



HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLENNAN, Chairman of Queen's Board of Trustees.



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## A STUDENT AID DEPARTMENT.

AS the great majority of Queen's students attempt each year to pay the expenses of their college course, in whole or in part, and as a Student Aid Department has already been established in connection with the University it has been thought that the following account of the work at Columbia might prove interesting.

Much has been written recently in periodicals and college publications about the student "working his way through," and many spectacular stories teeming with "human interest" are recounted as to how certain students earn money. Many estimates, too, are made of the money that students earn during the academic year and the summer vacation. The striking feature of all these accounts is their vagueness and indefiniteness as to what the students do, how much they receive as aid, and how much they really earn. To the prospective but impecunious student the situation that he must confront is of necessity indefinite, because of the institution's total ignorance of his qualifications, and because of the general precariousness of student employment. But this uncertainty on the part of the student presents no valid excuse for the vagueness of most of the official reports on this subject.

In the midst of the hazy generalities as to what the students are doing and getting, the work of the employment committee at Columbia stands out in bold relief, because it presents statistics that are based, not upon enthusiastic estimates of college officials, but upon the reports of the students themselves who are striving to earn part of their academic expenses.

It was not so long ago that Columbia itself was publishing somewhat visionary accounts of what Columbia students were doing and how much they were earning. It was only in 1901, that a new system was adopted, and that the old sporadic impulses to aid the students were developed into regular, systematic efforts to secure employment. At the same time the practice was begun of having the students report at regular intervals the amount of money they had earned through the assistance of the committee and through their individual exertion, and also the kind of work they were doing. In this way it became possible to obtain a fairly accurate idea of how much the students were earning, and of the work at which they were employed. The information thus obtained furnished a reliable basis for replies to the host of inquiries as to the opportunities of earning money at Columbia.

To the radical change in the system of management has been due the gain in the amount of student earnings since 1902. In 1901 the reported earnings through the aid of the committee amounted to \$4,977. In 1902 this was increased to \$6,459.68. For the three following years the earnings have been respectively \$16,654.44, \$27,452.10, \$43,032.11.

The Committee on Employment for Students is a standing committee consisting of a representative from each faculty of the University together with the secretary of the University, the registrar, the secretary of Earl Hall, and the secretary of the committee. The committee was established eleven years ago by the University Council. Previous to this time the administration work of the committee had been in the hands of the general secretary of the University Y.M.C.A. The first year's work (1894) resulted in assisting sixty-seven applicants to earn approximately \$2,411, an average of about \$36 for each student. The earnings for the following five years did not greatly exceed this sum, and the first important advance dates from the year 1900, when the students earned \$4,977, as mentioned above, 55 of the 225 applicants receiving employment.

The plan of having the students report the sums earned through their own initiative, in addition to the income the committee secured for them, has materially increased the efficiency of the committee, for in this way suggestions are received which can be developed with profit for other students.

The innovation at first met with some opposition on the part of certain

students who had not yet outgrown the schoolboy feeling of antagonism toward the authorities. They objected that the University had no right to pry into their private affairs; that while they would be glad to report earnings received through the aid of the committee, they did not feel under any obligation to inform the University authorities of what they were doing outside of its jurisdiction. These objectors were seen individually and assured that the University was not trying to act the policeman, but was merely seeking information which might be of value in advising students who wished to come to Columbia, but who had to depend upon earning part of their expenses. Generally speaking, it was argued that one generation of students could do what another one had done, and if prospective students could be told that the students last year earned so-and-so much in such-and-such ways, and that in all probability the students would repeat the experience during the coming year, then those prospective students would be encouraged to continue their education, and, if assured of a reasonable expectation of finding employment, they would probably come to Columbia. In this way the co-operation of the student workers was secured.

The amounts reported by the students as having been earned independently of the committee have increased steadily since 1902, but at a lower rate than the earnings through the assistance of the committee. In 1901-2, the first year in which the independent earnings were recorded, they amounted to \$9,204.50, in 1902-3 to \$11,122.13, in 1903-4 to \$16,569.07, and in 1904-5 to \$49,404.09, an in-

crease of 353 per cent. over 1901-2. The figures giving the total sums earned by students with and without the aid of the committee speak more eloquently than words. They read as follows: 1901-2, \$15,664.18; 1902-3, \$57,776.57; 1903-4, \$74,021.17; 1904-5, \$92,436.20.

The different ways in which these sums were earned are almost too numerous to mention. The list of occupations in the year 1903-4 numbered eighty-five. Some of the typical positions reported were waiter, bell-boy, elevator attendant, janitor, driver, laborer, farmer, conductor, motor-man, clerk, stenographer, book-keeper, agent, athletic coach, restaurateur, launderer, musician, singer, tutor, teacher, sub-editor, lay-reader, missionary, and minister.

Experience indicates that a person can find employment in New York, sooner or later, at any task for which he possesses marked ability. The unskilled, the mediocre, the crude, the inadaptable, will have a more difficult time of it, and they must content themselves with the less skilled, and, consequently, the less remunerative forms of employment. Students who desire "something novel," "something exclusive," "something that will not suggest the menial," or "only that which will have an immediate bearing on my future profession," students who wish to be notified by telegraph at the committee's expense when something they would like is secured for them, all these are apt to find the problem too difficult for solution. On the other hand, the student who has latent ability concealed under a somewhat uncouth exterior, will soon have his peculiar powers developed in the

ceaseless struggle for success so characteristic of life in this city.

One such refreshing case was that of a student recently graduated from the law school. When he first registered at the University he had but one hundred dollars in his possession. The fees for the first term amounted to eighty-seven dollars. His first employment was that of waiter in a student boarding-house, in return for which he received his board. As he was physically strong, he soon found work as helper on a furniture van for Saturday mornings at the rate of two dollars a week. He was thus assured of his room and board. Through industry, perseverance and optimism he succeeded in getting various odd jobs, netting a dollar or two each. His athletic proclivities and the wholesomeness of his nature made him a most desirable person for the evening recreation work of the Board of Education. A position of assistant teacher at one of the centres brought him in nine dollars a week. His fitness for the work was soon recognized, and at the next examination of the Board he qualified for the position of teacher at a salary of fifteen dollars a week. His success was so marked that he was shortly appointed principal, a position paying twenty-five dollars a week. This place he held during the remainder of his law course. The necessity this student was under to earn his expenses did not in any way interfere with his popularity in the school, as is evidenced by the fact of his election to the presidency of his class. Fortunately, the experience of this student is not unique, but typical, and indicates what can be done by the capable and willing.

In the professional schools of medicine and applied science, more especially in the former, it has been found that employment cannot be undertaken during the academic year without serious detriment to the student's professional training or a necessary prolongation of his course. Students in these schools are therefore compelled to secure the greater part of their earnings during the long summer vacation. Numbers of unusually qualified students in applied science and architecture, however, do undertake outside employment during the college session. Students in the scientific schools, who were efficient tutors, have earned as much as eight hundred dollars a year. In architecture, good draughtsmen, particularly those who have had some office experience, have no trouble whatever in getting desirable positions,—especially when the building-trades are undisturbed by labor troubles. The aggregate earnings of the students in applied science, including those in architecture, for 1904-5, were \$11,234.29, of which \$5,591.60 were earned during the summer vacation of 1904.

In Columbia College the students have more time for outside remunerative employment, but as a rule, they are less mature and their ability is general rather than specific. Their earning power is therefore lower than that of the students in the other schools. The college students earned, last year, \$17,848.99, an average of \$163.75 for each applicant.

In the law school and non-professional graduate schools the case is quite different. Practically all the men are college graduates, and many of them have been engaged in teaching or in business. This experience in

practical affairs makes them more adaptable, efficient and reliable. They can generally be depended upon, moreover, to exercise proper discretion whenever necessary. Many law students teach in the evening schools and recreation centres of the Board of Education, and make the best teachers the board can secure. During 1904-5 the law students earned \$21,389.21, an average of \$323.94 per student. The students in the graduate schools earned a total of \$31,978.84.

The work of the committee thus far accomplished in behalf of the women students can hardly be considered successful. During the past year the women applicants for work numbered forty-four, and they reported earnings to the amount of \$3,120.58. Most of the employers prefer, and in many cases specifically request, a male tutor. The women students, moreover, are less able than the men to adapt themselves to the varying conditions, and the tasks they care to undertake are generally limited to private tutoring, clerical work and acting as companion. The amount they earn each year is gradually increasing, however.

The problem confronting each employment student is the earning of a fairly definite amount of money—the whole or a part of the cost of attending a particular school of the University. The nature of the problem will be readily understood by a glance at these figures. In Columbia College the minimum cost of a year's attendance is \$456, the average cost \$653, the average earnings of an "employment committee" student \$163.75. In the school of applied science the minimum cost is \$653, the average cost

\$817, the average earnings \$193.52. In the medical school the minimum cost is \$637, the average cost \$747, the average earnings \$222.04. In the law school the minimum cost is \$453, the average cost \$618, the average earnings \$323.94. In the Graduate school the minimum cost is \$481, the average cost \$641, and the average earnings \$336.61.

In the schools of applied science and medicine the amount of the average earnings is not as large as the tuition fee, while in the College it is slightly greater, and in the law school and the graduate schools it covers approximately all expenses outside of the tuition fee.

It is not only in securing temporary employment that the committee lends a hand, for it also serves as an intermediary between the seniors in the College and in the scientific schools on one hand and the business houses and manufacturing establishments in need of well-trained young men for permanent positions on the other. This feature of the work is increasing each year, and even now the supply falls far short of the demand. In respect to this phase of the work, too, it may be stated axiomatically, that the student who has demonstrated his ability need experience no difficulty in securing a good position.

In addition to the financial assistance afforded students through the employment committee the university gives direct aid to students in all parts of the university in the form of fellowships, scholarships, prizes, and to a smaller extent, loans—in all to the amount of \$73,000 annually. The amount of money granted to students in this way, together with the money earned with and without the aid of

the employment committee, makes a total of over \$165,000 received by students of the University during the year 1904-5.

The query suggests itself, is the work of the committee worth while, is a young man justified in making the sacrifice necessary in the majority of cases to "work his way through?" The only real test as to whether the University's efforts in behalf of the students are wasted is the conduct of the students whom it has assisted, and the service that they have rendered for the betterment of society. The reorganization of the committee dates back only three years and, consequently, the time is too short to furnish a basis for an accurate judgment. Ten or fifteen years after graduation, when the men are fairly well started on their life work, will be the proper time to express an opinion on the general utility of the work. If these particular students show then that they have endeavored to express in their lives the purpose inscribed on the portico of the Library—For the Advancement of the Public Good and the Glory of Almighty God—it will be possible to say with emphatic assurance, that the work has been decidedly worth while.

In the meantime, the academic standing of the students that have applied for work, together with the sense of general responsibility displayed in their relations to the university authorities and their employers may furnish assistance in arriving at a more immediate decision.

