining contributions for its support :—

“ A draft of an Act of Incorporation to enable trustees to hold lands and other funds for the establishment of an academical institution for the education of youth, and particularly for the education of candidates for the holy ministry, was given in and read. The Synod had said draft read clause by clause, and having carefully considered and corrected the same, unanimously adopted it and authorized and enjoined the commission to cause a Bill in conformity with said draft to be introduced into the Legislature of Upper Canada at next session thereof.”

“ It was resolved by a large majority of votes that Kingston be the site of said institution, and that it be designated as the ‘ Scottish Presbyterian College.’ ”

“ The Synod further authorized and enjoined the commission to proceed with all diligence, and in such manner as they may deem best, in obtaining contributions for the establishment and support of the college, and to appoint such agent or agents as they shall see proper for this purpose.”

The Commission accordingly appointed a committee to watch over the progress in the Legislature of the Act of Incorporation, and having met at Hamilton on the 9th October, 1839, “ approved of in substance and ordered to be revised and printed, the draft of a circular addressed to the church and the community at large in this province, setting forth the intentions of the Synod in regard to the establishment of a college and the claims which this object has on their liberal support.” Committees also were appointed to solicit subscriptions in the several Presbyteries. With a view to an immediate appeal to the public liberality on behalf of the proposed institution, the circular letter above referred to, addressed “ to the friends of the Presbyterian Church in Canada,” and signed by the Moderator of Synod, was issued on 5th December, 1839, from which the following is an extract :—

“ Commencing upon a small scale we shall escape the folly of outrunning our means upon the one hand, and on the other of creating an establishment beyond the actual wants of the community. We should esteem either of these a preposterous indiscretion, which would soon involve us in great embarrassments, and undermine that public confidence on which our success depends. Our method will therefore be to provide only for our present and actual wants, on a plan that will easily admit of enlargement with the growing wealth of the people and the demand for collegiate education. In this we follow in the footsteps of similar institutions in Britain. The University of Glasgow in 1450 began with one professor in theology and three in philosophy. At the first foundation of the University of Edinburgh, only one professor was appointed, and he a minister of the city ; nor was it until a considerable time had elapsed that he received six co-adjutors. Marischal College, Aberdeen, began with a principal and two professors. And the University of Cambridge, since so celebrated, emerged from nothing in the twelfth century, under no more promising auspices than an abbot and three monks, who hired a *barn* in a

convenient place for public lectures, and when a crowded auditory compelled them, they dispersed to suitable apartments in different quarters of the town. With such examples before us we need not be discouraged by the smallness of our beginning or the difficulties that seem to cross our path. Let us rather hope, that if our Canadian college should resemble those ancient and celebrated seats of learning, in the lowness of its origin, it may hereafter rival them in the splendour of its career. Nor have we any cause to hide our heads on account of the means by which we propose to accomplish our object—the combined, extended contributions of our people. Those famous universities to which we have alluded arose chiefly from private munificence. In a few instances they were enriched by royal bounty—but they have been much more indebted to the liberality of private individuals.”

* * * “ When we consider the number of persons among us of bettered and improving circumstances, merchants, farmers, artizans, who are not indifferent to the cause of religion and education, we cannot fear that the subscriptions of even the highest classes in the schedule will be difficult to realize, and by an extended and active agency the lower and more numerous contributions might also be procured. Every child should be encouraged and enabled by the favour of their parents to bring a stone for the erection of this fabric. Let even the hands of women prepare the drapery for the walls, and its columns and carvings be memorials of the dead.”

The first public meeting in response to this appeal was held in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, 18th December, 1839. The Rev. Dr. Machar delivered an admirable address. Three men, destined afterwards to achieve high distinction, and all belonging to Dr. Machar's congregation, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, now Premier of the Dominion ; Mr. Alex. Campbell, now Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mr. Oliver Mowat, now Premier of the Province, were present at this memorable meeting. Mr. Macdonald, then a young man of 24 years of age, seconded the first resolution, deeply regretting the limited means afforded to the youth of this country of acquiring a liberal education, founded on religious principles. Mr. Macdonald also moved the last resolution, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Reid (now the Rev. Dr. Reid, Church Agent at Toronto), appointing the members of a committee to collect subscriptions and otherwise promote the establishment of the proposed institution. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Mowat, though yet scarcely of an age to occupy a prominent part, being both somewhat younger than Mr. Macdonald, took a lively interest in the proceedings. One thousand seven hundred pounds were subscribed in Kingston on the day of meeting and the following day. Similar meetings followed in Quebec, where the Rev. Dr. Cook made an able and impressive appeal, in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Cobourg and other places throughout Upper and Lower Canada, and up to 7th July, 1840, £15,000 had been subscribed for the endowment of the college, and £5,000 of the amount had been already received by the treasurer. [The list of benefactors to this first endowment, up to the period of the opening of the college, comprising persons of all religious denominations in Ontario and Quebec, as far as can be ascertained from original documents still remaining, will be found enrolled in Doomsday Book.]

