



## *Calendar for the Week.*

Wednesday, March 1—5 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. Executive.

Friday, March 3—4 p.m.—Choral Society Rehearsal.

8 p.m.—Choral Society's Concert, in Grant Hall, assisted  
by Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, Dramatic Reader.

Saturday, March 4—10 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.

Sunday, March 5—3 p.m.—University Service, Prof. C. E. Bland, B.D.,  
Montreal, in Convocation Hall.

Monday, March 6—5 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Philosophical Society.

Tuesday, March 7—4 p.m.—Missionary Study Class, French Room.


5 p.m.—Athletic Committee. Final meeting of the year.

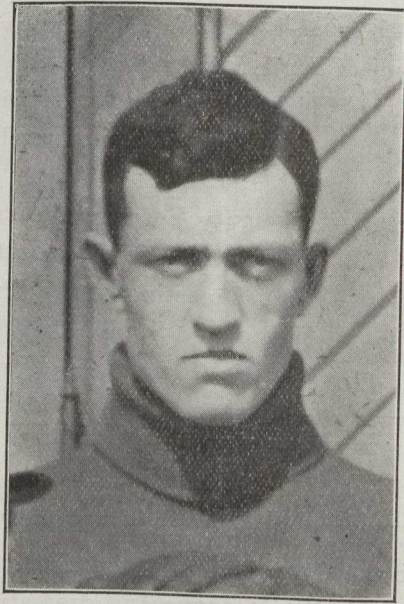
Wednesday, March 8—4 p.m.—Levana Society. Social meeting with gradu-  
ating class.

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**CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 3rd.** You  
Owe it to the Clubs, to the Gymnasium Fund and to yourself to attend this  
concert. A splendid musical programme and dramatic readings by Mr. Sin-  
clair Hamilton. Next Friday night.

Final Year Science Dance, in Gymnasium, for Gymnasium Fund, Friday,  
March 10th





Basil George.  
Cover Point of Queen's I Hockey Team.



VOL. XXXVIII.

MARCH 1st, 1911.

No. 18.

## *Some Conditions Affecting Organic Progress.*

(Continued from last issue).

The protoplasm of which we are made, develops in our surface layers when exposed to light, a protective pigment, usually not green, but brown or black. The presence of this permits of human life in intensely lighted regions. **Those who do not develop it readily, retreat from the tropics or die.**

Having marked the victory of protoplasm over one enemy we may proceed to see how it meets another. We have seen that the presence of warmth and moisture are the prime conditions essential to the life of protoplasm. It should now be noted that these are incompatible conditions, inasmuch as warmth implies the evaporation of moisture, and on the other hand the high specific heat of water keeps at a comparatively low temperature any large body of water. In other words much heat drives away water, and much water prevents warmth. To have plenty of moisture a plant must be surrounded by water. To have plenty of light and heat it must be out of water. How can these contradictory needs be properly met?

Simple green plants of only one or a few cells might float on the surface of a body of water, enjoying plenty of light and water, but the temperature would be lower than that which is most stimulating to their life-processes. If they drift ashore the heat of the sun will soon remove the water necessary to their life, in spite of the wall of cellulose they construct about themselves. Some new arrangement is necessary. Protoplasm responds to this challenge by keeping the offspring of green plants close together, until a mass is formed. Then the inner ones are kept from the drying air by the outer ones, which are soon destroyed, becoming empty cells, but forming a more or less waterproof and non-conducting coating. This method is another permanent victory over threatening conditions, because we find that every kind of creature living in air has adopted this plan of an epidermis.

But in a mass of cells, each one demands an equality in exposure to light, warmth and moisture, because all have the same work to do, so we find that they have gradually adopted some definite arrangement, regular and symmetrical. It is quite evident that if every cell is to be independent of every other cell, it must be equally exposed to beneficial conditions. This perfect socialistic condition is consummated in *Valvox*,—a sphere which rotates slowly in the water. It is evident that a small sphere is the climax in this

direction, as in a larger one the inner cells would be beyond the reach of light, and possibly of moisture, and even such a sphere must remain in water in order to rotate.

There seems no further progress possible in the face of these opposing conditions. How can anything better be produced? Here protoplasm had to strike out a new line of progress. We describe it briefly as Division of Labor. The first evidence we have of this is in such small plants as *Riccia*, floating on still water or living on damp soil. Their mass of cells may be compared to the spherical *Volvox*, but instead of rotating and exposing every surface to light, one side of *Riccia* is permanently set apart to absorb light and air, while the other is devoted to the absorption of water. This division of labor may seem a small advance, but it contains a prophecy of everything we find in the structure of the tallest tree.

The dorsiventral arrangement proved itself a success, and larger land plants of similar arrangement and structure were produced, with an elaborate epidermis and ventilating system. These were merely flat masses of cells, spread on moist soil. Now came another ministry of progress. Neighboring plants occupying the surrounding territory grow over the flat mass and cut off its supply of light. Protoplasm responds to this danger by breaking the flat expanse into irregular parts attached to a central axis, and this axis soon rises slightly from the soil. This is the condition we find in the mosses. But another danger is at once encountered. Such elevated parts are removed from the necessary water supply, although favorably placed for light and air.

So if elevation of parts is necessary there must be devised a combusting system, and a strengthening system also, to enable the erect plant to resist wind currents. Protoplasm recognizes and meets this difficulty. Among the mosses we find a suggestion of a stem—the green surface is divided into somewhat regular little leaflike parts, and these are placed radially on a short, central axis, which is strong enough to hold them erect a fraction of an inch. But no true conducting structures are met in plants lower than the ferns. In forming vessels for conducting water ordinary short roundish cells become immensely elongated, and their side walls strengthened. The presence of these tubes, which permit a ready passage of liquid from the soil to the uppermost parts, makes possible what we have in our most complex groups of plants—roots for absorption deep in the soil, stems and leaves reaching many yards above the soil. These tubes must be held erect against gravity and the destructive rush of the wind. So wood is developed—a mass of cells part of which are modified into tubes and another part into fibres,—slender, strong and elastic.