The award of fellowships, scholarships and prizes for last year shows that while the students of the employment committee are well represented among the higher scholarship men

they do not hold a monopoly of university honors. An examination of the records of the ninety-two students of Columbia College who applied to the committee for work last session, and a comparison of these with the records of ninety-two other students, selected at random, shows that the general average standing of the employment committee students is somewhat higher than that of the other students. This higher average standing, however, is evidently due more to earnestness of purpose than to superior ability. Conversation with the men themselves would seem to bear out this conclusion, for they state that the outside employment forces them to more intense application in the preparation for their daily academic tasks. In other other words, the higher marks may represent harder intellectual work, not necessarily stronger intellectuality.

From another point of view—that of the student's sense of responsibility—it is questionable whether the employment student is any better than his colleague. He is young, and human, and moreover a college student, and this type is notoriously thoughtless and careless. Not that the young man is incorrigibly so, but even though he be "working his way through," he cannot wholly separate himself from the characteristics of his fellows. The clerical work of the committee is increased probably by one-third merely by the carelessness and mistakes of the student applicants. Of course there are exceptions, and it is a positive delight to work with some of the students and to assist them in securing positions. Their alertness, their promptness, their business instinct, their genuine

appreciation of what is done for them, all this is thoroughly refreshing after the ceaseless driving of the willing and good natured but discouragingly thoughtless members of the rank and file. The mere presence of these more responsible students is a valuable element in the student community by reason of the wholesomeness of their spirit, the regularity of their conduct, and the high standing of their scholarship. So far as these students themselves are concerned, they say that they derive great benefit from their double activity. They secure training in practical affairs of a sort that is lacking in college life: They are compelled so to regulate their time and economize their efforts as to make every moment tell. These students have said that they consider their employment committee obligations a very valuable part of their college training.

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**PHILOSOPHY AND THE SOCIAL  
QUESTION, BY PROF. CALD-  
WELL, OF MCGILL.**

**T**HE members of the Philosophical Society, and indeed Queen's in general, are much indebted to Prof. Caldwell for his able and comprehensive lecture of Dec. 11th. The subject, a most important question as regards the welfare of man as a social being, and most difficult on account of the complex problems that arise on every side of the inquiring speculator, was treated with a freedom of intellectual movement that indicated on the part of the lecturer a thorough acquaintance with the socialistic philosophers and writers of both the past and the present. From the labyrinth of accumulated writings in social philosophy the lecturer selected his

material and presented it in a vivid manner which proved him master of his subject and prevented the interest of his audience from lagging for a single moment. To do justice to such a lecture in this small space is entirely impossible, and the most we can hope to accomplish is to give but a brief sketch of the argument as has been attempted in the sequel.

Sociology is a new positive philosophy systematizing the facts of human life and bringing all the sciences into play in the solution of the great social problems of mankind. It may thus be called a science of human life in all its various phases and in this respect is true philosophy, for the task of philosophy is not merely to theorize in a sphere entirely excluded from practical experience, but, as the modern development of philosophy indicates, its supreme purpose consists in elevating the life of man by the practical application of its theories.

This relation of theory and practice, most important in its bearing on life, requires a thorough understanding of man's entire constitution, physical and intellectual, that is, it requires a philosophy of his passions, will, and reason, a mental and moral philosophy as well as a systematic knowledge of the various sciences. Thus no science can be called political or social which does not unite the theoretical and the practical in dealing with man's relations to one another. And this conception of the unity or organic oneness of the world of living beings is as deeply rooted in the writings of Goethe and Hegel as in those of Darwin and Spencer. Sociology, convinced of the truth that the real life of man is one in which he is in full possession of his highest nature,

aims at moral regeneration by pointing out the relation of the world of thought to the world of practical experience.

Several characteristics specially mark the nature and growth of this new science of sociology. (1) It has to some extent been developed from the theories of such philosophers as Plato, More, Hobbes, Rousseau, Hegel, Comte, Spencer, concerning human society. (2) It is also in part the creation of biology or rather of speculative biology. (3) In its latest development it seems likely to be regarded as a psychological science as illustrated in the case of Fonillée, Tard de Greef, Durkheim, Giddings, Baldwin and others. The social mind, feeling, etc., are the result of centuries of social reforms, so that they have become a part of man's mental fabric and he is unconscious that the commonest institutions, ideas, habits and customs which he accepts as a mere matter of fact have been welded into human nature by a long process of selection, of dialectic. The training of the mind is for this reason a very important factor in the purification of society. In this cause sociology and psychology have joined in their researches to develop the mind of the individual. (4) The connection of scientific reform with psychology, ethics, pedagogy, and general philosophy is also most apparent. Sociology in its moral treatment of abnormal men aims not so much at punishment as at regeneration, and to be successful it requires a sound philosophy of human life.

On these and other grounds philosophers have in our modern times been called upon to vindicate their science by applying it to the introduc-



tion of some sort of system into the chaotic region of social theories and social practice. During the eighteenth century there was a strong opposition between the philosophy of mind and the philosophy of nature, between humanism and naturalism, in which some philosophers emphasized the human side of sociology, others the natural or biological side. But biological sociology has been a confessed failure whereas for idealistic philosophers our natural or physical environment forms a necessary element in human society, though it is manifest that the problems concerning man's higher spiritual nature cannot be solved by the application of merely biological principles. If we are to have an adequate conception of life we must take into consideration all the influences that are brought to bear upon the formation of human character.

This ultimate purpose of sociology, namely to elevate the life of man, requires, on account of the complexity of man's nature, an organized knowledge of all the sciences. If sociology is thus the highest of the sciences it must necessarily be philosophic, for philosophy is the final systematization of all knowledge. In the study of sociology we thus free ourselves from the merely subjective philosophers such as Kant, who hold that the ultimate nature of the universe cannot be explained, for sociology proceeds on the principle that true Reality may be grasped by the human mind and indeed conclusively studied in the life of man. Much is therefore to be gained for the practical experience and welfare of man from a study of the many attempts in the past to construct a

social science as illustrated in the efforts of the best teachers of philosophy on both sides of the Atlantic, among whom are our own teachers at Queen's.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was moved by Prof. MacNaughton, seconded by Prof. Shortt, and tendered to the lecturer by Prof. Watson, who acted as chairman of the meeting. During the course of the remarks reference was made by all the speakers to the very friendly relations that existed between McGill and Queen's both in athletics and educational affairs. Prof. Caldwell made a very appropriate reply that proved him at one with the friendship existing between the two institutions and he hoped, as we all sincerely do, that it would embrace not only McGill and Queen's but the other universities as well. We are glad to see men of such wide sympathies as Prof. Caldwell spending themselves not only for the good of the institution in which they are personally situated but for the good of humanity and we will look forward with pleasure to the time when he will favor us with another lecture.

#### THE FINAL DEBATE.

The final debate of the I.U.D.L. series will take place between Queen's and McGill at Montreal during the first week in February. Queen's will be represented by Messrs. R. Brydon and D. C. Ramsay. Of the subjects submitted by McGill the Debate Committee has chosen the following: Resolved that the time has come for a substantial reduction in the Canadian tariff. Queen's has the negative.

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**Editorials.**

**THE ARTS CONCURSUS.**

**I**N a late issue the JOURNAL expressed its opinion as to the value of the Queen's Courts and as to how these should be conducted. Since that time meetings of the various Courts have been held, and now, while these meetings are still fresh in the memory, it might be well for the sake of coming years to look over the proceedings and note any possibilities for improvement.

Confining our attention for the present to the Arts Court, our criticism cannot be either wholly favorable or wholly the reverse. Several cases of various natures were considered, and while only in one case was there a conviction, yet some good may result in reminding possible delinquents that the opinion of the student-body is against such actions as those with which the accused were charged, and that the Concursus is prepared to deal vigorously with offenders. But the Grand Jury should act with the greatest care and deliberation in deciding

to call the Court and in presenting cases to it. It is not necessary that a meeting of the Concursus be held each year, indeed the ideal state of affairs is that wherein a Concursus is unnecessary. The duty of the Court is to correct abuses and to help uphold a healthy public opinion. And in college terms when no cases of importance arise it can retain its possibilities for good much better by remaining an unseen force than by bringing forward cases which it cannot prove—the surest way of losing the sympathy and support of that public opinion upon which it depends for its effectiveness.

In regard to the actual manner of conducting the Court much remains to be desired. The Arts Concursus can hardly be complimented on the order maintained during the meeting. Time after time all judicial proceedings had to be suspended until some disturbance was settled. The remedy seems to be the cutting out of all, or nearly all, of the burlesque element. Unless this is done there is grave danger that the meetings of the court shall degenerate into mere exhibitions of brute force and horse-play. The constables should understand that their duty is primarily to maintain order sufficiently good for the business of the Court to be properly conducted. But at this last meeting probably half of the disturbances were begun by some constables looking for trouble. It is not necessary for a successful court that everyone in the room shall be fined and half of the crowd put out, but it is necessary that the business of the Court be conducted with a reasonable freedom from interruptions and that it be treated as a somewhat serious matter and not as

a mere evening's entertainment. We do not however mean to suggest that the constables were alone to blame for poor order in the Court. Many of the interruptions were originated by men whose seniority and position in college circles might lead one to expect a different course of conduct. And surely men of the Arts faculty should have enough faculty loyalty to assist their constables in their work of ejecting disturbers of the peace instead of seizing every opportunity to block them, as too many Arts men did.

Possibly some disturbances were begun as a relief from the monotony of watching proceedings that could not be heard. And that brings us to another suggestion for improvement. If the audience is to be deprived of the fun of the burlesque and the occasional tussle it will expect to find something of interest in the proceedings of the Court. But this year, as in years past, justices, jury, prisoner, counsels and witnesses were all crowded into a small space at the end of the room, the witness so near to judge and counsels that he could be heard by them while his words were inaudible to more than the first row or two behind him. If the burlesque element were dropped might not a larger room be secured, say Convocation hall, and the positions of judges, jury, witnesses and counsels be so arranged that everything said may be heard by at least the greater part of the audience? If the cases are of sufficient importance to be tried at all no exhibitions of brute strength and scrapping power will be necessary to keep up the interest of those present, and the dignity of the court will certainly be much better maintained than as it is now conducted. Moreover,

the misery of sitting for three or four hours in the suffocating atmosphere of a small crowded room will thus be avoided.

We believe also that the possibilities of the Court for doing justice would be greatly increased and the proper conducting of it made much easier by its being provided with a proper constitution. In the present constitution the duties and powers of the Court and of its officials are too vaguely stated and almost too much is left to the discretion of those composing the Court year by year. If a new constitution were drawn up the duty of the Court and the matters over which it has jurisdiction could be defined in more definite terms, at any rate the work of each official could be stated exactly and in detail. The order of procedure could also be settled and not left as a matter of precedent which each succeeding officer must find out for himself. But one of the most important matters to be attended to in drawing up a new constitution is to make provision for the proper and fair selection of the petit jury. Just after the last Court meeting it was divulged that in regard to a certain case placed on the docket but which the Court decided not to proceed with, a plan had been formed with the connivance of a court official for packing a jury with friends of the accused and securing an acquittal whatever the evidence. This was, to say the least, not very creditable to the parties engaged and provision should be made to prevent any such design being carried out in future. The drawing up of such a constitution as here suggested might be worthy of the consideration of the Arts Society at an early date.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ONTARIO.

