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THE new professor of History at Cornell is a Cambridge man. In conversation with the ubiquitous reporter he has been making some interesting comparisons between the American student and his English brother. The American student he finds shows a better power of generalization, he is better able to grasp the meaning of a certain period or movement in history, but as compared with his brother in the old land he betrays a lamentable ignorance of details. In an examination dealing with some twenty-five important events very few of his class made forty per cent., and he was confronted by the most egregious blunders in spelling and composition.

We venture to say his experience would be much the same if he were at any of the other universities south of us or even in our own Dominion. To put the matter in a word, there is a lack of thoroughness in the preparation that most men make for a university training. "There is a better power of generalization but a lamentable ignorance of details." Fairly enough equipped as tools go, but no material to work on. A system of this kind may turn out its crop of graduates, but it cannot make for scholarship in the highest sense. The university is not the place for preparatory work, and yet it becomes necessary to do much work of that kind just to save a great many pass-matriculants from missing the whole point of the class lectures. Men should come

to the university prepared to do advanced work, but instead of this many find it necessary to supplement the work of the high school by attendance on tutorial classes in almost every branch of study covered by the departmental examinations. The student who enters on honor matriculation has an immense advantage over his other classmates, but even he is none too well equipped and there are few indeed who know their Greek grammar or Latin prose as they might or should. Perhaps something is due to the mistaken notion which prevails with parents, that university work is THE education, while the work of the high school is merely preparatory and ought to be shortened as much as possible. A notion of that kind is in the air and is hard to resist. But in the opinion of university graduates, the preparation of the high school is most important, and ought to be made as thorough as possible. In fact some are rash enough to assert that a thorough-going high school course would furnish a better education than a hard-scrabble course in the university, begun by the favour of the senate and the grace of a supplementary examination. Such a course will be carried on by a process of squeezing through classes and will end in the mean triumph of carrying off an ill-deserved sheepskin.

Suppose he aims at something better. If he enters on the work of an honour course without the necessary preliminary training in the classics he is simply preparing endless vexation for himself by prescribing narrow limits to his own study, limits that cannot help but fret him, and that will certainly prevent his achieving anything like genuine scholarship. The material should be on the ground and chiselled into some sort of shape before the work of construction begins. Many a student has awakened to this fact when his term in college is nearly completed, whereas he should have been met at the very outset by an imperative demand for better preparation. While the way into the university is made easy and others are crowding her gates it requires some other aid than the "wise foresight (?) of a callow youth" to enable him to make haste slowly. Let the university save men from such disappointment by raising the standard foratriculants, and let her save her own fair name by refusing to place her imprimatur upon men who have not proved their worth by honest preparation.

The students of Queen's have been following with interest the difficulties between the students and council of Toronto University. These have developed into two distinct issues: one between the Political Science Club and the authorities, and the other between the *Varsity* and the authorities. We cannot but feel that the trouble has been magnified by the Toronto papers, some of them claiming that discipline must be maintained at any cost, as if students were a lot of unreasonable children, while others approved of the action of the students. Any movement to prevent students from listening to men of recognized ability, on a subject of such wide range as political science, does not look like a fearless investigation of truth, and in our day is almost inconceivable, and any talk of suppressing undergraduate opinion is, to say the least, unwise. It is very unfortunate that the strained relations between students and faculty, pointed out in the last editorial of the *Varsity*, have existed, for the best work can be done only where there is considerable elasticity in the relations of students and authorities. We trust that concessions will be made that will result in a mutual understanding, but agree with our contemporary in maintaining the right of undergraduate criticism, and heartily endorse his position that "so long, at least, as the present editors are at the head of the *Varsity*, we can assure our readers that, while its liberty shall not be allowed to degenerate into license, its freedom of speech shall be jealously and faithfully guarded."

* * *

Our attention has been called at different times to two movements that have recently taken place affecting nominations and scholarships in Arts and a few words may not be amiss. From a student's point of view it is naturally difficult to understand why the possibility of prize-winning has thus been spirited away from him without any further announcement or explanation than their disappearance from the calendar. It is a great question if the competition involved in the winning of scholarships is beneficial, and it is still more doubtful if they can be awarded with any degree of fairness. But neither of these causes seem to have operated seriously, as both movements were apparently occasioned by hard times and a lean treasury, that necessitated the application of such monies to more important objects.

The first came into practical prominence in the difficulty found by last summer's matriculants in obtaining nominations. So far as we can understand many of the founders of scholarships were induced to waive their right of nominating students to their benefits. This change will certainly be of financial advantage to the university, may not have any perceptible effect on the number or quality of matricu-

lants and will not seriously incommode a large section of the students. But this should be carefully remembered, that there is a large class of Canadian students, nor are they the least able or deserving, to whom these nominations have meant a great deal in a four years' course; so much so indeed that many of them in the past could not have had the benefits of a university education without these facilities and many more may be prevented in the future. There is no doubt that the authorities have a plausible reconciliation of this withdrawal and the proposed increase of class fees, with the boasted free education of our country which we have so often heard proclaimed in ringing tones from convocation platform. But it would certainly be a treat for the students to have the whole question thoroughly discussed.

The other movement referred to was the abolishing of undergraduate scholarships, and this many are at first inclined to term a grab game for money. Unwholesome rivalry and unfairness of award (as the winner may have several others a very few per cent. behind him, and this often by accident), make the advantage of scholarships a doubtful one and might justify their removal. If, however, setting this aside, the money *must* be applied to other objects, how is its place to be taken for those deserving students who look forward to this means of help in securing a college education? "Do without," the present calendar in effect says, but that answer is decidedly too negative for the best interests of the university. These awards of merit cannot be considered illegitimate inducements, and it is to be hoped that some positive move will soon be taken. The difficult question to be decided by the authorities will then be whether this help should take the shape of a loan fund, or be awarded on the former system of competitive examination.

* * *

At the late elections for the Medical Council of Ontario, several candidates advocated the establishment of a Dominion Council of Physicians and Surgeons. Whether these men intend to put forth further efforts for this institution we do not know, but it shows that the matter is becoming more and more prominent, and if some medical men are good prophets, this council will be established in the near future. There are many arguments both for and against such a council, but it seems contrary to our national spirit that one part of the Dominion should be closed to followers of one profession from a sister province, unless they buy an entrance; because in all cases the registration fee appears to be nothing but an entrance fee.

We believe that a council and a fee are necessary and beneficial to the profession, but why not have a council of such a nature that, when a student passes

a successful examination and pays the required fee, his standing will be recognized in all the provinces? At present if a student in the east makes up his mind to go west he registers in a western council only. Many, however, wish to carry with them the honour of having passed the council examination in their own province, but are deterred from doing so either from lack of funds to register in both provinces, or from a consideration that such an act would only mean a waste of about one hundred dollars. From this it may seem that such an institution would benefit eastern men alone by offering them a large number of openings. On the contrary a benefit will be derived by the west also and by the whole Dominion, because the high standard required by the council would effectually shut out those who in some parts are, in the present state of affairs, only required to pay a fee without any regard for their professional standing.

The chief objection undoubtedly is the difficulty of placing the council in working order. But if a Provincial council can be managed successfully there can be no fears for a Dominion one. One set of papers and one fixed and uniform standard would be sufficient for all the provinces, and places of examination could be as easily arranged as at present. From a national and from a student's point of view, therefore, a Dominion council is an object to be sincerely desired and worthy of many energetic promoters.