In plants lasting but one year and reaching no great height, the conducting and strengthening cells are gathered into strands, while in plants enduring for many years the wood forms a continuous cylinder in the stem. The laws of mechanics demand that the strong parts of an upright cylinder shall be at the surface in order to give it rigidity. But these highways for

liquid must be protected against that robber—the sun's heat, and therefore cannot be at the surface. A compromise is made—the wood forms a cylinder near to the circumference, but is very carefully covered by a waterproof coating of cork, which acts also as a defence against mechanical injury, and the attacks of parasitic plants.

Just as the prostrate position had to be abandoned because of shading—so, where the water supply is plentiful and contains the necessary minerals for the support of many plants—we shall find these rivalling each other in reaching upward for light, resulting in our forest growths. The limit in height is no doubt defined by the increased difficulty in raising water to the leaves, and the increased exposure to the sweep of the wind.

When we examine the leaf of a plant which always lives in the shade, and protected from destructive winds—such a leaf as that of our maiden hair fern for instance, and compare it with the leaf of a tropical plant such as the oleander, which has to endure scorching sun and drying winds, or with that of our pine which lives through the intensely drying cold of our winters—we at once see the effect of having to live under austere conditions. A much greater development and complexity marks the leaf that has to endure stress. Still more interesting is it to study the leaves of the same plant, one of which grew in the protection of the water, while the other grew in the air above the water. The prompt response of protoplasm to these conditions is surprising, because while the leaves were in the bud it was scarcely possible to know whether either or both of these leaves would develop in the air.

Let us now glance back for a moment and notice that somewhere in the advance from simplicity, there enters the phenomenon of death, as we think of it. We saw that the simplest organisms cannot be said to die, inasmuch as the living parent is merged in the offspring, of which it forms so considerable a part.

Apparently as an associated condition with the evolution of sex came the need of a certain maturity of parent, and the germ cells became at length not the whole of the parent but only a small proportion of its mass. Then we find that the mature plant produces germ cells only once, or a limited number of times, and after such definite effort at reproduction, the parent dies, except as represented by its offspring, to which it has contributed a minute portion. This small contribution from the parent controls the offspring to some extent, that is it carries with it a wonderful power of heredity, but not sufficient to prevent variation or to enable us to say that the individuality of the offspring is lost.

In conclusion allow me to say that I am not attempting to promulgate the Doctrine of Evolution, but merely indicating some factors of life and the response of protoplasm to them, although I may confess to being quite convinced that present forms of life are descended from those that went before them.

The fact of variation is undeniable. We may find examples in every family, and in the leaves of every tree. The possibility of variation must be acknowledged. But notice that an outside force—such as heat or light can do

no more than act as a stimulus. The protoplasm so far as we can see might have lived along the line of least resistance—flourished where conditions were entirely favorable, and die out wherever light, heat, etc., became too great. But life has spread from quiet waters to cover the face of the earth adapting itself by increasing complexity to every variety of condition found on a globe which is far from monotonous in surface. I believe, that it does so because Progress is a Law of Life. By that I mean that the source of life has stamped his design on living matter, so that it does not yield to difficulties but matches itself against them and makes them servants—stepping-stones. This belief makes a chemical origin of life unthinkable, as no known series of chemical changes holds within it the necessity of progress. But just so surely as progress is an inseparable condition to success in living, so a perpetual struggle with the environment of life seems an inseparable condition for progress. This in the world of matter is doubtless what the poet implies as ruling in the world of spirit—"Wher'ere the prizes go, Grant me the struggle, that my soul may grow."

### *Letter to the Editor.*

(To the Editor of the Journal):—

The last number of the Journal contains a letter signed "Student," expressing views as to the inadvisability of securing a university pastor. The fact that an editorial note in the same issue states that the views in the letter represent "the attitude of many men about the college" seems to justify some comment. As one who, like "Student," admires the high moral standard of Queen's men, but who, unlike him, sees room for advancement, may I be allowed some space for a few remarks on the question?

The whole letter is evidently based on a wrong assumption that the movement for a student pastor has come from outside the students. The writer speaks of "those in authority," "the University," and "the University authorities" as though the Senate, or Trustee Board or some other official body were foisting on us an organization which we neither wish nor require. Surely he has mistaken the well-known democratic spirit of Queen's with her self-governing student body. Is he so little in touch with college affairs that he does not know that the present proposal for a college pastor originated with students and that all preliminary arrangements have been in the hands of a students' committee?

Then in a very convenient fashion the writer places the moral welfare of the students in one category and their religious life in another: the University may interfere with the first, but by no means with the second. But the "University" is not likely to try any such plan—they know very well, as every student of human nature must know, that the moral and religious life are inseparable. This is not the place to discuss the many elements that go to make up religion, or the many ways in which religion may express itself, but certainly church attendance, ever so regular, does not constitute religion or "religious fervor," as the letter would seem to imply. The fact that not one-

half of the students are regular attendants at church is only one evidence—and in itself a minor one—pointing to the lack to be supplied. It is pretty generally agreed that regular church attendance is one of the best means of keeping high the "moral standards" of which the writer is so proud, but the student pastor scheme aims at something bigger and better than an increase in church attendance.

Denominational difficulties seem to be causing the writer undue worry. In somewhat nebulous language he seeks to explain that the appointment of a student pastor "must needs prove an affront" to all denominations but one. Alas for the high moral standards, the broad, charitable spirit! We are asked to believe that students now in attendance at a Presbyterian college who represent a score of creeds, would take affront at the introduction of a university pastor who might come from any one of these twenty denominations, but would emphasize none. He would come not to teach theological doctrines, not to urge subscription to a creed—but to teach Christian truth and Christian truth is undenominational. Only a man big enough to rise above all sectarian questions would be considered; only such a man would dare undertake the work. As to the "impending separation of the University from the Church" it is hard to see how that would make "a college pastor still more offensive." The University would then be undenominational in name and relation, as it is in fact, and the new conditions would make the working of an undenominational church all the simpler.