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada had from the beginning been in frequent communication with the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland and had received their cordial approval of the establishment of such an institution in Canada, for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion and the various branches of science and literature. The Colonial Committee further promised to provide, for a limited period, for one professor in theology at a salary of £300 sterling a year, on condition of another professorship of equal value being endowed by the Synod.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUGGESTIONS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE,
KINGSTON, Dec. 4th, 1889.

To the Editor of Queen's College Journal :

DEAR SIR,—I understand that some of the young men of the city have formed a "Mock Parliament." Would it not be a good idea to arrange for a debate with them? Could we not also arrange for a debate with the cadets of the R. M. C., or with the students attending the Kingston Business College? In other cities literary societies arrange for a series of debates every winter. Would not a move in this direction be a good thing for the students of the various colleges and for the young men of the city?

Doubtless the city Y. M. C. A. would join the league.

Sincerely yours,

X. Y.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

There has lately come into existence at Toronto an Institution known as "the Law School." Many students at Queen's have no doubt serious thoughts of choosing the legal profession, and it may not be uninteresting to them to know what the Law School is, and why it has been established.

Under the former state of things a law student's course was briefly this: If a graduate, he had the privilege of presenting himself on a certain day at Osgoode Hall, armed with his sheepskin and a substantial fee, and then and there was enrolled a member of that august body known as the Law Society of Upper Canada. At the end of three years, if not shorn of his feathers, and upon paying other substantial fees, he was allowed to have clients if he could get them, and to take part in the quarrels and differences which are an essential element in our civilization. In the interim the things to be done were these:

He first sought out some legal gentleman to whom he firmly bound himself by an instrument under seal. In this instrument he bound himself to work with diligence for the gentleman, and not to reveal his clients' secrets. The gentleman as firmly bound himself to teach his student, but this he never did. The document moreover provided nothing as to remuneration for the work the student was so diligently to perform. This was quite a secondary consideration, so secondary in fact that as a usual thing the student had to render his services, which were indispensable to his principal, gratis. If a small in-

sult were sometimes given it was rarely sufficient to pay the student's board. Of course it must be stated, that for the first two months a student is in a law office he is almost useless, and spends his time learning how to write a legible hand and in keeping his eyes open. At the end of that time his usefulness begins to appear and afterwards gradually increases. He formerly worked all day for next to nothing, and received so little instruction from his principal that it could hardly be called teaching. Notwithstanding this there were four examinations to be passed during the three years, commonly known as the first and second intermediates, and the barrister and solicitor. For these many books had to be read and this had to be done in the evenings, for the days were spent working in the office.

It is not then to be wondered at, that the Toronto students of this advanced age objected strongly to being worked hard for next to nothing, with no instruction thrown in. An agitation was begun, which shook the august Law Society to such an extent that it said, after much deliberation: "Come, now we will establish a school for our young limbs, so that they may be learned in the law, as they earnestly desire." Accordingly a fiat was issued that a school should be established; a president, two lecturers and two examiners were appointed, and a proclamation was sent forth that all but a few of the most advanced law-students should come and attend the school whether they would or no. The suddenness with which all this came about took away the breath of the young men. There arose a great cry from two quarters. The practitioners outside of Toronto denounced the thing as unjust, as the effect was to draw away to Toronto all their students. The students themselves also objected; they said that vested rights were being infringed, and that it would be quite sufficient to make future students attend the school. Many petitioned the august body to be relieved from attendance, but the prayers of few were answered.

