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Any information concerning Graduates or Alumni, or articles on topics of current interest, thankfully received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor; Business Letters to W. G. BROWN, P.O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

THE Senate have kindly placed the old Convocation Hall at the disposal of the students for the purposes of a gymnasium. The Alma Mater Society has attempted to further this object, but with rather indifferent success. A few among the students support the project warmly, but from many it meets with but a half-hearted response. This should not be, and would not if the lukewarm appreciated the benefits which would accrue to them from a liberal patronage of this scheme. No classes in life so much require systematic exercise as those represented in college—the youth and the student. To the former regular exercise is necessary for the symmetrical development of a sound physique; to the latter it is requisite to ward off the injurious results of his sedentary pursuits. Let us see that there is public spirit enough among the students to place so important an adjunct of college life on a satisfactory footing.

AN agitation is on foot for the incorporation of a University Volunteer Company. In a city with so martial a record as Kingston, the wonder is that the idea was not broached long ago. Apart from the advantages which the scheme offers, as a scape-ment for the effusive loyalty of young Canada, great benefit would accrue to the physique of the students who participate. The preliminary “setting up” drill would go far to counteract that unhealthy stooping habit begotten of the posture assumed by students when reading. Then, a knowledge of the advanced drill would enable these citizen soldiers to pour out their blood in a more scientific manner, should their country call them to the field. Leaving out of account the theologues, whose calling forbids them bearing arms, we have about two hundred students. Out of this number two companies, of fifty each, might be readily formed. They could be affiliated with the 14th Battalion and have at their disposal the two unused armories belonging to that corps. We trust the students will carry this scheme to a successful consummation.

WE heartily approve of the Principal's action in instituting a course of University sermons. They will prove valuable to all students in attendance, but especially to those whose peculiar province it will be, in after life, to investigate and expound theological truth. It is the design of the Principal, as expressed by himself, that these discourses shall treat of the “root questions of thought” which are now engrossing attention. No more opportune proposal than

this, could be made by the head of an educational institution. Almost every periodical that issues from the press discusses with zest the absorbing themes of religious belief and human destiny. Even the daily newspapers are beginning to give a column a week to such subjects. The views thus promulgated are not always in accord with evangelical truth. In this attrition of mind with mind many old things are passing away; many are being modelled anew. In such an intellectual crisis, a University should exercise a commanding influence. It is one of the nobler functions of a seat of learning to impress itself on current thought; to raise its protest against the spread of erroneous views on topics of such moment. The continuance of these sermons will depend upon the interest shown by the students; we trust they will not fail from lack of support in that quarter.

AT last the Medical College for Women at Kingston is *un fait accompli*. During the summer months lectures were delivered, in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, to lady students. The attendance, as might have been anticipated for the first session, was small, numbering only four; but the work done has, we are informed, been excellent. We hope that the medical Professors will not, as is rumored, be deterred from continuing the experiment by the smallness of the first class.

It will be within the recollection of many that more than one graduating class of Queen's has been smaller than this, and that, too, after the college had been in existence for several years. It is, we know, asking much of the medical Professors, to expect them to assume this additional labor with only a trifling remuneration, at a season when they require the greatest possible relaxation. But it is very desirable that a further trial should be given this experiment.

It is watched with interest by many who are hopeful of its ultimate success. The opinion prevails widely that new avenues for earning a livelihood should be opened up to women. They have been too long restricted to the dire alternative of marriage or a pitiable dependence. Woman's undeniable inferiority to man in physical power, a stock argument of objectors to the new departure, seems to us a forcible reason for throwing down the barriers which exclude her from avocations requiring the exercise of mind rather than muscle, of patient endurance rather than great strength.

Owing to the social disabilities under which woman at present labors, much intellectual power lies dormant and is lost to the community. If the range of her employments were extended, and she were enabled to bring carefully trained and cultured faculties to bear upon the problems, social and scientific, which require solution, we are assured that the progress of mankind, in those directions, would be accelerated. It is with pleasure that we note this attempt by the Royal College to rectify the errors of a conventional past; and we trust that success may attend its efforts. Reactionary grumblers may rest assured, that the touchstone of public competition will soon reveal woman's alleged inaptitude for the practice of medicine.

WE regret that, in our last issue, by some accidental oversight, a whole line was omitted from one of the poems read by the Principal at the close of the dedication service in Convocation Hall on Oct. 17th. As he then stated, the authorship, as well as the merits of the poem, entitled it to a place in the proceedings of the day. It was written by the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Machar, Second Principal of Queen's; a man whose varied, faithful, self-denying and gratuitous services as Trustee, Profes-

sor and Principal, through critical periods in the history of the University, deserved special recognition at an epoch, such as that to which our last number was devoted. A place for Dr. Machar's memorial tree in "The Founder's Avenue" has been selected, but we think that the services of such a man should be commemorated by something more special than a tree or even a portrait in Convocation Hall. We can suggest no better way of linking the memories of Founders and Benefactors with the everlasting youth of a University than by the endowment of memorial scholarships, such as we already have in the Mowat, MacKerras, Watkins, Leitch, McIntyre, Buchan, Dow, Spence, and others scholarships, that surround those names with a halo of honour in the estimation of successive generations of students. There certainly should be a Dr. Machar Scholarship in Queen's College.

FACULTY OF LAW.

ANY graduate in Arts in Queen's University, who is also a Barrister-at-Law, will be admitted to the degree of LL.B., upon passing an examination on the following subjects:

Taswell Longmead's English Constitutional History; May's Constitutional History; Russell on Crimes; Justinian's Institutes, (Sander's edition); Tomkins and Jencken's Compendium of Roman Law; Wheaton's International Law; Pollock on Contracts; Underhill on Torts; Dart's Vendor's and Purchasers; Snell's Principles of Equity; Taylor's Equity Jurisprudence; Thaine's Ancient Law.

Candidates are required to send notice to the Registrar of their intention to attend this examination by the 20th day of March.

The examination will take place on the 22nd April next.

By order of the Faculty.

→ CONTRIBUTED. ←

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

THE Faculty of Law just established in connection with this University is now in full blast. The efforts of which its organization has been the result are worthy the cause, and much credit is due those gentlemen who have been most active in the undertaking. The Faculty is, we are sorry to say, deficient in one particular, namely, in endowments of scholarships and professorships; hence the necessity of recognizing those efforts by tangible assistance. That an endowment is necessary is admitted on all sides, and although an appeal for the endowment of the latter might be premature at present we may reasonably expect that scholarships will immediately be founded in this Faculty. Every one who intends entering Queen's and those present undergraduates who have in view the legal profession will certainly appreciate this new means of qualifying themselves for their future calling. Although the fees in this Faculty are as reasonable as can be expected under the circumstances to which we have called attention, *i.e.* no endowments, still the course is not within the reach of many who desire to become students. At all events it is much more expensive than the Faculty of Arts, as will be seen by comparison. In the first place, the Arts student seldom pays fees, availing himself through friends of one of the many endowment nominations to a free course in this Faculty. Secondly, scholarships and prizes amounting to no less a sum than \$1,595 together with five gold and three silver medals are awarded annually in this Faculty. Thirdly, the text books required are quite within the reach of all students. Moreover, the subjects for which these text books are required, being non-professional, can be and are disposed of (at little less than cost) by the student after completing his course of study in the particular branches for which these books were required. On the other hand the law student must in all cases pay fees, there being no nominations in the Faculty at present. Secondly, there are no scholarships and but one prize of only \$25 awarded on the Matriculation Examination, having been presented by G. A. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Q.C. Thirdly, the law text books are very expensive as well as extensive, and being professional cannot be spared by the student, who will require them throughout his college course and professional career.