The note of self-satisfaction that pervades the whole letter is more pronounced at the close. "It is doubtful if the students would welcome the attentions" of the proposed pastor. This is possible: it is scarcely hoped that every student will welcome the pastor with open arms and at once unburden his heart to him. If that attitude existed, the present scheme need never have been launched. People in the darkness of ignorance and poverty often resent the efforts of social reformers on their behalf, yet the work of reform goes on and the people are the better of it. And it is quite conceivable that students who are now uninterested or opposed might under the kindly, unassuming, tactful interest of a students' pastor be won to a life of wider and higher usefulness.

If "the afternoon services in Convocation Hall provide adequate spiritual stimulants for the majority of students," then their spiritual life must be at such a low ebb as to be beyond the help of all stimulants, and we doubt if even "a university residence, students' union or dining hall" would resuscitate them. In point of fact, if the statement is to be taken seriously, it means that the majority of students recognize no need of spiritual growth—for only a small minority attend the Convocation Hall services—something like 150 out of 1,200. Such a statement, then, merely serves to emphasize the need of the situation.

Queen's has a noble past; her moral standards are high—and we rejoice in the fact—but if these are to be maintained, we, in our own time, must meet the new needs that are bound to arise in a university where expansion is so rapid as it is at Queen's.—(ANOTHER STUDENT).

## Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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## Editorials.

### THE SPIRIT OF THE 'VARSITY.

A recent number of "The 'Varsity" had the following editorial, under the caption, "The Spirit of Queen's":

"IN a recent number of the Queen's University Journal an article welcoming home the defeated debaters said in part: "Although the decision of the judges was against us, it was not a defeat, but rather a victory for the "SPIRIT OF QUEEN'S." Heaven forbid that a spirit such as continually exhibited by Queen's should triumph over anything.

"Much has already been said about the poor sportsmanship of Queen's, but after a round of experiences such as encountered on Friday and Saturday, it is hard to refrain from making further comment. On Friday night the hockey team refused to accept an official from the Toronto board of referees—an action decidedly contrary to the constitution of the Union. Their refusal to comply with the rules kept a crowd of many hundreds waiting for the larger part of an hour. Eventually the Toronto management gave in and a Kingston man officiated. Toronto had few objections to the man Queen's proposed, but it was the high-handed manner of the Presbyterians that caused all the opposition. Then all during the game the team conducted themselves in a decidedly unsportsmanlike manner. They never seem to learn "the game" at Queen's, their one idea being to win in any manner possible. Almost every man on the team played "dirty" all night, and it was quite pleasing to see them get a taste of their own work occasionally. Their attempts to make delays that they might rest in the second half would have been ridiculous if the official had not treated them as serious.

"On Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, the basketball team of the same institution was to play the Toronto team. At three o'clock they arrived at the gymnasium and demanded that the game be played then. They knew it was not to be until five o'clock, but one of their number had an engagement



at that hour, and so they refused to play later. They would take the team away if the game were not started immediately. What kind of an institution do they think this is? Do they think that they can make us do their bidding regardless of our own wishes? It is quite gratifying to know that the Toronto management told them they could take their team to—Kingston, and when they eventually condescended to play, defeated them by the score of 49 to 25.

"All of us remember the trouble about referees in football last fall, and the hockey scrap of the season before, and some of us know of the raw deal perpetrated in the boxing and wrestling tournament held at Kingston last spring, when Queen's presented incompetent officials and took advantage of this to win the tournament. The word "incompetent" is exceedingly mild in this case. Almost every deal with the institution has given further proof of their diminutive and warped instinct.

"Why is it that a university the size of Queen's goes on in this childish way? We expect such petty squabbles from the children in the street, but the students at Queen's are big enough to entertain a spirit worthy of a man. The points disputed by them are never of much importance, but they stick to their foolish notions as though the fate of the whole university hung upon each point. This childish attitude of "you play my way or I won't play," is exceedingly out of place in intercollegiate athletics, and the sooner they recognize this the sooner will they be respected by the other universities. Such things leave a nasty taste in one's mouth that entirely spoils the flavor of sport.

The hockey team, the basket ball team, and the curling teams of Queen's were all defeated by Toronto this week. Verily has the "spirit of Queen's" come into its own."

#### Queen's Side of the Matter.

For the third time during the present session The 'Varsity has impugned the sense of fairness at Queen's. Each attack is more absurd than the preceding. They are all apparently based on prejudice and colored by its handmaid, 'ignorance.' The foregoing screed has the additional features of distorted facts and unjust accusations. The facts in regard to the several incidents mentioned in support of The 'Varsity's arguments are:

##### Regarding the Debate:—

Just before the final intercollegiate debate in Toronto, one of the Queen's team who had spent several weeks in preparation for the contest developed serious illness, and was thus forced at the last minute to abandon work. Queen's asked for a postponement of the debate in view of the fact that her representatives had been overtaken by this unavoidable accident. Toronto University refused to agree to the postponement. A substitute for the member of the team who was forced to withdraw was chosen and faced the Toronto representatives with two days for preparation.

##### Regarding Basketball:—

Queen's team had received from Toronto no definite information regarding the time at which the game in Toronto was to begin. It was thought that three o'clock was the hour and the team proceeded to the Toronto gym-

nasium at that time. 'Varsity then gave the information that the game was called for five p.m. Objection was offered to the proposal to wait two hours. Some slight concession was finally made by Toronto, the game starting somewhat before 5 o'clock.

Regarding Football:—

The Rugby Club wrote Toronto some time before the game in question, making certain proposals regarding officials. In view of the facts that the previous year Queen's felt it had lost the game with Toronto through the ruling of officials appointed after it was too late to ask for interference from the Intercollegiate executive and that no arrangement had been reached a few hours before the time set by Intercollegiate rules for the choice of officials by negotiation between the competing teams, it was decided to ask the Intercollegiate executive to make the appointment. This decision was communicated to Toronto. It was in accord with all rules of the Intercollegiate: and Queen's regarded the game in question as a tie match for if Toronto won the question of the championship for the season would be settled.