**A** PROPOS of the proposal made some time ago to change the name of Toronto University to the University of Ontario, *Trinity University Review* has the following to say regarding the proud and unique position which Queen's holds in the province:—

"Queen's University is too strongly entrenched in its present position to enter federation with Toronto University, whatever might have been possible twenty years ago. Its work, notwithstanding the sneers of the average Toronto man, who appears to think only University College can do good work, is of a character too thorough and too far-extending to have cast upon it the slur that by inference would almost certainly be cast upon it if the University of Toronto were in presumptuous fashion to be made the University of Ontario. At least one-third of Ontario's youth, if not one-half, is educated in Kingston; and to that extent Queen's also deserves to be called a University of Ontario. Besides, as we have pointed out in the *Review* upon other occasions, the time is coming when the province will find itself compelled to establish other universities of its own in order to provide means of training for that yet unknown and sparsely settled region which we vaguely denominate New Ontario. These universities that are yet to be will possess as valid a right each to be called the University of Ontario as does that of which we now form a part."

Coming as it does from the organ of a college now federated with Toronto University, the above is most significant and marks the fact that

now Toronto men have ceased to sneer at Queen's, but recognize her worth, and value the part she is playing in higher education in Ontario. Queen's men, too, recognize the value of Toronto. This mutual respect must be beneficial to both institutions. To call either one of them or any university the University of Ontario is a thing that cannot now be done without serious injustice.

DISLOYALTY AND THE FRANCHISE.

**N**OTHING for some time has provoked so much unfavorable comment about the University as the action of Science Hall Vigilance Committee in "courting" a sophomore for disloyalty to the Engineering Society, said disloyalty consisting in nothing more nor less than the exercise by the accused of his right as a member of the Alma Mater Society to vote as he chose. Students of all faculties have united in condemning this perversion of the means of justice in no uncertain terms.

The trouble is simply an acute stage of the old malady which has been troubling us for several years at Queen's,—the nomination of officers of the Alma Mater Society by the different faculties. Contests have at last become so keen that zeal has outstepped discretion, and now men attempt to urge their opinions on their fellows, not by the gentler means of persuasion and reason, but by threatening them with dire consequences. Needless to say, such methods cannot be tolerated. The Alma Mater constitution specifically says that "as far as possible the rules governing the election of members of the Dominion Parliament shall govern this election." Now the Dominion Election Act is

very severe upon all attempts at intimidation, and if the Alma Mater elections are to be consistent with the constitution the election of every officer who has used intimidation himself or who has been elected by means of it, must be immediately voided. Threatening a man with arraignment before a court if he does not vote as his faculty desires is intimidation pure and simple. The mere threat is an outrage, and a protest against the free exercise of the franchise, but for any court to attempt to carry out the threat, to make the so-called disloyalty an indictable offence, and to proceed in all seriousness to bring the offender to trial is carrying the matter to an extreme which would be ridiculous, if it were not so dangerous. It exhibits an intolerance and a lack of sympathy with the rights of others worthy of the Middle Ages, an intolerance which one would scarcely expect to find in students imbued with the smallest iota of the true spirit of Queen's.

Loyalty to one's country does not consist in quietly and faithfully obeying all laws and orders-in-council, no matter how unjust these may be. Still less does it consist in slavish, unthinking adherence to the mandates of the ruler or to the traditions of the land. Were it so, reform would be impossible, and to cast a vote against a government would be high treason. He is really more loyal to his fatherland who honestly and persistently uses every effort to have abuses reformed, than he who through cowardice or indifference quietly submits to an injustice. Was it not Junius who said in one of his famous letters: "The subject who is truly loyal to the chief magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

Again, loyalty to a society or organization does not consist in a slavish following out of the wishes of the officers or heads of that society, but in a faithful seeking of the best interests of the society whether these coincide with the interests of the prominent members or not. In such matters each member must be his own judge. If the interests of two societies conflict and a man is a loyal member of both, he will choose the larger interest, the greater part. At Queen's he will first be loyal to the Alma Mater Society and then to the lesser organization.

In the present instance no blame can be laid at the door of the Engineering Society. By a motion passed at a meeting following the "Court" it practically repudiated the action of the Vigilance Committee, and all through, no students have been more outspoken in condemning this action than the men from Science Hall. The blame belongs primarily to the Grand Jury, which found a true bill against the accused and so made free exercise of the franchise an indictable offence. In the next place it belongs to the petit jury which, instead of bringing in a verdict of "not guilty," as under the circumstances they obviously should have done, brought in the half-hearted non-committal verdict of "not proven."

As to the other charge—contempt of court—there is little to be said. But as some scores of members of the Engineering Society have of late been very free in their expressions of contempt for the Vigilance Committee and its doings, there remains but one of two things to be done if consistency is to be maintained. Either the Vigilance Committee must proceed

with the wholesale conviction of the offenders, or the Engineering Society must annul the action of the committee in the last case and refund the fine.

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#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The JOURNAL desires to protest against the actions of certain youths of the city, who when they leave Kingston in a body, to attend hockey or football matches or other events in the neighboring towns, affect the emblems and manners of Queen's students. They wear the Queen's colors, use the Queen's sweater often, and have a yell, which while not the Queen's yell, is yet a fair enough imitation of it to impose upon the uninitiated. The actions of these youths are not always such as would become university men, yet they often pass for such among strangers, and the fair name of our Alma Mater suffers in consequence. Queen's students have already this season been accused of rowdyism when the whole blame lay at the door of men entirely unconnected with the university. It is almost time to call a halt.

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We give in another place some extracts from the report of the Student Aid Committee at Columbia, which is the first university to really issue a definite report in this line of work. Queen's is by no means so large or so wealthy a university as Columbia, but she has almost as many students who are self-supporting in whole or in part. The cost of a course at Queen's is scarcely more than half what it is at the American college, but the facilities for earning money during the college session at Queen's are almost nil, while at Columbia there are countless opportunities. Queen's students

must therefore depend on their summer's work to provide funds for the winter, and it is here alone that the university can be of assistance to them in solving their financial problems. Every year Queen's students clear sums varying from \$100 to \$300 or \$400. Every year new students enter who are at a loss to know just at what employment they could spend the summer, or just about how much they could hope to clear at any given employment. If some scheme could be adopted here, similar to that at Columbia, whereby the students would report each fall the amount of money they had earned during the vacation, and the manner in which they had earned it, it would be much appreciated by the student-body. The employment bureau which was opened last year would have something more definite to work on, and many students ill provided with funds would be encouraged to seek a higher education, knowing that they will get definite aid in completing their courses if their efforts are persevering and honest.

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Reciprocity in university professors is the latest departure made by those tariff experts, Germany and United States. President Roosevelt and the Kaiser have been much in the public eye of late years, but it is something new to see them associated together in any scheme, and their experiment cannot fail to be watched with interest. It is the intention to have the United States send a professor each year to lecture in one of the great German universities on the history and institutions of the American people. In return Germany will send a professor to one of the American

universities. The lectures in Germany are to be delivered in German, and those in United States in English. The first American professor to be selected for this honor is Prof. Peabody, Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard. He is to deliver a course of lectures at Berlin this year. The German scholar who is to be sent in return is Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipsic, one of the first chemists of the day.

Since the advent of the Rhodes scholars the Oxford University Colonial Club is becoming an organization of weight and importance in the historic university town, numbering among its members over one hundred students in actual residence, as well as several men holding positions of eminence in some of the colleges. Among these latter we note the name of Dr. Osler. At the annual dinner of the club held recently, addresses were delivered by the Duke of Marlborough, and the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is reassuring to see that in the mother land's seats of learning, the ties of empire are being drawn closer.

Another year has graduated, and has gone to join the great family of graduate years whose names are enrolled in the back of History's calendar. And Father Time, faithful pedagogue, has led us anew a lusty freshman, whom we have received with open arms as we have so many of his predecessors. So far this interesting infant has proved but little different from the years that have gone before. Yet, who can guess what he has in store for the world? He does not bring as 1905 did, a sword and mus-

ket. To all the nations **save one** he gives an olive twig. To **that one** he hands a torch. Who can tell what it all may mean? That torch, is it to be the light which will lead the poor benighted nation to liberty, peace, prosperity and happiness? Who can tell? Or does it portend destruction, mob fury and internecine strife? Again, who can tell?

What do you think of the professor who wishes his students a Happy New Year, and immediately proceeds to destroy as much of the happiness as he can by means of questions, lectures and exams?

While a political campaign is being waged with zeal in our very midst the JOURNAL is unfortunate in being debarred from taking any part in it. The press in all parts of the province can enter the fight, can take sides and battle for one party or the other while we at the very storm centre are compelled by our situation to maintain a discreet silence, or to indulge only in visions of what we would say if we only dared. This is one of the disadvantages under which a college paper labors.

This is the season for New Year's resolutions, and thinking it over, we cannot but hope that some kind soul, or some dozen kind souls have already resolved to contribute freely to the JOURNAL during the year. We repeat the statement that we have already made—Queen's students do not make enough use of their JOURNAL. If only one-third of the students would resolve to contribute during the present term an essay, a sketch, a story, a piece of verse, or even a few jokes,

the work of editing the various departments would be reduced by one-half, and the value of the JOURNAL would be more than doubled.

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### Ladies.

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THE problem discussed by the comparatively few enthusiastic members of the gymnasium class is why more of the girls do not attend. There has been of course a multiplicity of engagements during the fall term, but if the girls had better understood and appreciated the real benefits and pleasures of the gymnasium work there certainly would have been a larger and more regular attendance.

The instructress by varying the work, makes the class exercises bright and interesting, after which come jolly games of basketball, or Indian clubs. Most fascinating though to many of the girls is the apparatus work and great feats are being accomplished by the more ambitious ones.

One of the nicest features of the gymnasium work is the spirit of good fellowship which prevails. Formalities are dropped with the regulation attire and the girls seem to come into freer and closer contact with one another than in any other department of their college life. As one of the Freshettes remarked one afternoon after a particularly pleasant class,—“I shall always like best to think of you girls as I have known you in the gym.”

It is to be hoped that after the holidays more of the girls will take advantage of the gymnasium classes and by means of this constant and vigorous exercise get themselves into the best physical condition and store up a

reserve fund of strength and energy to help them through the heavy strain of the final year.

The closing meeting of the Levana Society for the year 1905, held on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th of December, was a fitting climax to a series of most successful meetings.

