

The
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Journal



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No. 3.

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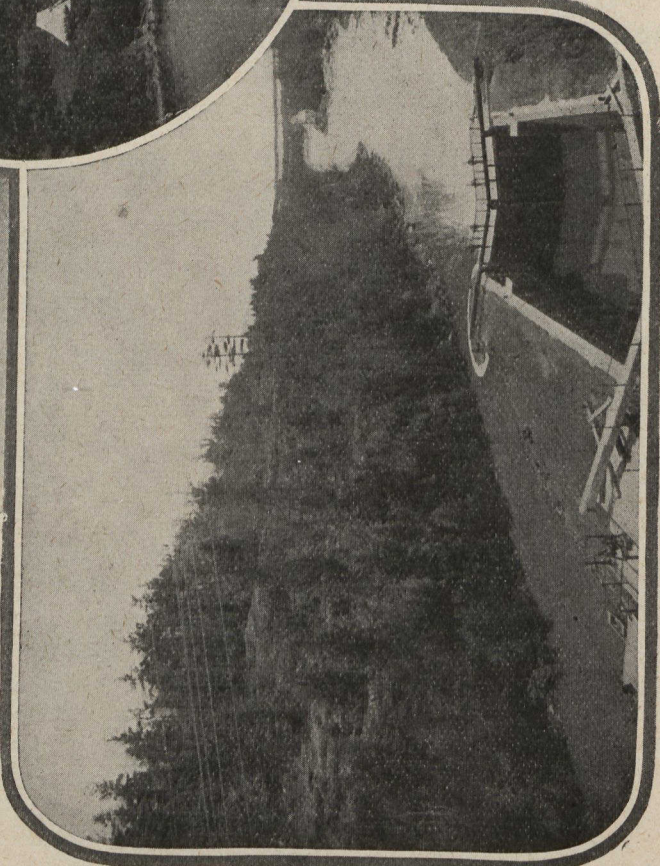
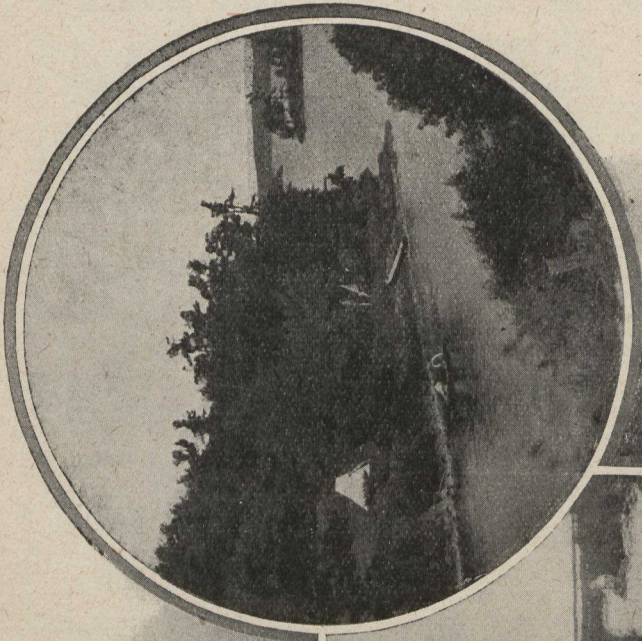
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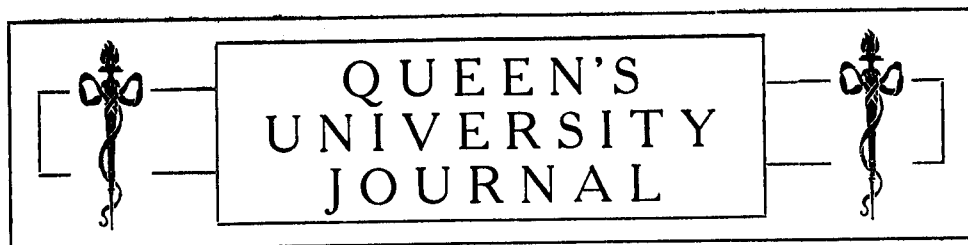
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VOL. XXXVI.

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No. 3.

The Solution of Labor Problems

by Professor Adam Shortt.

AT the Alumni conference in session here over a week ago, the public was treated, in the way of special features, to two of the finest and most instructive addresses that have been delivered from the platform of Convocation Hall for some time past.

On the evening of Wednesday, November 4, Prof. Shortt, of the Civil Service Commission, delighted a crowded hall with a presentation of the methods of the solution of difficulties which arise between labor and capital. As the speaker ascended to the platform, and again as he rose to speak, the College slogan rang forth from every mouth, showing that the men of Queen's still have a warm place in their hearts for the professor who lately left our halls to enter the larger sphere of public service. Professor Shortt touched the right spot, when, on the cessation of the second outburst, he informed the audience that "it sounded all right."

The speaker led up to his subject by showing that, owing to the infirmities of human nature, difficulties were constrained to arise between those two nowadays tremendous forces of capital and labor. In former times, when the capitalistic organization of society was practically unknown, each man furnished for his work the two necessaries, namely, the goods required to work with and on, as well as the actual labor. As time went on there was witnessed the growth of a class of people who devoted their time to working for others in the production of wealth. Society was then held by fast and firm class distinctions, by long apprenticeships and other means that reserved for capital the upper hand. Contentment with present status was witnessed on every side. However, as the necessaries and luxuries of life were demanded in increasing numbers, production had to be carried on, on a much more extensive and intensive scale, and the laboring classes soon felt the need of some organization through which to protect themselves against the growing power of the manufacturers. This gave rise to the institutions which are called labor unions. Owing largely to these, and to a strong tendency in human nature, the laborers became discontented with their status, because of the possibilities of advancement and betterment. Even in their condition at that time they were much better than their grandfathers and were far past the living wage state. Nevertheless, it is not man's nature to be contented—even John D. Rockefeller is not satisfied. According to the Professor, it is now more and more a case of the capitalist being after more profit and the laborer after higher wages. Troubles

are, therefore, bound to arise between these two rival forces, and for the well-being of the community they have got to be amicably settled. Owing to the interdependence of branches of industry and enterprise, a cessation of any one part necessarily affects injuriously the continuance of the others. Every centre of population is within from six to forty-eight hours of starvation, if the food supply should suddenly be shut down. By considerations of this sort we can see the importance of the adjustment of all difficulties concerning the factors of production, and we can see the real value of the work that Prof. Shortt and others have been doing along this line.

Until the coming into force of the Lemieux Act, the necessary consequences of a rupture of working relations between capital and labor, was a lock-out or a strike. These are both injurious to the community, and in the history of our own country, many examples of their baneful effect can be shown. In the ordinary course of events, the public tend generally to side with the laboring element, and this sympathy would only tend to increase the period of enmity. It has lately been considered the duty of the government to step in and end a strike, or lock-out, but from the nature of the thing this can be seen to be more easily said than done. The government is unable to force men to work under distasteful conditions, and it is also unable to force both sides to a quarrel to accept a verdict arrived at by arbitration. The application of force would simply ruin our industrial machinery. In view of this and also of the fact that something had to be done, the Lemieux Act was passed. Prof. Shortt emphasized the fact that the working of this Act cannot itself settle any difficulty. By means of it, either party to the trouble may apply to the government for a board of investigation, and the government asks both sides to appoint a representative. If either refuses, the government is entitled to step in and appoint one for the recusant party. These two men agree on a chairman, whose interest in the matter is neutral. Failure to agree on a third man occasions the selection of one by the government. The chairman conducts the investigation with both parties present at the same time, and endeavors to reach an amicable adjustment. The only point where the law steps in, is in making it unlawful to strike or lock-out until the investigation has been held and the case presented to the public in the papers. After that time, and within a certain period, either party can shut down as a result of being dissatisfied with the conclusion reached.

After giving a general outline as above of the method of working of the Act, Prof. Shortt proceeded to show how it actually worked out in his own experience. He has been chairman on eleven boards, and he informed us that the conditions of the trouble were different in each case. A decision could practically never be reached by a simple splitting of the difference. Two methods have to be employed from the beginning—local conditions have to be closely studied, and the representatives and committees of both parties. The same set of scientific principles cannot be applied in any two cases. The facts are peculiar to the case, and it is the facts that have to be treated and the adjustment reached over the head of them. Common tendencies are, of course, everywhere visible, because human nature is forever the same. But man is a very complex machine, and no two men

correspond to the same treatment. Different individuals are brought up in different schools and experienced in certain lines—and it is with this sort of men with whom the Chairman has to argue. As a general rule the prejudices of the labor party are deep-seated, and the reasonableness of the individual representatives largely depends on their experience in handling labor problems of minor or major importance. Doubt and suspicion concerning the sincerity of the capitalists in their relation to labor unions are deep-seated in the minds of the laborers, and it would only be from a third party, unprejudiced toward capital, that the representatives of the unions would accept a compromise.

In getting at the facts of any case, Prof. Shortt draws out the points from the two representatives sitting in common session. The act permits the swearing of witnesses, but the speaker said that in his cases this was unnecessary, as the witnesses did not contradict each other. Both parties granted the facts but did not want to compromise. The whole matter came to be one of adjustment. A great many of the difficulties arise as a result of disputes as to dismissals and promotions. The corporation says that it has absolute control of its own business and of the selection of men for special branches of the work. But the unions refuse to sanction many of the actions of the company in this respect. Who, then, is to say whether a man is to be promoted or dismissed? Both sides claim that they know their own business best. Who is to say how the business is to be run? Here it is again a case of the examination of all the facts—where the matter affects greatly the organization of the union, the union ought to have the deciding voice, but the men should have no right to dictate to the corporation how its end of the business is to be run. One principle should be recognized in the beginning by both elements, and this would greatly minimize the number and acuteness of the troublesome situations that would arise, namely,—that it is wrong for either party to have among the officers of its organization, men who are bound to cause trouble with the other party.

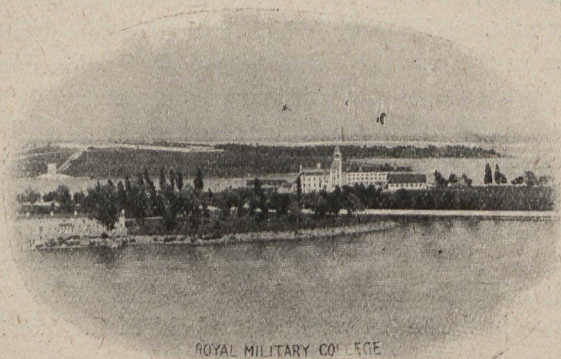
It is coming to be more and more of an established fact that the corporations have got to officially recognize the unions and the part they play in the present capitalistic constitution of society. Unions cannot be prevented—it is not human nature to get along without organization. What, then, does recognition of the union mean? There are two views of it; firstly, that union men are not to be discriminated against in the shops; and secondly, that no one but union men should be employed by corporations. The first view is just and appeals to ordinary common sense; the second one, however, which is that of the closed shop, is objectionable and unjust in the extreme. The sooner that union men get equal consideration in all industries with non-union men, the sooner will many of the controversies disappear, which often culminate in lock-outs and strikes.

