

roused itself, and tried to come to a conclusion regarding the intruders, but again relapsed into slumber with the question unsettled as to whether they were footballers or "river-drivers."

Saturday morning, after looking over the old graphite mill, we left Oliver's Ferry and headed for Kingston, leaving behind us the unfortunate enthusiast who journeyed in the night to Smith's Falls to see a very recent formation, which he considers gneiss. The serpentine quarry at Grindstone Island was visited, and various points along the route, which had been passed over on the journey up, were examined. Kingston was reached on Saturday evening and everyone was sorry that the trip was over.

BEDFORD AND PARHAM.

The second trip was over the Kingston and Pembroke Railway to Bedford and Parham. The party which lined up before the station consisted of Arts students in Mineralogy with a fair sprinkling of Mining students. Each man was laden with a bundle of borrowed blankets and a huge lunch basket.

As the passenger coaches were crowded, we boarded a flat car. "All aboard" was sounded and away we flew past the crowded city houses and out into the fields past farms, villages and woods, which looked dull and gloomy through the growing dusk of a November afternoon. Bedford was reached at 9 p.m. with no other mishap than the loss of a hat, which was soon replaced by a weather-stained fez-cap, the wearer of which was promptly dubbed Turcoman (Turkey-man). We made the station our *rendezvous* and that night slept on the hard station floor, dreaming of feather beds, eiderdown quilts and pneumatic pillows. Daybreak saw us astir, and after a hurried lunch we struck out for the Glendower iron mine, examining the railway cuttings on the way. Amongst others, we obtained specimens of garnets, apatite, calcite, scapolite, gabbro, and at the mine we found magnetite galore. During the afternoon we visited the Godfrey mica mines, famous for zircon crystals. The Professor informed us that a fine of fifty cents would be imposed on those who failed to find a zircon, and immediately we started to search. The hills soon echoed with the shouts of lucky searchers, and at the round-up nobody had the penalty to pay.

We now turned our steps toward the cave on Kingston's farm, and by the light of a birch bark torch we explored the walls for calcite crystals. Some beautiful twinned scalenohedrons were captured by lucky finders, while all got excellent specimens of transparent, doubly refracting spar. Our specimen bags began to grow heavy by this time and we repaired to the station house, where we re-

freshed ourselves with strong tea, sandwiches and dainties found in that particular basket which had been filled by the landlady's daughter. We boarded the night express bound for Parham, but after a solemn conclave on the subject of station floors we decided to remain on board all night and come back to Parham with the morning train.

Daybreak saw us cooking breakfast at Tichborne crossing. We hid our baskets in a wood pile and struck off across fields for the Boyd-Smith phosphate mines, where we stayed all day. Two of our number left us here to visit friends in the neighborhood, and, sad to relate, they met with a serious accident. It seems that while they were driving to the station suddenly the mineral specimens became too heavy, or their spirits too gay, for they broke the waggon springs and had to walk into town.

We reached Kingston Saturday night, tired, foot-sore and heavy laden, but inwardly serene and with strong resolutions to go next time.

FOXTON MINES.

Last Saturday our wanderings led us to the Foxton mines. Nineteen, including three lady students, embarked in a van drawn by four horses. One scientist kindly offered to serve as assistant engineer. After some interesting experimenting with all the other possible combinations (which our mathematician carefully worked out), during which we gained much experience but little ground, the assistant took charge of the forward engines, while the chief engineer managed the aft. The barite vein at the Woodruff farm was examined on the way out. Here some good specimens of anthraxolite, which has lately come into prominence as the so-called coal of the Sudbury district, were found. Fluorite also was found here. The Foxton was reached about 11.30.

The first work was to make a fire and boil a kettle. The meal in primitive fashion round a camp fire was followed by an examination of the dumps. From these waste heaps beautiful crystals were extracted, until the barren looking pile had produced a rich harvest of mineralogical treasures, limpid prisms and pyramids of water-clear rock-crystal, satiny plates of transparent selenite and matchless anhydrite with its delicate tints, calcite of rainbow hues, perfect zircons and scapolite and a score of other minerals.

NOTES.

In the three excursions box loads of specimens, representing at least fifty distinct mineral species, most of them well crystallized, were secured. Besides these, exposures of almost all the typical classes of rocks, were seen as well as examples of almost every kind of geological phenomena.

Queen's and the School of Mining are particularly fortunate in being situated in one of the most inter-