After a short business session in the Levana Room, the girls all went down to the English Room, where the program was to be given. Many and varied were the conjectures as to what the nature of the program would be, for so carefully had the secret been guarded that to the uninitiated not a hint had been given concerning it. But that it would be interesting and original all were sure, for it was to be presented by the girls of the gifted and versatile class of naughty-six.

The program took the form of a charade, in which the word illustrated was “Levanite.” The first scene was a most amusing and instructive presentation of the French article “L.” The second syllable was suggested in a chorus sung by all the girls of the final year, who were arrayed in four rows, each row representing a college year. Evidently both by position and by the sentiment of their song, the Freshettes were in the “van.” To illustrate the third syllable, there was a clever and dramatic rendering of the moonlight scene between Lorenzo and Jessica from the Merchant of Venice, in which there is a play upon the word “night.” Finally the whole word was presented in a bright and jolly chorus, the refrain of which, “Twenty Good Levanites We,” lingers in one’s memory.

The continual rounds of hearty ap-



plause from the audience attested to their appreciation and enjoyment of the entertainment. The unanimous verdict was that it was good, very good, and the final year girls certainly are to be congratulated on the success of their program.

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IMPRESSIONS OF BRYN MAWR.

To one whose college life has been wholly that of a non-residential "co-ed," the first points noticeable about a women's college are its residential system, with its necessary restrictions, and the absence of men, with its consequent freedom. Later one takes these for granted, like the laws of nature, and turns attention to the college itself, its individual characteristics and traditions.

Many Canadians have so long used "ladies' college" as a name for girls' preparatory school, that it comes to them rather as a shock to learn that in the States there are a number of women's colleges, some with over a thousand students, doing work equivalent to that in any of the universities. Of these Bryn Mawr is one of the smaller in numbers, having rather less than five hundred students, but in academic work and standard it stands second to none. President Thomas is a remarkable woman of great personal power. To the girls she is known chiefly through her remarks at morning chapel, which often serve as topics of conversation for days. Outside college she is widely known, and Bryn Mawr owes much of its fame to her. The staff is large, its members chosen for their ability, irrespective of sex, and, except for a few who have been long with the college and given it its name, the professors are young, rarely well-known as yet, but

likely to be heard of in the future;— President Woodrow Wilson went to Princeton from Bryn Mawr. Bryn Mawrtys are perhaps rather over-conscious of their superiority, but this is a not unusual phase of college patriotism.

To look at the athletic and social life of college, it is better to take the undergraduate's point of view. The graduate student is, by the nature of her position, comparatively "out of it." She knows as little about the college as the freshman, and yet she has no kindly Junior to take her in hand, instruct her in college traditions and "form," invite her to tea, put her on guard against the Sophomores, and generally make her familiar with college. She has none of these advantages of the underclassman, for even upperclassmen are lower in academic rank than the ordinary Graduate Student, while Fellows and Scholars are—theoretically—personages of distinction.

The undergraduate, then, has a college life which is certainly not "all work and no play." The athletically inclined—a very large proportion—"turn out" for ground hockey in the autumn, basket-ball in the spring, and track athletics in the winter, with water-polo as a side issue for the swimmers, and the "numerals" worn by the class teams are nearly as precious a possession as the "B.M.C." of the "Varsity." "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" is rigorously maintained; besides compulsory gymnasium work, a certain amount of exercise is required, and the excellent consequence is an almost entire absence of "break-downs." Even the graduates, some fifty strong, have a share in athletic life. Reinforced by Bryn Mawr

alumnae, who know the ways of things, they play hockey and basket-ball, and so get into touch with college athletic life.

The "grad" is a social animal too; she has tea every day in the Graduate Club-room, and no little social intercourse with her fellows and her juniors. For the undergraduate the social life of college amply makes up for the lack of the dances and other enjoyments of a "co-ed's" life. Upperclassmen give teas for each other and for underclassmen, the Sophomores give a masquerade dance for the Freshmen, the Freshmen do the same for the Sophomores, the Juniors entertain the Freshmen in some original way, the teams give dances for each other, and the Sophomores give a play which is the dramatic event of the year. Carefully trained, they present Shakespeare in a manner which would do credit to Ben Greet. This before Christmas; after the holidays more of the same sort, especially the Junior supper and play given to the Seniors, and many private theatricals. Once in five years all this is dropped, and dramatic energies are concentrated on the May-Day Fête, a reproduction of the Elizabethan May-Day, with pageant and open-air plays, for which the beautiful campus is well fitted.

This May-Day Fête, in which every student has some part, is one of Bryn Mawr's unique features. Others are the two Freshmen initiation ceremonies, Freshman Rush and Lantern Night. The former is hardly a ceremony, it is literally a howling success, everybody howls and some succeed. It takes place a few evenings after college opens; the Freshmen, some hundred strong, form two deep in a

solid line, and march through the six residence halls, singing a "Rush song" of their own composition, strongly opposed by the Sophomores, who with vigorous yells try to drown the youngsters' song. The Juniors guide and cheer their protégées, and if they "win out," i.e., keep their song audible throughout the march, there is great jubilation. After the march all sing class songs and cheer each other. A word about the cheering. The college yell is Greek; each class has its own yell, generally Latin or Greek, at the end of which is given the name of the person, class, team, or college, to be cheered. Far from being femininely shrill, the cheering is deep-throated and strong, and, given at hockey or basket-ball match, or at Hall dinner, to honour a guest, it is enthusiastic and inspiring. The care for dignity, which to the older members is a fetish, keeps the Graduates from having a yell of their own; they may only join in the college cheer, given on high occasions, to applaud the Varsity team or to greet the President.

"Lantern Night" is an impressive ceremony. It is the academic initiation of the Freshmen, the presentation to them by the Sophomores of the college emblem, the lantern. When the Freshmen first get their caps and gowns, in the evening, clad in their new insignia of rank, they form in a semi-circle on one of the lawns. Then across the campus comes a plaintive melody; the Sophomores are singing the "Lantern Song," Greek words set to Welsh air. The still, dark night, the slow procession of black-gowned girls, the red glow of the lanterns, the wistful music rising above all,—it is a picture not easily forgotten. Slowly

the Sophomores move on, give a lantern to each Freshman, and disperse, their time is over. The Freshmen march through the Halls, singing their lantern song, their own English words, expressing devotion to their Alma Mater, whose daughters they may now verily claim to be.

These impressions may seem to be merely of the external and the superficial, such as attract notice by their element of novelty, but these customs are an integral part of college life, and it is college life in its broader sense, not merely academic work, which is pleasing to recall, and which inspires the love and devotion which her alumnae feel for Bryn Mawr.

—WILHEMINA GORDON.

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### Arts.

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**A**FTER the lull in college activities arising from the Christmas holidays, there is seemingly little to write about if moralizing on our sins of omission and commission during the past session is barred. For reasons well known to almost all the student-body the term before Christmas is never very satisfactory from an academic standpoint. The result is that the second session from New Year's till April is one of feverish anxiety, especially when the chance of winning a degree seems to waver in the balance.

To the Senior the time for giving advice is past. To the Freshman, the Sophomore, and even the Junior, we offer this kindly-meant advice: "Be warned in time, for in such an hour as ye think not, your final year will be upon you.

From one standpoint it is a pity that there are no Christmas examinations.

Were these held, the second session would be begun with a clear sheet and less time would be required for reviewing. However, such is not the case, and we must solace ourselves with the reflection that the non-existence of mid-year examinations saves at least three weeks, which otherwise would be exacted of us either in September or April.

It now appears as if the movement to fit up an Arts Club Room must be kept in abeyance for another year. This is a cause of regret to many Arts men who will thus be deprived of ever enjoying its privileges. However, all of us who may be leaving Queen's will no doubt join in the wish that the matter will be carried to completion early in the term of '06-'07. The need is apparent to everyone, and it is to be hoped that the initiative already having been taken, there will be found those who will be prepared to stand by the movement until the Club Room becomes a reality.

The annual meeting of the Arts *Concursus Iniquitatus et Virtutis* was held in the old Levana Room on the night of December 19th, 1905. One pleasing feature was the small number of cases. Only three men were tried, and of these three, only two were convicted. Fault has been found by some that the proceedings of the court were conducted with more gravity than in previous years. This we feel however is a cause for congratulation rather than for censure, if the dignity of the *Concursus* is to be upheld.

The editor for Arts has a dim recollection that class reporters were appointed by the different years. This, however, to judge by results, must

have been an illusion, a most pleasing one, until truth asserted its sway. Now, there are beyond doubt, many happenings, both amusing and interesting, with which no one, unless actually on the spot or in touch with the persons concerned, could become acquainted. As the editor lays no claims to omniscience or omnipresence, he makes the request to the Arts students in general that they drop into the JOURNAL letter box any items of general interest.

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### Divinity.

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**S**TUDENTS are extremely human. Of the college-trained man, we sometimes hear it remarked and in a tone of unaffected surprise too, that "he is just the same as ever." As though human nature should be fundamentally changed by efficient literary or scientific training. But such a notion is born of a false conception of the meaning of education. One should be human, not in spite of education, but rather because of it. Education does not beguile a man into isolation or into some region above the actual world. True, some processes passing by the name of education produce such results, but these are merely spurious forms parading under false names. True education does not dispossess us of our humanity, but, on the contrary, flings down the walls that hedge about our nature so that we may go in and possess the land. It broadens and enriches the sympathies, quickens and intensifies human emotions so that they come to fill an ever-enlarging place in human interests. By education the elements of life are transformed, become more and more spiritual in character, the

centre of this great universe shifts from ME to US and then to the Eternal working through us.

And so the man who is a student in the real sense instead of murmuring because obliged to close his books for a fortnight, welcomes the Christmas tide as a season of unique opportunity. These days are for him a field that is already white, ready to be gathered in by the hand of his enriched and extended life. No time in all the year seems so permeated with the spirit of good cheer and happiness as the season when Santa Claus is about.

But who is Santa Claus? Is he not the embodiment of that divine spirit—the spirit of "dying to live," the spirit of this larger life has been crystallized into a custom, which is observed on a fixed day of the year and towards persons within certain well-defined limits. Here is the opportunity to judge of the happiness of life when viewed and lived from the new centre. But this spirit which adds the sweetest flavour to our daily associations can never be kept within these well-marked limits, nor was it ever intended that such should be the case. These limits serve merely as the gateways to that other life, the life of consideration for the necessities and affections of others and of identifying our interests with them by taking up their lives into our own. In individual lives everything must have its beginning, even such a glorious element as this spirit of self-forgetfulness—the gentlest yet the mightiest formative influence of the spirit which romimates the Christian life. But from these small beginnings great things must come. It works so well at Christmas that it is not confined to the Yule-tide. It more or less enters

the life of everyday, transforms the old and commonplace and makes it new and interesting—the new heaven and the new earth of which John speaks, the kingdom which cometh not with observation but that dwelleth in the hearts of men.

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## Medicine.

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### THE CHRONICLES OF LONGPAT.