One aspect of unionism which presents an objectionable feature in the eyes of the corporations is that of its international organization. The capitalistic element is opposed to a foreigner who may be the head of a union, stepping in and taking hold of the labor end of the difficulty in which he is concerned. But, as Prof. Shortt clearly pointed out, the difficulty is often far more easily adjusted, if one of these big men in the union world takes hold of the question. The inter-

national man is the most reasonable every time. He must, by virtue of holding his office, be one of the most capable and best equipped men in the ranks of the union. Owing to great variety of subjects that come under his observation, he is generally possessed of a reasonableness and coolness of judgment that is not often found in the ranks. The higher officials do their utmost to prevent strikes, as they have enough to keep in touch with in their regular work. In the case of local or recently organized unions, such qualities are not possessed by their leaders. Small unions think they can do anything, and it is among them that the troublesome "fire-eaters" flourish. Naturally, then, the possibility of getting a strike quickly and satisfactorily settled increases with the age and extent of the union concerned.

The work of the chairman of a board of investigation is by no means finished as soon as he convinces himself of the verdict he is going to pronounce. Prof. Shortt said, jokingly, that it was only since he had been employed on the boards that he understood what an easy time of it judges have. They announce their verdict and that is all there is to it as far as they are concerned. The law takes up the matter from that point. In the case of the Board of Investigation and Conciliation the chairman has got to get his verdict accepted by both parties. This matter often takes weeks, and it is a process of arguing backwards and forwards with each of the representatives in turn until you get something that will satisfy both parties. Splitting the difference will not work. Both parties have to be shown that only by accepting the finding can they get along smoothly. The cost of a lock-out or strike has to be impressed on both, and in most cases it is not worth the candle. In every case of conciliation the chairman decides on the best course, and endeavors to bring the two representatives round to his point of view. Sometimes about nineteen-twentieths of a decision goes one way, but acceptance of this is the best course possible. After the results of the investigation are published, the public will stand by the party which shows the greatest fairness, and the force of public opinion reacts on the other party.

The Lemieux Act is only tentative in its features, but it is a step in the right direction, and in the short space of time since it came into force a great deal of good has been accomplished through its means. The students congratulate Prof. Shortt on the important part he has taken in this work, and we know that a great deal of his success is owing to his being brimful of human nature.



ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

The World One City

by Dr. Bonar.

ON Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, the Conference and its friends had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Bonar, Master of the Mint, at Ottawa, who devoted an hour to a discussion of a topic which he entitled "The World One City." The idea which he very successfully developed was the tendency of the world to-day towards cosmopolitanism.

In his opening remarks Dr. Bonar read the passage from a Latin writer which contained the words which he chose as his title. The world one city was, he showed, truer, in the literal sense of the words, in the days of the Roman world than in our times. In the period when Roman authority was at its zenith, all that was known of the world was under the dominion of the one government, and was administered by governors appointed by Rome. However, before he had gone far with his address, he showed conclusively that to-day the world is more nearly conformable to the idea of a city than ever before. The new cosmopolitanism is brought about mainly through the agency of scientific inventions. Steamship and railway lines have enabled people of different nationalities to see each other frequently and to deal with one another in person. This in itself is good, for men have respect for others with whom they have constant dealings. Development of commerce is another important factor. Nowadays every country is dependent on every other to some extent for the satisfaction of its daily needs, and one country spends its efforts in special lines of production, knowing that it can exchange its products for those of other peoples. Commercial solidarity enables the scarcity in one country to be supplied by the abundance of another.

Even by retiring into rival solitudes we are unable to withdraw ourselves from the incessant pulsation of life everywhere in evidence. The telephone, the telegraph, the press, reach us whether we will or no, and in Dr. Bonar's words, "we can't get outside of the city walls." By the term "world," of course, he means civilization, and by "city," a society without government. In the world city there is nothing analogous to a central constitution, or even political union. The unifying tendency is not along these lines—the idea of nationality is still very deeply rooted, but the aspect of man's being part of a larger unity, namely, the human race, is rapidly growing in significance.

Lately there has been developing a feature which may have more weight in bringing the nations together in common interest than any political union, and that is a wholesome international public opinion. A nation is now not a mere unit, absolutely separate from every other, but part of a community of nations bound together by ties of trade, common interest, diplomacy, science, literature, etc. Inventions, ideas, capital, are to-day international property, while trusts and labor unions know no national boundary.

The preservation of peace is a necessary condition to the growth of this cosmopolitanism. Wars are the result of accidents, misunderstandings and bigotry and only emphasize differences which the other elements are tending to obliterate.

The real essence of the idea of the world one city is in the intangible interest that is everywhere seen in the affairs of foreign countries. Political sovereignty is only an accident and does not affect this sort of unification. Common language is one of the most powerful elements in this direction, but the attempts so far made have unfortunately not been crowned with marked success. A common tongue would necessitate either bilingualism or the having of interpreters, and both of these are yet a long way off.

A strong undercurrent of optimistic belief was prevalent throughout Dr. Bonar's paper, and it is only by holding opinions and having feelings of this sort that the cosmopolitan tendency may be increased in extent and intensity. The audience by its loud applause showed that it fully appreciated the excellent address.

Convocation.

ON Thursday, Nov. 5, fall convocation was held at the College, at eight o'clock in the evening. The hall was crowded and the business of the meeting was carried to a satisfactory conclusion. After the devotional exercises, which were conducted by Dr. Macgillivray, Dr. Ross presented Mr. S. B. Manoukian for the degree of B.D. The laureation of Mr. Manoukian was a signal for much applause, for he came all the way from Armenia to study at Queen's.

Principal Gordon then formally introduced to the Chancellor Prof. Skelton to be inducted into the chair of Political Science. He spoke for a short time of the great gap in the ranks produced by the removal of Prof. Shortt, and of the confidence of the staff in the abilities of Prof. Skelton to take up the work. The latter afterwards, devoted a few minutes to the expression of kindly sentiments toward Prof. Shortt, and said that Dr. Swanson and himself intended to follow up the method employed by their former teacher in lecturing to his students. He also dwelt on the importance of the subject of political science to every student who intends to enter into any branch of professional life. Political and social problems, he said, are always to the front, and and have to be met and dealt with on every side. His enthusiasm for his subject gives him courage to take up the work of Prof. Shortt.

Another installation which apparently delighted the audience was that of E. F. Scott, M.A., the new Professor of Church History and History of Dogma. He was introduced by Vice-Principal Watson, who spoke very highly of his qualifications for the position. The trustees felt that it would be difficult to get another such man as Prof. McNaughton, until Mr. Scott was brought to their notice. Prof. McNaughton, after reading his book, entitled "The Fourth Gospel," said that he was convinced that Prof. Scott knew more about Church History than he did himself. After giving a short sketch of our new professor's career, and of his college training under Professors Jebb and Caird, Dr. Watson introduced him to the Chancellor, who welcomed him to the college fold.

Prof. Scott's inaugural address consisted of a very interesting paper on the historical development of the position of theology among the sciences. He was

glad to come to Queen's for two reasons,—firstly, because he knew of the great liberty of thought for which Queen's is noted, and secondly, on account of the prominent place allotted to theology on the curriculum of the University. He dwelt on the comprehensiveness of this science in the early days of the world, and how, from it, as a centre, sprang all the other branches of science. The universities were originally theological schools, conducted by ecclesiastics, but were the only centres of learning of any kind in the land. In these days, however, there has been a marked disintegration of the former all-inclusiveness, and theology is, to a large extent, relegated to one sphere, leaving the exponents of the other branches of science absolutely unfettered. It is no longer recognized as the "Queen of the Sciences," but its position is still a central one, and by means of its overseeing power, it controls the whole system of knowledge. It is the necessary counterpart of the other sciences; it is the science of ultimate reality after which they all strive. The very fact that in Queen's theology is taught on an equal footing with medicine, practical science and education, shows that its true value is here recognized, and the constant contact of it with those other branches of science necessary redounds to the equal advantage of all. At the end of the address, Dr. Macgillivray brought the proceedings to a close by pronouncing the benediction.

Comments on Current Events.

A GROWTH OF HEALTHY PUBLIC OPINION.

DURING the last couple of weeks general elections have taken place in Canada and the United States, and in both countries the party previously in power was returned by decisive majorities. In Canada, both parties appealed to the electorate with practically the same platform, and no issues of any importance were in the forefront. The absence of issues was claimed by many to redound to the credit of the party in power, but whether this is so or not, the same lack of issues caused a campaign of mud-slinging, scandal charges, and cries of graft. In the eyes of the nations this sort of things greatly damages Canada's reputation, for the older nations look for something better from a young and progressive country like ours. However, when we investigate the meaning of the election results, we see a far more wholesome force in operation, which a certain newspaper described as a "healthy reaction away from the get-rich-quick and eat-drink-and-be-merry ideals of life." The influence of a sound public opinion was seen in the defeat of some men, and in the bringing forward of others, in both parties, and the whole result is a mandate to Sir Wilfrid not only to "finish his work," but also to clean house, and to dismiss from public office all those men with tainted characters who cannot be trusted to do their work honestly, efficiently and in the interest of the public.

In the United States the state of affairs was similar in a way to that of Canada. The moral note was everywhere predominant, owing largely to the stainless character and forcible personality of the defeated candidate for President. The election for Governor of New York presents many features which deserve high commendation. During his last incumbency he forced on the state laws

which rendered illegal, boodling and gambling, especially in connection with horse-racing. As a result, his nomination was vigorously opposed by the officials of his own party. But the growing sense of morality in the public opinion of the State was too strong for them, and the name of Governor Hughes was once more before the electors, and his measures of moral and social reform were unmistakably enforced. The result indicates the influence and power of a man of high-minded purpose, even when opposed by the corrupt forces in both parties organized for his defeat.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The long-looked-for Presidential elections are over, and Mr. Taft, the republican candidate, is elected by an overwhelming majority over Mr. Bryan, who has now been defeated for the third time. It seems difficult to tell just what defeated Mr. Bryan and his party.

One thing may be the tendency evidenced in American democracy, namely, that once a party gets into power it is able so to entrench itself there, that nothing but a great political upheaval is sufficient to drive the party out. This may be seen both in Canada and in United States, where only one Democratic nominee has been president within the last fifty years.