* * *

Every student invests during the session in a greater or less number of books, and the question naturally arises as to where he shall bestow his increased goods in the spring, and to his heated imagination visions of gesticulating railway officials and excess baggage bills become alarmingly prominent. But the problem remains unsolved except by the aforesaid excess baggage check. The majority of university students require for their work more or less extensive private libraries, and the difficulty of having these properly packed and shipped has in not a few cases induced them to leave at home many books which would have been very serviceable. Any one who has had the least experience in the matter knows what is the result of packing books in a trunk with other things, yet if the books are packed in a strong box by themselves, as they should be, he will be charged for their transportation.

As of late years, the number in attendance at the universities has very greatly increased, the amount of travelling by rail done by the students, especially at certain times of the year, should entitle them to some special consideration from the companies. It would be an easy matter for the railways to issue forms similar to those at present issued for the holiday excursions, on presentation of which the holder

should be entitled to the free transportation of, say a hundred pounds of books in addition to his other baggage. Some such privilege is at present granted to sportsmen by the Grand Trunk, and we cannot see that the extension of the privilege to students would result in any inconvenience to the companies, while it would prove a great boon to those doomed to the periodical transfer of books. Will the A.M.S. make some official move?

* * *

As students of Queen's we ought to feel grateful to the friends of the university who have not been satisfied with placing her on a firm foundation, but ever since have been alive to the needs of the times and have responded liberally when these needs were pointed out. As a result we are well provided with modern equipments and improvements. This is especially noticeable in the Medical and Scientific departments, where two laboratories have been added during the last two years. All this we owe largely to our Principal's own generosity and his untiring efforts in stirring up the friends of Queen's. Again a new necessity has arisen, *i.e.*, a laboratory for the study of bacteriology, and the Principal has given his promise that, if possible, this too will be fulfilled. We feel no uncertainty about the fulfilment of a promise of the Principal, but we hope that our Medical graduates will co-operate with him readily and generously, and thus enable Queen's to cope with and even surpass the best. The work of the college in the past, and her present position, demand this addition, for bacteriology is becoming too important a science to neglect in these days of progress and discovery.

* * *

In the January number of the *Philosophical Review* there is an article of unusual interest by Prof. Dyde, on evolution and development. Nowadays, everyone believes in development, but each one has his own peculiar creed regarding it. Dr. Dyde attempts—we believe successfully—to remove some confusion of thought by distinguishing terms, and to clear the ground for reconstruction by setting in correct perspective some current ideas. The scientific idea of the *unconscious* working out of an organic principle in the universe he calls evolution, while in development he looks for a theory which will include the conscious, free life of man. This article notes some changes brought about in philosophy by the application of the idea of evolution to thought.

(1.) The biological idea of evolution makes the state an organism working out its own ends and the individual is of no account. Against this, socialism and anarchy is the inevitable reaction of free men, for they know the state is imperfect. Development suggests a recriticism and reconstruction of society which will do justice to both sides.

(2.) Evolution has brought to light the fact of an unconscious progress to an unseen end, and a striking array of modern writers—Matthew Arnold, Tolstoi, Von Hartman and Herbert Spencer—are quoted, expressing essentially the same idea of man's destiny being determined by the unconscious and the unknowable. Development, at an indirect hint from Mr. Spencer, suggests a new meaning for consciousness which unites the connected processes of thought (logical reason) with the impulses of the unknowable (feeling, imagination, etc.) This consciousness is directed to the whole embodiment of present life, "institutions, science, art, buildings, customs and religion." Its watchword is, "Now is the time."

(3.) Embryology has shown that the human body is the epitome of all animals. So the mind of man in its different faculties—sensation, imagination and reason—corresponds to the order of development of nature. This would imply that the later stages would abolish the earlier ones, and Hegel having once got to reason, consistently with this, has nothing good to say of feeling and imagination. To him the perfect life seems to be altogether a rational one, in which emotion has no place. Here, again, development asserts the claims of these so-called lower sides of man's nature, and maintains, that in the true consciousness, sense, imagination and reason are bound in a perfect unity. And so art and religion are justified.

It is needless to say that the article is an able and suggestive one. Perhaps what first strikes the reader is a characteristic well known to all his students, the unflinching candour of the writer—a candour which flashes light from all sides, often to the utter bewilderment of the student who cannot blend the scattered rays. Indeed, we have several times been compelled to reconnoitre and to see which way the thought is pointing, and even after several readings many of the ideas noted seem to stand unrelated to the context. But the problem is fairly faced, and no matter how confusing or contradictory the evidence, it is given its weight. This essay can hardly be said to propound any theory, but it does what is, perhaps, better—it arranges a mass of evidence which must be included in any theory when it comes.

The soul is like a harp of gold
And Thought the music lying cold
Within its veins of gleaming silver,
Till life, with hand of strength and fire,
Sweeps the strings of the silent lyre;
Then unborn Thought into being leaps,
And breathes, and sings, and laughs and weeps.—*Ex.*

* * *

"If the whole is ever to gladden thee,
That whole is the smallest thing thou must see."
—*Goethe.*

POETRY.

IN JUNIOR YEAR.

IN Junior year, oh, fancies light,
The soul unfettered, spirits bright!
Dwells aught of doubt or fear or night
In Junior year?

The storms of boyhood's age are past,
Youth's doubts and fears away are cast,
And budding manhood blooms at last,
In Junior year.

Desiring but ourselves to please,
On every impulse light we seize;
We smoke and take the world with ease,
In Junior year.

But 'mid the smoke-wreaths as they rise,
With light as soft as evening skies,
There often smiles a pair of eyes,
In Junior year.

And as at dawn the brightness breaks,
With quickening glow o'er summer lakes,
So love within the heart awakes,
In Junior year.

W. G. B.

In a recent number we suggested that those poetically inclined should do something towards providing material for the proposed University Song-Book. Hoping that it will inspire at least the poet of '98 to sing of either love or war, we give below the first production received, entitled

THE FOOTBALLER'S SONG.

We can't have football all year 'round,
It is my only woe;
For autumn's day soon fades away,
And earth is clad in snow.

CHORUS.

Exams may come,
Exams may go!
We'll football all the same.
In spring or fall,
We're lovers all,
Of the royal good old game.

For when the snow lies on the ground,
To classes we must go,
And rack our brains and knowledge gain
Of sundry things—but oh!
Exams may come, etc.

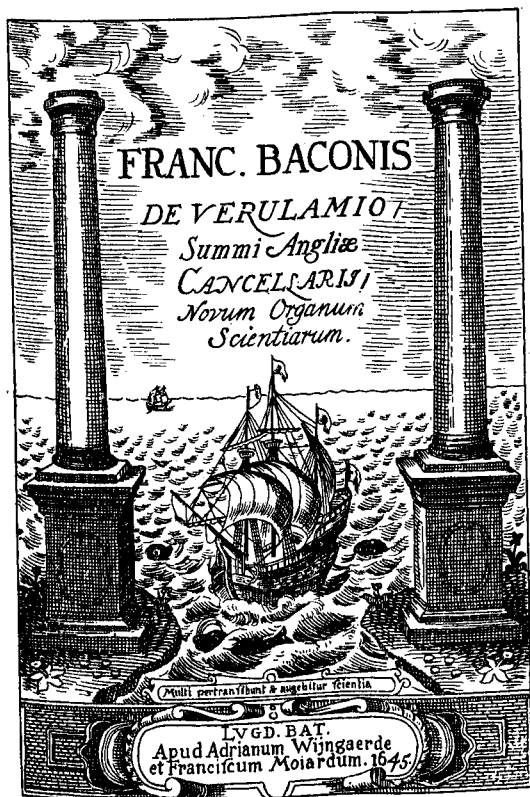
And what if heads and bones are broke?
We give—we take a blow;
'Tis doctors' cheer, they soon draw near
To give advice—but oh!
Exams may come, etc.