#### CHAPTER I.

AND it came to pass in those days, that there arose among the Aesculapians a sect, which is called the Slopers.

These were not like unto the former generations, for they showed no reverence unto the Senior year, neither paid they heed unto the third year men.

And they forsook *Physiol* and *Matmed*, gods of the Faculty, and turned aside and worshipped *Mylkis*, the high priest, and *Tehdee*, (which is, being interpreted, *Galahad*,) the chief priest of *Anat*.

And they bowed down unto them and served them, so that their service was known unto all men.

And upon a day, when they were assembled to do forced worship unto *Matmed*, god of the Faculty, there came a certain man of them, a son of *Belial*, and said: "Go to; let us slope." And this word pleased the greater part insomuch that they said: "Great head! it shall be even so. And lo; we will go forth and capture the sons of *Ham* and all the weaker among us, that would do worship unto *Matmed*."

And it was so. For they went forth, and fell upon them, and put them into the reading-room, and sat upon them mightily.

But four of them escaped; to wit, *Ephbe*, the son of *Intosh*, *C-nn-ll-* the *Jurnalite*, and *Meh-ghill* and *Uh-shir*, sons of *Belial*. These went forth, and entered in and bowed down unto *Matmed*, and did obeisance unto his image.

But the Slopers were wroth, and gathered together a council; and *Varsitus*, their chief, made oration unto them, saying: "Men and brethren, it behooveth us to chastise these our brethren, who have left us and gone forth and worshipped *Matmed*. Speak therefore what we shall do that we may make them look like unto *Bil-taur's* twenty cents."

And *Maebie*, the *Incus*, arose and said: "Yea, let them be smitten, for all of them have at divers times smitten ME."

And *Jaypeiah*, the *Nemivzah*, said: "Not so, but let their heads be soaked in water that we may cleanse away their smutty vileness."

Then said *Longpat* the scribe: "Brethren, shall not *L-ngm-r-* read to them his notes on *Sr. Physiol* and his comments thereon to the high priest of *Physiol*?"

But the assembly shouted with one voice: "Nay, verily, for shall we torture our brethren?"

Then said *Dalictal*: "Let them die the death."

Thereto did they all consent, and girt up their loins, and went and lay in wait for the four till their worship should be accomplished.

And as they lay in wait, *Bigbil* lifted up his voice and said: "Verily they shall die the death, but ye shall in no wise hurt any of them." And it was so, for *Bigbil* had said it. And when the high priest of *Matmed* had ended his soothsaying, then came out

the four and lo: C-nn-ll-, the Jurnal-ite, was the first to come forth.

And they rushed upon him, and seized him and brought him violently into immediate juxtaposition with a pillar of the temple; and the dint therein remaineth unto this day. And they seized likewise upon Uh-shir, the son of Belial; and a mighty fear overcame him and he yielded up the ghost and was not, for F-e dissected him.

But Ephbe, the son of Intosh, escaped from their hands, and fled. And there followed hard after him Longpat the scribe, and Nettetcor and Gentsar, publicans.

But the son of Intosh was fleet of foot and they could not overtake him. Nevertheless he fled unto the Hospital and up the stairs thereof, and there met him two nurses, and he said: "Hide me, I pray ye, for wicked men seek my life."

And they took him and hid him, wherefore Ephbe, the son of Intosh, is called the Nursling, unto this day.

But Meh-ghill was more subtle than all the others; for he rent his garments and put formaldehyde upon his head, and came and stood before the high priest of Matmed and said: "Thus and so have the Slopers done unto me; my feelings they have not hurt but consider, I pray thee, my p-nts."

Then was the high priest of Matmed wroth, and said: "Go to—— Livingston's, and get a new pair," and he drove him forth.

Now the rest of the acts of the Slopers, and all that they did, and how in the latter days they turned again and enlarged their altars, and took Matmed and made of him a god, a little tin god, and worshipped him,

are they not written in the chronicles of Longpat the scribe?

The Medical Dinner, the time-honored function of the Aesculapian Society, was held in the City Hall on the evening of Dec. 21st. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The feast was graced by the presence of two jolly inmates of "John's" cupboard, whose articulations were equal to that of any of the speakers of the evening. The Decoration Committee is to be complimented upon fulfilling their duties without the assistance of the undertaker, who was called in last year. Much of the success of satisfactorily seating the guests was due to the efforts of Mr. Tom Saunders, the convenor of the Reception Committee. Nor should we forget to mention the genius of Mr. L. Yule, who, we understand, is the only one on record to have interpreted the bony pelvis as a work of art.

The serving of an elaborate dinner in the City Hall is no light task, and considering the difficulties thereof, the viands and relishes, supplied by the caterer, gave satisfaction. A noticeable feature was the able way in which the little army of "hash-slingers" was generated. The orchestral music was very much appreciated and proved a valuable appetizer and digestive. L. L. Playfair, President of the Society, presided, and with him in the high seats were Principal Gordon, Dean Connell, members of the faculty (who by the way were few in number), Messrs. Pense and McIntyre, and others whom the society delights to honor.

After the inner wants of most had been satisfied, the President called for

order, and opened the toast list by proposing the King's health, which was responded to with enthusiasm in bumpers of water, slightly colored with claret, (normal solution .06%). Principal Gordon in responding to the toast of "Queen's and Her Faculties" made his usual eloquent appeal to the patriotism of Queen's men and roused, as he never fails to do, the enthusiasm of his hearers. The Dean was listened to with great pleasure, especially as he announced the result of the recent delegation to Toronto. The applause of all present testified to the ability and efforts of the Dean himself as the head of the faculty. The toast of "Our Guests" was ably responded to by Messrs. Pense and McIntyre. Prominent among the speakers of the evening were the delegates from Laval, London, Toronto and McGill, who replied in a very gracious manner in reference to the toast "Sister Universities," the speech of our friend from Laval being quite unique.

Dr. Anglin read a letter from the Hon. Senator Sullivan expressive of his regret at not being able to be present, and in his accustomed kindly manner sending his best wishes for the success of the entertainment. Sufficient evidence of the mutual good feeling which prevails between students and faculty was found in the speech of Prof. W. T. Connell, who proposed the toast of "Undergraduates," and that of C. Laidlaw, who responded. Mr. C. E. Kidd, representing Divinity Hall, recounted some of his experiences as a physician and surgeon and provoked considerable mirth. We hope, that by this time, Mr. Kidd's prescription for pills is in the hands of local druggists. The

ladies had noble champions in Drs. Etherington, Dalton and Lavell. The Faculty Song, composed by two of our medical poets, was well rendered by Mr. V. Daley. It is to be regretted that songs were not interspersed among the speeches. The gathering broke up at an early hour.

Some very well attended meetings of the Aesculapian Society have been held lately. Important matters came up for attention and caused much discussion, bringing to light the fact that we have within our ranks many who can hold their own in debate.

Mr. A. Y. Thompson was the unanimous choice of the medical students for delegate to the Annual Dinner of London Medical College. Andy reports having had a good time.

Dr. J. Hogan has been appointed House Surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital.

The Shakesbeer Dramatic Association held its second annual meeting, a report of which will appear in a few days.

On the afternoon preceding the Medical Dinner there was a mass meeting of the students held in the Surgery Room, where Dr. Ryan in an eloquent speech tendered a hearty welcome to the various delegates and established himself still more firmly in the affections of the students.

We are sorry that some display so little college spirit as to absent themselves from the Dinner, which is par excellence the social function of the year.

Many of the students think that a final year *song* should be an interesting feature of the Dinner next year. But make it short and put it late on the program. What do the professors and guests know of the little jokes the boys have on one another? Think of a guest who is practically a stranger to the College having to sit quietly while scores of verses are reel'd off, having no meaning to him.

Dr. W. H. Lavell left for Calgary a few days ago. The genial "Pete" is much missed around our Halls.

A '08 Med. carelessly cauterizing a cut, spreads the Ag N O<sub>3</sub> over a considerable surface. Anxious friend looking at the traces next day: "Say, Y. R., you had better be careful, or the Y.M.C.A. won't invite you to the next reception."

The delegates threw many bouquets at the Entertaining Committee.

There once was a class Naughty-six,  
Which got in a terrible mix,  
For eloquence Taugherid  
Stirred sand with mud horrid,  
Till naught can fix the mix of nought-six.

### Science.

#### SCIENCE DINNER.

THE Ninth Annual Dinner of the Engineering Society was held in the City Hall on the night of December 20th and was voted a huge success by all who attended. After the wants of the inner man had been thoroughly satisfied the following toasts were proposed and responded to:—

"The King."

"Our Country," proposed by J. McD. Mowat, responded to by Prof. Shortt, W. F. Nickle.

"Queen's and Her Faculties," proposed by D. M. McIntyre, responded to by Dr. Jordan, Dr. Goodwin.

"Sister Institutions," proposed by H. V. Finnie, responded to by A. Gray, Varsity; W. McNeil, Ottawa.

"The Profession," proposed by Prof. Macphail, responded to by C. B. Smith, C.E., Prof. Gill.

"The Graduates," proposed by G. Y. Chown, responded to by H. B. R. Craig, M. N. Ferguson.

"The Seniors," proposed by W. J. Woolsey, responded to by L. B. Code, L. A. Thornton.

"The Ladies," proposed by S. Lazier, responded to by K. C. Berney.

"The Press," proposed by A. A. Baillie, responded to by *Whig, News and Times*, J. A. Donnell, Arts.

In responding to the toast "The Profession," Mr. C. B. Smith, a prominent Canadian engineer, made an extremely interesting and instructive speech, discussing the growth of the engineering profession in America, and dwelling at some length on the requirements of a successful engineer.

The meeting of the Canadian Forestry Convention, held at Ottawa this month, should be full of interest to all affected by the preservation of our Canadian forests. Among those contributing to the discussion is Dr. Fernow of Cornell University, who gave a short series of lectures on forestry at Queen's three years ago. Many prominent Canadian and American engineers are reading papers.

We are glad to see the familiar face of "Pete" Shaver around the halls again.



## BLOOM—A SONG OF COBALT.

O! the blooming cheek of beauty, tho'  
it's full of many a peril,  
Where's the miner doesn't love it, for  
he thinks he knows the girl,  
While the bloomer, O! the bloomer!  
of emancipated She,  
May it bloom and promptly wither  
every seventh century.

O! the early bloom of blossom on the  
apple tree in June,  
Is there mortal having seen it, can  
forget the picture soon?  
And the wine of red October where  
Falernian juices flow,  
I have sipped the blooming beaker (in  
the ages long ago!)

O! the bloom along the hill-side shin-  
ing bright among the trees,  
When the banners of the Autumn are  
flung out to every breeze,  
How it blazes—how it sparkles, and  
then shivers at a breath,  
What is it when all is spoken but the  
awful bloom of Death?