In this time of change, and in a democracy like that of United States where the utmost liberty of opinion exists, this stability is somewhat surprising. But perhaps it is due partly, at least, to the fact that a change of government means more or less change of policy, which change might cause considerable confusion in financial and commercial matters. This would be especially true in the case of Mr. Bryan's election. Mr. Bryan is a man of magnetic personality, of great oratory, but he is also known as a "flighty" man, whose election would be extremely unsettling to business and leave a disquieting sense that the nation was unstable and notional. That this view was taken by many can be seen by the gains of the republican party in some of the greatest business centres.

But perhaps Mr. Taft owes more to his predecessor and his influence in his behalf than to any other cause. Mr. Roosevelt was a very popular man, and had a great following. It used to be said of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose election was almost always due to his great personal influence on men, "You can't beat the old man." And perhaps it was to such an influence which Mr. Roosevelt had gained over the American people, to this dominant personality of his, that the election of Mr. Taft is due to a large extent. Mr. Roosevelt could not run again, and so the people voted for his nominee.

TAXATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES IN CANADA.

In the Canadian Mining Journal of November 1, is an article by Prof. Skelton on "The Taxation of Mineral Resources in Canada," which should be of interest not only to political science students, but especially also to students of mining engineering. The writer reviews succinctly a few of the general principles

of taxation, and shows how they apply to the subject in hand. With the purpose of setting forth Canada's contributions to the vexed question of taxation of mineral resources, he describes what the different provinces have done in this respect. In the case of Ontario, which most directly concerns us, the existing mining policy is of very recent origin, coincident, in fact, with the Cobalt boom. The popular demand for some systematic action at the time was the more insistent because it was through the building of a government railroad that the silver field had been discovered, and largely by the aid of government officials that it was developed. The sources of revenue from mines in Ontario are divided roughly into five classes: first, that obtained from the provincially-owned silver mines on the Gillies Limit; second, that received from special bargains or sales made on the basis of a cash bonus, together with a royalty of varying amounts (these are not instances of a general scheme of taxation, but merely portions of the purchase price of claims sold under exceptional circumstances); third, taxation of net receipts (this is the basis laid down in the Act of 1907); fourth, a tax on natural gas if not consumed in Canada, and also one on iron ore mined but not smelted within the country; fifth, a tax of two cents per acre is imposed on all mining claims in unorganized portions of the province; sixth, fees for prospectors' licenses, claim-staking, recording and transferring claims, etc.

In Nova Scotia, where mining is a chief line of industry, mining taxation provides over forty per cent. of the provincial income. Here they still adhere to the traditional policy of granting only leases of the mining lands, deriving a revenue chiefly from rentals and royalties. In British Columbia the system of taxation is comprehensive and well-devised, and the prevailing policy is that of granting lands in fee simple. A short discussion follows concerning the amount of revenue the Dominion derives from mining sources; and then some brief comments on the merits of the different methods of taxation in vogue in Canada.

This paper was read by Prof. Skelton before the International Tax Conference, Toronto, on October 8, 1908, and it embodies a subject which it behoves Canadian mining men to take up for their own advantage. Prof. Skelton's style is fresh and forceful, and in the presentation of his case he has endeavored to get down to the firm foundation of solid fact.



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Editorials.

THE NEW REFERENCE LIBRARY.

A NEW addition is being made to the wealth of the Consulting Library in the old Arts building in the shape of a department of purely reference literature. The new scheme originated on the initiative of Miss Saunders, who obtained a large sum of money from the trustees to be put to this purpose, with the promise that, if it met with reasonable success this session, a like sum would be granted a year from now. The advantages accruing to the student from the frequent use of this new library must be said to be immense. Even at present the shelves contain such valuable sets as Moulton's "Library of Literary Criticism of English and American Authors" in eight large volumes, which alone to the student of English literature is one of the most helpful and comprehensive works in publication; the "Cambridge Modern History," complete to date, which contains the most authoritative information on the subjects it treats; as well as the "Cambridge History of English Literature," "Chamber's Encyclopaedia of English Literature," "Dictionary of Political Economy," "New Encyclopaedia of Social Reform," "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," "Dictionary of National Biography," and other general books of reference. A cursory glance over the titles, and list of subjects treated by the different books is sufficient to convince one of their immense value.

The use of all these volumes is absolutely free to students of all faculties. No deposit is necessary, the books are in open shelves, and may be used in the library as long as the doors of the building are open. Permission may be obtained from the Librarian to take some of them home for one night at a time, by signing a requisition slip furnished for the purpose. Regarding the use of the library, there are a few necessary rules. The books are equally for the use of every student, and the regulations adopted are fitted for this purpose. Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, etc., must on no account be taken from the Consulting Library, but books on special subjects may, as pointed out above, be taken out for one night. There is one other restriction which has to be placed on those who use the books, and

that is, the volumes must not be mutilated or the pages written upon in any shape or form. Such usage as this would compel the authorities to withdraw the advantages conferred by the establishment of this new department. The room itself is replete with tables and chairs and every convenience is supplied for the use of the books right there in the room. Each student is requested to return the book he is using to its place on the shelves before he leaves the room.

There is a high probability that there will also be placed in the library books for reference in relation to essays prescribed by the professors for the different classes. As soon as the essay is assigned, Miss Saunders hopes to be able to place on the shelf those volumes from which the student will be able to get material assistance. There is no doubt that this practice will greatly tend to bring to the students' notice the value of the library as a whole.

Let every student, therefore, make frequent use of the new volumes, and also let each one consider it his special duty and privilege to see that the regulations are complied with, and the growth of the library assured. Even at the very inception of the scheme it is found that one volume is missing, and someone has voluntarily, or involuntarily, neglected to comply with the regulations. Continued action of this sort must necessarily defeat the purpose of the scheme and require its abolition. Every student is urged to make the best use of the advantages offered, and also to see that they are not abused.

THEATRE NIGHT.

Again the subject of "College Theatre Night" is staring many of us in the face. The event is indeed one that deserves the greatest encouragement, and to be a success it must be supported by the large majority, if not all, of the students. Various ideas are expressed as to the nature of the performance on which we should confer the honor of the evening. On all sides it is agreed that the type of production which we secured last year is not the kind that deserves to be selected for this honor. Of course, we do not intend to cast any insinuations at "The Time, the Place, and the Girl"—it is an ordinary musical comedy, and no doubt a good one of its kind, and all right in its place; but the student body recognizes the mistake it made in its choice last year. The country, which looks to the universities as the centres of the best life, expects the colleges to live up to this standard. University Theatre Night, if it is to be endorsed by the Alma Mater Society and regarded as a commendable college function, must have for its attraction a play of a moderately high standard. This is the least that can be expected of university students. In this country, at least, we have not yet attained to a right conception of what a University Theatre Night ought to be. We tend to regard it as a night for fun and general amusement, and hence demand a play suited to this frame of mind. This is all right so far as it goes, and many comedies of a highly commendable nature appear from time to time which would answer this purpose well. But if we are going to make Theatre Night a regular university function, invite the Principal and our professors to be present with us, and have the matter re-

ported through the newspapers from one end of the country to the other, it certainly behooves us to secure a play of a somewhat academic nature. No further thought would have been given to the production put on for Theatre Night a year ago if the students had gone to it in a body, but in an unofficial manner, and had the fun just the same. But there is no doubt that the prestige and reputation of Queen's throughout the country is not heightened by the selection of a musical comedy for annual college night at the theatre.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICES.

The series of Sunday afternoon services in Convocation Hall were begun on November the first, Principal Gordon leading the worship. On the following Sunday, Dr. Eber Crummy, of Toronto, was with us, and took the service. The programme for the rest of this session is as follows:

- November 15—Professor Fraser, LL.D., Montreal.
 “ 22—Professor Jordan, D.D., Queen's.
 “ 29—Rev. Canon Cody, D.D., Toronto.
 December 6—Professor Scott, M.A., Queen's.
 “ 13—Principal Patrick, D.D., Winnipeg.

These services deserve to be much better attended on the part of the students than they generally are. The speakers selected for the occasions are chosen from among the best and most representative men which we have in the country, and every student, no matter what his religious denomination, ought to consider it his duty to attend these services, not only for his own good, but also to encourage the College Missionary Association in securing the very best men for the occasions. Convocation Hall is not large, and considering the large number of our city friends who patronize these Sunday afternoon addresses, it ought to be a matter of no difficulty to the students to fill the remainder of the hall.

UNIVERSITY COLLECTING P. O. BOX.

There is a matter which was well threshed out in the columns of the JOURNAL last year, but which we intend again to mention, in order to keep it well before the student body. This is the matter of having a post-office collecting box placed somewhere within the college grounds. There is an excellent post-office in the old Arts building for the distribution of mail matter, and we are convinced that if anything like one-half the amount of mail would go out that comes in, daily, the collector would have considerably more to take away with him each time from the college box than from any half-dozen other collecting boxes in the residential parts of the city. There is the daily mail matter of over a thousand students, as well as all that of the different offices concerned with the management of the University. It is hoped that in the near future something in this line may be done to alleviate the inconvenience caused by the present state of affairs.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL expresses its gratitude to the Kingston *Standard* for kindly loaning it the cut of the senior rugby team which appeared as the frontispiece in the last issue.

During his remarks when he was introducing Prof. Scott at the Convocation proceedings, Dr. Watson announced that he had just received a telegram from Dr. Bonar, of Ottawa, announcing the death of Prof. Edward Caird. The deceased was Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and the most eminent philosopher in the world. Both Dr. Watson and Prof. Scott had been his pupils and the former declared that he was the finest lecturer he had ever heard. His inspiration was tremendous and his example unexcelled, and his students always felt that to go into his presence was another step in advance. Every institution of learning will sincerely regret the loss of so brilliant and high minded a scholar.

Just before going to press comes the announcement of the retirement of Dr. Eliot from the presidency of Harvard University. No reasons have been assigned by him so far for this step, but there is no doubt that he feels that he has done his share for his university and his country. He certainly has won a well-merited rest. Under his academic administration at Harvard, which has lasted forty years, much valuable work in the line of organization of college courses has been accomplished. He was the means of the introduction of extensive elective courses into the curriculum of nearly all the universities of this continent, and the educational value of this method has been sufficiently proved in practice.

One of the most interesting features of the Alumni Conference this year was the series of lectures delivered by Dr. Dyde in connection with the Chancellor's lectureship. Since this lectureship has been instituted by the Chancellor, the Alumni Association has been very fortunate indeed in securing its lecturers. And this year the Association was no less fortunate, for certainly Dr. Dyde's inspiring lectures were much appreciated by a great many who attended them. The course of four lectures was on the Philosophy of Art and Imagination. The first lecture was on "What is a Work of Art?"; the second, "What is Imagination?"; the third, a criticism of Ruskin's "Pathetic Fallacy," and the last, "Tragedy, Comedy, Humor." We are indeed sorry that lack of space prevents us from following the lectures in any detail.