Regarding the Boxing Tournament:—

The officials chosen had no connection with Queen's, none whatever, and had no reason for being prejudiced. It was generally agreed that Dixon outpointed Gage in the three rounds provided in the Intercollegiate agreement. In the other events of the tournament there was no opportunity for even prejudiced officials to exercise influence in results. Queen's superiority was unquestioned.

Regarding Hockey:—

The competing teams (Toronto and Queen's) could not reach an agreement regarding officials. The executive of the Intercollegiate was asked to appoint. The official was named without suggestion from Queen's and Queen's were ready to play any time he took charge. Other Toronto teams accept the 'Kingston man' who officiated. He has no connection with the University and has never been a student or player on a university team. The Toronto Globe, generally fair in its comments on sport, did not mention the rough work of Queen's. The 'Varsity reporter didn't mention it.

Last season Toronto University refused to accept a decision of the hockey executive in regard to playing off a three-cornered tie. It withdrew from the league. This year it forced on the league complete and inconvenient re-organization as the price of entering the Intercollegiate Hockey Union.

In view of these facts it would appear that The 'Varsity's malicious epithets such as 'childish,' 'you play my way or I won't play,' 'diminutive and warped sporting instinct,' 'dirty,' &c., would fit elsewhere rather than at Queen's. We don't aim only to win championships at Queen's. No sporting organization under the Athletic Committee wants to win a contest through the partiality of officials. None of these organizations wants any official who isn't absolutely impartial. Moreover, the Queen's spirit is of this import that if any Toronto debating team finds itself deprived of a member at the last minute through illness a request for postponement will be

granted. Further, this same spirit would lead us to any other action than that of disrupting an Intercollegiate league. It carries the lesson also that it is cowardly and mean to attribute defeat to officials: and prompts our athletic organization when a Kingston man has to officiate at a Queen's game to name some one who will penalize Queen's without fear or favor. These ideals the Queen's spirit has set up in the minds of students in connection with athletic contests. Prejudice has blinded The 'Varsity to anything but Toronto, has inspired its malice and its absurd accusations. The spirit of Queen's is to be preferred anytime to all the honors of Intercollegiate contests.

#### Additional Facts.

The Executive of the Boxing and Fencing Club, owing to the cowardly statements of The 'Varsity, has wired McGill executive to try to make any concessions to Toronto University that will enable its representatives to take part in the Intercollegiate Meet in Montreal. "We want to meet 'Varsity under your officials: get them there"—this in effect is the ultimatum. Toronto University has refused to agree to March 4th for the Intercollegiate Meet. McGill holds to that day, it having been chosen some time ago. Queen's will agree to any arrangement that will enable her team to prove to Toronto that the results of last year's meet were not due to "incompetency" of officials.

In connection with the difficulty between the basketball teams, the information has been obtained that Queen's was not only asked to wait until 5 o'clock, but that at that hour a ladies' game was to have been played. Toronto tickets were printed for 4 o'clock.

The statement that the action of the hockey team was contrary to the constitution of the league is utterly erroneous. Provision is distinctly made for appointment by the executive in the event of disagreement.

The whole 'Varsity editorial is the most cowardly utterance that could come from a university publication.

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### *Report of Committee re Student Pastor.*

THE student committee composed of A. P. Menzies (convener), S. G. MacCormack, E. B. Wylie, J. W. North, W. A. Sutherland, H. S. Smith, E. L. Longmore, R. F. Clarke, W. P. Alderson, M. R. Bow, G. W. Pringle, and H. M. Harrison, which was appointed at the last mass meeting "to consider the advisability of securing a student pastor, and, in case they consider such a step advisable, to consider ways and means, and to call a mass meeting to consider their report when they see fit to do so," decided, since it would be impossible to hold a representative mass meeting owing to the rush of work, that the Journal is the most effective means of bringing their report before the student body.

The committee held two meetings and desire to report as follows:—

(1) After discussing the situation, the committee decided by a vote of eight to three that there is a real need to be met, and that the student pastor is the most effective means of meeting this need.

(2) The committee felt, however, that no action could be taken at this time, since a thorough canvass, in which the matter could be adequately presented, would require at least two weeks' work. The student body are not prepared at this time of year to sacrifice that amount of time.

The committee regret that these temporary conditions have made further progress impossible for the time being. We feel, however, that, if the discussion has awakened students to the existence of a real problem, the whole matter has not been fruitless. Under these circumstances then the committee recommends that, since other solutions have been proposed, e.g., a Y.M.C.A. secretary or a religious work director, that this scheme be withdrawn for the present, so that the field be left open that the other proposals may be given a fair trial.

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### *Ladies.*

THE girls of the year '12 who supplied the programme at the last regular meeting of the Levana Society, quite surpassed themselves in the originality and spontaneity of their performance. They carried us with them to a Western prairie schoolhouse, and cleverly portrayed the different characters one meets there, the smiling "schoolmarm" with her inevitable pointer, the typical visitors who had come to be present at the closing exercises, and a horde of pupils of all sorts and conditions from the proper curly-headed little girl with her doll, to the incorrigible, who chewed gum and made faces. Even our Alma Mater was represented, and in songs and 'pieces,' the fame of her profs. and students was told. The following are some of the descriptions of Queen's life, put into simple nursery rhyme form, for the benefit of the children who were to deliver them.

Little Miss Co-Ed  
 To college was led  
 By thoughts of good times and scenes gay,  
 Along came exam-time,  
 That horrid old cram time,  
 And frightened Miss Co-Ed away.

When I'm a man  
 I'll be a professor if I can.  
 I'll have curly hair and eyes that shine  
 And get there just ten after nine.  
 When I'm a man.

When I'm a man  
 I'll be a professor if I can,  
 I'll wear long capes to protect my books,  
 And grow a moustache to improve my looks,  
 When I'm a man.