O! I've watched the roses' petals, and  
beheld the summer sun  
Dipping down behind Olympus when  
the great day's work is done,  
But to-day I'm weary, weary, and the  
bloom I long to see  
Is the bloom upon the Cobalt—that's  
the only bloom for me!

—DR. W. H. DRUMMOND, *Canadian  
Mining Review*, Nov. 1905.

## CALENDAR.

## ALMA MATER SOCIETY

Every Saturday evening at 7.30.

Jan. 27—Debate, Seniors vs. Sopho-  
mores.

## ARTS SOCIETY

Tuesday, Jan. 16 and every alternate  
Tuesday thereafter.

## LEVANA SOCIETY

Every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Jan. 24—Final Debate,  
*Resolved* that travel is a better edu-  
cator than books.

## ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETY

Meets Friday at 4 p.m. weekly.

## ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Friday, Jan. 26, and every alternate  
Friday thereafter.

## Y. M. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.

Jan. 12—Address, Rev. Dr. Jordan.

Jan. 20-21—Inter-University Y.M.C.A.  
Convention.

Jan. 26—Annual Meeting.

Feb. 2—"The Atonement,"—J. M.  
Shaver.

## Y. W. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.

Jan. 19—Woman Workers for God—  
Misses Patterson and Spotswood.

Jan. 26—The Place of Prayer in Relig-  
ious Work—Misses MacInnes and  
Alford.

Feb. 2—The Duty of Cheerfulness—  
Miss E. Millar and Odell.

## MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Every Saturday morning at 11.

Jan. 20—Home Missions.

Jan. 27—Foreign Missions.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING  
CLUB.

Jan. 18—Debate, *Resolved* that the Can-  
adian Government system of encour-  
aging immigration is detrimental to  
the best interests of our country.

## HOCKEY CLUB.

Hours of practice—Senior and Inter-  
mediate Teams.

5.30-6.30, on Mon., Wed. and Friday.  
12.30-1.30 on Tues. and Thurs.

## MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Practice hours as follows,

Ladies' Glee Club—Tuesdays at 4 p.m.  
and Fridays at 5 p.m. in Levana  
room.

Mandolin and Guitar Club—Monday  
and Friday at 5 p.m. in Convocation  
Hall.

Male Glee Club—Monday and Thurs-  
day at a quarter to seven in Convo-  
cation Hall.

NOTE.—Secretaries of the various societies and clubs and  
years are requested to inform the Associate-Editor of  
any errors or omissions in this list and to furnish him  
with dates and programmes of any meetings they  
wish announced.

**THE CONVERSAT.**

SEVERAL weeks of organizing, of planning, of seeking for funds, of comparing estimates, endless committee meetings, days spent in writing and delivering invitations, in decorating, in conscientiously sloping lectures. An afternoon of rush and confusion and excitement. A blaze of light, a crush, a burst of music, five hours of delight, and it is over—all except the after effects. That is a conversat.

This year's function may well be called a success. It had all the good features of the events of past years and few of their disadvantages. The increased accommodation afforded by Grant Hall is responsible in large measure for this. "It is not now as it hath been of yore." The old crowding, and surging and crushing, with attendant catastrophes, are things of the past. Eight dancers no longer occupy the space that was intended for two. We have room, at least a fair amount, and room is what is needed for a dance. There might have been more room even than there was if everybody had not insisted upon dancing all the time in Grant Hall. The Reading-room was not so well patronized as it might have been, and once at least was found to be occupied by a single lonely couple.

The conversat has become a large function and it requires no little organizing and financial ability on the part of the members of the various committees to make it a success. This year all may be congratulated, the invitation committee for the care taken in seeing that invitations reached those they were intended for, the reception committee for the way in which the crowd was received and

handled, the programme committee for the excellent music and the programme furnished by the Hiawatha quartett in the Mathematics room, the refreshment committee for the new and successful departure by means of which they prevented confusion in the feeding of the multitude, the decoration committee for the beauty they lent to the bare walls of the class rooms, and last but not least the finance committee, which had the arduous duty of providing the several hundred dollars necessary to meet expenses.

**THE ENDOWMENT FUND.**

THE announcement has been made that the Endowment Fund has reached \$210,000.00. This means that in the last six months of 1905, about \$80,000.00 were subscribed. Brockville, Ottawa, Peterboro, Guelph, Sarnia and Stratford were the chief centres in which work was done. Disappointments have not been wanting, and may be wholesome experiences for those doing the work, but everywhere true friends were found who have boundless faith in Queen's, and were ready to show their faith by handsome gifts.

A special word of recognition is in place for the cordial manner in which many graduates of other colleges have aided the movement. Again and again they have not only done active service, but subscribed liberally. This shows a breadth of view and genuine appreciation of the work done at Queen's which augurs well for the future relationships of Canadian Universities and for higher education in general. Our work is one work, and every Queen's man is deeply grateful for this spirit of co-operation.

Our own graduates and Alumni have not lost the old spirit that carried Queen's through many hard days. Wherever they live and work, Queen's is honoured and the movement for Endowment gathers strength much more quickly. Most valuable aid can therefore be given by everyone of our students and graduates, in not only representing in the worthiest possible way the spirit of the University, but in making known as opportunity offers the needs and striking progress of Queen's. By far the heavier part of the work must yet be done. Success will come only through the effort, sacrifice and unflinching determination of Students, Graduates, Professors, Friends and Benefactors. This spirit together with the high quality of our educational ideals has been the strength of Queen's in the past. The more deeply the people of Canada are touched by its influence the more generous will be their response.

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### Athletics.

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QUEEN'S 9—LAVAL 3.

ON Monday evening the Senior team defeated the Laval representatives by the above score. It was only an exhibition game, but we feel more reason than ever to regret that Laval is not this year a member of the Intercollegiate Hockey League. The game was rather slow throughout, but interesting, and the play was very clean. Hugh Macdonnell at point played a splendid game for Queen's, while Mills in goal defended his little plot of ice in his old-time spectacular style, proving that indeed it was quite in vain that the net was spread in sight of the birds from Quebec. Walsh

and Richardson need a little more practice to revive the former brilliancy of their combination rushes and they need a little better support. Sargent is a good stick-handler but rather slow on his feet. Altogether we feel that our team is able to give a good account of itself and that if they receive the hearty support that they deserve from the students we have reason to look for the Hockey Championship Cup in our Library before spring.

The Annual Y.M.C.A. sports were held on the afternoon of Dec. 12th, 14th and 16th. There was a large number of entries for each event and a good many records were broken. The following are the events and winners:—

100 Yds. Dash—1. W. Orr. 2. L. K. Sully. 17 2-5 sec.

Putting 10-lb. Medicine Ball—1. A. G. Cameron, 41 ft. 1 in. 2. R. Dingwall, 35 ft. 8 in. Former record, 32 ft. 8 in.

Quarter-Mile Race—1. W. Orr, 1 min. 13 1-5 sec. 2. N. Gardner, 1 min. 20 sec. Former record, 1 min. 16 2-5 sec.

Standing Hop, Step and Jump—25 ft. 1 1/4 in. 1. A. G. Cameron. 2. — Hanna, 24 ft. 3 in.

Standing Broad Jump—8 ft. 9 in. 1. A. G. Cameron. 2. D. Lane.

Three Broad Jumps — 1. A. G. Cameron, 26 ft. 2 in. 2. D. Lane, 26 ft. 3/4 in.

Running High Jump — 1. A. G. Cameron, 4 ft. 11 in. 2. A. E. Boak, 4 ft. 9 in.

1 Mile Race—1. W. Orr, 5 min. 37 1-5 sec. 2. S. A. Wallace, 5 min. 59 sec. Former record, 5 min. 55 sec.

Potato Race (220 yds.)—1. L. K. Sully, 1 min. 6 1-5 sec. 2. A. E. Boak.

Spring-Board High Jump — 1. Cameron, 6 ft. 8 in. 2. McFadyen, 6 ft. 1 in.

The Pole Vault was not finished owing to the fact that the pole was too short, Saint and Foster however both went over 8 ft. 6 in., breaking the former record.

BASKET-BALL.

In the Meadow's Cup Series three more games have been played against the city teams, and so far these have always been defeated.

On Thursday, December 14th, the "Preachers" defeated the "Frontenacs" and the "Miners" beat the "Ramblers."

The teams were:—

Preachers (45)—Sully, r.f.; Lawson, l.f.; McFadyen, c.; Neilson, r.d.; Sutherland, l.d.

Frontenacs (26)—Law, r.f.; R. Gage, l.f.; Jackson, c.; O. Gage, r.d.; Paul, l.d. G

Miners (44)—Dunlop, Sands, McCammon, King, Woolsey.

Ramblers (43)—Saunders, Smith, Driver, C. Moxley, F. Moxley.

On December 21st the "Preachers" played the "Stars" but, as none of their regular team were present, they had a narrow escape of being defeated, but won out by 27-25. The lineup was:—

Preachers—Menzies, Hill, Boak, Orr, Jackson.

Stars—Moran, Parkhill, Lawson, Gaudreau, Henderson.

In the Inter-Year games '07 defeated '08 by 27-24, but the Sophomores beat the Freshmen by 43-27.

Mild weather interfered with the hockey practices during the greater part of the holidays. For the same

reason the game at Brockville was called off. The cold weather of the last few days however has put the ice in good condition and good practices may be looked for.

Queen's played at Peterborough on Wednesday, the 27th of December. The game was close and fast, Queen's winning by a score of 7 to 4.

On Friday, Jan. 5th, Queen's played at Smith's Falls and was defeated by 7 to 0. The wretched condition of the ice and consequent slow play would at least partially account for this defeat.

Musical News.

THE Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs of the University leave on their tour on Monday, Jan. 15th. On the evening of the 15th they give a concert in the Opera House at Brockville. This concert is given by the clubs on their own responsibility. On the evening of the 16th a concert will be given in Arnprior, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Sunday School. The following evening an entertainment will be given in the town hall at Almonte—this concert also the committee is giving on its own responsibility. From there the clubs go to Carleton Place and Ottawa. In Ottawa two concerts are to be given, the first in St. George's Hall on Friday evening, the 19th; the second, a matinee on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. In Ottawa the members of the clubs will be billeted by the Queen's Alumni Association of Ottawa. When we bear in mind the fact that in all these places there are many friends and Alumni of Queen's, we should have no hesitation in saying that our boys will be received warmly.

The committee has arranged to take about thirty members on the tour. Besides the members and director of the club, Mrs. A. R. B. Williamson, Mus. Bac., of Kingston, will go, as accompanist. The committee has also secured Miss Maud Burchley, a violinist from Toronto, who comes with the highest recommendation, to help with the various programmes. If success can be guaranteed by strong and unceasing effort, then the officers and managers of the clubs should feel confident for the success of the tour in every way. It is some time now since the musical organizations of the college have taken a tour of this kind, and it means some sacrifice on the part of the students to make this a success; but we have in this an opportunity of showing that true sons of Queen's are willing to spend time and energy in behalf of their Alma Mater, whether they are called to do so on the field of sport, in the debating room or music hall.