The results of awarding scholarships are both beneficial to the student as an incentive to diligent application, and an assistance with which to pursue his studies, and an encouragement to the professor who finds in this case more attentive and earnest students and greater progress in the subjects for which the award is made. When a prize is at stake the otherwise dull does not desire to "just pass," or "scrape through," is replaced by that of heading the list. Dormant ambitions are evolved and new ones en-

gendered, fresh life and vigor are infused into students who then see something tangible to reward their efforts, while the efforts of professors are crowned with success.

We think, moreover, that of the \$652 awarded annually as scholarships at the Arts Matriculation Examination, at least \$200 might, with all propriety and justice, be transferred by the founders to the Faculty of Law. We have every reason to believe, in fact we know that heretofore many students have passed Queen's to attend McGill and Toronto Universities, simply because the latter two possessed law faculties which Queen's did not. Now, however, this deficiency has been supplied and it remains with the friends of Queen's University generally and of the law faculty in particular, to come loyally to the front and support and maintain this truly great and incalculably beneficial addition to the University. It remains with them to say whether or not Queen's shall continue on a footing to compete for students with McGill and Toronto. We expect to hear soon of some of the many affluent friends of Queen's making a move in this direction. Who will take the initiative for a scholarship? Don't all speak at once.

WHEN Principal Grant in a stirring speech at the Alma Mater Society, suggested the formation of a company, which would be composed of under-graduates of the University, in connection with the local volunteer Battalion, we believe there was no one in the meeting who did not jump at the suggestion as an exceedingly good one. Not that such an idea is a new one, for it has several times been advocated privately by such students as had held positions in their own local volunteer corps. But any adherents of the project, either from lack of self-confidence or lack of energy, never went farther than working privately, and as might be expected the affair fell through. But the project is undoubtedly a good one, and we fancy that the suggestion, coming from the head of the University, is all that is needed to set the project moving towards its successful accomplishments. A company must consist, we believe, of forty-two non-commissioned officers and men, besides a Captain and Lieutenant. These latter would probably be Alumni, residing in the city, in order that they might not be so frequently changed as they would have to be if chosen from the students. We believe we are safe in saying that forty-two students can be found each season who will be glad to have the opportunity of obtaining such an excellent training as will be afforded by this means. There can be no doubt about that, military exercise is one of the very best of things for those in sedentary life. Students especially are apt to acquire a habitual stoop on account of bending over their work. The shoulders become round and the chest is weakened. By a course in military instruction these evils and a necessary tendency towards lung diseases are obviated and a better physique acquired. The expense of such instruction is we believe, *nil*, as the Militia Department will furnish an instructor and equipment, and

the Drill Shed—College property—can be used for drilling purposes. If a company were formed we have no hesitation in saying that in course of time it would undoubtedly be the crack Company of the Battalion. The Prince of Wales Own Rifles have always held a front rank in the Province of Ontario. But the corps is composed of business men, who have but little time for voluntary drill, and it is no disparagement to them to say, that a company of young and vigorous men, as the men in Queen's certainly are, with plenty of time at their disposal, and the necessary *esprit de corps* will undoubtedly take the lead.

LIBERALITY TO COLLEGES IN CANADA.

THE tide of liberality to Colleges, which has been flowing so strongly in the United States for the past twenty or thirty years, seems to have commenced its golden flow in Canada. Now that it has commenced, we expect that it will rise higher and higher, until we shall be able to point to as signal proofs of individual beneficence within the Dominion, in proportion to our wealth, as our neighbours in the Republic point to with pride and hope. Previous to their great war they did little for Colleges, except to manifest extraordinary zeal in multiplying the number of them. Harvard and Yale had poor buildings and scanty endowments. The buildings of Yale are poor enough still, though its endowments have increased enormously. John Hopkins had not founded his University, nor Ezra Cornell his. When Princeton celebrated its Centenary, the University buildings were no better than those of Queen's two years ago, and the endowments were very little better than ours. But the war made the United States a people. It developed an historic consciousness in them. It made them feel that man does not live by bread alone. From that day, the men of wealth and the men of thought began to act under a new inspiration. They felt that the true way to insure the grandeur and the highest prosperity of their country was by making their Colleges real centres of intellectual and moral force, and that this could only be done by equipping them in the most thorough and approved fashion. Even the ambitious men, the men anxious to hand down their names to posterity, saw that this could be done best by endowing a chair, building a gymnasium, or memorial hall, or in some other way linking their names with institutions that would be the most potent factors in moulding the nation's life.

That the same spirit is beginning to animate Canadians is one of the most hopeful signs that we are rising above the pettiness of selfish aims or the parish spirit of a narrow provincialism. It shows that our men of wealth are beginning to have faith in the future of the country. We had no symptoms of this kind to chronicle till within the last few years. McGill left his property to found a College, but for half a century the rich Montrealers hardly stretched forth their little fingers to forward his work. A Scottish nobleman founded a College in Halifax, but not one of the rich Haligonians seemed to care whether it lived or died

and the sole aim of the City Council seemed to be to steal the bit of land connected with it, by a series of filibustering operations which it would be difficult to parallel from the annals of any other city or country. Almost the first important indication given by Canadians that they cared for Colleges was the response made in 1869 and 1870 to the appeal of Principal Snodgrass and Prof. Mackerras for \$100,000. Within the last two years we have had, however, instances of individual beneficence that would do honour to any country. George Munro, a warm hearted patriotic Nova Scotian, has founded two Chairs in Dalhousie, at a cost of \$90,000, and has promised bursaries that will represent a further amount of at least \$40,000. If this does not stir some of the Haligonians to go and do likewise, they must be dead in soul as door nails. Peter Redpath, who in former years did much for McGill, is now building for it a Museum, at a cost of \$80,000. Mr. McMaster is building in Toronto a Theological College for the Baptists, at a cost of something like \$100,000. And last week Mr. D. Morrice announced his intention of building a Convocation Hall, Library and Dormitories in connection with the Montreal Presbyterian Theological College, at a cost of about \$50,000. His example is stimulating others; and it is expected that a second gentleman will soon endow one of the two Chairs now in the College, and that still another donor may endow an additional Chair. Well done, one and all. As yet, Queen's can point to no one who has given to either its Building or Endowment or Equipment Fund on anything like such a scale. The largest contributors have as yet not gone beyond the comparatively modest figure of \$5,000. The largest legacy was left by the late Robert Sutherland, the only coloured graduate of the University. Pity that we had not a few more gentlemen of colour! But we believe that there is a good time coming. Who will come forward with the twelve or fifteen thousand dollars of additional subscriptions needed for the Building? Who will give to the Divinity Hall the third Professorship that has been asked for so long? Who will honour himself for ever, by honouring one—the like of whom we shall never see again—John Mackerras—by founding the Mackerras Chair of Classics? Queen's has friends wealthy and liberal and zealous enough to do all that we have mentioned, and we have mentioned only immediate necessities that we are sure press with crushing weight on the men entrusted with its administration.