Then out of nature's book we take
A page or two; and so,
When April's gone we hie us home,
And rest a while—but oh!
Exams may come, etc.

H.

LITERATURE.

*AN OLD PICTURE FROM AN OLD BOOK.



IN alcove H, on shelf 41 of "The Library of Queen's College at Kingston, C.W.," there reposes a duodecimo volume, bound in vellum, bearing its years well, though nearly two centuries and a half old, and containing as its frontispiece a curious and interesting picture. A vessel is about to make its way between two tall pillars erected one on each side of a narrow strait. The breeze is fair, the canvas is fully spread, and five flags fluttering gaily from prow, three masts and stern, serve to mark the occasion as one of unusual significance. The fish of the sea are the vessel's escort, a dolphin disporting itself on each side, and a third spouting like a miniature whale right before its prow. A second ship in the left background is following in its leader's wake, and if we were to clamber to the mast-head and look backward, we would see many another craft mounting the rounded waters and making steadily in the same direction. At the foot of the small engraving runs the legend, *Multi pertransibunt & augebitur scientia*, and below it stands the date, 1645. The whole serves as pictorial introduction to Bacon's *Novum Organum*.

*We are very fortunate, through the prompt action of our publishers, in being able to give a cut of this picture.—The Editors.

Londoners may perhaps still have been eagerly discussing the startling reports from Naseby, one day in the leafy month of June, when this tiny volume was issued from the press. At the time it would create hardly the faintest ripple of interest, yet its appearance is an indication that even in these stormy and portentous days, when the greatest men had given themselves up—some eagerly, some with reluctance—to the red business of war, a few studious minds there were, who had time and desire to reflect upon the words of the founder of English thought. But let us look simply at the engraving, which is attached in its meaning, not to 1645, but to events of some twenty-five years before.

The fashion of the picture deserves a passing notice. It is surely not the product of a great artist. The formalism of the two columns, confronting the beholder like two big nine-pins, dominates it all. Growing up out of the ground on the three visible sides of each column, is a small plant, on each side one, to which a distinguished botanist* has hardly dared to assign as a name, the name of anything that has really bloomed, but would, if threatened, call an English primrose. If one flower nods to the left its single blossom rising above its five-pointed leaves, then its *vis a vis* nods its single blossom rising above its five-pointed leaves to the right. Four small round stones are laid on the soil on one side of the picture, and the number of small round stones on the other side is four also. Two dolphins must not swim both at once to the same side of the vessel, lest the nice adjustment of the picture be disturbed. Whatever freedom of handling is to be found has exhausted itself in producing two ships, a line joining which would not run up and down the centre of the picture, as might have been supposed, but slantwise from the right foreground to the left background. If it were permissible to attribute so much insight to the artist, it might be argued that he meant to suggest by the easy posture of the vessels, as contrasted with the trimness and balance of the rest of the scene, that the pilot of the volume was about to leave behind him the old intellectual landmarks.

What is of more interest than the style of the picture is the testimony which it bears to the growing spirit of maritime adventure. Perhaps at no previous age in the history of Europe was national greatness so fully identified with greatness at sea. England had produced three navigators who in the early life of Bacon were in their prime, Frobisher, Hawkins and Drake; and Raleigh, too, had been tempting the main. Already it was seen that the world, as it was being mapped out by Europe's bold seamen, would pay tribute to that nation alone which was master of the sea.

* Professor Fowler of Queen's University.

It is difficult in these days of international exhibitions, and with our easy familiarity with the products of remotest shores, to re-create the simple credulity with which stories of new worlds and new human beings would be accepted by Englishmen in Elizabeth's day, and the avidity with which they would be devoured. Every day brought news of some Eldorado, discovered in a wondrous island or in the hold of a Spanish galleon. Picturesque records of this naive curiosity are preserved in some of Shakespeare's dramas, "Love's Labour's Lost" for example; in Trinculo's surmisings and moralizings over the prostrate Caliban in the "Tempest," also, there is a most amusing suggestion as to the way in which the London public flocked to see the latest monster, dead or alive, brought from some distant shore.

In addition to the spirit of adventure, there is implied in the engraving a resolute encounter by navigators of the mysterious and unknown. The columns in the picture are the Pillars of Hercules, the utmost limit of seafaring amongst the ancients. But now the vessels before us are heading away from the Mediterranean. We, the spectators, look back over the familiar stretch of waters; but forward we cannot look. What is beyond the pillars, the ultimate destruction and fate of the daring seamen, is left to our imagination. Just as in "Othello" we have a story of travel through "antres vast and desarts idle"—the very words suggesting something singular, fascinating and mysterious in the objects themselves—so the boundless and unknown spread of the northern and southern oceans exercised a potent charm, and even inspired awe.

Perhaps more interesting than either the art of the picture, or its suggested dream of an expanding empire, is its symbolism in regard to Bacon's own thought. A good many years before the "Novum Organum" was composed, Bacon had, in a work entitled "Advancement of Learning," and dedicated to the pedantic King James I., confessed the hope that the king would be the pilot of an enterprise undertaken for the purpose of discovering new continents of truth. "Why," he asks, "should a few received authors stand up like Hercules' columns, beyond which there should be no sailing or discovery, since we have so bright and benign a star as Your Majesty to conduct and prosper us?" Years rolled on, however, and, though Bacon did not cease to turn his shafts of criticism against those authors who barred the way to new discoveries, though Aristotle himself were among the number, the bright and benign star showed unmistakable signs of aberration, and was suspected of being something of a will-o'-the-wisp. So Bacon, lifting upon his own shoulders the burden of dispersing the ignorance of the age, takes the rudder into his own hands.

Pathos is in his quiet admission that the king is not the leader of thought, just as tragedy lay in Shakespeare's conception that the king might not be a truly noble man. Yet, if the king prove unworthy, the work will not cease; someone will arise to carry it on. Not with trepidation, but with dauntless courage and self-confidence Bacon himself undertakes the task, and though conscious that as yet "he stands alone in the experiment, he has a faith that many vessels will soon be following in the wake of his own." Perhaps not as he expected, but none the less truly have his hopes been realized.

CONTRIBUTED.

LET'S TALK OF GRAVES, OF WORMS, AND EPITAPHS.

IN a country so young as Canada, where the first settlements were necessarily of a rude and temporary character, and where the successive stages of improvement have swept away almost all vestiges of the old order of things, it is very rarely that one comes across anything that would be of interest to an antiquarian. However, this process of denudation has not as yet obliterated all evidences of the past, for here and there, at long intervals, may still be seen relics which remind us of men who lived in the previous century.