The Students' Annual Concert will be given in Grant Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23rd. This event is looked forward to not only by students but also by the people of the city. Last year the concert was a decided success, but this year we hope to give the best concert that has been given by the Glee Club. The concert should be particularly good, coming as it does, after the club has returned from its tour; when the selections given should be as perfect as the club is capable of making them. The programme will consist of selections given by the Glee Club; and Mandolin and Guitar Club. In addition a quartette chosen from our own club

will contribute some numbers. Vocal solos will also be given by members of the club. Lois Winlow, a 'cellist from Toronto, will also aid in the evening's entertainment. Miss Winlow comes with numerous testimonials, and will, no doubt, add much to the attractiveness of the concert.

Scarcely any organization at Queen's can complain of lack of interest shown by the students. But if we make what seems to be an unnecessary appeal to the students for their support at our annual concert, it can be set down to our earnest desire that one of the very necessary and beneficial organizations of the University meet with the success it deserves.

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THE HIAWATHA MALE QUARTETTE AT  
THE CONVERSAT.

One of the most attractive features of the Annual Conversat at Queen's University was the singing of the Hiawatha Male Quartette of Ottawa. Their presentation of a well selected programme of four part songs indicated no small degree of the true soul of the artist, together with the technique of voice necessary to make their

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*Mr. Telgmann,*

*teacher of the Violin and all  
String Instruments.*

*Mrs. Telgmann,*

*teacher of Elocution.*

*Address 222 Johnston St.,  
Kingston.*

productions most acceptable to a music-loving audience.

The truly artistic grows upon the appreciative spirit. In this respect the Quartette proved itself efficient, for as number succeeded number the audience became more and more enthusiastic, insisting upon encores, which were readily responded to in a pleasing manner.

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### Our Alumni.

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#### QUEEN'S ENDOWMENT.

A REPORT recently issued regarding progress of Queen's Endowment canvass is quite encouraging to the friends of the institution and reflects great credit on the work done by Rev. Robert Laird, the financial agent, and others. Already \$210,000 of the half-million aimed at has been subscribed. The canvass is still only partial. The only large centre which has been thoroughly worked is Ottawa. In that city and its vicinity a total subscription of \$54,000 has been secured.

It is understood that Toronto will next receive Rev. Mr. Laird's attention. With such a large number of loyal and enthusiastic Queen's graduates and friends occupying prominent positions there it may be confidently expected that substantial results will follow Mr. Laird's efforts.

The women graduates are determined not to be outdone in their loyalty to the University and their willingness to help in the Endowment. The desire was found in various quarters that the Alumnae could more effectively help the movement by devoting their contributions to some special object. The question was discussed by the executive of the Alum-

nae Association, which met at Kingston, November 27th, and the following resolution passed: "That the Queen's Alumnae Association write to the women graduates suggesting that their contributions to the Endowment Fund, now being collected, be given toward founding a Scholarship for Post-Graduate work for girls graduating from Queen's and tenable at Queen's or some other University."

On December 7th, at a most enthusiastic gathering of the Alumnae of Queen's, resident in Ottawa, this resolution was heartily endorsed, and those present showed that their endorsement was very real by immediately subscribing several hundred dollars. This is the work that tells. Any of the Alumnae or other friends who desire to contribute to this scholarship should communicate with the officers of the Association or with Rev. Robt. Laird, Financial Agent of the Fund.

Many graduates and undergraduates of Queen's were saddened at the news of the death of John William Hazlett, B.A., '01, B.Sc., '03, which occurred at the city hospital on Sunday, Dec. 17th, after an illness of only four days under an attack of typhoid fever. While taking his course at Queen's, Mr. Hazlett was recognized as a student of exceptional ability and was held in the highest esteem by professors and fellow-students alike. For three years he successfully occupied the position of Assistant Professor in Chemistry. About a year ago he accepted a position as chemical analyst in the large steel plant at Londonderry, N.S., but through ill-health was forced to resign and return home last spring. During the past summer he had been Treasurer of the

Lake Ontario Navigation Company and had acted as purser on the company's boat the Argyle. He was making preparations for again leaving for Nova Scotia to further follow the practice of his profession when he was suddenly stricken down. His many friends among Queen's graduates extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved father and relatives.

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M. H. Ayers, M.A., '03, Gold Medallist in Botany, is Science Master at Chatham Collegiate Institute.

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B. L. Simpson, M.A., '04, is assistant teacher of Mathematics at Hamilton Collegiate Institute.

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Robson N. Black, secretary of last year's Dramatic Club, is actively engaged with the Harold Nelson Dramatic Company. The following extract regarding him is from the Edmonton Journal of Nov. 28th:—

"Frederick Robson, as Lord 'Philip Saxe,' the spy, handled a difficult part well. Mr. Robson possesses a clear and pleasing voice and a good enunciation. Altogether he showed promise of dramatic ability of no mean order."

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W. R. Mason, M.D., '01, who for the past two years has been engaged as surgeon on a line of steamships running between England and the East, has purchased a practice at Campden, Ont.

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#### VACATION TIME.

Midst snow and sleet one stormy day  
Some merry students glide away.  
A special car Toronto bound  
Is filled with the world's profound.

Our good Mack treats the ladies fair,  
And soon sweet music stills the air;  
But sudden sadness fills the breast  
Of every student going west.

That mandolin so rich and clear  
May inspire minds for many a year,  
But who within the car can stand  
Such sad notes from kind Rafter's  
hand?

The brakesman calls the stations loud,  
And snowballs rise against a crowd  
Of boys who think it greater gain  
To fill the eye of our friend, Lane.

As one by one old comrades left  
Surely by cheers tall rocks were cleft;  
But again around their flag they stand,  
Because they're "from the Ontario  
strand."

Up, up, they climb the Union's stair,  
And college songs ring through the  
air;

But when they raise our Gaelic yell,  
Astoundedly the crowd sighs—"well."

Hither and thither students fly,  
With joyful heart yet tear in eye  
All enter soon their own sweet homes,  
And again they feel the music's tones.

Soon now 'tis Christmas festive time,  
And merrily do the sleigh-bells chime  
As horses bounding through the snow  
Pass by the house—then cease to go

Oh merrily do the hours go by  
Until at darkness students sigh  
When parting with old friends and  
dear,

Unseen for more than one long year.

But sadder far! Here comes the day  
When students have to go away,  
And leave the home for months or  
years,

And cause aged eyes to close with  
tears.

Now gone, yet where is he who dares  
 Increase a mother's sad gray hairs  
 Because a week has passed before  
 A line of comfort seeks her door.

That done, we're back at Queen's my  
 boys—

O, Queen's! thou host for students'  
 joys—

So here hard-by the surging sea,  
 Who does not love to sing of thee?

Here freely would we spend our days,  
 And end our lives with peaceful lays;  
 But hark the world of need and care  
 Calls loud and long. Then haste,  
 prepare.

—WM. J. COOK, '07.

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**Y. M. C. A.**

ON Jan. 20-21, there is to be held at Queen's a gathering of considerable importance, and which it is hoped will be of great value to those interested. It takes the form of a Conference of the Y.M.C.A.'s of four Canadian Universities—McGill, Toronto, McMaster and Queen's.

It was thought that since these societies have similar fields of labor, a closer acquaintanceship between men of the different associations would be desirable and that the interchange of ideas as to aims, methods of work, etc., would be beneficial. The intention is to hold three sessions each day. The programme is not arranged in sufficient detail to be given definitely at the time of going to press. However, it is proposed that the subjects on Saturday morning be of a general nature, such as the Christian Student and the Christian Association, short addresses to be given on each, followed by discussion in which ideals, methods, etc., may be compared. The afternoon session is to be devoted to

the Bible Study Department, while that in the evening after the meeting of the A.M.S. will be a Missionary session. Sunday morning there will be a short meeting before church service, while in the afternoon in Convocation Hall it is expected that an address will be delivered by Mr. Tinker, of the International Committee, Y.M.C.A. It is hoped that at the Sunday night session Mr. Tinker will also address the members of the Conference, an informal discussion to follow.

If this Conference is to be a success the hearty co-operation of all Y. M. C. A. members and of the student-body in general is essential. We hope that at this first Conference of this nature Queen's students may be able to perform well their duties as hosts, and that everyone possible shall attend the meetings and be prepared to take part in the discussions.

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**THE DRAMATIC CLUB.**

ON oft-repeated criticism of amateur dramatic companies is that they aim too high, and by attempting something far beyond their reach, fail to present to the public as good a performance as if they had been less ambitious. Queen's Dramatic Club has been ambitious this year and has aimed high, but not even the most critical can say that the club has failed in any way, or that it has lost anything by its lofty aims. The presentation on the evening of December 16th was a signal success and recalls traditions of the time a few years back when the University had a successful and active Dramatic Club, which however in its palmiest days scarcely surpassed the achievement of this year. The success of the venture



was due, in large measure, to the careful, painstaking training which the members of the club received from Rev. J. A. Carruthers and Prof. John Marshall. This, coupled with the earnest, conscientious, harmonious work of the actors, resulted in the presentation of a series of scenes of which any amateur club might well be proud.

The scenes were staged at the Opera House, and where the general atmosphere smacks so much of professionalism the average spectator is apt to be critical and to demand from the amateur all the finish, all the confidence, all the knowledge of his audience, his subject and bearing, which pertain to the professional actor—a demand,—by the way, hardly just or fair. However, the audience which greeted Queen's Thespians this year, when they appeared on the stage, was a sympathetic and appreciative one. Its interest was maintained to the end, though the three acts, being from different plays, necessarily gave the performance a somewhat disjointed character. Between acts, the intervals were enlivened by Shakespearean songs from Messrs. McKerracher and Beecroft.

The first act presented was the casket episode from the Merchant of Venice. Miss Ada F. Chown took the part of Portia and played it well, particularly in the scenes when the different suitors chose their destiny. Nerissa, who was Miss Eleanor Ferguson, made a perfect waiting-maid on the highborn lady. The parts of the suitors were taken by L. B. Code as Morocco, G. W. Mackinnon as Aragon, and E. R. Simpson as Bassanio. G. Wilson acted as Gratiano and swore oaths of love to Nerissa in

the background, while his lord claimed the reward of his choice.

The second act was the plot against Malvolio in the second and third acts of Twelfth Night. The sad eyed, melancholy Olivia, the lady of great beauty and fortune, was represented by Miss Marion E. McLean, while Miss Edna Poole made a sprightly vivacious waiting-maid. D. Jordan played the double role of clown, and servant to Olivia, while L. B. Code surpassed himself as Sir Andrew Ague-Cheek, the foolish knight. G. A. King made an excellent swaggering, drunken Sir Toby, and E. R. Simpson as Malvolio, a fantastical, love-sick steward.