❖ MEETINGS. ❖

FOOT BALL.

THE annual meeting of the Queen's College Foot Ball Club was held on Friday, 22nd October. The following are the gentlemen elected as officers for the present session:

- Hon. President—S. Woods, Esq., M.A.
- Captain—John Young.
- Sec. Treas.—Walter S. Dyde.
- Executive Committee—Messrs. Hutcheson, H. E. Young, Anderson and Henderson.

The meeting was well attended and the enthusiasm displayed augurs well for the future prosperity of the Foot Ball Club.

The JOURNAL, which has always taken a friendly interest in the proceedings of the Club, continues to do so, and wishes the Association every success.

Q. C. Y. M. C. A.

THE first business meeting of this Association since the opening of the new College, was held in the Classical class-room on Saturday, Nov. 23rd. Although the weather was anything but pleasant, there was a large attendance of the older students as well as a good display of the fresh element. In the absence of the President, Mr. L. Thom, Mr. J. Sommerville, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

From the interest taken in the meeting it is evident that the earnest spirit displayed by this Association last session has not been lessened, but greatly increased by the summer's separation of its members. It is the intention of the members of the Society to resume the work they were engaged in last year, as well as to start some four or five other meetings throughout the obscure streets and lanes of the city. Much can and, no doubt, will be done to keep alive that spiritual interest which is apt to grow luke warm and even cold, when deeply engaged in secular studies. The next business meeting will be held in Divinity Hall on Saturday, 6th Dec., when some twenty new members will be added to the list and arrangements made to receive Mr. L. Wishard, the College Secretary, on his annual visit.

READING ROOM.

A MEETING, called by the Registrar of Queen's College, for the election of curators, was held in the Reading Room on Monday, Nov. 8th. Several efficient men were nominated, but after the deciding votes were taken it was found that the officers for this session were as follows, viz.: L. Thom, Divinity Hall; B. Davis, '81; J. Hay, '82; D. E. Mundell, '83, and Bertram, '84. From the interest taken in the meeting and the careful selection of officers, it is evident that a change is unanimously desired in the order and discipline, from what was usual in our old building. Instead of a room for jostling, shouting, singing, putting stray dogs in stoves, shoving fresh-men through pigeon holes, arguing on politics with John, we all desire peace and quietness so that we may peruse the leading papers and journals with some satisfaction. The few minutes before lectures is the only time many students have access to the leading daily papers, and since we have such a comfortable room and such an ample supply of papers and leading journals, let us improve the few precious moments. It is also expected that those who use the obnoxious weed, and those who fancy that spitting is one of the accomplishments of gentlemen, will make use of the handsome spittoons which the College authorities have seen fit to ornament the floor with.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE principal business transacted last Saturday was the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. R. Shaw, B.A. Barrister, occupied the chair, in the absence of the President.

Mr. Donald McIntyre, B.A., was re-elected President, without opposition. Mr. McIntyre's conduct in the chair

has been all that could be desired, and his being again elected by acclamation is an evidence of his popularity.

For non-resident Vice-President, Messrs. Daly and Briden were nominated. Both these gentlemen are graduates of '80, and either would be an excellent choice. But we opine that in nominating such recent additions to the Alumni, the spirit of the constitution has not been fulfilled. The object of the office is to keep up the interest of graduates in the Society and to bring them into closer connection with the Alma Mater. That graduates of three or four years standing should have lost their interest is absurd. This moreover is the only means by which we can honour our graduates who have attained distinction in public life, and by which we can show them that we have not lost sight of their successes. So it is to be hoped that this is the last time that the many distinguished graduates of Queen's will be passed over in favour of men, no matter how popular they may be, who have just left the class rooms. The contest for Vice Presidents is invariably a hot one, and this year will be no exception. Messrs. Davis and Shibley, of '81, have been in the field for two or three weeks, and at a meeting of medical students, Mr. W. J. Gibson, B.A., was nominated to represent their interests. An election dodge resorted to on Saturday, was the nominating, besides the *bona fide* candidates, of two popular men who would be likely to split the Arts vote. These were Messrs. Joseph Anderson and John Chisholm. Mr. Anderson rose indignantly to object to his being nominated without his permission. He was ruled out of order and on his resisting great hub bub ensued; on some degree of quiet being restored, the Chairman called for nomination for Secretary. Mr. H. B. Rathbun was elected to the office by acclamation.

Messrs. Pratt and Grant, of '83, run for Treasurer. Those nominated for the Ex. Com. were: H. C. Fowler, J. Young, J. Betts, J. Hamilton, B.A., Daly, Shortt, Cameron, McLaughlin, Shaw, B.A., and McGurn.

For Critic—that enviable position — Messrs. W. E. D'Argent, '81, and D. McTavish, '81, are candidates. There being no more nominations, Mr. Anderson again rose and strenuously protested against the injustice of the ruling of the Chair, that his name could not be withdrawn from the list of candidates. On a vote being taken Mr. Shaw's ruling was quashed. This will form a precedent which will prevent trouble in future. The Society then adjourned and the meeting was transformed into a meeting to hear addresses from the candidates, Mr. John Hay in the chair. We would advise that in future all nominations be made without speaking, and that if there need be any glorification or denunciation of the candidates that such take place at a separate meeting.

CONCURSUS INIQUITATIS.

HEARING that a date had been decided on for the first sitting this year of this time-honored institution, and learning the place of meeting, your reporter wended his way to the appointed rendezvous. On reaching his destination he immediately perceived by the looks