The onward march of improvement, and the great plea of utility, have as yet been unable to make any impression on a certain "corner lot" in the heart of the city of Halifax, which was used formerly as a burying ground, and which looks at the present time, except for the crumbling and moulding of the headstones, very much as it did half a century ago. Many of the old stones have so decayed that the inscriptions are quite illegible, but from the dates found on some that "were made of sterner stuff," it would appear that the place was first used as a burying-ground about the year 1750, while the most recent inscriptions bear dates no later than 1845, since which time the spot seems to have been allowed to remain undisturbed by spade or pick. Once within the great iron gates, the rush and bustle of modern city life fades into an indistinct hum, and in imagination one is permitted to enjoy an hour or two of eighteenth century quiet.

One of the inscriptions called up vivid recollections of a familiar "lesson" in the old Public School Third Reader which has been read and re-read with never-failing interest by many generations of Canadian schoolboys. On the first glance at the stone I was somewhat startled, for though the event referred to was an undoubted fact in history, yet it had been to so great an extent associated with boyish fiction that the effect on my mind was some-

what the same as if I had suddenly run across a piece of Robinson Crusoe's canoe or one of his far-famed umbrellas. The inscription was as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. John Gamwell, Midshipman of H.M.S. Shannon, who died at the Naval Hospital on the 13th June, 1813, aged 18 years. Also Mr. William Stevens, Boatswain of the same ship, who died there on the 19th June, 1813, aged 36 years.

These brave officers closed their career in consequence of desperate wounds received in the gallant action between their own ship and the American frigate Chesapeake, on the 1st of June, 1813, which ended in the capture of the enemy's ship in 14 minutes."

Many other stones bore interesting annals, but one especially, on an elaborately carved slab, suggested a time when the principle of the division of labour was not so generally applied as at present, and when a man, if he wanted anything from a cradle to an epitaph, usually had to make it himself. The inscription began:

"Here lieth interred the body of William Troop, who departed this life 23rd June, 1785," etc.

And below came this fragment of rhyme, evidently bespeaking the departed a sailor on "life's troubled main":

"Although boreas' blast & neptune's gals
Have toss'd me too & fro,
Yet by the Almighty God's command
I'm anchored here blow,
Where many of the fleet are moor'd,
And unmolested sleep,
In hopes one day for to make sail,
Our Saviour Christ to meet."

There were older stones, again, on which the quaint old "th" and "ye" were used, and others that had sunk so far in the earth that only a few words of the inscription were visible above the turf, and to decipher which would task the patience of an Old Mortality.

A study of epitaphs reminds us of the following paragraph in a recent exchange under the heading of the "Gravedigger":—In a certain parish in the south of Scotland, the gravedigger was noted for the greatness of his age and the enormity of his sins. On one occasion, the minister was away on holiday, and the Presbytery supplied brethren to fill his place. One of these, with antiquarian inclinations, was much interested in the ancient beadle, and applied him with many questions regarding his vocation. "Now, William," said the minister, "since you have been here so long, I have no doubt you will have buried a great many people." "Ou ay, sir, I hae clappit the sod on every hoose in this pairish except wan." "And since you have had so much experience, William," said the minister, "you will likely have selected your own last resting-place." "Ou ay, sir, I hev that. D'ye see yon ash tree on the richt haun' side o' the kirk-yaird gate? Weel I'm just gaun to be buried atween it an' the gate." "And why such a curious place?" queried the

parson. "Weel, sir, atween you and me and the wa', I ken the kin' o' folk I hae buried, an' I'm sure there'll be a deil o' a row here some day, so I want tae be oot first an' up the road."

A FRESHMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

BY A MEMBER OF '98.

The first really definite and lasting impression made upon the mind of the Freshie, after his first plunge into college life, is that he knows absolutely nothing. Has he fond hopes of becoming famous in the Rugby arena? Alas! he learns the mournful lesson of defeat at the hands of the collegiate boy. Should he dare ope his mouth in the A.M.S. he is greeted with cries of "nerve," and is reminded that he is "inexperienced," and that he should not, therefore, protrude his olfactory knob into matters that are reserved for the special delectation of his seniors. Does he imagine that he can excel in essay-writing? He is roughly brought to consciousness by an unsympathetic E— marked on his production.

Poor Freshie! He is in a new atmosphere, and the incense of hero-worship that floated around him as a senior boy at school has been scattered to the four corners of the earth. Like the man with the wheelbarrow, college is all ahead of him. He wonders in his poor blind way why so much time is spent in the Alma Mater over matters that a good business man, who never saw the inside of a grammar, could settle in five minutes. He wonders why men who have studied expression in Latin, Greek and various other tongues, and are ready, with the most complacent self-assurance, to sit in judgment on Carlyle, Macaulay, or Matthew Arnold, cannot on a decent speech of three minutes length. He wonders, too, why those who have studied the æsthetics of the ages, and who would be insulted were they called anything but cultured gentlemen, have not enough common decency to allow one of their number to address a meeting in peace. Should he, in the sadness of his heart, make known his plaintive tale of woe to a senior, he is informed that all things come to those who wait, and that his distress and preliminary groping in the darkness is but the dawning of a broader and more liberal life.

But the Freshie in Queen's is not left to face obstacles by himself alone. Even before the college is in sight, other students who have known what it is to be strangers, meet him, and even the haughty seniors step down from their empyrean heights and do their best to give him a good start. In spite of rough awakenings and shattered pre-conceptions of what college would be like, there is not a Freshman in Queen's who attends to his own business, and who has purged his soul of all-polluting cheek, who has not the hearty sympathy of every other student.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR,—Two communications have appeared in late issues of the JOURNAL in which our present classical course has been made the subject of criticism. The writers agree in thinking that there is a serious defect in the course as it now stands, but differ as to the remedy required. Now, sir, apart from the fact that such vague and indefinite criticism is calculated to give those of your readers who are unacquainted with the facts, a false impression regarding one of the most interesting honor courses in our curriculum, I wish to be allowed to examine briefly some of the statements contained in those articles. The first critic, "W.L.G.," states that the course comprises too much work to be accomplished in two years and not enough to occupy three. *Haud inexpertus loquitur*. It is impossible for Queen's to go back, ergo more work must be added. Surely, sir, the experience whereof the writer boasts has been acquired in the remote past. Surely he is ignorant of the fact that one of last year's graduates, a man supposed to be possessed of average ability and an honor matriculant, spent five years on this course. I think that not only most of the students who of late years have taken this course, but the professors themselves will bear me out in saying that "W.L.G.'s" remarks are misleading. The Honor Classics course is now virtually a three years' course. For the ordinary pass matriculant five years are required in order to get up the work in a satisfactory manner and the instances are very rare in which an honor matriculant has passed his exams in less than four years' time. I quite agree with the writer that Queen's must on no account be suffered to fall from her high estate but do not think that an increase of work is required if she is to maintain her position.

"W.L.G.'s" suggestion that the "first year honors" examination be made compulsory is, I think, a good one, though I cannot agree with "W.W.K." in thinking that this examination should be also final as far as the work covered during the year is concerned. One of the best features of a classical course is the fact that it accustoms men to habits of application and thoroughness in their work. If the work were divided into instalments, and examinations were held at the end of each year, it would put a premium on the "cramming" which "W.W.K." so deplors. Many a man could successfully complete his course under this system who would be quite unequal to the long and patient drill whereby a man now fits himself for the crowning "final."