The annual parade passed off successfully on Saturday night, November 7. The weather was not highly favorable, and owing to previous falls of rain and snow, the roads were extremely muddy. The turnout was fairly large, and the whole presented an imposing appearance. The death scene put on by the medicals

was interesting and elaborate, and the weird do-not-pronounce-my-name-in-one-breath vertebrate of by-gone ages, led by the Science men, was a source of continual curiosity and annoyance to the spectators. Owing to the victory of the senior fourteen in the afternoon, the boys were in the highest of spirits, but we learn that many were unable to turn out owing to very sore upper left arms. The parade is one of the affairs that the citizens annually look forward to with the greatest pleasure, and this year the students certainly did not disappoint them.

Arts.

THE Freshmen's Reception of 1908, it seems safe to say, will be remembered for some little time as one of the most pleasant and altogether satisfactory affairs of the kind. The credit, of course, is due in the first instance to the executives of the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. It was their task to remodel the old "Reception" of which it has been said that all the seniors enjoyed themselves to the full, and most of the juniors had a good time, but that few of the sophomores got enthusiastic on the subject, and most of the freshmen had an awfully "thin" time. Obviously, such a state of affairs was rather unsatisfactory, since the "reception" of the freshmen was about the one thing the Freshmen's Reception did not succeed in effecting. However, with regard to this year's affair, the most critical person would hardly venture to bring such an accusation. And the fact that the freshmen fared better, did not, so far at least as such things are publicly known, mean that the other guests of the evening fared worse. On the contrary, the general opinion undoubtedly was that the reception was a decided improvement on others of its kind.

The thanks of the students are due to the College Orchestra, which so capably supplied the music at the "Reception." It is always a thing to be desired, to have college talent providing entertainment at college functions, and the health and strength evinced by the "Orchestra" should mean that this is to be a good year from the point of view of music. It is unnecessary to assure the members of the "Orchestra" that the students appreciated their work on the evening in question, especially as it must have meant more or less inconvenience.

Before leaving the subject of the "Reception," it might not be out of place to say that the refreshment arrangements were the least satisfactory. The scene in the reading room was anything but delightful, and it is not surprising that one of the guests was forcibly reminded of the strenuous scramble of a Sunday School picnic. Though it is by no means desirable that the refreshments at such a function should be elaborate or expensive, yet surely it should be possible to carry out what we do attempt, decently and in order.

Though at the beginning of the session the Y.M.C.A. had rather a gloomy outlook, owing to the loss of so many capable men, things have now taken on a different aspect, and if the students in general do their part in seconding the efforts of the executive, the best year in the history of the organization ought to be the result.

The re-organization of the Y.M.C.A. was well conceived. The Society was not growing proportionately with the growth of the University and the men of the Science and Medical faculties, especially, were getting out of touch with its work. Now, however, with its representative executive and the widening of its scope and interests, it bids fair to take that place in college life which is its own by right—the most important place after the class-work itself.

Presumably the ideal thing for the work of the Y.M.C.A. would be to have a building, corresponding to the "Students' Union" of other universities, devoted entirely to its work. As things are now, it has really no "local habitation" except the office of the General Secretary, and such a lack must be seriously felt. Students have no place for meeting one another in the evening and at other times outside of class hours. However, even without such equipment, which it is to be hoped will be forthcoming before long, there is no reason why the most useful work should not be done.

The election of officers for the Arts Society and for those of the *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis*, was held on Saturday morning, Nov. 7th. The following were elected.

Arts Society—Honorary president, Prof. J. L. Morison, M.A. (acclamation); president, A. Donnell (acclamation); vice-president, W. R. Leadbeater; secretary, P. L. Jull; treasurer, W. J. Lamb; auditor, D. A. McArthur, M.A.; critic, D. C. Caverley, committeemen, W. A. Dobson, W. H. Burgess, G. N. Urie, A. D. Pringle, J. G. Ross.

Concursus—Chief justice, H. W. Macdonnell, junior judge, C. H. Elliott; senior prosecuting attorney; R. E. McLaughlin; Sheriff, A. B. Turner; clerk, S. S. Cormack; chief of police, G. B. Kendrick; junior prosecuting attorney, E. B. Wylie; crier, G. E. MacKinnon; constables, W. Dobson, J. H. McDonald, G. E. McDonald, G. S. Otto, H. D. McCulloch, J. W. McIntosh, R. Bruce and R. H. McKinnon.

Science.

THE annual elections of the Engineering Society were held on Saturday, Oct. 31st. A new departure was made this year—a mass meeting being called the day before elections at which the candidates for the various positions were called upon to speak. As one result the number of votes polled was about seventy per cent greater than last year. The results were as follows:

Honorary president, Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick (acclamation); president, E. L. Bruce; first vice-president, C. W. Drury; second vice-president, K. S. Clarke; secretary, J. V. Dobson; assistant secretary, A. K. Kirkpatrick; treasurer, J. Marshall; committee, '09, A. C. Young; '10, A. M. Bateman; '11, W. H. Losee; '12, A. E. Rudd.

Vigilance Committee—Senior judge, W. M. Campbell; junior judge, A. A. McKay; senior prosecuting attorney, T. B. Williams; junior prosecuting attorney,

ney, A. W. Scott; Sheriff, S. King; clerk, W. J. Fletcher; crier, W. Codner; chief of police, J. B. Saint; constables, '09, A. C. Neilson and T. D. Campbell; '10, O. G. Gallagher, and G. George; '11, N. Malloch and T. J. Reid; '12, Hugh McKinnon and M. Ackroyd.

A Dinner Committee has been appointed and will get to work immediately. It will prove no small task this year, as it is expected that nearly all of the two hundred and seventy-five science students will attend. These, with the members of the faculty and guests will bring the number well up over three hundred and fifty, so that even Grant Hall, spacious as it is, will be taxed to the limit.

Another and equally important question will be the old, old problem, as to whether or not the dinner shall be "dry." Good arguments have been advanced for and against, and it is likely that considerable discussion will take place before the matter is decided.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

We welcome W. C. Way, M.Sc., '06, back to Science Hall. This time, however, as an instructor, not as a student.

R. O. Swezey, '08, was a visitor around college last week. It seemed like old times to find Bob strolling aimlessly (?) around the grounds.

Our modesty compels us to disclaim all credit for the original limerick that appeared in this column of the last number. So far the muse has failed to supply any inspiration along that line.

Scotty McLaren, '07, A. H. Murphy, '06, and J. F. Pringle, '08, found time during the past few weeks to spend a day or so in Kingston.

Medicine.

THE annual Medical dance will be held in Grant Hall on November twentieth. The committee in charge have been busily engaged making preparations for the past two weeks. The Medical dance of last year was one of the best of the season, and in fact one of the best that Medicine had ever held, but the dance this year promises to surpass even it. Merry's orchestra of Ogdensburg have been engaged to supply the music. There is no doubt whatever but that the efforts of the committee will be fully rewarded.

The various years in Medicine have been busy for the past week making preparations for the annual parade.

Messrs. R. J. Ellis, '09, I. F. Longley and G. F. Meyer, '10, arrived back at college last week.

Mr. J. J. McCann, '09, has sufficiently recovered from his football injury to attend classes.

This year's annual meeting of the Aesculapian Society showed the affairs of the society to be in a very flourishing condition. The report of the treasurer showed a good surplus to begin business with this year. After the annual meeting the installation of the officers elected for the ensuing year was held.

Mr. H. R. Thompson, '10, paid a short visit to his home in Morristown, N.Y., this week. The chief object of the visit was to cast his vote for Taft.

Lost.—A stethoscope. Will the gentleman(?) who took the same please return to J. T. P-w--s, '10.

Dr. Beggs, '08, was in town during the past week.

Prof. to Class—Am I right?

J. T. P-w-r—Ye-e-es, I think so.

Ladies.

IN Canada the Y.W.C.A. cannot as yet boast of a conference. Our national board was to take that matter into serious consideration this year in the hope of being able in a second conference to give us something more distinctly applicable to Canada. Meanwhile we have been accepting the kind invitations of our sister societies in the U. S. and have assembled ourselves at the one of their conferences which is nearest us—the one at Silver Bay, New York State.

This year the students' conference met there June 20-29, and the number of delegates, although less than usual, was over 500. To this total the Americans contributed about 462, representing 65 different institutions, while 11 Canadian institutions mustered 38 delegates. The largest number was sent by Victoria College, Toronto, in her delegation of 10, and the Royal Victoria, McGill, was next with 6. Queen's sent 2, Miss Muriel Shortt and Miss Jessie Muir.

The delegates from Ontario and Quebec assembled in Montreal, and Friday evening at 7.30 left by rail for Plattsburg, at the northern end of Lake Champlain. Here we left the train, went on board the steamer, secured our berths, and retired for the night. Next morning at 7 o'clock we were on our way down Lake Champlain, among some of the most charming scenery imagination could depict. The lake is at its broadest at the northern end, although nowhere more than ten miles wide, and around it stand the hills, not just one range, but hills behind hills, until they are blue in the distance. At noon we disembark at Fort Ticonderoga, and take the train for Baldwin at the northern end of Lake George,—a ride of three-quarters of an hour. Here we again take steamer and are off down this second lake, which is really more lovely again than Lake Champlain. It is narrower,

bringing the hills nearer us on every hand and forcing the steamer to follow a more winding course, which is always bringing forth some new beauty hidden a few moments before by some tall promontory. At last we enter a wide bay and see from a distance houses clustered at the foot of a high sloping hill. Presently we can make out a large hotel, many cottages, and a number of other buildings which we learn are an auditorium, a store, a post-office, a museum, and several halls. The steamer comes in at a little wharf, where there are very few loiterers, as the rules request, and we are really at Silver Bay, and charmed with it already.

One of the first things which strikes one at Silver Bay is the perfection of the organization. We are ushered into lunch, our names and all necessary information concerning us secured, our railway certificate placed on file, our rooms assigned, our baggage sent up,—and all without confusion, by a score of people thoroughly at home with their business. This follows us all the way through the conference; nothing is left to chance; the most minute details are attended to, and no time is lost anywhere. The arrangements are all under the control of Miss Louise Brooks, whose very presence convinces you that she is capable, and gives you the feeling that no one need worry—she will see that everything is just right. In fact, more and more as the conference goes on are we struck with the type of leaders assembled at Silver Bay. Both men and women, they are worthy of our admiration, refined, cultured, broad in their interests and sympathies, thoroughly well informed and prepared to command attention. One is proud to count them among our Y.W.C.A. workers.