of awe and reverence depicted on the countenances of the large number of students there assembled, that some event of importance was about to take place. Shortly afterwards his Lordship, the Chief Justice, entered and took his seat amid breathless silence. In solemn accents he informed the meeting that they were assembled there that evening on a very sad mission, namely for the purpose of trying a fellow-student for many grievous crimes. He enjoined the audience to keep perfect order, otherwise it would be his painful duty to subject any disorderly individual to a fine. The High Sheriff who was a very attractive feature in the proceedings, having listened meanwhile with great admiration to this able address, proceeded at the close to fine some unhappy youth, in the body of the Court, for undue levity, for which offence he himself was immediately fined by the Chief Justice. His Lordship then commanded that the prisoner be brought forward. On his entrance a low murmur of pity and consideration for his innocent appearance ran through the spectators. This was promptly checked by the High Sheriff, who in his ardor forgot his previous mistake, and proceeded to fine some members of the Court. A slight smile being perceptible on the dignified countenance of the judge at this unremitting zeal. The Sheriff now saw a brilliant opportunity of distinguishing himself and fined the judge for levity, drawing down a denunciation, coupled with a fine, upon his own unhappy head, which unfortunate circumstance drew tears to the eyes of the audience. The clerk of the court then read the indictment against the prisoner, who seemed to have a due sense of his misconduct. The charges against him substantially were: That he had been guilty of insolence to fellow-students, and also of showing an undue preference for ladies' society. Various witnesses were called, and grand were the bursts of eloquence from opposing Counsel. The address of the Junior Counsel for the Crown was particularly admired. His sentences were majestic, his voice and gesture admirable, his language classical in the extreme, and the address throughout was studded with effective quotations. This speech had a great effect on the jury, which was not dispelled during the remainder of the evening,—for they, after being closeted for a short time, brought in a verdict of "guilty, in the first degree," upon which the prisoner was ordered to stand up,—and his Lordship, in sad and sorrowful, yet dignified tones, addressed him. During his Lordship's admonition, the prisoner was visibly affected, his tears flowing freely, and there was not a dry eye in the Court when sentence was passed upon him, the penalty imposed being a fine of twenty-five cents, which was promptly paid. The chief incidents of the evening were the insane attempts of one individual to swallow his hat, and the equally foolhardy efforts of another, to perform the same feat with his handkerchief. After the Court had adjourned we left, with the impression on our minds, and the feeling in our hearts, that never was there such a medium for the inculcation of lofty principles of justice and virtue as the *concursum iniquitatis*.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICE.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE following is a summary of the very interesting sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Toronto, in connection with the Sunday afternoon service in Convocation Hall.

The Rev. gentleman took for his text the words, 'Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth.'—St. Mat. V.

5. There is order in the spiritual, as well as in the material world. All things in the spiritual world are connected together and depend upon each other as much as in the other; and in both whatever we sow that also shall we reap. We also notice a connection between the sermon on the Mount and the beatitudes which introduce it. Man must acknowledge this fact, that meekness is necessary for him who shall inherit the earth. We might think that the promise of inheriting the earth would be made to those who attend diligently to their worldly affairs; but man's mind is very different from that of God; and we will always see that God's ways are best in the end. The word translated *meek* really means, *to be a nobody*, one having no will of his own. Christianity takes this word and gives to it a much better meaning, that of meekness, which now refers to the highest state of mind which it is possible for man to have. It means that we should have no mind of our own that we may have the mind of God and Christ; and this is the mind which Christ would wish us to have. Meekness is waiting upon the Lord, and is the same as righteousness, which also means waiting upon the Lord. It is with meekness that we should take in the word, which converts the soul; and we should obey God as lost sinners saved by the blood of Christ. We should be meek, not only towards God, but also towards man, and it is in this spirit of meekness that we must help a brother overtaken in a fault. In Titus we are told to have meekness towards all men. The divine power has been at work in the world, and has raised up the human race, but does not interfere with the truth that there is order and law in nature. It is in accordance with the laws of nature that God works, although at times he goes beyond them. He is a personal ruler over all things, and our minds should be in obedience to His divine will. We should have no mind of our own, but it should be as it were a *tabula rasa*, upon which God may make any impression that he wishes. Our minds are, or ought to be, objective, in order that we may see things as they are; and this mind we receive from God. The Greek mind was subjective, never looking beyond itself; and so it was that they never discovered any of those common inventions which so much conduce to our every day comfort. The objective mind is the proper mind to have, that which enables man to learn from nature, which is the book God has given him to study. A mind that is only looking at itself, and within itself, can never produce anything truly great. The living mind, which studies the outward truths of nature, is the only one capable of arriving at correct conclusions in science, philosophy, and religion; not that the world is larger to us than it was to the ancients; but *we* have found what it contains. All those who have distinguished themselves as discoverers, and inventors, have been students of nature. Instead of modern science being in opposition to religion, as some have supposed, the very things which science is bringing forward, go to show that religion is stronger than ever. As Huxley says, man reasons for nature; he sees certain results and from these he reasons back to their causes. And so it is in religion; we see something which is beyond the natural, and therefore we conclude that there is some supernatural Being who is the cause of this. Thus we see that much advantage to religion comes from those who are personally opposed to it. The spiritual man is he who accepts Christ as his own; and the first step towards his acceptance of Him is meekness. We cannot have a good work without a good workman, and this workman is Christ. Again, in order to have a good result from anything, we must have proper relations. A man would never plant a tropical tree in Labrador, for instance, and expect it to grow. Neither can a man accomplish any good in a position to which he is not suited. Whatever a man is born for that he will be, unless something very strong prevents him. And he who is born of God, goes forward in the work of the Lord and cannot do anything else. To do a work thoroughly

a man must be in his right place. As it is there are many who are at College who ought to be at the plough; and many at the plough who ought to be at College. The meek man is he who has given himself up to God, that He may teach him His will, whose spirit is from God and whose desire is that the spirit of God may be in him. It is the opinion of some men, that men have developed morally and intellectually by constantly coming in contact with each other, and learning from one another; and that as the religion of each age is higher than that of a former one, it is only the best and purest thoughts of each age that constitute its religion. It is true that we consider religion as the mirror of our inner nature, but only after we have given ourselves up to God, and that inner nature is moulded by his will; that it is in fact when the new man is given to us by God. Humility is another characteristic of the meek spirit, and the objective mind. An ignorant man is aware that he knows but little, but thinks that much can be known; whereas the truly wise man also perceives that he knows but little, but knows that little is capable of being known. Therefore as it is possible to know but little in this life, we should never be otherwise than humble. But the humble mind is not one that may be turned about in any direction whatever; that is rather a characteristic of the subjective mind, the mind that is full of itself. The object for which the humble mind searches is truth. It is always striving to know God as he is, that it may believe in him. God says that he cannot pass by sin, that there can be no pardon without the shedding of blood, and although we may not be able to see the necessity for the shedding of blood, yet we go to God and ask Him to help our unbelief. We must trust in God for any knowledge we have of those things which we are not able to discover ourselves. Again the meek man is always grateful. Before we know God and realize His goodness, we are not grateful to Him, but after doing so we can never feel grateful enough, and from that time our constant desire is to do as much for God as we can. The reason why so many are idle, is because self is everything to them and their selfish pursuits engross all their attention. Another feature in this spirit of meekness, is that it is a dutiful spirit, that it partakes of the spirit of reverence. Now we have the reverence of the inferior to the superior, which is the reverence of man to God; then we have the reverence of equals to equals, for we cannot love our equals without reverencing them; and lastly, we have the reverence of the superior to the inferior, which is Christ's love for us. The great truth of Christianity is that God cares for his people and has pity on them. Therefore if we wish to have a spirit like that of God, we should not laugh at the ignorance of those who are not so fortunate as to possess as much knowledge as ourselves, but we should aid them in their endeavours to obtain more knowledge. If we desire the true mind of God, we must be like Him, like Christ who went about doing good. It is far easier to fold our hands and allow our brother to go down to ruin, than it is to strive to raise him from his fallen condition, and set him once more on the road that leadeth upward. But we must put forth our hand and work for Christ wherever we are, always striving to make our fellow beings better. Even in little things, as well as great, we should serve the Lord. In our daily tasks and occupations, even in our amusements, we should do all to the glory of God. Now if man is no better than the beasts that perish, there is no more reason why Christ should die for him than for any of the other creatures. But Christ died for man, because he knew that he was worthy of the great sacrifice. The meek man is also persevering. It is our duty to persevere in all good works, when we know that they are right, and never to stop short of the ultimate good, which is God. We must not stop at the Bible and worship that, although there are many who do so, for it is only that which guides us in our search after God. And so with the ordinances of the Church, they are