And so now the school is in full swing at Toronto, where the students daily desert the offices shortly before three in the afternoon, and make their way to Osgoode Hall, where they are supposed to listen to lectures from three to five. The word supposed is used advisedly, because many curious things are told of the new Law School. Some of the students have become so accustomed to dozing over their books at night, that from sheer force of habit they sleep through the lectures in the afternoon. Others amuse themselves answering the names of absentees when the roll is being called, and some attend merely for the purpose of being marked present and slip out as opportunity is afforded. As a check to this on some days the roll is called twice. Some, too, arrange before hand to have their names answered when called, and go off to a foot-ball match or matinee.

The above rough sketch, though imperfect, shows with a considerable degree of truth the mill in which the law student is ground.

R. J. M.

The problem has at last been solved: Why there is so much learning to be had in a college. It is because the freshmen bring it in and the seniors don't take it out.

✽ LADIES' CORNER. ✽

—EDITORS:—

MISSSES ANNIE G. CAMPBELL, JESSIE CONNELL, LAURA BENNETT.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE Y.W.C.A.

ON Friday afternoon, Nov. 22nd, we had our first Bible-reading. After an opening hymn and prayer, the leader, Miss Callaghan, took up the subject "Christian Work" and presented it in a very interesting way. More than thirty were present—a very encouraging beginning. This and the fact that all read texts bearing on the subject made the meeting an enthusiastic and instructive one. We were glad to welcome our sisters from the Women's Medical College, and we are sure that these meetings will increase the feeling of friendliness between the lady students in arts and medicine. At the close of the meeting a proposal was made to organize a regular Y. W. C. A. This proposal was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted. Accordingly a Y. W. C. A. was at once organized under the name of "The Queen's College Y.W.C.A." The following officers were elected:

President—Miss McKellar.

Vice-President—Miss Connell.

Cor. Secretary—Miss Turnbull.

Rec. Secretary—Miss Baker.

Treasurer—Miss Anglin.

All the committees connected with a Y. W. C. A. were not appointed. We felt that as students we had no time to devote to regular outside christian work.

The meetings will be held in the girls' Reading Room every second Friday at 4 p.m. All the girls, both in arts and medicine, will be heartily welcome.

LEVANA SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

The nomination of candidates for office in the Levana Society took place some time ago. With characteristic economy the girls decided to hold the election on a day when classes were going on. Accordingly on Friday last the poll was open from nine to four. A warm interest was shown, but without any of that irrational excitement which prevailed, for instance, at the Alma Mater election last winter. We have not heard of a single instance of bribery, nor that any candidate was guilty of calling at boarding houses to solicit votes. On the other hand everything was done with dignity and decorum. The final count showed the following results:

Hon. President—Miss Annie Fowler, B.A.

President—Miss Minnie Chambers.

Vice-President—Miss Jennie Fowler.

Secretary—Miss Maggie Allen.

Treasurer—Miss Lizzie White.

Critics—Misses Jennie Nichol and Etta Reid.

Curators of Reading Room—Misses Carrie Bentley and Madeline Cartwright.

We congratulate the successful candidates, and the members of the Society on the choice they have made. The sincere thanks of the Society is due to the retiring officers, to whose efforts must be attributed its present prosperous condition. Our President has always been in her place, and no "unfortunate member," who would need to have "the patience of Job and the wisdom of Solomon," has been called upon to fill the chair.

MISSIONARY AND TEMPERANCE MEETING.

On Saturday, Nov. 16th, our College held its first missionary and temperance meeting for this session. Some good work had been done during the summer in the way of collecting money for the building of the "Hospital in Central India," and now we have over six hundred dollars for that purpose. A very interesting account of the "Inter-seminary Missionary Alliance," in Toronto, was given by Miss Macallum. It was decided that the officers of last session should continue in office until the last meeting of this session, when new ones will be appointed. A delegation was appointed to meet the ladies of Queen's University with the view of organizing a Y.W.C.A.

We regret very much to say that Miss Annie Campbell, one of the members of our staff, has been compelled to return home on account of ill health. Annie is one of our favorites and her pleasant face and cheerful voice will be much missed. However, Miss Campbell hopes to be able to return after Christmas. If good wishes can do anything we are sure she will soon be well again.

✽ EXCHANGES ✽

WE have heard that the *Varsity* is not to come out at all this year. If the graduates of Toronto University are not willing to undertake its management, could it not be managed by the undergraduates? It has always been edited in such a way as to make it one of the best college papers in America, and the discontinuance of its publication will be regretted by outsiders as well as by the special friends of Toronto.

In the *College Rambler* for November there is an article on "Essay Writing," pointing out the common faults in essays and offering suggestions.