The additional work recommended by "W.W.K." is, I think, unnecessary. Methods of criticism are

taught in other classes of the M. A. course; history of the languages may be learned from the books recommended for reference, and lectures on the development of the drama are already given in connection with the works of the different tragedians. With this, until we have acquired a fair working knowledge of the languages, let us be content.

In short, Mr. Editor, while the standard of matriculation in classics remains as at present I am opposed to the laying of any additional burden upon the already heavily-laden classical student. But if, to save Queen's from losing her rank among the educational institutions of the country, more work must be done, I would suggest that the student employ his superabundant leisure in the acquirement of greater facility and accuracy in his Latin and Greek prose composition rather than in any increase of reading.

CLASSICS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR,—It was with feelings of pleasure that I heard the announcement last Saturday that an open meeting of the A.M.S. would be held on Feb. 16th, at which a programme would be offered. Now, sir, it seems to me that, while everyone is being eagerly canvassed to join this society or that club, our old Alma Mater is being left out in the cold. Criticisms enough and to spare have been showered upon her, but apparently with a result the opposite of that intended. The three meetings of this year have been unmistakably dull; only two or three business items of importance have been discussed, and no entertainment of any kind provided. Twice in succession has the programme promised by the class of '97 been postponed, and not the faintest whisper of the resurrection of the mock parliament has been heard, while the suppression of the movement towards inter-year debates has discouraged those who would like to see more profitable meetings. *Facilis descensus Averno*. When once the students lose interest in the society, nothing but this can be expected. Where, then, does the fault lie? I believe with both the members and the executive of the society, and it is only idle talk for one to be continually throwing the blame on the other. These are plain and admitted facts, but their coloring would soon be changed if the executive would bestir themselves and if the students would respond with attendance and assistance. The A.M.S. is not the place for learned expositions, but it should occasionally provide an evening's entertainment for the hard worked students and encourage their association with each other. That it will do so in the future more than it has done in the past is the hope of

ALUMNUS.

SPORTS.

COLLEGE NEWS.

HOCKEY.

ON Saturday evening, Jan. 19th, the rink was crowded to its fullest capacity with spectators eager to see the match between Queen's and the Limestones. For the past three years the supporters of the Limestones have freely given expression to the opinion that Queen's would have hard work in defeating their young rivals, but as the Limestones were in the junior, and we in the senior series, the two clubs never met. This year the Limestones joined the senior ranks, and this was the first meeting of the teams, hence the excitement. Both had beaten the R.M.C. with scores which, when compared, gave a slight advantage to the Limestones. Everyone expected a close and exciting game, but everyone was disappointed. Queen's won with a score of 13 to 1. The game was a good exhibition of hockey, and was not nearly so one-sided as the score would indicate. Both teams played well, but the superior weight and age, and the confidence that comes thereby, told in Queen's favor. The Limestones are to be congratulated upon the steady, plucky game they played, against such odds, and we can say for them that, in our opinion, they are as good a team, for their age and weight, as is to be found in Ontario. Kingston is only second to Queen's in our affection, and therefore we are sorry that the Limestones decided to enter the senior series this year. Had they remained where they were, we have no doubt they would have brought the junior cup to the Limestone City.

The teams were as follows :

QUEEN'S.		LIMESTONES.
Hiscock.....	Goal.....	O'Donnell
Curtis.....	Point.....	McRae
Taylor.....	Cover Point.....	Irwin
Rayside.....	} Forwards {	Sutherland
Cunningham.....		McKay
McLennan.....		Harty
Brock.....		Lowe

Cadet Cantly made a good referee.

R. M. C. VS. QUEEN'S.

On Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, we played our second match with the Cadets, and won with a score of 6 to 3. There was little interest taken in the game, as Queen's was looked on as sure to win; but the fact that we had three juniors on made things decidedly even. At the close of the first half neither team had scored, and the play was very equal. But in the second half the boys got down to work, with the above result. Rayside was greatly missed; his shots on goal are almost sure to go through, and we have no one that can replace him.

A. M. S.

ONLY a small number were present at the meeting on January 19th, and nothing but routine business was taken up. An important notice was given by J. W. McIntosh, M.A., that at some meeting in the near future he would bring in a motion to provide for the awarding of prizes each year for the best original college songs written by alumni of the university.

Last Saturday evening, after a few small bills had been ordered to be paid, the Treasurer presented a detailed report of the finances of the society, which showed the balance on hand to be about \$176.

A. B. Ford, M.A., Secretary-Treasurer of the Football Club, presented the financial report for the year, from which it appeared that the total expenditure of the two teams for the season amounted to \$661.89. Mr. Ford, in retiring, received a very cordial vote of thanks for the admirable way in which he discharged the duties of secretary-treasurer for the last three years. The duties devolving upon this officer of the club are many and onerous, and it would be difficult to find a man better fitted for the position than Mr. Ford has proved himself to be.

The next order of business was the election of officers of the club for the ensuing year, and the following were chosen to fill the various offices :

- Hon. President—Rev. Principal Grant.
- Hon. Vice-President—C. R. Webster, B.A.
- President—D. R. McLennan.
- Vice-President—J. Johnston.
- Secretary-Treasurer—T. J. Rigney.
- Captain—Guy Curtis.
- Hon. Surgeon—Dr. Herald.

J. C. Brown, B.A., gave notice that at the next meeting he would move for a change in the wording of a motion regarding records of the sports, passed on Oct. 13th, 1894.

The Executive announced that an open meeting of the society would be held on Feb. 16th, at which a programme would be presented.

POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB.

The Political Science Club is of quite recent origin, yet it is in quite a flourishing state, and many besides the regular students of the department take a lively interest in the meetings. At the first meeting after the holidays, the question of "single tax" was introduced and briefly outlined by J. D. Miller, the leader for the evening. Following along the lines thus opened up, a number took part in the discussion and at the end of the hour it was felt that the subject had hardly been fairly entered on, so that the Club may discuss the question again in the near future.

At the meeting on January 22nd, the subject was "continental free trade," and R. Burton opened the

discussion with a statement of the most important arguments advanced both for and against the project. The general trend of the discussion was against the scheme, particular emphasis being laid on the impracticability of arranging a satisfactory common tariff.

Last Tuesday evening the meeting was not as large as usual, though the question for consideration was essentially one of the day, even of the hour. J. R. Hall proceeded to examine in theory what so many students had lately been testing in practice, viz., "manhood suffrage," and after all had expressed their views, it was decided that so low a franchise was by no means an unmixed blessing. Following naturally from this discussion the subject for next Tuesday evening is "woman suffrage."

THE NEW LITERARY SOCIETY.

At a general meeting held on January 21st, a report was received from the committee previously appointed to sketch a constitution for a new society, having for its object the investigation and discussion of literary and scientific subjects. After some deliberation it was deemed advisable to form such a society, and Friday, January 25th, was fixed for the meeting for permanent organization. Accordingly, at 7.15 P.M. of the appointed date about twenty-five students assembled in the Philosophy classroom and formed themselves into a society, adopting the committee's draft as a provisional constitution. Officers of the society were appointed as follows:

President—J. C. Brown, B.A.
1st Vice-President—J. R. Fraser, B.A.
2nd Vice-President—R. Burton.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. Playfair.
Critic—R. Laird, M.A.