not objects of worship themselves, but are merely aids in our worship of God; the knowledge of Whom is that ultimate good, the goal of all our labours and perseverance. Now whatever a man is in one place he will be in another. If a man is a rogue, he will be a rogue in Toronto, Kingston, or any other place, and so with everything else. If a man has the spirit of God in him, he will show it in every place and under all circumstances. We may think, while we are toiling for Christ, that we are doing but little good, and at first it often seems so; but after a little we see the work which we are doing beginning to tell, and every honest effort is invariably crowned with success. Despite the assertions of some men to the contrary, this world is always getting better instead of worse. And it is by each man helping his brother, and striving to make *him* better as well as himself, that this world is brought to a higher state. Christ's kingdom is surely going forward, and his people shall yet inherit the earth.

The next sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Doudiet, of Montreal, on Sunday, Nov. 21st, who spoke from the text: "If a man die shall he live again?"—Job XVI, 14. He said that this question had often been answered, sometimes in the negative, but much oftener in the affirmative. But though most of our race believe in some kind of future life, yet this is of little value in proving the reality of that life. We see our loved ones die, and that is the last we see of them. Therefore, human reason says that they never live again. But what of the soul? Is its existence bound up with that of the body, or does it exist in another body? If we have no evidence of its existence, we also have no evidence of its annihilation. But when we do think of the possibility of a re-union with our departed friends, we wish to recognize them in some distinct body, and not as mere spirits or ghosts. Now apart from the Bible we have no proof of this future life. There are many things brought forward to show the probability of it, but nothing positive. The change which the butterfly undergoes before it becomes such; the tree which loses its leaves and becomes for a time as if dead; are often taken to show the probability of a future life, but bear no resemblance whatever to a corpse which moulders away and is never again reanimated. The seeds found in Egyptian tombs along with mummies may grow when planted, because they possess the germ of life, but there is no germ in those dead bodies beside them. History tells us of no one who ever came back after passing the gates of death. But some one urges, "Are there not longings in the human heart for something better than this life?" That no doubt is perfectly true, but the desire for something better does not prove its existence, or the possibility of reaching it. A poor man may wish to be rich, but it does not necessarily follow that he will become rich. Again, they say that this life lacks many things which it ought to have, that many crimes are committed which are never punished by law, that many good people are oppressed and their lives embittered and that therefore there must be some future life, in which the good are rewarded and the wicked punished. But it is often said, that the remorse of the criminal is sufficient punishment for his crimes, and the happiness resulting from the consciousness of doing good is sufficient reward for the upright. But apart from the Scriptures we have no positive proof of a future life; and for one who does not believe in the Bible there is no hope whatever, there and there only is life and immortality brought to light. The idea of man's existence in a future state underlies the whole Bible, and it would not be there if we had nothing to do with a future life. We are told that in that life we will still have our individuality, that our body will be reanimated. Of course it is not necessary that we should have a body made of the very same particles which formed our earthly body, for we are told

that the Lord will change them so that they may be like His. The resurrection may therefore be considered as a transformation or change which we undergo. The only true instances of resurrection are found in the Bible, and if Christ's be proved all the others may. Paul considers Christ's resurrection a very important point and enters fully into the proof of it, in the fifteenth Chapter of I, Corinthians, where he says that Christ was seen by all the Apostles at different times, and at one time by no less than five hundred. And these men would never have suffered and died for a doctrine which they knew to be false, and which, if so, would do them no manner of good whatever. There is therefore a great necessity to so live in this life that we may be fitted for the next; where we will receive the reward of our labours here. And believing in this future state of happiness and glory, we may exclaim, O grave where is thy victory! O death where is thy sting!

The Rev. Nayan Sheshadri, the most celebrated native missionary of India, and who is at present on this continent, having come from his native land to attend the Pan Presbyterian Council at Philadelphia, being invited by the Principal to address the students during his short stay in Kingston, did so on Saturday last, and gave a very interesting account of India. He began by describing the general character of the country, and its various productions, after which he gave the outlines of the different religions and philosophies which have flourished, or are still in existence there, and entered more fully into an account of the great mission work which is being carried on among the natives of that most interesting land. He said that many more men were needed to work in this great field, and he hoped that some at least of the students, when they had completed their course would make India their home and field of labour. His address was listened to with much interest by the students, and we should not be surprised if some, who listened to his remarks, should have determined to take up their abode in the land of the Rajahs.

TUG OF WAR.

THE only item on the programme of sports which was held over from Saturday, the 30th October, was the Tug of War. The pull was to have been originally between a team from the Medical and Arts faculties. The Meds failed to get up a team. The Arts, confident of their strength, consequently challenged a team from the Royal Military College, who pride themselves, and not unjustly, as being A 1, when muscle is required. On Saturday, the 6th the games of the Collegiate Institute were held in the Drill Shed, and the conclusion of which our men stripped and waited anxiously for their opponents. Only five of the military team put in an appearance. These with one more took the rope with as many from the University. Col. Duff was chosen umpire and gave the word "go." The Cadets pulled gamely, but with one heave from our men they were all pulled over the scratch in about ten seconds. The Cadets immediately challenged the College team to another pull on the following Saturday, as they considered the result would be reversed if they had their full team of ten men. That such would be the case we doubt, as every man added to either side would be so much gain to our team, as they clearly overmatch their opponents in weight. The Cadets have since come to the conclusion that they would not have much chance with their big opponents and have written that they will only pull for the best out of three tries, thinking we presume that their powers of endurance will stand them in good stead. Though such a competition is not according to rule, we advise Mr. Young, in the interest of sport, to acquiesce in this arrangement and we have no fear of the result.

PROF. WATSON, LL.D.

IT is our pleasant duty to congratulate our popular Professor of Philosophy on the mark of distinction bestowed upon him by his Alma Mater, the University of Glasgow. The Professor was one of a number of distinguished men on whom the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred at the last convocation of that venerable institution. The honor was entirely unsolicited and must have proved a gratifying surprise to Prof. Watson. The fact that he is the youngest man to whom the degree has ever been given shows that his scholarly attainments and the merit of his contributions to the different philosophical magazines are appreciated as they deserve to be. We believe the Professor has in hand a new book entitled "Kant and his Critics," which will be published by a Glasgow firm next Spring.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

MR. J. FOWLER, M.A., has been appointed Lecturer in Natural Science. Mr. Fowler comes up from New Brunswick with a very high reputation as a Naturalist. Among others he holds a high recommendation from the most eminent botanist in America—Prof. Asa Gray of Harvard.