It is with peculiar pleasure and interest that we hail a bright colored little journal, bearing a coat of arms that we will not try to describe heraldically. It is the *Student*, the journal representing the interests of the students of Edinburgh University. A glance over it shows that it is very different from University journals on this side of the salt water. For one thing, it makes little effort to be literary as such. Instead of that, it devotes its attention to matters of University interest. Our readers must not suppose from this that it is devoted exclusively to "Personals" and "Locals," *et hoc genus omne*. Far from it. The "Joke Column" is entirely absent and little notice is taken of the sayings and doings of individuals. A University whose students number some four thousand can furnish sufficient material of general interest to enable the editors to do without John Smith's or Tom Brown's private adventures. The contents vary from a sketch of a visit to a modern Greek law school, and a description of the great gathering of students at the opening of the new Paris Sorbonne (both most interesting articles) to notices of athletics and societies.

There is one thing that especially strikes us in the *Student*; the frequent references to the "Students' Re-

representative Council;" indeed the journal is the representative of that body. What this council is, is rather hard to discover from the pages before us. There is a history of its origin and rise, but what its exact powers and functions now are we cannot as yet make out. One thing, however, we are made sure of, and that is that it is an important feature in the student life of Edinburgh.

In point of form, it is not as elaborate as many College papers on this side of the Atlantic. It is a weekly, costing a penny a number, and is well printed on fairly good paper. Each number has a reproduction of a photograph of some prominent person or persons connected with the University.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Princeton's campus has been enlarged from 65 to 225 acres.

The presidencies of sixteen important American colleges are vacant.

Twenty-four young women graduated as lawyers in Michigan last summer.

One hundred and seventy-one Americans attended the University of Berlin last winter.

The University of Mexico is said to be the oldest university in America, preceding Harvard by fifty years.

At Syracuse University, the freshmen raise their caps to the upper classmen. They are well constituted freshmen.

The lectureship on poetry at John Hopkins University will probably be tendered to James Russell Lowell this year.

Quite a sensation is being created at the University of Pennsylvania by the discussion of the advisability of co-education.

Prof. Remsen will be the acting president of Johns Hopkins University, during the absence of President Gilman abroad.

An unnamed New Englander has given \$100,000, to which Japanese gentlemen have added \$70,000 to found a Christian University in Japan.

Five professors from Columbia College and four from Queen's College, Kingston, were in Europe this summer. Wonder if they had a shake.

The will of Professor Elias Loomis, lately deceased, bequeaths the bulk of his estate, valued at from \$250,000 to \$300,000, to Yale University.

Within the last week the University of Georgia has admitted women to the collegiate department on the same standing as men. Georgia is rather behind many Canadian and American Universities.

The sophomore class at Wellesly College had a hard time electing officers this year. There were fifty-six candidates for the presidency and each candidate had one supporter, which took all the class.

The following facts may dispel darkness from some minds: Japan has 31 schools of medicine, 1 of dentistry, 2 of veterinary surgery. The University of Tokio has 138 professors and teachers, all but 16 being Japanese. This year there are 708 students in attendance, and on an average the University graduates 100 medical students.

Sometimes extremes meet. This was the case when Yale Rugby team defeated the Columbia boys by a score of 62-0 and also when Lehigh foot-ballers scored 60 and kept their opponents from Haverford from scoring.

The number of institutions chartered as colleges or universities during the past thirty years is greater than the number of those chartered for the two hundred and ten years preceding. Is this encouraging or alarming to the friends of higher education in America?

TO OUR LADIES.

She'd a great and varied knowledge, picked up at a famous college, of quadratics, hydrostatics and pneumatics very fast;

She was stuffed with erudition as you stuff a leather cushion, all the ologies of the colleges and the knowledges of the past.

She had studied the old lexicons of Peruvians and Mexicans, their theology, anthropology and geology o'er and o'er;

She knew all the forms and features of the prehistoric creatures—ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, megalosaurus and many more.

She'd describe the ancient Tuscans, and the Basques and the Etruscans, their griddles and their kettles and the victuals that they gnawed;

She'd discuss—the learned charmer—the theology of Brahma, and the scandals of the vandals and the sandals that they trod.

She knew all the mighty giants and the master minds of science, all the learning that was turning in the burning mind of man;

And she could prepare a dinner for a gaunt and hungry sinner, or get up a decent supper for her poor voracious papa, for she carefully was constructed on the old domestic plan.