The Silver Bay day commences at 7 o'clock when the "rising bell" is heard. This signal, as are all others, is given by a bell on the main auditorium, and it is wonderful how accurately the programme can be marked out by this means. At 7.30 comes "first" breakfast. The company is too large to dine all at the same time,—accordingly every meal is served to "first" and "second" tables, the second being three-quarters of an hour later than the first. Those having early meetings are accommodated at the first table, and are thus ready for President's Council at 8.00. This gathering is for the purpose of discussing the aims, helps, hindrances and work of a Y.W.C.A., the functions of the various committees and the duties of the different officers. At 9 o'clock the Council was over, and its members hastened to their various Bible Study classes. These were five in number, all going on in different halls at the same time, and each girl was allowed an entirely free choice of which one she would attend. One of our Queen's girls attended Dr. White's course on "Old Testament Institutions," which was really a study of "Hebrews"; the other attended Dr. Francis McConnell's class on "Christian Fundamentals." At 10 o'clock all were once more dismissed, and divided again into five groups, this time for mission study. Queen's chose "The Unfinished Task," by Miss Calder, and "The Problems of the City," by Miss White. From 11 to 11.15 we had recess, and at 11.15 we all assembled in the auditorium for a platform meeting. This always consisted of the singing of hymns, prayer, and a half-hour address by some one person, or several short addresses. At 12.15 "first" dinner was served, and the afternoon was usually free for any amusement until first supper at 5.45. During the conference both tennis and basket-ball tournaments were

played off, occupying a good part of the afternoon. The other girls watched this and cheered on the competitors, or went boating, bathing, tramping about woods and mountains, seeing the museum, or writing long letters home. At 7.45 came another platform meeting in the auditorium, and at 9.00 the delegation meetings. Each delegation met alone, or, where very small, combined with other small ones. The Canadians all met together in the centre of the wide verandah around our cottage, "Forest Inn." It is indeed a charming close to the day. Somewhere in the gloom to the west of us is Syracuse, to the east Bryn-Mawr. Above the hills before us, dimly outlined in the darkness, shine the stars, a little evening breeze strays around us, and stirs the porch lanterns. Some one is thanking our Heavenly Father that we have been permitted to come to Silver Bay, and our hearts say, "Yes, yes, yes." Soon after dark we are frolicking to bed, the bell rings at ten, lights go out, and except for a few giggles or whispered confidences between room-mates, we are ready to drift off into slumberland.

There were, of course, some small exceptions to the regularity of these days, and two very important ones,—college day and the aquatic contests. On several evenings we had meetings at 7.00, one of which was an open Student Volunteer meeting, and two others were "Health Talks" by Dr. Anna Galbraith. College day—awaited with great expectancy—was on Wednesday, June 24, and after the usual morning work the whole afternoon was devoted to its exercises. Every girl donned a white dress and the special decorations chosen by her college for the occasion. Smith College wore capes of yellow cheese-cloth and carried fans; Syracuse wore enormous yellow merry-widow hats, fully a yard across, and were prepared further to shelter themselves under parasols three or four inches in diameter; Barnard was transformed into a bevy of angels by the addition of dainty blue wings; Mt. Holyoke, into sweet-faced nurses with blue caps; Brown appeared as six swarthy Indian maids; Vassar came with a slender imitation of the famous "daisy-chain," and so on down the list. The Canadians, being a mixed multitude, carried Canadian flags and Union Jacks, and distinguished their various institutions by wearing the banners of the colleges across their breasts. When all were assembled in the orchard, a grand procession was formed, eight abreast, and all marched up onto the lawn in front of the hotel, where they seated themselves in a semi-circle. As each college was called for, its adherents marched into this ring, sang their songs and went through a pre-arranged performance, then took their seats to watch the others. "Canada" was called as one delegation, and came on, two abreast, with flags flying, and the rousing strains of the "Maple Leaf" amid most generous applause from our American friends. When the double line was straight they halted, then formed a maple leaf, counting to their positions by shouting C-A-N-A-D-A, *Canada*, whereupon they broke out into their Silver Bay song, written for the occasion by Miss Short, of Queen's, and sung to the tune of "Litoria,"—

"To Silver Bay we now have come,
Hurrah for Silver Bay!
We'll come again if e'er we may,
Hurrah for Silver Bay!

The things we've heard, the things we've learned,
 We hope to good may soon be turned,
 Hurrah for Silver Bay!

"Oh, Silver Bay, oh, Silver Bay!
 Good friends we make, good things we learn,
 Oh, Silver Bay, oh, Silver Bay!
 Hurrah for Silver Bay!

After this they counted themselves into position again by shouting C-A-N-A-D-A, and on the shout of *Canada*, each line faced the other and took a step backwards; at the same time up went all the Union Jacks to form an arch. Under these they all marched, two and two, coming up from the rear, and thus left the ground once more to the strains of the Maple Leaf. Canada was quite pleased with itself that everything went off so smoothly. No practice could be held, of course, until they reached Silver Bay, as the girls came from places so far apart, so that every girl was trembling for the honor of her country as she took her place in line on College Day. To have it all over so nicely was such a relief that probably somersaults on the grass would best have expressed our feelings. But we were very decorous, and eased the pressure of enthusiasm by vigorous applause of the rest.

The aquatic sports were held on Saturday afternoon, and at the appointed hour every available position along the pier, the shore and in the boat and bath-houses was occupied, while launches and skiffs patrolled the bay. Rowing, swimming and diving comprised the programme, and here Canada was thrown completely into the shade, as not one "aquatic" girl had we to offer. Most of the prizes fell to Radcliffe, Wells and Wellesley, and some excellent work was done to win them, calling forth applause, college yells and songs from the spectators. At the close of the sports many spectators hastened to don their bathing-suits, and join the competitors in the water, thus making a fitting close to such a day.

Viewing the Conference now in the perspective lent by time, one of its outstanding features was its missionary interest,—the anxiety of its leaders to have us all feel that whether God calls us to "go" or to "stand and wait" at home, our work is very real, very vital, and very necessary. Miss Calder's class, "The Unfinished Task," was an attempt to set before her students, in some measure, the magnitude and the necessity of the task left to those who know His name. Several speakers, whose names are famous in missionary annals, were also there,—Mrs. Labaree, Dr. Anna Brown, Miss Agnes Gale Hill, Rev. C. A. R. Janvier, Mr. J. R. Mott and the recently-returned reporter, Mr. W. T. Ellis. If the others laid their stress rather on the work and the amount of it, Mr. Ellis at least sang its song of triumph. He had journeyed around the world studying missionary conditions, and his opinion was summed up in Dr. Johnson's phrase, now degenerating into slang, "There's something doing." Everywhere he found it, an awakening as if out of ages of sleep, a shaking-off of old and worn-out forms and hampering customs, a quickening of the sluggish pulses, an eager reaching out after something they scarcely knew what. The call that is sent forth is one

of helplessness and confusion, not at all a conscious call for God, but to the mind of the intelligent onlooker the finger of God was visible even as the poetess saw it when she wrote these mighty lines,—

“He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
 He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
 Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
 Our God is marching on.”

—Contributed.

Among those who have come in during the past week are Miss Corkery, '09, Miss D. Stewart, '09, Miss Pierce, '09, Miss Nesbitt, '10, Miss McKechnie, '10, and Miss Hudson, '11. The girls have all been teaching in the west, and seem to have enjoyed their experiences there.

At the meeting of the Levana Society on Wednesday, Nov. 4, the programme took the form of an inter-year debate. The subject was, “Resolved that the American War of Independence of 1775 was justifiable.” The affirmative was upheld by Miss H. Drummond and Miss M. Chown, '10, and the negative by Miss G. Cameron and Miss M. Macdonnell, '09. Both sides were presented clearly and in a most interesting manner, but the judges felt that the negative had the victory. In giving their decision, however, Miss Saunders declared that it was one of the best debates she had ever heard in the Levana Society.

SILVER BAY.

A bevy of white-robed maidens,
 At study, or rest, or play.
 Laughter the purest and sweetest,
 And this is Silver Bay.

A hymn of praise in the evening,
 A quiet gathering to pray,
 While the calm stars shine above us,
 And this is Silver Bay.

May it follow us all the world over
 To scenes both grave and gay,
 May the memory e'er inspire us,
 Of dear old Silver Bay.

—J. M., '07.

Divinity.

THE Alumni Conference, which was in session here from Nov. 2nd till Nov. 6th, was one of the most successful from points of attendance and interest in its history. It would be impossible for us in the space at our disposal to give even a synopsis of the papers read and dicussed. How could we compress into a page or two the substance of two dozen carefully prepared papers? We could not give our readers an adequate idea of the subjects treated and the conclusions arrived at, nor would such scant treatment be fair to those who prepared and read the papers. Accounts of some of the lectures may be seen in other parts of the JOURNAL.

In the strictly theological part the following books were under discussion:— Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, The Acts and Revelations. As one sits and listens to paper after paper he feels that he is getting too much of a good thing at one time, and wonders if it were not possible to have these papers printed so that he might have the privilege of pondering over them at his leisure. True it is that any one of the papers read at this Conference would be worthy of such treatment. If a man spends months of special study on a subject, the results of his efforts should be of sufficient value that we could profitably spend some days at least in reading and thinking about them. As it is at present, much is soon forgotten. The facts soon go. The method of study alone remains.

The results of the fall examinations in Theology were posted a few days ago. Mr. Manougian, of Bardizag, Turkey, received B.D. degree, and Mr. R. Brydon, B.A., his testamur.

The Matriculation Scholarships were awarded as follows:

1. David Strathern Dow. Value, \$75. A. D. Cornett, B.A.
2. Dominion. Value, \$70. W. A. Dobson.
3. Buchan, No. 1. Value, \$65. A. Laing, B.A.

R. H. Leggett, B.A., won the Leitch Memorial No. 2, value \$80, and tenable during three successive years.

We extend our congratulations to the above named gentlemen and welcome them into the Theological Department.

We are pleased to see R. C. Jackson around our halls again after a year's absence. Last fall Mr. Jackson entered Yale and pursued theological studies in that institution, but in March was forced to leave on account of ill-health. He went west, and from that time until leaving for Queen's he has been first assistant to Rev. Norman Skinner in the city of East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Education.

THE students' annual parade this year was, as usual, a success. The event is past now, and any reflection upon it will not perhaps serve for much, unless as an aid to the students of coming years.

The three largest faculties of the University were well represented, but the students of Education were conspicuous only by their absence. Education, in fact, decided not to enter the parade this year. The number of men students is small, and the faculty as a faculty does not seem yet to have got into the full swing of university life.