Mr. Fowler has made a very complete collection of botanical specimens, while his treatise on the geology of New Brunswick is a valuable addition to Canadian scientific literature. We welcome Mr. Fowler to Queen's, and have no doubt his students will reap the benefit of his large experience in matters naturalistic.

Prof. Travener has been appointed Watkins lecturer in Elocution and will begin his duties next week. We shall allude to his lectures in our next issue.

From the *Canada School Journal* we glean the following concerning the newly appointed Lecturer on Natural Science: "At the closing exercises of the Provincial Normal School, N.B., both Principal Crocket and Dr. Rand referred in feeling terms to the loss the institution was about to sustain in the removal of Mr. Fowler to another and a higher sphere of labor. They eulogized his scholarly attainments, and the character of the work he had done during his connection with the Normal School, and said he would carry with him the good-will of all who had known him in this Province.

It may be mentioned here that, on the day preceding his departure, at an informal meeting of the staff of instructors in the library of the Normal School, Mr. Fowler was agreeably surprised by the presentation of a handsome gold pen and pencil, as a token of esteem from his late colleagues. In a few well-chosen words, Mr. Crocket expressed to him, on behalf of his fellow-teachers, the feelings of respect and of mingled pleasure and regret which prompted them to ask his acceptance of this gift. Mr. Fowler replied in appropriate terms.

COLLEGE WORLD.

THERE are 18 young ladies in the freshman class at Cornell.

THERE are but three college daily papers in existence, the *Yale News*, *Harvard Echo* and *Cornell Sun*.

THE Chinese professor at Harvard has three pupils.

THE *Harvard Lampoon* is dead.

THE *Niagara Index* exchange man has apparently got over his dyspepsia. Doubtless the patent medicine that cured him will hereafter be in demand.

MCGILL College is to receive from Peter Redpath, Esq., of Montreal, the gift of a stately building for a museum. His Excellency the Gov.-General a short time ago laid the corner stone of this edifice, which when completed will cost over \$100,000.

The "Educational Circular," No. 11, issued about the last of July, contains a valuable paper by James Fowler, M.A., late instructor in the Normal School. This paper embraces a large number of additions to the list of New Brunswick plants previously published, and also a dissertation on "The Advantages resulting from a Knowledge of the Flora of our Province.

The gathering at Kingston to instal the new Chancellor and to take formal possession of the extensive and handsome addition to Queen's University buildings, was indeed a memorable one for many reasons. In the first place, it inaugurated a new and significant departure in Canadian University celebrations. For the first time the representative heads of other universities and colleges were present and took part in the ceremonial exercises. This was a graceful act on their part, and to invite them was a fitting one on the part of the Queen's University. The representative heads thus present were the Chancellor of Toronto University, the President of Victoria University, the President of Albert University, the Principal of the Toronto Protestant Episcopal Divinity College, and a representative professor from McGill University. Such a gathering was truly fraternal and hopeful, and contrasted strongly with the state of things in University matters which was thus described by a recent writer on *University Consolidation* in one of our magazines. He says:

"Unfortunately, University men in Ontario have rarely if ever acted in concert. They have either been in antagonism to one another, or have chosen to maintain the position of dignified neutrality. * * * * This apathetic state of feeling, which seems chronic, we fear, is unfortunate for the University future of Ontario. By persisting in such an exploded Japanese system of non-intercourse, we are inflicting an evil on our country, and doing an injury to its higher scholarship."

The fears of this writer have fortunately proved groundless, and we congratulate all parties concerned on the abandonment of the former system of University non-intercourse.

The gathering at Kingston was further noted for the character and variety of the speeches delivered on the occasion. There was a raciness and spirit in all of the addresses delivered.—*Canada School Journal*.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY—

No better appointment has ever been made in this country in connection with educational work than the recent elevation of Dr. Daniel Wilson to the Presidency of the University College, Toronto.

Professor Hutton, recently appointed Professor in Classics, and Mr. Vines, Classical Tutor, have commenced their respective duties in Toronto University. Concerning them the following is from the pen of the president, Dr. Wilson:

Mr. Maurice Hutton, the newly appointed Classical Professor, was elected to an open scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford, in 1874, and his whole subsequent career has been one of uninterrupted success. He obtained a First-Class in the First Public Examination, and took the same rank in the Final Honor School of Literæ Humaniores. Soon after taking his degree he was elected to an open Fellowship at Merton College, Oxford; and on the authorities of Firth College, Sheffield, referring the choice of a Professor of Classics to the heads of Colleges at Oxford, he was selected from a list of candidates of high academic distinction to fill the chair.

It is almost superfluous to add that at Oxford I received gratifying assurances that, in Mr. Hutton, University College obtains a Classical Professor of the highest university training, and one who had, in various ways, given unusual evidence of capacity and sound scholarship. I confidently anticipate that this appointment will be found to give the highest satisfaction to all who take an interest in the prosperity of our Provincial University and College. Mr. Hutton assumes the duties of Professor, with no other office attached thereto.

Mr. F. A. Vines is the gentleman selected as Dean and Classical Tutor. Of him I learn from Mr. Evelyn Abbott, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, as well as from Prof. Hutton, that, owing to over-exertion, both physical and mental, Mr. Vines' health broke down during his undergraduate course at Oxford, insomuch that in preparing for moderations, "the latter part of it was carried on in bed; and he was not permitted to read for honors in the final schools." Hence his academic ranking very inadequately represents his qualifications. The Vice-Provost of St. Dary's writes of him: "As a Balliol man, your tutor has received the highest culture which Oxford can give. His early success in gaining at scholarship a Pembroke, and an open exhibition at Balliol, shows that he must have a thoroughly sound basis of classical knowledge." Professor Hutton, from the conviction he had of Mr. Vines' acquirements and personal fitness, gave him the preference over others of higher academic standing in the school lists.

PERSONAL.

WE have learned, with much pleasure that Mr. Wilber Daly, B.A., has passed his first examination in law, without an Oral. Mr. Daly entered the Law Society in last May, and therefore his examination was passed in the shortest time allowable. We are always very happy to hear good news of our old friends, and tender Mr. Daly our hearty congratulations on his success.

THE hand of ANDREW AGNEW, B.A., '64, of Ottawa, has not forgotten its cunning. We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Agnew running up a large score in true cricketing style at a match during the holidays.

JULIEN D. BISSONNETTE, B.A., '80, has secured the position of assistant to John Herald, M.A., '80, Head Master of the Dundas High School.

W. BRIDEN, B.A., '80, has been appointed an assistant Master in the Picton High School.

WE notice that F. H. CHRYSLER, B.A., '66, Ottawa, has leased a large Island in the St. Lawrence, on which to spend the summer. The 1000 Islands are a great resort for Queen's men.

REV. H. EDMISON, B.A., '63, has been translated from the charge of Melbourne, Q., to Rothsay, O. We wish him success in his new sphere.

WE congratulate E. B. Fralick, B.A., '63, on his appointment as Deputy Judge of the County of Hastings.

REV. T. S. GLASSFORD has received a call to Richmond, in the Presbytery of Ottawa. Mr. Glassford's patience is at last rewarded.