When I'm a man  
 I'll be a professor if I can,  
 I'll wear short coats,  
 And set long prose,  
 And talk Latin poetry through my nose,  
 When I'm a man.

Mary, Mary quite contrary,  
 How do the freshettes grow?  
 They're sweet sixteen with countenance green  
 And hair tied back with a bow.

Mary, Mary quite contrary,  
 How do the sophomores' live?  
 With Senior Latin, and all the Profs. at 'em,  
 No wonder their minds are a sieve.

Mary, Mary quite contrary,  
 How do the juniors look?  
 With last year's classes, and a pair of glasses  
 And their heads buried deep in a book.

Mary, Mary quite contrary,  
 What do the seniors do?  
 With skating-rink, dances and "Fussers'" advances  
 And a few post-mortems in view?

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Miss R-bs-n:—"Do you believe matrimony is a state to be desired?"

Mr. T-pp-ng:—"Well it is one of the United States."

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"Hitch your wagon to a star." I've got mine hitched but I can't get into it.

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Prof. (translating):—"They came by ravishing leaps and bounds."

Miss C--d-ng-y:—"They must have been boarding-house students."

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Mr. St-n-s- (after Arts' rush):—"I hear all you girls are going to be courted."

Miss J-h-s-n:—"Oh I'd just love to be courted."

The regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held on Friday afternoon, Miss Playfair presiding. This year we have been very fortunate in hearing so many personal experiences of men and women who have lived among the scenes they describe. Miss Buchanan's talk on her Indian experiences was much enjoyed. Her subject was the Power of Prayer suggested to her by the Universal Day of Prayer to be held on Feb. 26th. With sympathetic touch she described to us that wave of revivalistic feeling now sweeping over India evidently the outcome of earnest prayer at home and in the foreign fields. Our Y.W.C.A. hopes that as many of the girls as possible will have observed the Day of Prayer.

THE large number who heard Prof. Cappon's address to the Political Science Club on the Imperial Idea, were privileged to enjoy a most comprehensive treatment of the subject. For more than an hour and a half Prof. Cappon kept his audience very much interested. A more enjoyable address could not be desired.



From most points of view the session of the Concurus, on Thursday last, was a considerable success. The business of the court was transacted with order and despatch and His Lordship's decisions were given only after a very careful consideration of the evidence. The penalties imposed were neither too harsh nor yet too lenient and all present felt that there were no grounds upon which any decision could have been questioned.

Yet it remains a matter of regret that many offences go unpunished since the authority of our court is not sufficient to compel the attendance of witnesses from other faculties. Because of this fact Prosecuting Attorney Tully was unable to take proceedings against one or two offences which merited severe punishment. It seems obvious that the only solution of the difficulty is a more frequent use of the Alma Mater Court.

Some would-be funmakers across the campus tried to resurrect a joke long since deceased and spent much of last Thursday in search of the Chief Justice. They are now wishing they had their wasted time and cab-fare.

It is rumored that some of the years in college will not even consider a memorial scheme and have put themselves on record as not interested! Surely they should reconsider their position, for it is both discourteous and contrary to the spirit of Queen's.

Prof. (to class in Animal Biology):—"What lies in this region? What lies, did I tell you last week?"



IT is held by some that an educational institution does not attain the status of a university until it has a department in which the students make original investigations. A university which offers the highest kind of education and research, they believe, affords the best opportunity for developing the finest qualities of the mind.

Such an aim is surely an excellent one for a university and one which might be set up for all faculties. In the earlier years of his course, the student must learn a large number of fundamental principles and accumulate a certain amount of information, but he is not tackling a really fine art until, so to speak, he tries to use these instruments which he has obtained.

The School of Mining is making rapid strides towards this ideal. Take for example the course in Geology. This year no less than seven students are making individual scientific researches.

E. L. Bruce is working out the origin of the ore from Harvey Hill, Que. If he finds the source of the ore to be in the underlying volume, this will show it to be highly probable that it extends to a considerable depth.

D. A. Nichols is showing that some deposits of limonite, recently discovered on the Metagami River, are of igneous origin and may therefore constitute ore bodies.

J. S. Stewart is investigating a heavy basic rock found in the James Bay basin by Prof. M. B. Baker and believed to be pre-cambrian. Mr. Stewart succeeded in showing that this rock was the parallel of the Mesabi Iron District, Michigan.

N. B. Davis is determining the origin of a rusty-weathering dolomite associated with the gold-bearing quartz of Porcupine, Larder Lake and Abitibi.

W. A. Bell is working out the geological horizon of the sedimentary rocks of Wolfe Island.

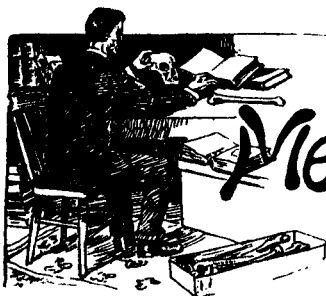
W. L. Uglow is determining the origin and character of a new nickle occurrence near Kelso on the T. and N. O. Railway, which seems to correspond rather closely to the Rosslund ore bodies.

The methods used by all of these men are those which they have learned in their college course, viz.: They make chemical analysis of the rocks, examine their sections with the petrographical microscope and make microphotographs of them, photograph polished specimens and, most important of all,—they make use of the library. The best thing a student learns at college is to read, that is to use a library.

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Last Friday Mr. D. B. Dowling gave our Mining Society an interesting address on "The Coal Resources of Canada."

The meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, noted in our last issue, was held on Friday evening, the members and their friends dining together in the Red Room, as the guests of the School of Mining, Director Goodwin presiding. Among other distinguished members and guests we may mention Professor Lash Miller, of Toronto University, Chairman of the Canadian Section; Professors Ellis, Bain and Cohoe, from Toronto; Dr. Haanel, Director of Mines; Dr. Anthony McGill, of the Inland Revenue Department, and Dr. Milton Hersey, of Montreal. A graduate of the School of Mining, E. A. Collins, B.Sc., represented the Canadian Mining Journal. S. N. Graham, B.Sc., came in from Queensboro, and another mining man present was G. W. McNaughton, manager of the General Electric Mica Mine, at Sydenham. After dinner, papers were read by Dr. Guttman, Mr. E. D. Monk, of the Hamilton Powder Co., and Mr. C. J. Coll, General manager of the Acadia Coal Co. Dr. Haanel read the Explosives Bill now before the House of Commons. Many of the fourth year students came in to listen to the papers and discussion.



## Medicine

A number of members of year '12 assisted in the variety entertainment "Then and Now" at the Grand, February 20th. After the show the students and partners enjoyed a dinner at King's Restaurant.

Bad hockey blood exists between '12 and '13. The argument will be definitely settled in the course of a few days.

Messrs. M. E. Dexter, W. H. Gardiner, and G. R. Miller took in the excursion to Toronto. On return they report having seen several pay-as-you-enter cars, real automobiles and four-storied buildings. So far as the Journal is aware, no change in civic government has been necessary in Toronto on account of their visit.

M. C. A. Howard has fully recovered after his recent illness, much to the gratification of his attending physician, Mr. G. H. Smith. Mr. Smith is a graduate of O. V. C.

The group picture of the Concursus Iniquitatus et Virtutis, recently taken, is very satisfactory, and compares favorably with those of former years.

It has been rumored that a certain member of year '12 will run for Mayor of Gananoque next year. Salary is \$1.49 per week with tips.



It is understood that a member of the Final Year presented a bill to the year for damage to clothing of the nether extremities in a mix-up over said member's right to call a certain secondary growth on the upper lip by the distinction of "moustache." The bill was considered exhorbitant by the meeting and was promptly turned down. It has not been ascertained whether the garment will undergo replacement fibrosis or hawk-shop degeneration.

The Fussers' Club is making its influence more widely felt each weak. Mr. G. L. Irwin entertained the club at a "moist rale" dinner on Saturday night. A tympanitic discussion took place as to the relation of fussing to work, and the opportunities which it offered for research in human nature.



## Education.

THE municipal council of Paris, France, is adopting a rather novel method of teaching the children historical facts. It is passing a bill requiring that historical significance and dates of events shall be added to the street name-signs. Practically every important street in the city is named in honor of some famous man or battle. For example one street named after President Lincoln will hereafter be marked thus,—“Rue Lincoln, famous president of United States, 1809-1865.”

Such a scheme would add greatly to the historic interest of our own city of Kingston. There are many names commemorated here that every one should know. The streets “Johnson” and “William” were named after two great generals who took an active part in the struggle between England and France, when Canada became a British colony, in which Kingston was a prominent post, and yet very few are even aware of the fact.

Upon entering the class-room last Friday morning, one's curiosity was at once aroused by the appearance of several members of the class. Some wore scars, other limped, while all rubbed sadly at their eyes. On digging deeper we found these youths had been indulging in a toboggan slide on the fort hill the previous evening. As the correspondent was not fortunate enough to be present he cannot report in any detail the proceedings, but can only judge that they must have imbibed rather freely in “Grimm” rolls. One youth remarked that he was endeavoring to cultivate his interest in out-door sport as he might want a scholarship some day.

Dean Ellis spent the week end in Toronto interviewing the Department of Education. We may look for many interesting changes in the Faculty for another year and no doubt our Dean will give a good account of himself when the new course is modelled.

Kindly remember the regular meeting of the Society next Thursday, March 2nd, at 5 p.m. A very interesting meeting is expected as we are to have an illustrated lecture.

"Highland" Bill has moved again and as usual: "I have struck the best place in the city."

## Alumni.

### Warwick-Harrison.

ROBERT Webster Warwick, M.A. '09, who was mentioned in last week's issue, was married some time ago to Kathleen Nora Harrison, of Brockville street, Smith's Falls. Mrs. Warwick is a bright accomplished young lady and has a wide circle of friends. Mr. Warwick is one of Queen's many brilliant sons, now in the employ of the government in the finance department and is still pursuing his studies on the actuary course which he expects to complete in two years. The gifts bestowed on the young couple were exceedingly numerous and beautiful showing the esteem in which they are held by their many friends. From the groom the bride received a handsome diamond and emerald ring, from his parents a Gehard-Heintzman piano and from Mr. and Mrs. Steacy a cabinet of sterling silver.

R. W. Lane, '10, is on the reportorial staff of the Daily British Columbian in New Westminster, B.C.

L. W. R. Mulloy, B.A. '06, who served in South Africa during the Boer War, was married recently at Waddington, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Mulloy are at present residing at Winchester, Ontario.



The sale of tickets has been on all week, and we hope that the audience that will be present on Friday evening will establish a record in point of numbers for Grant Hall.

There is not the slightest doubt that the concert will be of the highest order. As announced last week Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, the Dramatic Reader, will be the assisting artist, while the director of the clubs, Mr. Arthur Craig, will also assist. It is entirely unnecessary to do more than mention Mr. Craig's name to a Kingston audience, for he has already won his way to our hearts. Mr. Sinclair Hamilton is almost as well known, but a few press

THE final arrangements for the concert to be given on March 3rd, by the Vocal Clubs of the University, have been completed. There only remains the final rehearsal on Friday afternoon by all the clubs.

notices in regard to him will give some idea of how he is regarded elsewhere.

"The defence speech (Othello) was given by Mr. Hamilton with rare power of feeling."—Evening News (Glasgow).

"As a dramatic reader Mr. Sinclair Hamilton is very effective. He has a proper conception of the possibilities of his subject and delineates with skill, taste and judgment the character which he impersonates."—Samuel Charters, M.P.P.

"'The Uncle' was given by Mr. Hamilton, far better and more rationally than I have heard it before. On being encored he responded with 'Becalmed' which was delivered in splendid style."—Quiz (Glasgow).