The last act, the crowning piece of all, consisted of the four scenes of the third act of Hamlet, those tremendous scenes which have tried the capacities of such actors as Irving and Mantell. The difficult part of Hamlet was assigned to G. A. King, who bore himself nobly, particularly in the great soliloquy, "To be or not to be," and in the king's prayer scene. The king, D. E. Foster, and the queen, Miss E. Holland, and Ophelia, Miss K. De Forneri, gave strong support to the principal character. B. Skene as Polonius made an almost perfect old lord chamberlain. Of the subordinate parts, Horatio, and the ghost of the deceased king were represented by J. M. Simpson, the player king by D. Cornet, Lucianus by E. R. Simpson, Rosencranz by G. Wilson, and Guildenstern by J. I. Grover.

A fairly large audience was in attendance at the Opera House to witness the presentation, and the funds received, while not excessive, served at least to pay all expenses. So great has been the success of this year's at-

tempt, and so kind and appreciative have been the remarks of the spectators afterwards that several members of the club have conceived the idea of presenting an entire play next year.

### Exchanges.

THE Christmas vacation is over, and the poor ex-man gazes almost hopelessly upon the great heap of college papers lying on his desk, exchanges that had accumulated while he was away making good New Year's resolutions, and perhaps, among them, that of doing better work as a reviewer than heretofore. The first test is no slight one, either, for the majority of our contemporaries seem to have decided upon issuing a holiday number, and this, we submit, does not lighten the burden resting on our shoulders. The policy of college papers issuing a Christmas number is, we believe, open to a fair share of criticism. In the first place, the paper makes its appearance *only* during the college session; in the case of a monthly this means that one number out of a possible seven, or at most eight, will draw specially upon the energies of the editors. The same enterprise, in the aggregate, would produce a much better paper if distributed more evenly among the several issues. Where the student publication is a weekly or even a fortnightly, the objection, though valid, might not carry the same weight. Again, outside talent, whether of graduates or of friends, is enlisted in support of the special number, and the Christmas issues are necessarily not the ones from which to gauge the standard of the year. Nevertheless, we set ourselves to the work of exam-

ining these holiday numbers with a firm resolve to give our honest thought as to their value, and in the hope of learning how to do by doing—or trying to do.

We take up *The Varsity* for Christmas, the first we have received during the session, and for fear it may be the last. That our contemporary has been able to draw upon so many of Toronto graduates for this number must be highly gratifying to the editorial board, for their duties are proportionately made easier. The point, we might venture to reassert here, is that if this particular issue were to form the basis of our estimate, it would be, doubtless, all too favorable. With the names of Goldwin Smith, Wilfred Campbell, W. A. Fraser, William Henry Drummond, and J. W. Bengough among the contributors it would, indeed, be remarkable if the timid exchange editor pronounced it other than an exceptionally strong number in Canadian college journalism. . . . Our acquaintance with Professor Goldwin Smith's work has hitherto been confined to historical essays and weighty editorials; we must now admire his tribute in verse to the feline tribe, his "Gloriana" in the felicity of its humour giving us another glimpse of "The Old Man Wonderful." . . . Bengough's last three stanzas on "Auld Knox" are, we fear, almost enough to entice our staid divinities from the feet of our own Jordan, McNaughton and "Father Daniel." . . . We like Ralph Connor's greeting; it may be a trifle ministerial, but it is manly for a' that. W. H. Drummond has the faculty of keeping up-to-date in subject-matter, even if the dialect has become less

sweet to our ears from the very popularity of "The Habitant." . . . "The University Man in Canadian National Life" is an important topic, has been fairly, liberally treated, but the writer spoiled, we think, an otherwise excellent page by the slangfulness of the last sentence—it is a sort of anti-climax. . . . To the letter of Professor Hellem's we must award the title of "best Christmas greeting," for it combines many features of both force and beauty, and what is better still a touch of the student spirit, which, after all, the exchange editor seeks most for in other colleges, and the various manifestations of it.

A Merrie Christmas untoe ye!  
 The wish is olde, the sweet refraine  
 Of that song carolled longe agoe,  
 When love crepte down o'er hille  
 and plaine  
 Singing, full-toned, to heartes in  
 paine,  
 Peace and goodwill!  
 Lete white flowers grow,  
 A Merrie Christmasse untoe ye!

—JEAN BLEWETT, in *The Educational Monthly*.

"Non paratus" dixit freshie,  
 Cum a sad et doleful look,  
 "Omne rectum" Prof. respondit,  
 Sed scripsit "nihil" in his book.  
 —*The Courant*.

We welcome to the list of exchanges, the *Presbyterian College Journal*, of Montreal, and the *University of Arizona Monthly*, of which the external appearances are attractive—and we hope later to say something of these newcomers' points of view.

## RESULTS.

The shades of night were falling fast,  
 As from the Normal College passed  
 A youth who though his books belied,  
 To every trying lash applied  
 Psychology.

His face was pale, his brow was sad,  
 But being a courageous lad  
 His eye still shone with a hopeful  
 gleam;

A murmur still as in a dream,  
 "Psychology!"

At break of day, as from repose,  
 The inmates of the house arose;  
 'Mid brightness of the moon so fair  
 A voice cried through the startled air  
 "Psychology!"

They found him at the end of May;  
 Haggard and pale, a corpse he lay,  
 And as they looked in terror dread,  
 His form arose and sadly said  
 "Psychology!"

—*O.N.C. Monthly*.

Of Canadian exchanges, the *Trinity University Review's* editorial column seems strongest. We may compliment the editors in having both the ambition and the qualifications to deal with matters of more than local interest in their monthly magazine.

Among the December exchanges received are *The Argosy*, *The Fleur-de-lis*, *Acta Victoriana*, *St. Ignatius Collegian*, *The Dial*, *The Anchor*, *University of Ottawa Review*, *Oxford Magazine*, *U.N.B. Monthly*, *Vox Wesleyana*, *Glasgow University Magazine*, *The Buff and Blue*, *O.A.C. Review*, *McMaster Monthly*, *T.C.D.*, *The Solonian*, *Lux Columbiana*, *Niagara Index*, *The Victorian*, *The Concordicnsis*, *Manitoba College Journal*, and *The Lantern*.

THIS, TOO, IN EDINBURGH.

Scene — Union Porter's Office.  
Time, Saturday morning.

Perturbed young lady—I wonder if you have found a brooch I lost last night at the dance.

Hall Porter (airily)—No, Miss, but if you'll come back in an hour or two I shall have time to look into all the corners.—*The Student*.

—  
"It is not strange that we ever dream of a fountain of eternal youth, for the finding thereof would mean joy beyond the telling. But if you cannot be young forever it is worth while being young as long as you can. Even at the best the day comes all too soon. Then we must bid farewell to the quick heart of youth, as to a long tried friend, and must accept in its stead the duller heart of advancing years; and well it is for the man to whom this day of farewell comes late, to whom a prolonged youth has been a prolonged training for a brave old age."—Professor Hellems in *Christmas Varsity*.

—  
The arrangement of the column for "Things You Ought to Know" in the *McGill Outlook* is an excellent idea, for, besides the appeal to the undergraduates, it is a source of information for sister colleges by which they may judge the carrying out of the college spirit.

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*The Intercollegian*, the monthly organ of the American college Y. M. C. As. and the Student Volunteer Movement, is a welcome visitor to our table. It emphasizes strongly the need for the development of the spiritual as well as the intellectual,

and physical powers of the college man. A cut of Strathcona Hall, the Y.M.C.A. headquarters in McGill, our sister university, is to be seen in the November issue.

—  
First Tech. Prof.—How goes your new book?

Second Tech. Prof.—Splendid. First edition exhausted on the day of publication.

F. T. P.—You don't say!

S. T. P.—Fact—big fire in the publishing house!—*The Tech*.

—  
The following story from Professor Simpson's address will bear repetition: "That he (Syme) was not a very hard examiner you may guess when you hear that he passed another lad from the country who fairly broke down and began to shed tears, as he was trying to toil through the lines that tell how Achilles in his chariot dragged the dead body of Hector by the heels round the walls of Troy. Syme encouraged him to go on, saying, 'But why should you cry?' The candidate answered, 'Oh, sir, I'm wae for Hector.'"—*The University of Edinburgh Student*.

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### De Nobis.

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AT THE ARTS COURT.

PROSECUTING Attorney R-ms-y examining witness asks: "On what grounds did you shuffle your feet?"

Voice from rear: "On the floor."

—  
D--y Gl--s-n, the morning after the conversat, wearily—"The fathers of Queen's ought to have built the University on Garden Island and then we would have had to stop in at night."

Prof. W—, speaking of the Kantian conception of space and time—  
“Our feelings, our hopes and desires have no size.”

J—, who hasn't heard from 'her' for three weeks and wonders what's up—“W—tty can't say my hopes and fears have no sighs.”

Scene—Boarding house on Johnston Street:—

W-ll-ms to G. L. Fr-s-r—“Are you going down to hear W--ds preach to-night?”

Fr-s-r—“No, W--ds would put me out.”

W-ll-ms—“Oh, I didn't know Woods had the power to cast out d--ls.”

Scene—Special G. T. R. car filled with Queen's students going west:—

Brakesman — “Cobourg, Cobourg, Twenty minutes for refreshments!”

M-cK-y (Science) — “Oh, say! Mister, can't you give us half an hour?”

Brakesman—“Don't worry, they can get to the bottom of your pocket in twenty minutes at Cobourg.”

Counsel for defence P-ntl-nd, addressing the court—“If this young man is convicted the report will spread to his native village, his good reputation will be destroyed, *he will think less of his friends.* . . .”

On a bright morning in December, B. S. B—k comes into the class vigorously flourishing his feet in the air.

Scotch J—, viewing the scene with amazement, exclaims—“Well, if a' know anything that's 'grace' i' the feet.”

#### SOME NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

Business Manager—To do nothing this term but sign receipts and deposit slips.

Lorne K. S.—To get to the eight o'clock Junior Hebrew class at least once every two weeks.

N. L. T—r.—Just *one* girl!

Rev. L—.—To take off my hat when I come into the college building.

Prof. W—.—To skip all the hard places in Kant.

A. L-pm-n.—To grow whiskers like B-lly MacI—.

President A.M.S.—To look more pleasantly at the gallery.

R. C. McC--l.—Not to get married this year.

J. A. P—e.—On cold mornings to call the roll at the *end* of the Junior Hebrew Class.

Levana Society.—To make the boys wash all the dishes they borrow from us.

H. T. W-ll-c.—  
To curl and to curl and to curl,  
 (“Creeps in this petty pace from day to day.”)

Whitney Government.—To give Queen's Medical College a biology building.

Journal Staff.—To get our material to the Managing Editor in time.

During the afternoon before the conversat—C. L— is on a high step-ladder fixing decorations and has a narrow escape from a fall.

Fair Seniorette at the bottom of the ladder—“Oh, Mr. L-w, don't fall; this place would be perfectly lawless without you.”

Will next year's class be called Onety-nought?