F. C. HEATH, B.A., '78, has resigned his position on the staff of Stanstead College, and takes his old place in the Kingston Collegiate Institute. Under his genial influence we may expect the Glee Club to regain its quondam vigor and excellence, which certainly dropped last session.

THE Reading Room is indebted to Rev. G. Bell, LL.D.,

for the class photograph of 1878. We notice that the Class of '79 has not been hung there. The members ought to be hung for not seeing to this.

THE Rev. John Mordy, '77, Annon, has taken to himself a wife.

So has Chas. McDowell, B.A., '77. Also the Rev. D. McGillivray, B.A., '64, Brockville, and the last but not the least, Rev. John Ferguson, M.A., B.D., '79, of Chesley. There is hope for those in the back benches yet.

J. P. MACPHERSON, M.A., '65, Major in command of the G.G.F.G., and a crack shot, went this year as second in command of the Canadian contingent to Wimbledon.

MR. ARCH MCMURCHY, B.A., '75, is President of the Pembroke Rowing Club. The members of that institution are evidently men of judgment, who know an athlete when they see him.

A. B. MCCALLUM, B.A., '80, has been appointed Head Master of Listowell High School. If he wields the firch with as much vigor as he kicks a foot ball, the youth of Listowell have our sincere sympathy.

WE have a list of renegades to chronicle this session. A. T. Love, B.A., and Robert Nairn, B.A., have gone to Scotland, and H. H. McMillan, and J. A. McArthur, B.A.'s, to Princeton, for their theological education.

JAS. H. BALLAGH, B.A., '78, has left Cobourg, and is studying law in the State of Iowa.

J. G. CREEGGAN, B.A., '78, has left Trinity College, Toronto, and has entered a forwarding house in this city.

REV. JAS. CUMBERLAND, B.A., '80, has been ordained and settled as Minister at Eganville, Ont.

J. R. LAVELL, B.A., '77, has passed his final examination in law with great credit, coming out second on the list. He is now a full fledged Attorney. Where he will settle down to feed on the public he has not positively decided, but we will be able to furnish his friends with his address shortly. As he was not long ago a kind of back-bone to the JOURNAL, we give him a cordial, brotherly shake on his success, and wish him a prosperous future.

J. B. MCLAREN, M.A., has settled down as a Barrister, &c., in the quiet town of Smith's Falls, where we have heard he is thriving even beyond his most sanguine expectations. He will be remembered as being at one time the head of this paper, which he rendered spicy with his articles, and, what are generally termed, squibs. His success has caused us to pick up courage, for we were beginning to think that the natural tendency of an Editor's life was to incapacitate one for anything else. However, we think it is in a measure preparatory to the legal profession, as there is one faculty said to be common to Editors and Lawyers, which is so well known that we need not make mention of it.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

IT has been suggested that the volunteer company should be attached to the local troop of cavalry. What a glorious sight to see the fellows astride their own ponies. But we doubt if Col. Duff would be satisfied with the arrangement. Such animals might carry one through an examination, but they are not at home on the field of battle.

THE other day a stalwart freshie, with appendages below his ears quietly stepped into the sanctum of the librarian and courteously asked, "How do you get over this breast-work to select a book?"

THE absurdity of the regulation about the wearing of academic costume was illustrated last week by a gown fluttering at the top of the University flag staff. Let it fly. It is of no use to any one now-a-days.

ONE of our Sophs. was asked on the day of the Conversation by a visitor, "What would there be in the museum?" Evidently not looking as far ahead as his interrogator, the Soph. replied, "I presume there will be some stuffed specimens!" We appreciated this specimen of wit more when we overheard a sick freshie sigh he wished he'd only taken fifteen dishes of ice-cream.

DOUBTLESS there will be many more competitors for the mile walk and run next year than this. This will be owing to the fact that so much practice is indulged in this session by those who are overawed by the fact that that class-room door will be eternally shut at five minutes past the hour.

ON THE night of the concert in Convocation Hall the students graciously condescended to fill up the interludes with singing, which was at least amusing. We must confess, however, that the body of the students showed complete ignorance of some of the most common college songs, the chorus sometimes terminating more like a solo. This ought not to be. When vocal music is for certain occasions so inspiring, so rousing and, consequently, so indispensable, some means ought to be devised whereby a knowledge of the words of a few, at least, of the better songs might be obtained. The singing indulged in during the five minutes grace between classes is effective in its way, but is not general enough for the purpose.

IN SOME American Colleges the students have clubbed together to patronize those only who patronize them, that is, advertise in their College paper. Should not we also do the same, especially when in the JOURNAL the most reliable firms in the city, of all trades, advertise!

The lectures in law are now being vigorously proceeded with. Classes have been formed in Common Law (Mr. Rogers) Real Property, (Mr. Macdonnell,) Equity, (Mr. Walkem, Q.C.), and Common Law, (Mr. Britton, Q.C.) The attendance is as yet small, a number having dropped off since the beginning of the session. The students attending are: J. Strange, B.A., H. T. Shibley, M. S. Snook, H. M. Mowat and J. Geale. No recitations in Roman law will be given this session. Lectures in Constitutional History are given in Arts.

CLASSICS.—The Chair of Classics being still vacated, the Senate have appointed Mr. S. Woods, M.A., to take the Greek classes during the present session. Mr. Woods had charge of the same class last session and maintained his reputation of being a thorough classical scholar. The Rev. A. B. Nicholson, B.A., will take charge of the Latin classes. Mr. Nicholson's attainments are so well known that it would be superfluous for us to say anything about them. This arrangement is considered by all to be highly satisfactory, and the reputation of the University for sound classical learning will certainly not suffer in such hands. A committee of Trustees has been named to submit more names for the vacant Chair for the consideration of the Board.

PRIOR to the Christmas vacation there will be none of those monthly holidays which usually precede or follow exams. We suppose this is due to the fact that considerable laxity was allowed us at the opening of the session in connection with the ceremonies. Thanks be to a kind government we were allowed a rest on Thanksgiving Day, which will be the only break in the regular work. The work, accordingly, is accumulating at an astonishing rate. If any one doubts our voracity just let him sit down and try and prepare himself for his monthly exam., and he'll

find he has a task before him, perhaps to his surprise. But this is only a straw to what is approaching in the Spring, so we dare not begin to groan.

THE Sunday afternoon college services instituted this session have so far been a decided success in ever particular. The attendance is on the increase each succeeding Sunday. Besides the Arts students, the people of the city turn out well. We would like to see our Medical *confreres* better represented, if they knew what they were missing they would not remain away. Of course the divinities are regular in their attendance, and well may they be eager to listen to the words of others, for soon, alas, they will be banished to endure the monotony of hearing naught but the echo of their own sermons.

Q. C., Y. M. C. A.—At the business meeting, held in the Divinity Hall last Saturday, Nov. 19th, Mr. Jacob Steel, '83, was appointed Recording Secretary on account of Mr. R. Feek's resignation. Mr. Feek has taken charge of a congregation in the neighborhood of Montreal, and thereby was obliged to tender his resignation.

THE classes of Political Economy and Junior Chemistry are now held on Saturday—a departure which is not received very cordially.