"Mr. Sinclair Hamilton's numbers 'Kissing Cup's Race' and 'Making a Night of It' (Dickens), aroused great applause, the former being recited in a manner seldom heard here."—Conservator (Brampton).

**PROGRAMME OF SECOND CONCERT.**

Queen's Vocal Clubs, under direction of Mr. Arthur Craig, assisted by Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, March 3rd, 1911.

1. The Longshoreman . . . . . Chesham  
Mr. A. Beecroft and Male Chorus.
2. Reading . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton.
3. Chorus—(a) Men of Harlech . . . . . Welsh Air  
(b) Excelsior . . . . . Birch  
Choral Society.
4. Solo . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Arthur Craig.
5. Chorus—Rest on This Mossy Pillow . . . . . Smart  
Ladies' Glee Club.
6. Reading . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton.
7. Chorus—(a) You Stole My Love . . . . . McFarren  
(b) Oh Hush Thee, My Baby . . . . . Sullivan  
Choral Society.
8. Reading . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton.
9. Chorus—Voices of the Woods . . . . . Spicher  
Ladies' Glee Club.
10. Violin Solo . . . . . Selected
11. Chorus—The Lost Chord . . . . . Sullivan  
Choral Society.
12. Reading . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton.
13. Chorus—On the Campus . . . . . Whitmarsh  
Men's Glee Club.  
"God Save the King."

## The Trial Sermon.



OCCASIONALLY, when the need for a revision of the creed and other kindred subjects are being vigorously discussed about the Hall, we hear it said that the time-honored custom of demanding a trial sermon from each member of the final year should be modified. The popular sermon, as it is sometimes called, is decidedly unpopular with some of the students.

At Queen's, once during his course, the student conducts the entire devotional service in one of the city churches. On that occasion two fellow students in the class in Homiletics, with the professor, attend. One of the students reports to the class on the way in which the devotional exercises were conducted. The other takes as his field for criticism the content of the sermon.

In lieu of this, in past years some have urged that the trial sermon should be preached in the lecture-room with the class for a congregation. Advocates of this method hold that the student would feel more natural in speaking before his class-mates and would not be so sensitive to criticism. Others have expressed themselves in favor of having several sermons written out and handed in by each student to the professor of Homiletics, for correction and class discussion. In support of this method it is pointed out that the men in training would get more practice in sermon building.

The trial sermon certainly has its disadvantages. No one will deny that. To take the experience of one who recently preached his trial sermon, he had quite made up his mind that he would not allow himself to become nervous and that he would forget all about anyone in the congregation to criticize him. In spite of this determination, before the congregation was half through singing the first hymn, he had located three professors, both students who were delegated to criticize and many intimate friends. The knowledge that it is a trial sermon and that scores of people are there to see and hear how it is done so absorbs the mind that one cannot really get away from it throughout the service. When the experienced minister prays or preaches, he does so as if he were not thinking of himself or the way he is doing it but only of the petition or the message. That is what the student aims at. But can he attain to that aim in a trial sermon under existing conditions? He can not wholly forget himself. He cannot be free and natural.

On the other hand, the average student after the trial will admit that there are several advantages in this method. The experience of the "victim" must repeat itself once at least and possibly several times in candidating for a "call." The trial sermon, unique among others which he preaches, has many features in common with preaching for a call. Sometimes we say with meaning:—

"O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see oursel's as ithers see us."  
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,  
And foolish notion."

The student after having preached his trial sermon has no need to speak thus. Little mannerisms previously undetected have been revealed. Faults which have become a habit are shown up. Friends do not or will not tell him of these, but the trial sermon brings them to light. Surely it is an advantage to be able to set his course anew, to correct former errors and deviations, to consult the compass with more defence. Finally it is the only devotional service which the church demands of her students. Each summer students have to submit a sermon to the Presbytery in which they reside. During the session at college, a homily and an expository sermon are required. But this is the only occasion in his course that the student is examined upon his conduct of the whole devotional service.

It remains only to speak a few words in regard to the alternatives mentioned above. It is obvious that the suggestion of preaching the sermon in the class-room robs the student of the opportunity to conduct the devotional exercises which are of supreme importance in church service. Besides there would be a certain amount of pretence about it which would make one feel as unnatural as under the present method. The other suggestion is farther astray since it allows for no public demonstrations of the student's ability and accomplishes only that which is provided for in other ways. Although by no means perfect, we hold that the trial sermon has its proper place, and should receive our support until something better is found. We do well to remember that no student is worth much in the church who is not beaten out of all satisfaction with himself and made to see that in preaching the way to service is the way of growth and continuous re-adjustment.—Contributed.

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## *Athletics.*

### Ring and Mat.

ON Saturday the boxers, wrestlers and fencers will journey to McGill to take part in the Intercollegiate Meet, which is to be held there. We have a team that we may well be proud of. There is not a man going but will be hard as nails and tough as leather from the strict training he has had for the last month or so. It would be well if the athletes in other lines of sport would only observe these men, and take the lesson to heart. There is no excuse for a first team man living anything but the most Spartan-like life during the season.

Our chances look of the rosiest. Last year we won with no great experience. This year we have the same men and they are all stronger, harder and know more about the game. Garvock, Alyea, Foster and MacDonald are our wrestlers, all victors of last year; Hagey, Dewar, Anderson, Moxley and Elliott will do the punching, while Carmichael and McKay will ply the foils. When one considers the team collectively and individually it is very hard to find a weak spot. This is our last chance to win a championship, and every man in the college will help along towards victory as much as most fervent good wishes can avail.

On Thursday the draws from the Assault-at-Arms were wrestled off. Three events were contested, the light, middle and heavy weights. In the light-weight class Aleya and Hughes wrestled for fifty minutes before the former got a fall. The bout was not very interesting, but Aleya deserved his win.