The subject of discussion selected for the meeting on February 22nd was George Eliot's famous novel, "Romola," and to J. Johnson was allotted the task of preparing a paper on the subject, while G. R. Lowe and George Dyde, M.A., were chosen to lead the discussion. The selection of a subject for the meeting in March, as well as the drafting of a fuller constitution, was referred to the executive.

The society meets on the fourth Friday of each month, to read and discuss papers on the various interesting literary and scientific subjects which are continually suggesting themselves to advanced students. Each spring a list of subjects is to be drawn up and members selected to prepare papers on each, while two other members will be appointed to study the subject thoroughly and be prepared to lead in the discussion which follows the reading of the paper.

Y. M. C. A.

On Friday evening, January 18th, we listened to a thoughtful paper by D. A. McKenzie on "a con-

dition of growth," from Hosea x. 12. "Break up your fallow ground" Attention was called to various kinds of fallow ground that need to be broken up in college life if we are to grow into true men. The attendance was large but we could not help feeling that the meetings would be benefited if those taking part in the discussion would come better prepared.

On the following Friday evening, E. C. Gallup's paper on "College Friendships" was a real treat. He shewed clearly what the essence of true friendship was and in his application to college life emphasized the elevating and moulding influence of a sincere and sympathetic friend. The subject proved a very suggestive one and the meeting one of the best we have ever had.

At a business meeting on January 18th, the following delegates were appointed to attend the Y.M.C.A. convention which met at Belleville last week: Pres. J. H. Turnbull, J. R. Conn, W. H. Cram, R. T. Moodie, and T. Fraser. Mr. Metcalfe was the delegate from the medical Y.M.C.A. The boys have since returned and report a good time and instructive convention at Belleville.

Y. W. C. A.

On account of the 'At Home,' the Y. W. C. A. meeting was held on Thursday, the 17th, at 5 P.M. Miss Hawkins, matron of an orphanage in the south, had charge of the hour, and spoke on the character of the relations between Lazarus, Martha and Mary. Afterwards she described her work among the coloured people, and gave several interesting incidents of her life with them.

The following Friday Miss L. White conducted a missionary meeting, with "China" as subject. Extracts from letters respecting Dr. Kilborn's first impressions and labours there, were read and commented upon. Selections from the experience of Miss Guinness among the women, brought the subject, in all its pressing need, before us and made the meeting an unusually profitable one.

Q. U. M. A.

The regular meeting of the Missionary Association was held on Saturday, January 26th, 1895, President Rollins in the chair. The Treasurer reported the liabilities of the association to be \$357.26, with cash on hand \$47.09, and pointed out the great need of steps being taken to increase the income. The Executive committee was instructed to make an effort to obtain an eminent graduate to preach in Convocation Hall during the Alumni conference. We are, therefore, in hopes of hearing one "Sunday afternoon address" before the baccalaureate sermon is heard.

Alex. Rannie then reported concerning his summer's work at Wellwyn, N.W.T. Eleven fellow-students enlivened the journey as far as Winnipeg, but there they parted and affairs assumed a less lively aspect. Mr. Rannie was pleased to find that he would be under the supervision of Rev. John Reddon, B.A., but the reports received in this vicinity regarding Wellwyn were not the most encouraging. The Wellwynites were said to have dismissed a previous student after hearing him but once, while the best had failed to satisfy them. With such bright prospects our missionary purchased a buggy, harness and horse, and leaving his trunk at the station ready for rapid flight, he drove off to present himself at Wellwyn. Having reached the field, a boarding house was the first necessity. This was soon secured with a comfortable room whose dimensions were six feet by seven. At first sight it looked as if reports had not been exaggerated. Everyone had some tale of woe to pour forth concerning previous missionaries. One old Scotchman thought that if half of the students who go West would drown themselves it would be a good thing for the country. Thus the stories came "line upon line," until Mr. Rannie began to think that his predecessors must have been a bad lot, and the only consolation was that no Queen's man had tried the field previous to him. However, things soon assumed a brighter aspect. The people were not unkind and, notwithstanding their faults, formed attentive audiences. At one of the stations there was a church, at two others schoolhouses, and at a fourth service was held in a private house. At the latter place two kindly dogs notified the preacher of all late-comers, frequently extending their noisy welcome into the "secondly," "thirdly," or "lastly" of the sermon.

The greatest difficulty here as elsewhere was to get the people to realize their responsibility in the work. They seemed to think that the student should be preacher, manager, secretary and sexton, and if he failed to come up to their ideal they had nothing more to do with him or his work. Their religion depended largely upon their estimate of the missionary. On the whole the work was encouraging, and Mr. Rannie hoped the Association would take up this field another year.

J. S. Watson was then called upon to give a report of work at Clandeboye. This field is about 30 miles north-west of Winnipeg. Two-thirds of the people are Indians and natives. They are not the most thrifty class, and while they practically "live to eat," their ideal, even in the line of food, is not excessively high. When making pastoral visits, Mr. Watson generally found that black tea and bannocks formed the complete bill of fare. There were three stations on the field, one of which was

supplied weekly and the other two fortnightly. At the former place the average attendance was about seventy, and the congregation consisted of all denominations. The most encouraging feature in the work was a weekly bible-class, which began with twelve members but reached an average of over twenty. Some of the young people walked four and five miles every week to attend this class. Progress in this field will of necessity be slow, but there are encouraging signs and a few are beginning to take a genuine interest in the work.

THE LEVANA "AT HOME."

The formal opening of the Levana Society took place on Friday, the 18th inst. Seldom has the announcement of an "At Home" received more attention, or been met with more diverse opinions with regard to its practicability. And yet, thanks to the good-will of the society, and general sociable feeling manifested by the guests, the "At Home" was an unqualified success. No working committee was necessary. The society worked as a body with the utmost good-nature. Here is an excellent illustration of one case where a number of cooks did not spoil the broth. By 4 o'clock everything in the rooms was excellently arranged. This was partly due to the help kindly given by some gentlemen, stout of arm though few in number, and the society takes this opportunity of thanking them heartily for their co-operation. The guests began to arrive at half-past four, and the rooms were soon filled with that delicious hum and soft laughter which brings a glow to a tired hostess' heart; and the tinkling of cups and saucers would have filled up any awkward pauses if there were any. But there were none. By twos, by threes, by companies, the guests mounted the long stairs, fired with a noble determination to reach the top, or die in the attempt. We would not blame them if curiosity was, in some instances, the motive power. One lady was heard to ask as she plodded painfully up the shady degrees leading to the alluring light and laughter above, "What sort of an affair is it anyway?" To which the descending lady promptly replied, "First class!" If so, and we have every reason to expect the same answer from the majority, the "At Home" will become an annual affair for our society.

THE CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Theological Alumni of Queen's will begin on Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1895, at 8 P.M., and continue for ten days. The programme for the course of study is as follows:

1. The influence of Babylon upon the thought, form and development of the Jewish religion.—Rev. G. M. Milligan, Toronto.

2. The influence of Greece upon the thought, form and development of the Jewish religion.—Rev. M. MacGillivray, Kingston.

3. The influence of Egypt upon the thought, form and development of the Jewish religion.—Rev. J. J. Wright, Lynn.

4. The influence of Rome upon the thought, form and development of the Jewish religion.—Rev. J. A. Sinclair, Spencerville.

Besides the above, Dr. McTavish, Revds. A. Givan, R. McKay and J. Sharp were appointed to prepare papers upon Wendt's "Teaching of Jesus."