WE note the arrival of several men from other colleges. W. and A. C. Morris, '82, attended University College last session, but have returned to their first love. Pringle from the same institution has also entered as a student of the third year. Roderick McKay, of Dalhousie College, has entered himself in '81, and from McGill College, makes one more in '82.

With an eye to the organization of our new volunteer company, we give the following verses written by a freshman at the close of the Fenian invasion of 1866. We hope its martial spirit will have the effect of enlarging the roll:

ENLIST!!!

The murderers once our shores have file d,
But they may come again ;
Then haste and join the volunteers,
Come join them loyal men.

Come join them loyal Englishmen,
And fight for England's Queen ;
Come join them loyal Irishmen,
Defend your island green.

Come join them loyal Scotchmen
For Britain's honour fight ;
Come join them true Canadians,
Defend their homes and right.

Tranquility now rules our shores,
But war may come again ;
In time of peace prepare for war,
And join them loyal men.

Come join them now ! do not delay
If you are loyal men,
And be prepared when Fenians come—
To drive them back again.

READING ROOM.—We are now in possession of what the JOURNAL always advocated, a properly conducted and equipped Reading Room. The room is off the Library and is large, light and airy. Around the walls are the Class photographs and those of individual graduates. At one end is a long writing desk, while down the centre are handsome desks for newspapers and periodicals. The magazines have neat bindings, and the papers have locked frames. Among the periodicals we notice the Kingston *Whig* and

Daily News, *Toronto Mail* and *Globe*, *New York Herald*, *Montreal Star* and *Witness*, *Canadian Illustrated News*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Grip*, *Record*, *Canada Presbyterian*, *Evangelical Churchman*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Fraser's Magazine*, *Mind*, *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, *Scientific American*, *Saturday Review*, *Academy*, *London Spectator*, and other critical Reviews. The *Cornhill*, *Canadian Monthly*, and *Catholic Presbyterian*. The exchanges of the JOURNAL will also be handed over to the Curator.

A JOINT committee of the Y. M. C. A. and Missionary Association have published a very tasteful programme for devotional services, to be held every Sunday afternoon and conducted by different church students.

A. GANDIER, an intrant from the Collegiate Institute, was presented on Friday with the medal given by the Governor General for competition in that school, and which was successfully competed for by Mr. Gandier last summer.

❖ EXCHANGES. ❖

WITH this issue a new man takes charge of this department. The new man is we and we having never had our hand on the critical plough before, hardly know how to begin. As we are so late in issuing, the field we have to furrow has reached rather large proportions. Nearly fifty Collegiate papers have accumulated since the beginning of the season and lie in a huge pile before us. Being of a patriotic and somewhat clannish disposition we will sort out our Canadian papers for perusal before turning to our American cousins. For external attractiveness the newly born *Varsity*, of Toronto University claims our favourable attention. The *Varsity* takes the place of the defunct *White and Blue*. The name is a peculiar one and suggests the story of King Robert of Sicily. The principal feature of the *Varsity* is the interest taken in it by the Alumni of its College. In fact it appears to be almost guileless of contamination with under-graduate society. The *Varsity* contains some very good poetry and the "observations of a Patriarch Student," are cleverly written. We will always be glad to receive the *Varsity*, and wish it a prosperous career. The *King's College Record*, from Windsor, N.S., is a monthly of the same size and style as the JOURNAL. King's College is under Episcopalian influence, and claims to be the oldest College in Canada, having been established in 1788. The *Record* reprints some of the old College statutes, which are both interesting and amusing. One says that the Bursar "shall attend at the buttery from eight to nine every morning, and from five to six every evening to serve milk, bread and butter, and from eight to nine every evening to serve bread, butter, cheese, cold meat, vegetables and beer." The *Record* cries, "Oh, for the days of yore." It is also enacted that "the dress of all members of the University shall be plain, decent and cleanly, without lace or any other expensive or coxcomical ornaments." Some of the poetry is clever, and we doubt that the writer of "How I studied Classics," was plucked. The *Record*, with the *Dalhousie Gazette*, ably represents Nova Scotia in College journalism. We now turn our attention to journals of the feminine persuasion. Perhaps we ought to apologise to the *Portfolio* and *Sunbeam* for leaving them to the last, but we can assure them it is not because they stand least in our appreciation. Though they are written in true boarding school-girl style they are none the less interesting reading. An exchange says: "If Edward IV obtained £20 for a kiss, what would be given to the Editor of the *A*—for one?" Such a query as this is calculated to interest the female mind, and the *Portfolio* hastens to reply, though in a some,

what hazy manner. "Not much, probably not more than one in return, if that, and it might happen to be so, something worse." The students of the Ladies' College had a picnic in the woods near Hamilton, and the *Portfolio* says "the afternoon was delightfully passed away in scrambling over logs, climbing deep hills and eating apples." That picnic must have been just too awfully splendid for anything. They are not the first of their sex however, who have had a *penchant* for eating apples. The *Sunbeam's* "vacation notes" are interesting for their originality of style. One contributor says that when she arrived at her dear old home in Belleville, "the first two or three weeks were spent in the luxury of sleeping late, doing nothing and eating between meals." One young lady in the Ontario Ladies' College fell over the banister, and we gather from the *Sunbeam* that she was sliding down that school girl's hobby. The Editors promise improvement in the paper and binding of the *Sunbeam*, and we hope its rays may never be faint for lack of support.

❖ CLIPPINGS. ❖

TWO boys were going through the Ithaca cemetery the other day, when one of them saw on a tombstone the old epitaph, "I would not live always." Turning to his companion he remarked, "That's what I call sour grapes."

"I shall dwell no longer on this point," said the prof., as he sat down on the point of an upturned tack.

A Very Solomon!—Teacher with reading class. Boy (reading): And as she sailed down the river— Teacher: Why are ships called "she"? Boy (precosciously alive to the responsibilities of his sex): Because they need men to manage them.

Senior, rushing into the the post office—"Have you anything for Burns?" Postmaster, sympathetically—"Yes, sir, here is some salve." Exit Burns with a dainty letter.

The class in German grammar was on the subject of gender. "Miss J—, why is moon masculine in German?" "So that she can go out alone nights, I suppose."

Mr. Frigsby (at dinner, to a fair Knickerbocker on a visit to Boston for the third or fourth time)—I've heard you are so awfully ah, clever, you know." Miss Sharp—"Excuse me, Mr. Frigsby, you must have made a mistake, for I assure you I'm next to an idiot."

Johnny had a rooster he called Robinson, but he killed him last week, because, he said, *Robinson Crew-so*.

Epitaph of a Sophomore:

He loved his lager faithfully,
Who lieth buried here;
For even after he was dead
He took another beer.

"I believe in bananas in the abstract, but not in the concrete," said the old gentleman as he painfully arose from the asphalt walk.

After a Yale Senior had finished a very elaborated essay on Clay's tariff speech, the Prof. asked: "Well, which side do you favor?"

There was a small boy with some powder,
And in trying to make it go louder
He succeeded so well
That his friends couldn't tell
His remains from a dish of clam chowder.