Raitt and MacLachlan gave a more interesting exhibition in the middle-weight class. They went into it hard from their corners, and MacLachlan brought his man to the mat right away. Raitt spun out of his Nelson, and came on top of MacLachlan with a good hold. He got his fall in about three and a half minutes, and the rest of the round kept his man at a safe distance. They are two good wrestlers, and next year should make anybody work to throw them.

Hamilton proved stronger than MacIlquham in the heavyweight class. He got his fall in about four minutes.

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#### Basketball—'13 First Team vs '14 First Team.

On Saturday, to the tune of 31-21, the Sophomores once more asserted their dignified superiority over the Freshmen.

The teams were:—

'13—Allan, Hartnett, Pound, Sterne, Dunlop.

'14—Lawson, Hagey, McCartney, Raitt, Sherrill.

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#### '13 Second Team vs '14 Second Team.

The game between Thirteen and Fourteen seconds was much closer than that between the first teams. However, Fourteen, although it had good material, was a little too inexperienced, and Thirteen won by 21 to 15. The teams were:—

'13—Harkness, McLeod, Hartnett, Dunlop, Belding.

'14—Jones, McLachlan, Sutherland, McVittie, Mackenzie.

It looks at present as if the Eleven seconds have the junior championship packed away safely for this year. They have won five consecutive games, and are the only team in college to have a straight thousand per cent. record. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week they met Fourteen and Thirteen respectively, winning both games handily.

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#### '13 Ladies vs. '14 Ladies.

The ladies of Thirteen helped along in the good work of banishing our distrust of the ill-omened thirteen. The girls put on a better exhibition of basketball each time they play, and Saturday was no exception. The game was perhaps the most strenuous one yet. Certainly the players dug in with a good will that made the officials wonder whether the ladies needed a few minutes on the timers' bench to calm their spirits.

The teams were as follows:—

'13 (18)—Miss Merry, Miss Drury, Miss Henderson, Miss Ahern, Miss Totten.

'14 (3)—Miss Wright, Miss Smith, Miss Warren, Miss McCuaig, Miss MacMinn.

**Curling.**

Queen's Athletic Committee has taken a step forward in Intercollegiate athletics by sending a rink of curlers to Toronto with the Hockey Club excursion where they met Varsity at Prospect Park Rink. The return game was played here on Saturday last, when three rinks came down from the sister university. One of these rinks was undergraduate and the other two faculty rinks from Queen's. Too much cannot be said of the very gentlemanly manner in which Varsity entertained their visitors in Toronto. Every man proved himself to be a man of whom no university need be ashamed both on the ice and off the ice. The Curling Club of Queen's have enjoyed the visit of the Varsity twelve, and will always cherish fond recollections of this, the first Intercollegiate curling contest. It is to be hoped that next season, we shall have curling officially recognized in intercollegiate circles as one of the leading winter games. The rinks were composed of the following players:—

Undergraduates. At Toronto—Varsity—J. D. Duyell, Carlyle, McLeod, C. S. Cameron, skip, 6.

Queen's—J. A. MacRae, P. T. Pilkey, R. McConnell, E. H. Brower, skip, 5.

At Queen's:—Varsity—E. H. Reynolds, J. W. Duyell, C. E. Smith, C. S. Cameron, skip, 4.

Queen's—J. A. MacRae, P. T. Pilkey, R. McConnell, E. H. Brower, skip, 10.

Totals on the round: Varsity 10; Queen's 15. Queen's win the round by 5 shots.

The Faculty did not fare so well. Both Varsity rinks were victorious, one by 10 shots to 8, and the other by 14 to 3. There seems to be a spirit of good fellowship about the curling that is not displayed to such an extent in other lines of sport. It is the ideal feeling, and if the curlers are going to set us such a good example, it behooves the rest of us to note it, and seek to do likewise.

**Hockey.**

The first hockey team left for Boston Tuesday to play the Boston Hockey Club. It is a good trip to finish the year with, and the team thoroughly deserves it. Only nine men are going, the regular team, Gilbert, Trimble, B. George, G. George, Box, McKinnon, Smith, with manager Jack Marshall and honorary coach Jock Harty. It is too bad that the advancing season makes good ice doubtful, but we can feel convinced that the team will make a good showing, no matter what it meets.

**A Call to Arms.**

The question of granting the use of the gymnasium for a final year dance was up before the Athletic Committee.

J. D.:—"Last week the Boxing Club held an assault-at-arms in the gym."

A. P. M.:—"And this is the same thing."

## *De Nobis.*

When you get 'down in the mouth,' remember Jonah—he came out all right.

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"It's the little things in life that tell," remarked Miss W—l—n, as she pulled her little nephew from under the sofa.—Toba Journal.

### And Smoke Too.

Coming home from Toronto "the boys" had been trying to jolly the brakeman.

"Come, fellow, turn on the heat and get this car warm," said the noisiest one.

And the brakey came back with, "Keep right on talking and it'll get warm. There's enough hot air in there for a whole train."

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Over heard in Animal-Bi.

Prof. K. :—The spider has no abdominal appendages."

Miss — :—"No, but it has some abominable appendages."

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Corporal Steve Harding—"Private Mary Howell, we will court martial you."

Captain Montagu Medlen:—"Oh, let Mary court Marshall himself."

### Definitions.

A "Fusser" is a man who goes to war  
And breaks a thousand hearts,  
And drinks a thousand cups of tea  
And eats a thousand tarts.

A "Fusser" is he, who dreams,  
And dreams, and dreams,  
And dreams. Of what?

Ask Leo Trimble.

A "Fusser" looks very gay  
In the presence of some fair maiden;  
But alas will come the "Day"  
When she will be a "Burden."

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### *Gymnasium Subscriptions.*

Previously acknowledged, \$956.55. \$5, Ada F. Chown; \$3, J. A. Gordon. \$2, J. S. Stewart, R. M. Pounder; \$1, L. M. Flemming, R. D. Finlayson. Total \$970.55. Think of it. The Financial Year ends on March 6th and we haven't yet reached \$1,000. Before you forget, send your subscription to the Secretary of the Athletic Committee. It will be promptly acknowledged.