These may have been good grounds for not taking part this year, but it is important that no such difficulties should again bar the way. The Faculty of Education has been incorporated as an integral part of the University, and it is plain that it should fill its place in any affair which is intended to present in some way the University as a whole. The annual parade is such an affair; and it must necessarily be incomplete, unless all the faculties are represented. The Alma Mater Society, under whose management the parade is always held, this year assigned a place to Education in it, and will do likewise next year. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this faculty will not in future years fail to fill creditably its place.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Stevenson we are able to give some information regarding many of last year's class in Education. It is not at all surprising to find these filling important positions in the education work of Canada. We mention at present only a few of these names.

Mr. A. W. Baird, M.A., is English Master in Renfrew Collegiate Institute.

Mr. W. D. Lowe, M.A., is Classical Master in Windsor Collegiate Institute.

Mr. G. B. Stillwell, M.A., is Science Master in Moose Jaw Collegiate Institute.

Mr. W. J. Feasby, B.A., is Modern Language Master in Listowel High School.

Mr. H. B. Houser, B.A., is Mathematical Master in Ingersoll Collegiate Institute.

Mr. H. P. May, M.A., is Principal of the Battleford Schools, Saskatchewan.

Miss Ethel Alford, M.A., is teaching in St. Catharines' Collegiate Institute.

Miss Helen MacIntosh, M.A., is teaching in Markham High School.

Miss Edna Spotswood, B.A., is teaching in Riceville Public School.

Miss F. Dunlop, M.A., is teaching in Sydenham High School.

Mr. J. G. McEachren, B.A., is teaching in North Bay High School.

We are pleased to see Miss Reid, who has been ill for some time, in class again.

The organization of the Library Society was practically completed at the meeting held on Oct. 28th. Where were the men element of the society that evening? The weather was somewhat rainy, but—

Instructor in Color Work, to Mr. J-c: "Your drawing does not show enough distance."

The student concerned (an inexperienced artist, by the way), is not sure how to interpret the statement.

Literary.

I

BATTLE PIECES FROM THE MASTERS.

So spake the Son, and into terror changed
 His countenance, too severe to be beheld,
 And full of wrath bent on his enemies.
 At once the four spread out their starry wings
 With dreadful shade contiguous, and the orbs
 Of his fierce chariot rolled, as with the sound
 Of torrent floods, or of a numerous host.
 He on his impious foes right onward drove,
 Gloomy as night; under his burning wheels
 The steadfast empyrean shook throughout,
 All but the throne itself of God. Full soon
 Among them he arrived; in his right hand
 Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
 Before him, such as in their souls infixed
 Plagues: they, astonished, all resistance lost,
 All courage: down their idle weapons dropped:
 O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
 Of thrones and mighty seraphim prostrate;
 That wished the mountains now might be again
 Thrown on them, as a shelter from his ire.

—Milton—*Paradise Lost.*

II

As the wolves, that headlong go
 On the stately buffalo,
 Though with fiery eyes, and angry roar,
 And hoofs that stamp, and horns that gore,
 He tramples on earth, or tosses on high
 The foremost, who rush on his strength but to die;
 Thus against the wall they went,
 Thus the first were backward bent;
 Many a bosom, sheathed in brass,
 Strew'd the earth like broken glass,
 Shiver'd by the shot, that tore
 The ground whereon they moved no more;
 Even as they fell, in files they lay,

Like the mower's grass at the close of day,
 When his work is done on the levell'd plain;
 Such was the fall of the foremost slain.
 As the spring tides, with heavy splash,
 From the cliff's invading dash
 Huge fragments, sapped by the ceaseless flow,
 Till white and thundering down they go,
 Like the avalanche's snow
 On the Alpine vales below;
 Thus at length outbreathed and worn,
 Corinth's sons were downward borne
 By the long and oft-renew'd
 Charge of the Moslem multitude.
 In firmness they stood, and in masses they fell,
 Heaped, by the host of the infidel,
 Hand to hand, and foot to foot;
 Nothing there, save death, was mute;
 Stroke, and thrust, and flash, and cry
 For quarter, or for victory.
 Mingle there with volleying thunder,
 Which makes the distant cities wonder
 How the sounding battle goes,
 If with them, or for their foes;
 If they must mourn, or may rejoice
 In that annihilating voice,
 Which pierces the deep hills through and through
 With an echo dread and new:
 You might have heard it, on that day,
 O'er Salamis and Megara;
 (We have heard the hearers say,)
 Even unto Piraeus' Bay.

—Byron—*Siege of Corinth.*

But as they left the dark'ning heath,
 More desperate grew the strife of death,
 The English shafts in volleys hail'd,
 In headlong charge their horse assail'd;
 Front, flank, and rear, the squadrons sweep
 To break the Scottish circle deep,
 That fought around their King.
 But yet, though thick the shafts as snow,
 Though charging knights like whirlwinds go,
 Though bill-men ply the ghastly blow,
 Unbroken was the ring;
 The stubborn spearmen still made good

Their dark impenetrable wood,
 Each stepping where his comrade stood,
 The instant that he fell.
 No thought was there of dastard flight;
 Link'd in serried phalanx tight,
 Groom fought like noble, squire like knight
 As fearlessly and well;
 Till utter darkness closed her wing
 O'er their thin host and wounded King.

—Scott—Marmion.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S I, 27; M'GILL I, 4.

QUEEN'S defeated McGill once more by the very easy majority of twenty-three points. A fresh, cold wind caused considerable discomfort to both spectators and players. McGill won the toss and played the first half with the wind in their favor. Queen's secured the ball from the kick-off and by scrimmages rushed it up close to McGill's line and Williams kicked over the dead line for one point. A few minutes later he repeated the play. Aided by the wind McGill carried the ball into Queen's territory and Gilmour punted for a touch in goal. Play see-sawed for some time in Queen's territory, till Gilmour netted another three points for McGill by a neat drop over goal.

Queen's braced up, and Williams kicked into touch for another point, adding another over the dead line just before the half closed, leaving the score four all.

With the wind in their favor, everyone expected Queen's to do the scoring. They did fast following up on Williams' punt, forcing McGill to kick behind the line. In a few moments Williams kicked into touch for another point. Two tackles in goal, a kick over the dead line, and two more tackles in goal netted Queen's five points, and then there was a lull in the scoring. On McGill's ten-yard line Turner secured the ball from the scrimmage, worked a nice faked pass and crossed the line for the first touch. Williams failed to convert on a difficult kick. Hughie made the next touch, tricking through the line from ten yards out, but no convert was made. The next and last score was also made by Hughie who picked up a long pass from Turner and planted the ball right behind the posts. Turner converted. The line-up was:

Queen's—Williams, full back; Leckie, Turner (capt.), Macdonnell, halves; Moran, quarter; Gibson, Brewster, Bruce, scrimmage; Lawson, Gallagher, Buck, Thompson, Murphy, Cormack, wings.

McGill—Powis, full back; Gilmour (acting captain), Raphael, Reid, halves; Forbes, quarter; Smith, Pannell, Aikin, scrimmage; Aikin, Lailman, Wallace, Mathewson, Gilmour, Cassils, wings.

Referee, Mr. Lafleur, Ottawa; Umpire, Mr. Fahey, Ottawa.

Queen's played a very much better game than McGill, but hardly as good as they played against Toronto. It is hard to say just where they were lacking,—there was no fumbling, the tackling was good, yet the team as a whole seemed to lack ginger. McGill evidently realized that Macdonnell was dangerous and watched him closely with the result that his plunges into the line were usually futile. On runs around the end, with a clearer field and more chance to get started, his play was more effective.

Queen's were penalized at least five times as often as McGill for offside interference in scrimmage. A number of free kicks to the opposing team with such a wind as there was, might easily have lost the game. Besides, it's not good football.

Leckie has no apologies to make, though Crawford's head work was missed.

Cormack played a good game. He is a little light as yet, but is a comer.

Williams easily outpunted any McGill man. It's getting to be a habit with "Ken."

Raphael of McGill did some pretty catching and punting, but displayed poor judgment in kicking so often against the wind.

The efforts of the "Rooters' Committee" to have organized cheering and singing have been fairly successful. It is to be hoped that such a committee will be appointed each year. A noticeable feature was the quiet maintained to allow the captains to give their signals.

QUEEN'S III, 10; R.M.C. II, 8.

R. M. C. II went down to defeat once more at the hands of Queen's Indians. By a series of tricks Queen's forced Cadets back and in five minutes had secured a touch which was not converted. Cadets made the next score, kicking the ball behind the dead line for one point, and followed this up by a touch which was converted by a beautiful kick from the side.

After half-time Queen's had the wind, and Barker got over Cadets' line for another five points. Play was much more strenuous in this half, Cadets successfully opposing Kirkpatrick's tricks. Cadets made the last score on a dribble, putting the ball into touch behind the goal line.

Queen's were very weak in tackling. Time and again the Cadet backs slipped through the fingers of three or four men in succession. Taking into consideration that the team has existed only a fortnight, their offensive play is a credit to their coach, Ken. Grimshaw, but there is room for improvement in the defence.

Cadet Reiffenstein made a very efficient and impartial referee, and "Curly" Campbell as good an umpire. The line-up was:

Queen's III—George, full back; Berry, Smith, Macdonnell, halves; Kirkpatrick, quarter; Reid, Barker, Smith, scrimmage; Spearman, Battersby, De Brassy, Hamilton, McLeish, Losee (capt.), wings.

R. M. C. II—Gordon, full back; Watts, Nordheimer (capt.), Adams, halves; Wheeler, quarter; Dunbar, Fisher, O'Reilly, scrimmage; Stewart, Wright, Ball, Peters, Hanson, McPherson, wings.

ASSOCIATION—QUEEN'S, 1; M'GILL, 0.

Queen soccer team won out over McGill once more by the small score of one, nothing. Queen's secured their point early in the first half, the forwards cleverly drawing out McGill's defence. From that on the game was closely fought, McGill having somewhat the better of it in the attack, but they could not manage to put the ball through Queen's goals, though several times coming very close. Queen's defence was magnificent, Capt. J. E. Carmichael calling forth many favorable comments for his good work. He played the best game on the field, with Bissette, McGill's goal, a close second. Several times Bissette averted what looked like sure scores. Sneath, Trimble and Pilkey also played good ball. The teams were:

Queen's—Goal, Sneath; backs, Neville, Trimble, halves; Longmore, J. E. Carmichael (capt.), Pilkey; centre, Williams; right wings, Fleming, Mohan; left wings, A. D. Carmichael, McArton.

McGill—Goal, Bissette; backs, Stevenson, Slingsby; halves, H. Hatcher, Adrian, Archibald; centre, Buttenshaw; right wings, Routledge, Cowley; left wings, Scott (capt.), A. Hatcher.

Referee, Prof. Matheson.

 QUEEN'S, 17; OTTAWA, 11.