Professor Watson's subject for the Chancellor's lectureship for the year will be "Leibnitz and Lessing in relation to theology."

Professor Dyde will give a course on "English thought in the 17th century."

The Principal will give a course on "The religions of the world." (Consult his text book with that title, to be had at the Methodist Book Room, Toronto, price from 12 to 15 cents.)

The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., will give a course on "The minister and his work."

MEDICAL NOTES.

We are now in the midst of the all-day lectures, and the grinding and re-grinding of the medical course. Our studies are not of such a varied character as those of the arts course, involving a restful change from one subject to another and more latitude for thinking and less need of plugging. Yet we think something could be done in a medical course to introduce more thinking and reading outside the ordinary work. The success of the theological conference would suggest a few lectures by some medical men who have made a study of some subject and are willing to give us the benefit of their study. One or two such lectures, or a general medical conference during the session, would be decidedly beneficial and add interest and variety to the course. Who will make a move?

B-n-st-r (to McEw-n): "Were you at the twilight recital?"

McEw-n: "No. I didn't get an invite."

B: "Why did you not tell me? I got one as a leading musical light of the city."

W. Sands, M.D., has been attending college since Xmas, perfecting himself in several studies, especially anatomy.

"I wonder why Dr. Ryan always calls the roll on a day I'm sick."—Jock H—y.

The Concurus met last week and considered the offences of two students. The Concurus is a good institution if properly managed, but it is hardly justice to punish a prisoner when acquitted by the jury.

Constable: "Your Honor, Mr. Metcalfe is in the dissecting room while the court is in session."

Judge J-o-s: "Bring Mr. Metcalfe in and fine him ten cents."

SCHOOL OF MINING NOTES.

On January 18th Sir Oliver Mowat visited the laboratories, accompanied by Hon. G. W. Ross and a number of prominent citizens. The "Minnesota Survey Reports" were rendered immortal by being used to elevate the Premier sufficiently to get a view through the petrographical microscopes.

We are glad to learn that Capt. W. Bruce Caruthers has donated \$400 to the School of Mining as a salary to the practical student who runs the machinery. Would that we had more men with such a spirit!

Mr. Potter's work in ecclesiastical architecture has attracted much attention among the boys.

Professor (to class in mineralogy): "These *Placer* deposits, or *Seifenlager*, as the Germans call them, are"

Capt. D-n-l-y (to next student): "He wants to call a spade a shovel and then tell us what it is in German, Irish, African and half a dozen other languages."

This week Mr. Merritt visited the diamond drill boring at Bedford, in company with the prospectors' class.

"They expect me to do two men's work, *i.e.*, to prepare the Doctor's lectures and to call 5 o'clock in the laboratories."—F—D—.

"And the kid does all the rest."—The Boys.

A series of lectures is being given in the Science Hall two evenings out of every week for the benefit of those interested in mining. Prof. Goodwin delivered the last on the evening of January 24th, on carbon-dioxide and its relation to minerals.

A member of the prospectors' class is reported to have said: "I'd sooner fight than eat, but I'd sooner drink than do either." Let the Concurus keep an eye on this man.

The student of science who in the last number was reported to have destroyed both his chain and ring for the benefit of scientific research, has given us a friendly call in the sanctum. He stoutly denies having *strayed* into the laboratory, as he knew he was going there. In the second place, he maintains that his chain is not copper, but solid brass, and that it is still to be found in its place, notwithstanding the shoe-lace story. Again, he suggests that the person who thought him guilty of carrying gold about must have recently come from a gold cure institute, and must be held unaccountable for his remarks. And finally, he refers his dear friend, the reporter, to Prov. iv, 7.

DIVINITY NOTES.

Many a heart heaved a sigh of relief the other day when the Principal's little red book on comparative religion appeared. The slopers can now breathe freely, and neither Mahomet, Confucius, Gautama, nor any other man need make them afraid. It is needless to say that the little text is a comprehensive and sympathetic statement and criticism of four great religions. If any person outside the sacred precincts of Divinity Hall has fifteen cents to spare he would do well to invest.

The Principal has become utterly disgusted with the ignorance of his class in Old Testament history. The other day he asked a venerable member of the back seats: "Who made you?" The distinguished member glared vacantly about the room as though soliciting a prompter, but younger members looked to older ones and older ones to younger ones, and great was the confusion. A patriarch, however, came to the relief, and was sent up head. The rest immediately straightened up and looked as though they had known all about it.

The following tabulated statement was found sticking out of a divinity's pocket. The individual concerned seems to have been situated in much the same circumstances as Buridan's ass, between two stacks of hay, but his Pythagorean tendencies saved him:

Maximum of 10 marks.

	MIRANDY.	JEMIMA.
General appearance.....	7	6
Intellectual abilities.....	9	10
Moral qualities.....	2	2
Æsthetic qualities.....	6	5
	—	—
Total	24	23

I take Mirandy.

The hockey team, we believe, have been making efforts to arrange a match with the employees of the Bank of Montreal. It is strange how moneyed men will fight against one another.

The examination in divinity last Thursday, we sincerely regret to say, almost proved a failure. The little ones who should have attended have been warned that they will get no prizes in the spring if they fail to appear at the next. "The love of money is the root of all evil" in Divinity Hall.

Owing to recent developments in ecclesiastical circles, the Archbishop has ordered the following articles to be confiscated and sold at public auction in Divinity Hall: 25 pairs of dancing slippers (nos. 10 and upwards), 20 pairs of skates and the appurtenances thereof, 75 latch keys, 35 opera glasses, 10 gross of photographs, and many other articles, all of which should bring high figures. The proceeds are to go to a fund for supplying the poor destitute heathen of Central Africa with blankets and top-coats.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A concert is to be given in Montreal on February 7th by the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs of Toronto University.

The fever for societies and clubs has not yet subsided, and a movement is on foot to organize a society for the study of philology. Antiquarians to the front!

The Senior year held its regular meeting on Jan'y 17th, and was occupied mainly with routine business. The rink, elections, etc., seem to have completely demoralized the other years.

Subscribers should remember that all Subscriptions are payable before the end of January and that the Business Manager is always ready to make out receipts.

Why can there not be inter-year hockey matches as in other colleges? The time spent would not prove a serious drawback and those who are learning to skate would have a chance to exhibit the latest curves.

In view of the proposed plan of offering prizes for songs for a University Song Book, it may be interesting to know that prizes amounting to \$50 have been offered at the University of Wisconsin for the best three university songs composed during the year.

It is sad to think that the officers of the Concurus indulged so freely in holiday delicacies that animation has not since manifested itself. The freshmen are far from behaving with the meekness and mildness of lambs, and magazine after magazine continues to disappear from the reading room. Awake, thou that sleepest!

Many of the boys were quite interested in the election on Monday last and several put in a good hard day's work at the polls. Of course some were disappointed over the result, but we incline to think that the majority were exceedingly well-satisfied. Very many took advantage of their undoubted right to record their votes.

The following paragraph from the Cornell *Sun* should interest our classical men: "The class in modern Greek at Cornell University is issuing a Greek newspaper for reading exercises. The journal is known as the *Atlantis*, and has been published in New York city for the last seven months. It appeals to a threefold constituency for support--the Greeks in America, who desire a journal in their own language; Americans, who wish to read modern Greek for general information, and Greeks at home who want reliable information concerning the United States."