And she was educated at Queen's.

FRESHMEN.

When freshmen first arrive,
Although they may be bold,
You'd never take one for a Soph.,
Or upper classman old.
There's something in their looks, you know,
By which they can be told.

But after six months' discipline
They really do progress,
They act much more like college men
In manners and in dress.
Some often grow quite dude and tough,
I really must confess.

And then, as if to mark them out,
An honor they obtain,
So, after Washington's birthday,
A freshman still is plain.
How could one be mistaken, when
He bears the "mark of Cain?"

—Yale Record.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

AFTER the match in Brockville, an honor man in Philosophy approached two sorrowing classmates and exclaimed:

"Never mind, boys, there's something greater than football."

"What's that?"

"Cheese."

Two seniors changed boarding houses last week. One of them entering their room before departing found his mate in tears. On being accused of having fallen in love with one of the landlady's daughters, the sorrowing student answered:

"Oh, no, Charlie, it's not that, but I do so hate to leave the lady Meds."

SCENE—Wilbur Station, 4 o'clock in the morning.

K—l—k stood at the depot,

On his face was a look of despair,

He wanted to get back to Kingston

But he couldn't pay his fare;

At last a freight train came along,

He knew it was his last chance,

He made a jump, but alas! he slipped,

And — -! — -! the wind blew through his moustache.

KINGSTON, THANKSGIVING DAY.

DEAR FATHER:

I am well and studying hard. We have just reached "Demand" in Political Economy. The supply is always equal to the demand. Please send me \$50.

Your affectionate son,

FRED. BROWN.

FRESHMAN NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the freshmens year tonight. The Candydates will adress yous. All be present in the english room. Bye order.

4 oclk. This gentleman forgot to sign his name.

"Why, Miss D—n, how is it that your umbrella isn't wet?"

"Oh, one did the both of us!"

We believe it is the intention of James O'Shea to start a hennery. He proposes to erect an electric light in the hen crop and thereby get the start of the hens and keep them laying day and night. Great head, Jimmy!

An unobstrusively industrious and modest sophomore, whose little sanctum is but a moment's walk from the college, on Union street, was quietly conning some Latin verbs in his own room when a combative fellow-student came bounding into it and commenced pelting him with various missiles.

Our peace-loving soph. endured this meekly for a time, but at length, thoroughly aroused, pursued his assailant with full intent of doing him bodily harm, but, reaching eagerly to clutch him, Jimmie slipped, *horrendum dichu!*

was precipitated violently through a door into the parlor, where the light was dim, and — — —, you know. In all such cases "two's company and three is none." After vainly striving to make his peace our young adventurer retreated, breathing out threatenings and slaughter upon all.

What we are coming to, Freshie to tutor in Greek: I don't like to dictate to my instructor, but I think you might do as I say.

It is always a pleasure to know that a man, and especially a freshman, has gained the interest of his classmates. The following notice was posted on the black-board of one of the class-rooms: Lost, strayed or stolen, A. McM—l—n. The finder will be amply rewarded by returning the same to the class-room at an early date.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"As it were."—[Smellie.

If you court me I'll leave.—[McM—l—n.

Come early and vote often.—[J. Muirhead.

I would'nt give a nickel for all the boys.—[J. C. C.

In the election help me to kick a goal.—[H. R. Gr—t.

We have sent an order for handkerchiefs.—[Theologues.

It is no use, so I've shaved it all off.—[W. W—l—k—sh—w.

I am taking the grind class in Divinity.—[C. O'C—n—r.

Especially if he be the *single* teacher of English in the University.—[Prof. Cappon.

That is just why so many of us take your class.—[The girls.

How did the Prof. know about my girl?—[G. F. B—d—l—y.

Niagara can beat Kingston—for pretty girls.—[J. H. Mills, B. A.

Say! Make me acquainted with some of those lady Meds.—[J. B—l.

Now, listen, the boys do not *court* the freshies right, do they, girls?"—[Freshie.

Two ladies are studying Divinity. "These things the angels desire to look into."—[J. Leach.

I am up for critic; I have been practising in the past and am quite an expert.—[N. R. C—ch—l.

Well, say, boys, to tell you the truth I rather like having my name in the Journal.—[C. C. A—th—rs.

Times have changed. It used to be that only M.Ps. and the like were appointed to office in the Alma Mater.—[John.