The start of the game was delayed over half an hour by a vexatious dispute over officials, two sets having arrived, one from Montreal and one from Toronto. Failing an agreement between Ottawa and Queen's, Vice-Pres. Lee, McGill, appointed Reynolds, who brought his own umpire, Austin Pratt. Pres. McCarthy, of Ottawa, hearing that Mr. Lee was not in Montreal, wired Toronto to send officials. Although Reynolds and Pratt were the properly appointed officials, Ottawa refused to play under them, and threatened to withdraw. Rather than disappoint the spectators, Queen's agreed finally to accept one of each, and Referee Reynolds appointed Dr. Woods as his umpire.

Ottawa won the toss, and Queen's started off with a rush, Williams kicking on the third down, and Elliott following up tackled Corkery in goal for one point in about a minute of play. A few minutes later Williams got away for a very nice run around the end but lost the ball when tackled on Ottawa's 25-yard line. Another point was soon added to his kick, Corkery being grassed behind the line. Queen's had everything their own way now and College was forced over the line for a safety touch for two more points, to be followed very shortly by one point each for a tackle in goal and a rouge. Score, 6-0 for Queen's.

On Queen's scrimmage, Williams kicked over the line and Corkery was tackled, losing the ball. Gibson fell on it for a touch, which Williams failed to convert. Leckie brought the bleachers to their feet by a pretty run, passing to Hughie, between them making twenty-five yards. On Williams' kick again, Ottawa was tackled behind their line for the last point of the half. Score 12-0 for Queen's.

In the second half Ottawa braced up and Queen's went to pieces. The back division was better than the line, which was completely demoralized. In Otta-

wa's scrimmage on Queen's 20-yard line, Bawlf kicked, and Smith secured and went over for a touch. Just how the referee decided it was an inside kick is a mystery, but it stood and Bawlf converted. Score 12-6 for Queen's.

Play went down to Ottawa territory now, but with the ball only a few yards from the line Queen's could not get over, and Ottawa forced them back to mid field. Hughie secured the ball from Queen's scrimmage, and circling the end, eluded man after man till within a few yards of Ottawa's line, where he was brought down. Leckie, coming up behind him, took the ball, and went over for Queen's last score. Turner failed to convert. Score, Queen's 17, Ottawa 6.

Ottawa were having much the better of the game, breaking through the line frequently and making their yards on downs several times. Corkery followed a dribble across the field and fell on it for a touch, which he failed to convert. Score, Queen's 17, Ottawa 11.

This finished the scoring, but there were still some minutes to play. It was getting dark, and football by moonlight was instituted. Queen's forced Ottawa back to their ten-yard line but failed to get across. In the last two minutes play was in Ottawa territory but no score resulted. The teams were:

Queen's—Williams, full back; Leckie, Turner, Macdonnell, halves; Moran quarter; Bruce, Brewster, Gibson, scrimmage; Elliott, Murphy, Buck, Thompson, Gallagher, Lawson, wings.

Ottawa—Bawlf, fullback; Richards, Fleming, Corkery, halves; Dean, quarter; Street, Chartrand, Costello, scrimmage; O'Neil, Smith, Haggerty, Daulty, Harrington, Conway, Wings.

Referee, Babe Reynolds, Montreal. Umpire, Dr. Woods, Toronto.

Elliott played well in the first half, but in the second his tackling was far too high to be effective.

Hughie was the best man on the field. Leckie played a good game, so did Williams.

Bawlf, Smith, and Corkery were the pick of the Ottawa team.

"Babe" Reynolds might be able to referee a game of marbles, but football—never.

VARSETY III, 15; QUEEN'S III, 4.

Varsity III won out over Queen's Indians quite easily. The upper campus was wet and heavy and superior weight told against our boys. Varsity played better ball and deserved to win, breaking through our line almost at will. The tackling of the Indians was very weak, letting the man with the ball elude them time and again. They have a chance to turn the tables next Saturday, but not a very good one. Varsity looks good to land both Junior and Intermediate honors this year. The teams were:

Queen's III—George, full back; Macdonnell, Erskine, O'Connor, halves; Kirkpatrick, quarter; Gibson, Barker, Reid, scrimmage; McNeish, Spearman, Des Brissey, Hamilton, Ramsay and Losee, wings.

Varsity III—

Owing to the inclement weather and heavy going, the six-mile road race which was to have been run on the 7th, was called off.

Music and Drama.

THE Students' orchestra made its first public appearance this term at the Freshmen's Reception. Of course it is very difficult to judge the work of any musical organization at such an affair as this, but on the whole the work was pronounced very creditable, especially since the reception came on so early in the term, giving the club such a short time to get rounded into shape.

Everyone will agree that this organization is doing much better work than last year, due no doubt to the increased number and variety of instruments used and a term's experience, which means a great deal. Last term the string section were greatly in the majority, but this session there are about equal numbers in the wind and string sections, enabling the members to play with much better balance. The material turning out is certainly good and with hard practice the club should acquit itself well at the annual concert or any time it may be called upon.

It is pleasing to note the style of music used not only in the Students' Orchestra, but in all of our musical organizations, and the instructors and executives of each club should be congratulated on the good judgment shown in making their selections.

At the Freshman's Reception, while the promenading was going on in Grant Hall, a good musical programme was taking place in the English room. The programme was as follows: Piano solo, Miss P. Knight; vocal solo, Mr. N. B. MacRostie; vocal solo, Mr. G. B. McCallum; violin solo, Miss Lenore Sanderson; vocal solo, Miss Farraw; piano solo, Miss Elder; men's quartette, G. B. McCallum, L. N. Armstrong, E. H. Orser, N. B. MacRostie; piano solo, Miss Mitchell; recitation, Miss Ada Chown.

Perhaps the feature of the programme was the fact that only students of the University took part, this being the wish of the Programme Committee. It is a great matter of satisfaction to those interested in musical affairs around the college that a successful programme can be arranged among the students; it is a thing which should be encouraged as much as possible by the programme committees of each year.

MEN'S GLEE CLUB.

During the past year many new members have joined the club and are rapidly finding the places to which each is best adapted. And until each one comes to know those with whom he is to sing, it is impossible to have the best results. The membership and attendance is certainly a record one, and we are very much inclined to prophesy that the work done will be directly proportional to the attendance. One of the aims of the organization is to increase the interest—or rather to create an interest in singing from time to time during the day, or on any occasion, when students as a body are assembled. Particularly at the football field should this be encouraged, and for this purpose printed medleys were distributed at our last games. And here, it might be said that we are indebted in great measure to M. A. Kemp, '12 Science, for his contribution of poetry.

Another matter which should be of especial interest to our members is the recent appointment of our instructress, Miss L. Singleton, as leader of the choir for Sunday afternoon services in Convocation Hall. Should not every student who can sing—whether he belongs to the Glee Club or not—consider it his duty to help make this part of the service better and more attractive? It is necessary for us to uphold our college in every way possible, and we sincerely hope that as many members of the club as possible will occupy their places on the platform Sunday afternoons and benefit not only themselves but others.

MANDOLIN AND GUITAR CLUB.

The practices of the Mandolin and Guitar Club are progressing favorably, but it is hoped that more of the older members of the club will turn out. All of us understand that in our final years the work piles up, but two hours a week spent at our practices will be time well spent, not to mention the proficiency we are sure to gain on our instruments under the guidance of an able instructor. Practices are held regularly in Convocation Hall on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.

To the Music Editor,—

Dear sir,—In the light of that which has been so often written in the JOURNAL and mentioned again in your last issue, it is with some surprise that I learn that there is an influence at work to discourage the singing of college songs in the class-rooms.

It was recently brought to my attention that the Levana Society puts down with a strong hand any attempt on the part of any of its members to start a song during college hours. This, in fact seems to be particularly taken in hand by that august body, the Levana Vigilance Committee. That this should be the case, seems to the writer to be particularly regrettable. The songs never sound so well as when heard in the class-room, and surely there is nothing unseemly in the ladies joining in and thus encouraging a feature of the college activity which seems to be declining. It is possible to stick too rigidly to old customs which never had a proper foundation.

“CHA GHEIL.”

Alumni.

Among the Alumni seen at the Conference were Rev. James Wallace, Lindsay; Rev. James Antony, Waterford; Rev. W. W. Peck, Rev. Harper Gray; Rev. I. N. Beckstedt, Athens; Rev. Mr. Daly, Almonte; Rev. D. Strachan, Brockville; Rev. A. T. Barnard, Hamilton; Rev. G. A. Brown, Burk's Falls.

R. C. Jackson, '06, has returned to Queen's after spending a year in Theology at Harvard.

G. A. Platt, M.A., last year's editor-in-chief of the JOURNAL, came up from Ottawa on Nov. 7th, to see the Queen's-Ottawa game.

Mr. Atwater, B.A., '07, has received a well-deserved promotion. Mr. Atwater has been appointed head of the missing letter department in the Post Office at Ottawa.

W. S. Cram, B.A., is in charge of the High School at Yorkton, Sask. Waldron is the first principal the High School at Yorkton has had.

Mr. Robert Ross, '08, was in the city for the past two weeks, and visited Queen's. Dr. Ross, along with Dr. H. A. Connolly, M.A.,—business manager of the JOURNAL, '06-'07—is in the Western Hospital, Montreal.

R. Jeffery, B.Sc., '08, and J. Jeffery, B.Sc., '08, came down from Hamilton to spend Thanksgiving with friends in the city.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. J. C. Byres, '08, is in the General Hospital with typhoid fever, and hope to see him up again soon.

J. R. McCaskill, who has been in the General Hospital, is back at classes in Theology again.

In the results of the Ontario Medical Council examinations, the JOURNAL was glad to see the names of the following graduates: Dr. R. K. Patterson, '06; Dr. A. Donevan, B.A., '07; Dr. W. Beggs, B.A., '08; Dr. A. MacDonald, '08.

Dr. Dan McLellan, B.A., '06, is practising in Winnipeg.

Dr. G. H. V. Hunter, '08, has charge of the smallpox patients in the Isolation Hospital at Fort Henry.

A. D. Cornett, B.A., '07, has returned to Queen's and entered Theology.

Mr. Sarkis Manoukian, having completed his studies in Theology at Queen's, has left for his home in Turkey-in-Asia.

Exchanges.

OUR various college exchanges furnish perhaps the best available means for getting glimpses of life and thought of other universities. Most of these papers are published by students and reflect with more or less accuracy their ideals and purposes. And to learn what these are is in itself most interesting. But, too, it is necessary that we endeavor to broaden the field for the best work found in these magazines, by giving it as far as possible, mention in our own, for, as Emerson says, "Next to the originator of a good sentence, is the first quoter of it." We are anxious to be the first quoter of the good sentences that may be found in these papers, so as to add what little we can to their usefulness.