There is a tale to tell of John, and one of evolution too. A few years ago the rustle of maidenly

garments around the halls brought a frown to his brow or made him beat a retreat to the cellar. In course of time, as a bevy of them flitted by, he changed his tactics, and would smile on them in an enigmatical way, as if to say, "Poor, harmless things! Play away at your learning. You'll never beat the boys, anyway." But the Levana "At Home" brought all previous changes to a climax. From a cozy corner behind a gas stove, he is said to have feasted his eyes on one hundred and fifty women. Nay, more; in comfortable conversation with the cook, he is said to have regaled himself with liberal libations of coffee and countless slices of cake. Worse still—his lips are hermetically sealed, and he will tell the boys nought of what happened within those sacred precincts. John, John, thy faithful followers grieve over thy fall! Much co-education hath made thee mad!

The following report of a Committee of the senate of the university on Matriculation has been adopted and made public:—

"Your Committee recommends the adoption of the scheme of Matriculation proposed by the University of Toronto, and expresses pleasure at the step which has been taken in the direction of raising the standard for Matriculation by increasing the percentage of marks for passing from 25 to 33 per cent. upon each subject. But while sympathizing with this desire to raise the standard, your Committee regrets to see that the scheme tends to increase the quantity of work required for admission rather than to improve its quality.

"Your Committee is of opinion that it would be advisable to set papers of a more elementary character than has been the practice in the past, and to exact 40 or 50 per cent. as the standard for pass. This, we believe, would compel pupils to remain a year longer at the High Schools, and would tend to foster a higher ideal of exact scholarship amongst those seeking admission to the universities."

PERSONALS.

J. W. Mitchell, B.A., has for the present given up the Electrical Engineering course and has returned to his home in Lansdowne.

Rev. J. G. Potter, B.A., has received a call from the congregation of Sunny Brae, Pictou Co., N.S.

All are pleased to see that Professor Williamson is sufficiently recovered to be about the halls again.

J. S. Rowland, '93, and M. S. Leehy, '97, were about the halls for a few days last week.

Harry N. Dunning, one of the most active members of the class of '87, is at present ministering to the spiritual needs of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

Struan G. Robertson, B.A., '91, and an LL.B. of Dalhousie Law School, is one of the partners in a new law firm in New Glasgow, N.S.

Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, a missionary of the Canadian Church on furlough from Central India, paid a visit to the halls during the first of the week, and spoke to the Divinity Class on Tuesday morning.

The time is near at hand when Queen's can no longer boast a bachelor professor. Our graduates will be interested to hear that the engagement of Prof. Cappon to a well-known Kingston lady has been announced.

We are glad to hear of the successful work being done by Rev. James Binnie, M.A., who, on Sunday, January 20th, had a fine new church opened at Elphin, one of his stations. Rev. M. Macgillivray, M.A., of this city, and Mr. R. J. Hutcheon, M.A., officiated at the dedicatory services, and assisted at a social gathering on the following Monday evening.

The *Kincardine Reporter* has the following: "Mr. Norris, M.A., mathematical master in our high school, has been offered a position in the Stratford School with an increase of \$200 per year in salary." Not only is "Jim" proving himself one of the best mathematical teachers in western Ontario, but he is also a strong force in social and religious circles. He will be heard from soon again.

"J. M. Mowat made his initial political address, and from the manner in which this young gentleman handled the public questions of the day gave evidence of his marked ability and a proof that, in days to come, Mr. Mowat would make a name for himself, as had his uncle."—*Daily Whig*. The *JOURNAL* congratulates John on the success of his first appearance. His training in the Alma Mater Society is now standing him in good stead.

T. G. Marquis, B.A. (1889,) and Frederick J. Pope, M.A. (1891), do not confine themselves to routine work as teachers, respectively, of English and of Science in the Collegiate Institute, Stratford. We note by the Stratford papers that the former is giving a much appreciated course of public lectures on "Shakespeare and his plays," and that the latter is lecturing to a public association on phases of Chemistry. This is a kind of work that more of the High School Teachers of the Province could do, to great advantage, in other centres. It would be legitimate university extension work, and it would extend the influence of university men, and close the gap that too often exists between them and the people. Every High School and College should be a centre of "sweetness and light" to its own community, and we congratulate Marquis and Pope, as well as the community of Stratford, which evidently appreciates its teachers.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

"SAY, Mr. Editor, what's all this row among the girls about a Lady Dean? If they want a Dean to *Marshall* them I'm the one.—M. B. D.

Notice on the board—"Glee Club practice tonight. New music has arrived." 5 p.m., (discordant strains from philosophy class-room.) "Oh where, oh where, is my little dog gone," and even John was heard to say, "what an awful bluff."

Prof. D. Mr. Fr-l-k, what has kept you away so long? Mr. F., "Well, I didn't get back till yesterday."

"The Limestones are such nice little boys—and good to their mothers."—The Ladies.

It is said that a special session of "The Venerable" will at length be held to attend to the wants of a very freshly freshman, whose *cacoethes scribendi* has led him to be too effusive in his remarks about senior students through letters to a local newspaper in an eastern town.

C. G. Y—g (entering at Watkin Mills) hums softly, "How I missed her! How I missed her! etc."

Scene at Registration Booth—"Sir, are you a mechanic?" "No, sir, I'm a McKinnon."

"As regards friendships between the sexes I have nothing to say except that he who laughs at it,

'Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils,
The motions of his spirit are dull as night
And his affections dark as Erebus,
Let no such man be trusted!'"

E. C. G—p.

A freshman who made his first appearance on January 8th, and apparently had not time to consult the calendar, has unearthed a new Prof. whom he is said to have saluted as Prof. *Davey*.

"I've made a new year's resolution to act like a sensible beggar."—Texas P-t-r.

"Parvulissimus" lost his temper and threatened to clean out the rink during the Limestone match. The only other serious losses were those of the omnipresent Walter K—r, which totaled up ten cents, partly covered by insurance; and of Jim S—t, who is minus a few hogsheads of wind.

On the evening of election day two lady students were seen foundering in the snow on West street, and the De Nobis Man has been wondering if election beverages really penetrated to the Levana Sanctum.

"The fellows at our house are awful 'bummy.' Why, sometimes we get together and waste fifteen minutes!"—Andy P-t-r-n.

"I've a secret in my heart, sweet Marie."—Prof. C—.

"When there was silence in heaven for half an hour the Divinities were not there."—The Girls.

"I find it blamed difficult to get up six classes, twist that embryo moustache and look after all this hair at once."—Fuzzy Frizzy.

At the university of Michigan one student was expelled and two suspended for making undue noise in the class-room.

Prof. in Jr. Greek (with mammoth Greek dictionary in his arms): "I've brought this little pocket dictionary along to convince the sceptical members of the class."

"Wanted—To Exchange—A gown, half interest in a locker, and secondhand copy of 'Sophocles Antigone,' for a rocking horse, drum, or other infantile apparatus in good repair."—Peter P—.

Who wrote the most—Dickens, Warren or Bulwer? Warren wrote "Now and Then," Bulwer wrote "Night and Morning," and Dickens wrote "All the Year Round."—Ex.

Sheldon & Davis announce that they have received a consignment of hardened glass lenses, which, together with their new patent wrought-iron negative plates, makes it possible for them to fulfil their contract for the class photo of the graduating year.

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