

would be just as easy to believe that the creation of each individual could be explained only by assuming that it involved a special interruption of the order of things. The men who held to the old notions took care never to enter a laboratory, just as those who believed that the world was only a few thousand years old took care not to study Geology very thoroughly.

Dr. Knight's chair, he pointed out, was an important link between the two Faculties of Arts and Medicine, and its establishment was one of the good results that had immediately come from the co-operation of the two. Without that co-operation, the appointment could not have been made. Other good results would follow. Not only had excellent apparatus been obtained for the new chair, but in future the subject of *Materia Medica* would be taught more practically than it had been, and it was the intention to develop the Chair of Pathology and Bacteriology to proper modern proportions. He would do everything in his power to make the Faculty of Medicine a success and one that all its friends would be proud of, and in undertaking this he had already found that he had the hearty support of the Professors and the Medical graduates.

Alluding to the opening of the new School of Mining, he showed that the appointment in it of Mr. Willet G. Miller to lecture on Geology, Petrography and Ore Deposits would permit in future that all classes in the subject of Geology would be under the control of the Governors and Faculty of that School. Mr. Miller's subject would thus be a link between the Faculty of Arts and of Practical Science, just as Dr. Knight's was between Arts and Medicine. As the students in the Mining School would get the benefit of University Classes in seven or eight subjects, it was but reasonable that the University—to which the School was to be affiliated for the purpose of getting degrees in Engineering—should receive some corresponding benefit. Practically, there would be something of the same relation between the two institutions as there was between the University of Toronto and the School of Practical Science. He expressed the hope that before long, through the co-operation of the City and County Councils, the Agricultural side of the new School would also be started, as there was a great future for the scientific study of everything connected with what must always be the chief industry of Canada.

He referred to the gratifying fact that every year he was able to point to progress in connection with University work. Queen's had given greatest attention to the development of the literary and philosophical sides of University life, feeling that these were the highest and at the same time the sides most likely to be neglected in a new country and a materialistic age, but the review he had first

given showed that Scientific and Practical studies were very far from neglected. Not many years ago one man in Queen's taught Chemistry, Botany, Geology and Zoology, and he did it well too, "for Professor Dupuis did well everything that he undertook." At present these subjects were taught by Professors Goodwin, Fowler, Knight and Nicol, Mr. Miller, Mr. Walker, Dr. Woods and laboratory assistants. The explanation of this growth he traced to the loyal support of students, graduates and a score of friends throughout the country who had the means as well as the heart to give liberally, besides the small offerings of hundreds that represented as much affection and confidence as the larger offerings. We have not the Provincial Government to our back like Toronto University, nor the millionaires of Montreal like McGill, but we were satisfied that the roots of our prosperity were permanent.

In conclusion he referred to the establishment of "Queen's Quarterly," and trusted that the prediction of the *Halifax Herald* would be fulfilled, by its becoming the nucleus of a strong University Monthly that would serve as an organ for the best thought of all Canada. The way to bring this about would be by making the present Quarterly an assured success, from a financial as well as literary point of view. There would then be something solid on which the proposed Monthly for all Universities could be built. He had tried other ways of bringing about this desired result and had come to the conclusion that work and not talk was the right way. He felt keenly the present intellectual poverty of Canada, or at any rate the poor exhibit it was making. We had done well at Chicago in cheese, live stock, fisheries, minerals, and had even exhibited paintings that gave promise of the rise of a wealthy Canadian School; but when keen observers asked him, what organs have you by which we can judge of your inner life? he had not been able to give a satisfactory answer. He could give only excuses, the chief excuse being that English-speaking Canada was young, that the oldest University in Ontario, for instance, was little more than fifty years old, and that for three-fourths of that time the number of its students had been small and almost entirely intended for professional life; but that things were very different now and that a bountiful and beautiful harvest might be expected soon.

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The examination for medical matriculation was held in Convocation Hall on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Quite a number of candidates presented themselves for the ordeal.

There is some talk among the boys of holding Inter-Year Hockey Matches this winter. The idea is a good one and would tend to arouse more enthusiasm and to promote practice in our national winter game.