WORK.

"Let me but do my work from day to day,
 In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
 In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
 Let me but find it in my heart to say,
 When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
 "This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
 "Of all who live, I am the one by whom
 "This work can best be done in the right way."

 Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
 To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
 Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
 And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
 At eventide, to play and love and rest,
 Because I know for me my work is best."

—Henry VanDyke.

In the list of freshmen at Hertford College, published in a recent number of the Oxford Magazine, we are pleased to see the name of Mr. G. S. Fife, of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

We are glad to welcome the "News-Letter," published by the students of Johns Hopkins University. The magazine is not large but it is well written and arranged. It is the intention of the staff to use a new cover design for each issue, the designs to be the work of the students. This looks like an attempt at mimicking some of the American monthlies, but if the standard set in the first number is maintained, this new feature will be a pleasant novelty.

The "Acta Victoriana" for October is a very creditable number. The general appearance is attractive, and the literary and scientific articles it contains are especially well worth reading.

THE MODERN HIAWATHA.

"He killed the noble Mudgakivis.
 Of the skin he made his mittens,
 Made them with the fur side inside,
 Made them with the skin side outside,
 Put the inside skin outside,
 He to get the cold side outside,
 Put the warm side fur side inside.
 That's why he put the skin side outside,
 Why he turned them outside inside."

—Exchange.

Doctor—Do you know that your inside is in such an ulcerated condition that another glass of whisky would kill you?

Maclush—Ah, weel, I maun be contented with the half glass. We dinna want omny risks.—Exchange.

A number of newspapers throughout the country seem to look on college "scraps" as an indication that the students—all and sundry—are on the "primrose path."

During the past few weeks the students at Toronto have had a number of clashes with the city police. It is to be regretted that these should have received so much attention from the city papers, for in this lies the chief danger of college parades. The rowdy element seeks notoriety, and is not over-particular about the means so long as this end is attained. If by performing some heathenish rites on guileless freshmen, or by making raids on down-town sign-boards, this element can get a write-up in the papers, the rites will in all probability be performed, or the raids made. That this state of affairs is not peculiar to Toronto is evidenced by the fact that many of our exchanges deal with the matter as it exists in their several colleges.

In placing the blame for the troubles in Toronto, "The Varsity" says:—"Blame, therefore, may be lodged among the newspapers, police and students. The attitude of the press has been censured by citizens, police and students alike. Likewise, both students and police recognize that they are far from blameless. May the heroes in this little drama discover the hidden treasure of common sense, and in its possession live happily ever after."

PROGRESS (?)

Does the world in its march through the ages
 Never weary of all it has won?
 Does it never reflect that the sages
 Have almost extinguished the fun?
 We fool with elaborate folly,
 We play on the very best plans—
 Yet is our existence more jolly
 Than Primitive Man's?

Don't rake up the Ichthyosaurus,
 We know it was far from a pet;
 But the motor-bus prancing before us
 With little more rapture is met;
 And you cannot throw darts at the latter
 (The law interposes its ban),
 While a beast more or less didn't matter
 To Primitive Man.

Whereas Atavus Smith had a fancy
 To pulverize Atavus Jones
 For clubbing his fifteenth fiancée,
 Or moving his ancestors' bones,
 He took and he sharpened his hatchet,
 And Jones either fought him or ran,
 (The weaklings, we fear, used to catch it
 From Primitive Man).

Then woman—our sires had a loathing
 For females addicted to books;
 The maiden accomplished was nothing
 Compared to the plainest of cooks.
 If physical force were the factor
 They knew it when marriage began . . . !
 When his wife went processing he smacked her,
 Did Primitive Man.

—W.W.M., in *Oxford Magazine*.



CITY BUILDINGS.

Book Reviews.

The Philosophy of Kant Explained. By John Watson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Queen's College, Kingston Canada, author of "An Outline on Philosophy," "Hedonistic Theories," etc. Glasgow: Jas. Maclehose and Sons, 1908.

THE art of giving form to the nebulous and clarity of the obscure, that is the art that is pre-eminently Professor Watson's own, and one which has been given splendid scope in this, his latest work. In his prefatory notes he says,— "his book is the result of a not unsuccessful experiment in the art of teaching continued over many years, the main object of which was to provide a method by which the tendency of the student to lean upon the authority of his teacher should be counteracted. Nothing can well be more fatal to any real progress in philosophy than the habit of listening to lectures without a corresponding reaction of one's own mind. Various plans have been suggested for the avoidance of this fatal defect. The plan that I was led to adopt with more advanced students a good many years ago was to introduce them to the direct study of the Critical Philosophy through the medium of the translated passages, published under the title of "The Philosophy of Kant in Extracts from his own Writings," which I had made expressly for that purpose. In this way I was able to count on the co-operation of the class, while the method seemed to me to have the additional advantage of recognizing that the mind can only be roused to powerful reaction when the matter upon which it is exercised is of the first rank. The main disadvantage of this method of slow and elaborate study is the amount of time it consumes, and I have therefore thought it advisable to publish the oral explanations that I have been led to give on the successive paragraphs of my translations from Kant. As these explanations were actually given in class, with direct reference to the difficulties found in the text of my translations, it may be hoped that they will be found instructive to others as well."

The introductory chapter of thirty pages gives a "Historical Retrospect," a critical summary of the development of physical thought from the time of the Renaissance and the Reformation down to Kant. The writer arranges the problems of Philosophy under the three heads: (1) What is the nature of the object? (2) What is the nature of the subject? (3) What is the nature of the Unity which comprehends both object and subject? He shows how the solution of the problems have been developed along two divergent lines, from Descartes through Spinoza, Leibnitz and Wolff, and from Locke through Berkeley and Hume. Kant found himself face to face with these two great movements, and his philosophy is the attempt to get beyond both.

This is the only part of the book in which the critical method of treatment is employed, the remainder, the bulk of the book, being "purposely limited" to pure exposition of the four great divisions of Kant's work, the Critique of Pure Reason, the Metaphysic of Morality, the Critique of Practical Reason, and the Critique of Judgment. Most readers of the book will admire the consistency with which

the author has kept within his self-imposed limits, but this will not prevent them welcoming the promise he makes of critical treatment in a sequel containing a discussion of Hegel's criticisms of Kant.

M. D. H.

"An Alabama Student, and Other Biographical Essays," by William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford. Published by Oxford University Press, Henry Frowde, London, 1908. Price \$2.00 net]

This book is a collection of biographical essays, most of which have appeared separately in the journals, and each one has to do with someone nearly or remotely connected with medicine. Dr. Osler freely recognizes the value of biography in education, and these essays are a constant appeal to the medical student to take as his models the great men of the profession in his own country. The lives that are taken up are those of men whose fame had extended scarcely beyond their immediate precincts, yet they were men who recognized the nobility of their profession and worked for the betterment of the human race. Dr. Bassett, a humble student from a little town in Alabama, was a man of more than ordinary gifts, but he was among the voiceless of his profession. Nevertheless he strove, he made an effort, and he was true to certain ideals—and this alone was worth the struggle. Pictures such as these tend to waken in the student "that precious quality of human sympathy which may enable him to appreciate in the simple annals of such a career as the "Alabama Student" a life that may be as perfect as in a Harvey or a Locke." The essays dwell on the prime importance of personality in a man whose business it is to minister to the sufferers of mankind. The physicians whose lives are here reviewed were not men of a high degree of specialization in their particular line such as we have to-day, but rather men with a moderate training accompanied by a zeal for their profession, and a sincerity of purpose, which is wholesome in the extreme.

The book ought to be of especial interest to medical men generally, as well as to the ordinary public. The essays are somewhat popular in their nature, and deal with the characters as men, and not merely as physicians. Dr. Osler's lucid, forcible style is very attractive, and the studies are augmented in interest, by the constant reproduction of information from first-hand sources. Among the lives recounted with the author's characteristic enthusiasm are those of Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Keats, John Locke, Sir Thomas Browne, Harvey and others.

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$214; \$25: Prof. Nicol; \$10: O. W. Murphy, Dr. Goodwin; \$4: W. Dobson; \$5: R. O. Sweezey, D. J. Fraser, R. J. McDonald, D. C. Ramsay, D. A. MacArthur, C. J. Burns, M. N. Omond, J. L. Nicol, W. J. Orr, I. L. Benn. Total, \$313.00.

De Nobis.

IN a class-room in one of the science buildings, R. B-rtle-t was printing something on his desk during the lecture.

Prof. N-c-l—Stop writing your name on the desk. (After a pause). I would sooner see it on the list of examination results.

Freshman to Prof. M-r-s-n, at Freshmen's Reception—"What classes are you taking?"

Prof. M-r-s-n—"I'm taking history; it's my second year."

Will the lady who wears "white silk waists, \$3.50, 36, 38," and uses boxes for distributing birthday gifts to her acquaintances, kindly accept my sincerest thanks. The toys are very much appreciated by "a Science student."

A Science professor was remarking on the use that could be made of cheese in making models to illustrate his subject. To make clear his point, he told the following story: One little girl said to another, "Do you like cheese?" "I never tasted it." "Well, does your brother like cheese?" "I have no brother." "Well, if you had a brother, would he like cheese?"

Bill L-s-e, to captain of Str. K-ng-t-n—Say, Cap., will the medal come by mail, or will there be a public presentation?

How are you feeling, Al-ce? Forlorn.

G. L. F-as-r, with a look of disgust on his face, after Mr. McF-rl-n- had been sporting his ideas, and making a general —— of himself: "That's what comes of making the world in six days."

First Freshette—"How did your class in Junior English come off?"

Second Freshette—"Oh, as bad as ever. We have decided that we may not even smile during the class without applying to the Senate."

It is rumored that the late President of the Engineering Society is to return to College this year and enter Arts. He wants to take Jr. Philosophy and Kant.

The '09 At-Home Committee is hesitating to choose December 4 as the date for its annual At-Home, as it is feared that many of the members of the year will be going to 'The Devil' that evening.

In a German class about a week ago, the Prof. said—"Mr. O-to, will you give the inhalt of this chapter? Now, everybody listen to Mr. O-t."

Smiling young lady of Junior Year to her neighbor—"I always do, you know."

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
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(IN PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P.S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*). Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*). Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*). Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the session*).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*). County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

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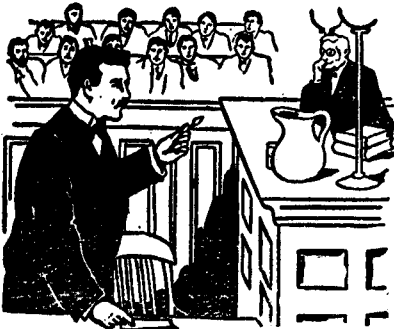
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